



# USGA JOURNAL

AND  
TURF MANAGEMENT

HOGAN'S ALLEY — AT MERION



Ben Hogan bids for the Open Championship with a long iron shot to the 72nd green while an estimated 15,000 spectators hold their breath. The shot hit the green, and he made his par 4 to tie.

JULY 1950



# USGA JOURNAL

AND  
TURF MANAGEMENT

PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION

Permission to reprint articles herein is freely granted (unless specifically noted otherwise) provided credit is given to the USGA JOURNAL.

Vol. III, No. 3

July, 1950

THROUGH THE GREEN .....	2
USGA ACQUIRES "GOLF HOUSE" .....	JOSEPH C. DEY, JR. 5
HOW IT FEELS TO BE A HORSE .....	6
THE NEW BEN HOGAN .....	JOHN D. AMES 9
RULINGS IN THE OPEN .....	ISAAC B. GRAINGER 12
CONCENTRATION IS THE KEY .....	PATTY BERG 13
PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANDREWS .....	WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL 14
SLOW PLAY .....	19
WHEN CADDIES CARRY DOUBLE .....	20
THE REFEREE: DECISIONS BY THE RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE .....	27
TURF MANAGEMENT: USGA GREEN SECTION	
TURF OVER THE UNITED STATES .....	29
WILLIAMS HONORED FOR 28 YEARS IN USGA SERVICE .....	34
SOIL WATER AND SOIL AIR: THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO TURF PRODUCTION .....	MARVIN H. FERGUSON 35
TURF PICTURE AT BELTSVILLE .....	36
It's YOUR HONOR: LETTERS .....	37

Published seven times a year in February, April, June, July, August, September and November by the  
UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION  
73 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Subscriptions: \$2 a year. Single copies: 30c. Subscriptions, articles, photographs, and correspondence, except pertaining to Green Section matters, should be sent to the above address. Correspondence pertaining to Green Section matters should be addressed to USGA Green Section, Room 307, South Building, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 3, 1950 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EDITED BY Joseph C. Dey, Jr. and John P. English. ADVISORY COMMITTEE—John D. Ames, Chairman; Isaac B. Grainger, Totton P. Heffelfinger, Curtis W. McGraw. All articles voluntarily contributed.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

## USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1950

**Curtis Cup Match:** Sept. 4 and 5 at Country Club of Buffalo, Williamsville, N. Y.  
Women's amateur teams, British Isles vs. United States.

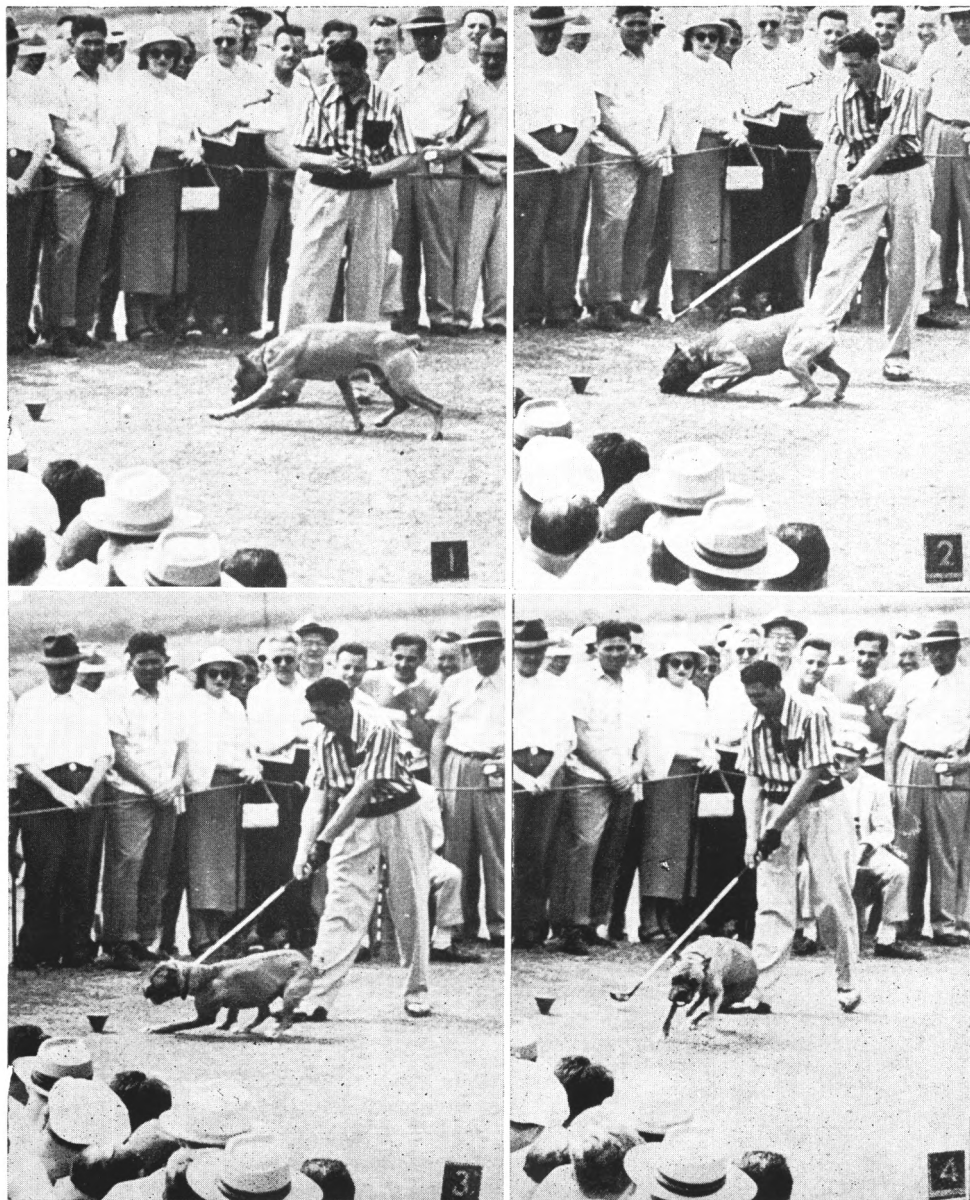
(Dates entries close mean last dates for applications to reach USGA office, except in the case of the Amateur Public Links Championship. For possible exceptions in dates of Sectional Qualifying Rounds, see entry forms.)

Championship	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Championship Dates	Venue
<b>Amat. Public Links</b>	—	—	Team: July 1 Indiv.: July 3-8	Seneca G. C. Louisville, Ky.
<b>Junior Amateur</b>	—	†July 11	July 19-22	Denver C. C. Denver, Colo.
<b>Amateur</b>	July 24	†August 8	August 21-26	Minneapolis G. C. Minneapolis, Minn.
<b>Girls' Junior</b>	August 11	—	Aug. 28—Sept. 1	Wanakah C. C. Hamburg, N.Y.
<b>Women's Amateur</b>	August 10	*Aug. 24-25	September 11-16	Atlanta A. C. (E. Lake) Atlanta, Ga.

†Except Indianapolis, July 6; Salt Lake City, July 7; Phoenix, July 8; St. Louis and Charlotte, July 10.

‡Except Honolulu, July 31; Salt Lake City, Aug. 7. \*Except Pittsburgh, Aug. 28-29.

## Golf Bites Dog



Courtesy The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia

This boxer has certainly been infected with the golf bug. Nothing less than utter fanaticism would lead any animate being to pilfer a ball all teed up and about to be struck in the Open Championship. This happened to Johnny Bulla in full view of the crowd on the 14th tee at Merion during the Golden Anniversary USGA Open. (P. S. — The dog got away with it.)



---

# THROUGH THE GREEN

---

## ODE TO MY GOLF CLUB

Full twenty years have passed, I ween  
 Since first I trod thy verdant green.  
 So swift those years have passed away  
 It seems as though 'twas yesterday  
 When 'neath thy sturdy oak trees' shade,  
 I watched the patterns that were made  
 By April's fleecy clouds that passed  
 And painted shadows on the grass.  
 I've oft explored thy forests deep  
 In winter, when the flowers s'leep,  
 Where mighty giants rear their crests,  
 With clinging snow their branches dressed,  
 Huge columns standing firm and tall  
 Like marble pillars 'gainst the walls  
 Of old cathedrals, stern and gray,  
 In coats of sleety mail arrayed.  
 And as I gazed upon the scene  
 Again I hear, as in a dream,  
 The sighing winds that soothed the air  
 Like ancient monks at evening prayer.  
 While moonlight drifted through the bars  
 The branches made, and countless stars  
 Their lustre added to the glow  
 Of diamonds on the drifting snow.  
 Again in spring when violets nod  
 And lift their velvet eyes to God,  
 They seemed to breathe a humble prayer  
 To Him for His protection there.  
 I've stood beside thy gentle stream  
 And watched the ripples flow between  
 Its sun-drenched banks, and marked the glade  
 Where flowering bushes furnished shade  
 To song birds, who in glad return  
 Did waken echoes in the burn,  
 With gladsome song above their nest  
 And lulled the rushing stream to rest,  
 Again at eve when day was done,  
 I've watched the lengthening shadows come,  
 And as they reached on every hand  
 They wove for me a fairyland.  
 A happy land and through the haze  
 Again I dreamed of other days,  
 And friends of old came trooping by  
 With cheery smile and sparkling eye,  
 And once again I firmly clasped  
 The hand of friendship in my grasp.  
 Now as the winged years have flown  
 To join the year of ages gone  
 I give my pen, now old and worn,  
 To others who shall carry on.  
 And if thy praises still they sing  
 I shall rejoice, remembering.

—JUDGE EARLE F. TILLEY.

## Ties that Were Ties!

How many times can golfers tie?

Two Scottish professionals, David Sutherland and John Campbell, tied four times—at 140, 77, 70 and 72—at Pollok and Gleaneagles in the professional championship of Glasgow in 1924. Sutherland won on the fourth play-off, 74 to 77.

Macdonald Smith and Gene Sarazen tied three times at the Salisbury Country Club in Garden City, N. Y., in the Metropolitan Open of 1926. They tied at 286 after 72 holes. In the first two play-offs they tied again at 70 and then at 72. In the third play-off Smith won, 66 to 70.

Most extra holes in championship play were walked by Frank Strafaci and John Humm in the semi-final round of the Long Island Amateur Championship in 1947. They went 11 extra holes before Strafaci won on the 29th green at Pomonok. Maurice McCarthy and George Von Elm went 10 extra holes in the second round of the USGA Amateur Championship at Merion in 1930, McCarthy winning on the 28th hole.

## Limiting Hole Scores

We have been asked several times whether or not a limit should be placed on the number of strokes a player can enter on his score card for any one hole when his actual score for that hole has been three, four or more strokes over par and when the card is to be turned in for handicap purposes.

At first glance, it would seem that when a player runs into one or more of these "disaster" holes during a round and scores, say, a 7 on a par-3 hole or an 8 on a par-4 hole, a fair procedure would be to limit that hole score to either two over par for all players or



## SPORTSMAN'S CORNER

The crowd had engulfed the putting green, eager to honor its hero. It swept past one of the other players in this three-cornered play-off, paying no attention to him. He, for his part, just stood still, and took it.

He was plainly let down. You couldn't blame him. He had made a game contest, but things just hadn't gone his way. Once before, in another play-off, he had won the Open. This time he was runner-up, and the crowd passed him by.

His caddie was swamped, not only by the throng but also by having to hold his player's golf bag and the flagstick, which he had held off at one side of the green while the winner was holing out. He couldn't move. He couldn't even make his way to the hole to return the flagstick, so thick were the spectators.

His player took the flagstick then, and placed it in the hole. That was Lloyd Mangrum's last act on the Merion course in this year's Open.

A few minutes later he was at the presentation of prizes. He was his jaunty self again. The USGA President had just remarked on the wonderful course of the Merion Cricket Club, and the crowd had promptly corrected him—it's the Merion Golf Club now. The golf course used to be part of the Merion Cricket Club, and the USGA President had known it as such for much of his life, having played in championships there years before. It was just a simple slip of the tongue.

But Lloyd Mangrum couldn't miss the chance. When it was his turn to speak, he quipped: "The USGA surely know the Rules, even if they don't know what course they're at."

He had bounced right back from the disappointment of his defeat by Ben Hogan. It was the second time he had done it within a short period.

Not many minutes before, back on the 17th tee, the USGA Rules Chairman had told him that he had sustained a two-stroke penalty for lifting his ball when in play on the 16th green. Mangrum had holed that putt to climax a great recovery and to remain only one stroke behind Hogan, with two holes to go.

to two over par for the lower handicapped players and three over par for the higher handicapped players.

This practice is followed under some handicap systems, particularly those of the Current type which are designed to show the at-the-moment caliber of a player's game and which are based on a large percentage of the player's most recent scores.

The question was discussed when



Lloyd Mangrum

But now, on the 17th tee, he was informed of the penalty.

He had an iron in his hand, preparing to tee off. He jammed it into his golf bag, obviously discomfited.

"Do you mean I had a 6 instead of a 4?" he asked.

"Yes," said the official.

It was an unpleasant, tense moment. There went Mangrum's last hope of winning. Three strokes behind and two holes to go.

Lloyd Mangrum himself broke the tension.

"Well," he said, a slow smile dawning on his face, "I guess we'll all still eat tomorrow."

USGA Golf Handicap System was being formulated, and it was decided that such a limitation was not essential to the success of the USGA system.

USGA Golf Handicap System is a Basic system, designed to evaluate a players' inherent ability to play the game of golf. Under it, a player's handicap is computed from the lowest 10 of his last 50 scores, a relatively small percentage of total scores, and it is believed that it

would be rare indeed to find many, if any, "disaster" holes in those lowest 10 scores. Thus, the need for a handicapper to review every card of every player to make sure such a limitation was enforced would be, in the vast majority of cases, a needless waste of time.

### Withdrew

Chick Evans withdrew from the Open Championship.

Since he will turn 60 this month and had entered for old times' sake (he won the Amateur at Merion in 1916), there was no reshuffling of favorites when the word was received. Yet it was news. In explaining his withdrawal, he wrote:

"This is the first time in my life that I have ever entered a tournament and then withdrawn. I have yet to withdraw when out on the course."

How many others can make that statement?

### Advice By Experts

This season has produced, in addition to some fine championships, three excellent books in the how-to-play classification. They are by professionals who have proved they know how to play, too—Patty Berg, Cary Middlecoff and Joe Novak.

Miss Berg's book is titled "Golf Illustrated" and published by A. S. Barnes & Co. As the title indicates, photographs dominate, and the legends carry the message in a style simple enough for any beginner.

Middlecoff resumes the doctorate he put aside when he became a golf professional, and the title of his book is "Golf Doctor." The publisher is Whittlesey House. While Middlecoff starts with the fundamentals, he proceeds upwards to a fairly high level and offers some excellent "top drawer" tips for experts in the later chapters.

There is nothing jaded about Middlecoff's advice. He learned most of his lore in the three years since he turned professional, and it is still fresh as he

passes it along. He concludes with the remark:

"I consider my first year and a half as a golf professional on the tournament circuit as the hardest work I ever did in my life. In the past year and a half, however, after having developed both an attitude and a method of going about my work, golf once again has become a game of pleasure to me—even though it is my means of making a living."

Novak, the President of the Professional Golfers' Association, has attempted to simplify the seemingly complicated details of the golf swing in a book called "Par Golf in 8 Steps" and published by Prentice Hall. Under the Novak system there are only eight points to check, four in the position and four in the swing, and in condensed form they are:

### THE POSITION

1. Place the club to the ball with the left hand.
2. Adjust the foot position.
3. Relax the right knee to complete the grip.
4. Turn the right heel out.

### THE SWING

1. Rock the club forward.
2. Rock the club back.
3. Start the club from the ball with the right hand.
4. Swing through.

### A Doctorate

Marvin H. Ferguson, Agronomist in charge of Research for the Green Section, has been granted his Ph. D. degree at the University of Maryland. His thesis was concerned with the nutritional requirements of *Zoysia* in relation to growth and seed production. Dr. Ferguson began work for the Green Section in 1940 and has been engaged in turf research since that time.

Charles C. Wilson, Agronomist for the Green Section, at the same time received his B. S. degree from the University of Maryland.

# USGA Acquires "Golf House"

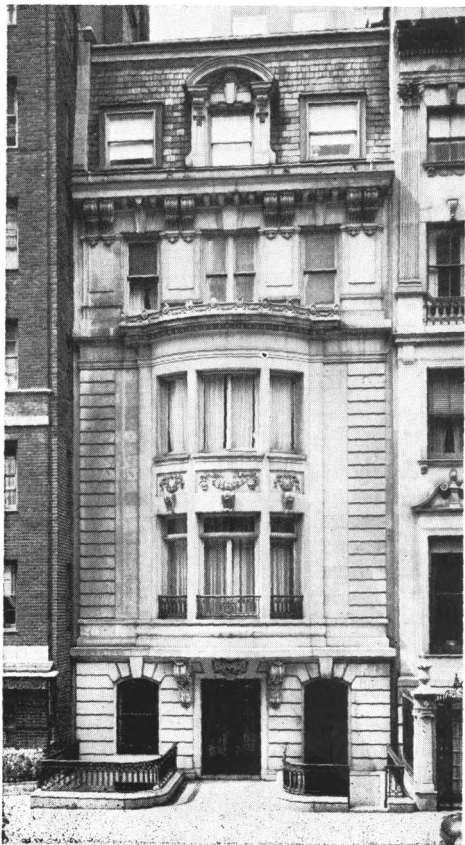
By JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.

USGA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The USGA dream of "Golf House" has nearly come true.

A five-story building at 40 East 38th Street in New York City has been purchased to serve as the future home of the United States Golf Association and its Golf Museum and Library. Work will soon go forward on alterations so that the USGA may occupy part of the building late in September. Until then, the USGA will maintain its present quarters at 73 East 57th Street, New York City.

The building, which will be known as



"Golf House"

"Golf House," is a 25-foot-wide limestone-front, American basement dwelling, with elevator. It was purchased by Golf House, Inc., a New York corporation formed by the USGA for the purpose of acquiring and holding this property. The purchase price was \$72,775, including a mortgage. Total estimated final cost of the project of establishing this national center for golf is approximately \$100,000.

"Golf House" will be a monument to the devotion of thousands of golfers to the game's best interests, for it is being established with funds contributed by individual golfers, clubs and associations throughout the United States, as well as Canada and South America.

It will house the hundreds of invaluable golf memorabilia in the USGA Golf Museum, such as famous clubs, balls, photographs, engravings, documents and medals, in addition to the USGA Library, which will become available for reference by golf-lovers. It will also be the USGA's quarters.

To establish this national center for golf, 2,655 contributors had given \$46,233.85 at this writing.

When several thousand golfers agree on something, it must be a right sort of thing. In fact, it must be a near-miracle. Golfers are pretty independence-minded: just look at the variety of putting stances.

A high point in agreement among golfers was reached recently when *every one* of the 418 members of the Manufacturers' Golf and Country Club, near Philadelphia, enrolled as a Founders. Richard F. Alley, club president, is a proponent of unanimity.

Since it is now necessary to reach the goal of \$100,000, all golfers are cordially invited to participate in this major cooperative venture. Donations of any

(Continued on Page 21)



# How It Feels To Be a Horse

How does a player feel when he knows that someone has a heavy bet riding on him? What is the attitude of leading amateurs toward organized gambling in golf?

We polled the 1949 Walker Cup Team about it. Those who replied were unanimous in holding organized gambling to be detrimental to the best interests of the game.

Some tournament sponsors feel that Calcutta pools, for example, are a stimulus to golf. If that be so, it is only a part-truth. The other part is that golf has flourished because of its own innate charm, and it will decline if it becomes merely a vehicle for gambling. More important than all this, of course, are the moral considerations.

The game is the thing, and always has been. It is the players' game. Here, then, are what some members of the last Walker Cup Team think about it:

**Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:**

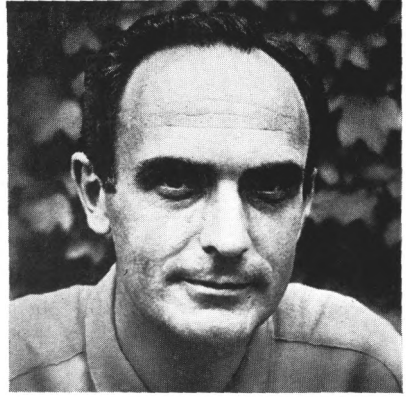
I feel that Calcutta pools are detrimental to golf. They can't help but injure the good fellowship and sportsmanship which are the finest aspects of amateur golf. A ticket-holder usually can't refrain from advising his player, and the player finds it difficult to ignore such a person.

I was a finalist in a tournament in which the referee of the final held the ticket of my opponent. I knew of this situation and, believe me, that match was difficult to play. I felt, and justifiably so, that a couple of decisions were definitely unfair to me.

**Ted Bishop, Boston:**

I have felt for some time that gambling in golf, particularly Calcutta pools, is detrimental to a player's concentration.

I can't think of any tournament in which I have ever played that has put my game under greater pressure than those in which Calcutta pools, or similar



Boston Herald

**Ted Bishop**

types of pools, were involved. The fact that a friend or friends of mine bet on my ability to win takes a lot of the competitive feeling out of the play.

In many cases, as a player nears the semi-finals or final, the person who has bet on him approaches him on the course with a reminder that he has money involved, and seems to expect the player to try that much harder—the result being that concentration disappears, and play is impaired.

**John W. Dawson, Los Angeles:**

This is rather a ticklish subject, as most sponsors of Calcuttas argue that the pool stimulates interest in the tournament.

I am heartily against gambling in any sports and especially when it applies in any way to golf. However, I am not against the \$1 or \$2 Nassau game that most everyone plays. I would consider this in the category of a friendly wager instead of gambling. When the betting gets over \$2 Nassau then it gets into the gambling class, and I have seen many friendships lost because of heavy losses.

Calcutta pools are put on for the entertainment and the interest of the investors. They are most unfair to the player because of the pressure that it puts on

him to try to save his sponsor from losing money. I have seen instances where the "owners" of players have offered advice on wind, clubs, fastness of greens, etc.; also instances where the player was under terrific pressure not from the other players but because of the large sum of money depending upon his every shot.

Most friends who purchase players in Calcutta pools are very fair and do not bother their players. However, now and then I have seen owners plague the player to see that he trained just right. In a few instances they have even accused the player of being yellow and giving up.

In Calcutta pools the player has everything to lose and nothing to gain. I am very much against them.

It is embarrassing to have people bidding on you as if you were a horse.

**Charles Kocsis, Detroit:**

Frankly, I cannot say that I have ever been disturbed over any wager made on my behalf while playing in a tournament. I can recall a few instances when I was advised that so-and-so had a few dollars on me to win. Such remarks either before or during a match have no influence one way or the other in my method of play or determination to win, and they might just as well be left unsaid.

I have never been a gambler in any sense of the word. My stakes are a dollar Nassau whenever the occasion demands it. Neither \$1 nor \$100 would increase my desire to win. I happen to be one of those individuals who don't like to lose at any time. My efforts to win are every bit as great when there is no money at stake.

To consider gambling as a whole and its influence on the game, it could become a serious detriment if left unchecked. The USGA should be highly commended for its stand regarding this issue.

"Little sins lead to big sins." If some controls are not instituted in local events to regulate the evils, they are bound to multiply and eventually creep into national events. The game of golf as a pastime

would soon lose its great popularity and high esteem were big-time gambling ever allowed to gain a hold.

The saddest part of gambling, in my opinion, is that those who cannot afford it are usually the ones to get hurt, and it is a very poor influence on young players.

**Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles:**

The matter of the Calcuttas is quite a heavy question. From my own view, I would rather see them not held.

There is a very heavy impost on you when you know someone has paid \$4,000 or some such amount for you. Then they watch you pretty closely. If you do happen to play badly, you are apt to be accused of being out drunk, or any number of other things. It really isn't fair to the player, and it isn't any pleasure for him.

People will come up to you and ask if you are playing well. I always say "no," and ask them not to buy me. Of course, during the auction someone always bids and the sale goes on.

Once a friend and I were tied for first in a medal play tournament with one hole to go. My friend drove the last green and had a fifteen-foot putt for an eagle. I drove short of the green and chipped up about four feet from the hole. My friend missed, and I had to hole the putt to tie, which meant \$4,000 to my ticket-holder. That surely was a long putt.

Of course, there is increased interest in a tournament for some people by having a Calcutta. I don't like to see them get so large, though.

I would rather play and enjoy the fun of competition without having such a heavy feeling on my mind of losing so much money for someone if I play badly or miss a few putts.

**James B. McHale, Jr., Philadelphia:**

During my participation in amateur tournaments there have been few occasions when I have been involved in Calcutta pools, and then only out of town, where the owner of my "ticket" was a total stranger, hence it had no effect on me.

Winning a championship involves such concentration that I would not relish the added pressure of knowing large stakes were wholly dependent on my golf. The disappointment in losing a tournament is keen enough without the feeling that it has been an expense to an unknown party or perhaps a friend.

It is my sincere hope that the disastrous effects of gambling never infiltrate this ancient and time-honored game.

**Skee Riegel, Tulsa:**

I have had little or no contact with persons who might have "bought" me in pools. I have, however, been approached by persons who have made individual bets on me against certain players in both amateur and open tournaments, both as an amateur and now as a professional.

The first few times this happened, it did have a detrimental bearing on my play. I took it very much to heart when I lost, and brooded over how the individual must have felt about me, until I heard a spectator approach a top tournament pro one day and say to him, "Play hard, I've got a bundle riding on you."

The player snapped back, "If you're stupid enough to bet, you worry about it. Don't tell me your troubles."

The pro then turned to me and said, "There's a fellow who probably has got ten bucks bet, and I've got a championship at stake."

Then and there I stopped worrying about the gamblers.

There is, however, an incident in which I believe a Calcutta pool had a detrimental effect on a player. In the 1946 Trans-Mississippi at Denver, a player sold for a large sum and was defeated in the first round. Although he never said so, I know, as did everyone else, that it influenced his play. The ticket-holder was his boss.

**William P. Turnesa, New York:**

My attitude as a player toward gambling in general on golf can best be brought out by summarizing an incident that took place comparatively early in my competitive career.



**James B. McHale, Jr.** Okada Studio

I was busily immersed in the hard job of matching par in one of our Westchester tournaments when a spectator approached me as I was about to play a difficult bunker shot.

"Concentrate on this one, Willie," he said very grimly. "You've got to put this shot up close. I've got five hundred bucks in the Calcutta riding on you."

I was quite upset by the tone of his interruption, and walked out of the trap. I handed him my wedge and said rather testily, I admit, "Here's the club. Why don't *you* play the shot? I'll bet on you."

As this incident infers, there is enough pressure on the tournament golfer without adding to his burden the knowledge that someone stands to win or lose large sums of money on his performance. There is no logic to it, but I know that other amateur "horses" are also overcome by a feeling of guilt when a man who has lost by betting on us plaintively laments the thousands he would have won if we had come through.

Since a professional is disposed to a financial assessment of his golf, I would consider him a "horse" of a different color.



# The New Ben Hogan

By JOHN D. AMES

CHAIRMAN, USGA CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Open Championship at Merion Golf Club, near Philadelphia, was a milestone in golf, not just because it happened to be the Golden Anniversary USGA Open but for many other reasons.

First, let's talk about the Champion. While Ben Hogan was certainly the Champion at Riviera in 1948 (where he set the Open scoring record of 276), at Merion in 1950 he was a *great* Champion. This is true not only because of the comeback he made from his near-fatal auto accident, but because Ben has become a man of noticeably great character, with his gentle smile, his humbleness, his willingness to converse a little with one and all.

As for his physical recovery, Ben Hogan sincerely wants people to forget it. He wants to be regarded in exactly the same light as every other competitor. We ought to respect his wishes. Yet his comeback must be mentioned. Without it, the history is not complete. With it, there is inspiration for many people.

Quite simply, it is the story of the spirit within the man—the spirit that springs from faith.

Ben Hogan's spirit had far outrun his physical convalescence much more than a year ago. He was injured, you will recall, in February, 1949. He was then the Open Champion. He had to give up his title without lifting a club. But he did not give up the idea of defending the Championship until almost the very last moment—a few days before the tournament.

Now it can be told that Ben Hogan actually filed entry for the 1949 Open Championship in May. It was accompanied by this message:

"I am getting along great just now, up all day and walking as much as possible. The doctor tells me walking is the only cure for my legs, so that's my daily thought and effort.

"Enclosed is my entry for the Open, with the hope that I will be able to play. Up to now I haven't taken a swing, but miracles may happen. Would you please do me a favor and not release my entry? If I can play I should like it to be a surprise. I hope and pray that I may see you in June."

The USGA, of course, did not announce that entry. Now, with great reluctance, Ben says we can talk about it. He will dislike this sort of story, because he has breadth of vision enough to know that thousands of others have passed through crises in their lives, without public notice; and he does not think he is special. But this seems a pretty good time to make the record complete.

The third and last scheduled day of the Open at Merion was Hogan's first attempt at 36 holes since his injury. He was obviously tired in the afternoon round, but held himself together to gain a tie at 287 for first place with Lloyd Mangrum and George Fazio. This was seven over par for 72 holes. Pennsylvania laws, prohibiting the playing of sport for which admission might be charged on Sunday morning, gave Ben another half-day of rest, for which he must have been grateful.

## Playing for Par

In the play-off, Hogan broke par by one stroke with a 69, Mangrum had 73 and Fazio 75. Hogan played a great round of marked control. He obviously played for par and let the other contenders take care of themselves. Many times he did not go directly for the pin but went to the center of the green or to a safe place where two good putts would give him par. With putting luck he might have had a phenomenal score. From tee to green his play was practically flawless.

## Everyone Smiled at Merion



The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia  
The pleasure apparently was unanimous when James D. Standish, Jr., President of the USGA, presented the Open Championship trophy to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hogan after the play-off at the Merion Golf Club. George Fazio, who finished third, is at the extreme left, and Lloyd Mangrum, who was second, is at the right.

Hogan holds a unique position. He has won two Open Championships and the war-time Hale America Open.

This was the first time Lloyd Mangrum had been beaten in an Open play-off. Merion was much to his liking, as it is a course for accuracy and Lloyd has been generally straight off the tee and has a phenomenal touch in his chipping, putting and trap shots around the green.

It is impossible to say whether the two-stroke penalty which Mangrum drew for touching his ball while in play on the 16th green made any difference in the outcome. Mangrum had just birdied the 15th to trail Hogan by only one stroke, and parred the 16th (except for his penalty) after having played short of the quarry. Had it been his honor on the 17th tee, a par 3, the psychological aspects of the two finishing holes might have been different. However, no one knows the answer to that. In any case, Hogan holed a tremendous putt for a bird 2 on the 17th and sealed the Championship.

Mangrum won the 1946 Open at Canterbury after a double play-off with Byron Nelson and Victor Ghezzi, and he played at Merion like a champion. It seemed as if it wasn't his turn to win.

George Fazio played steadily through the four tournament rounds and had a good round in the play-off. His play this year should mark him as a top contender.

Much could be said about the great skill of the professionals and many amateurs. Their control of the golf ball, on a course where control was absolutely essential, was remarkable.

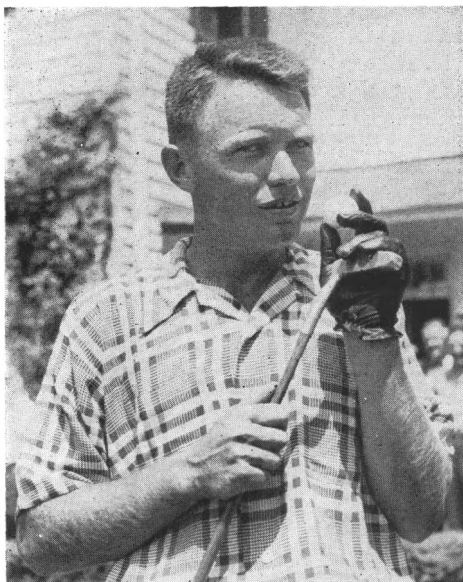
### A Great Course

The Championship could not have been played on a finer test of golf, or one in better physical condition. The rough had been trimmed to a modest length 10 to 12 feet from the edge of the fairway, and from then on had been allowed to grow naturally. Twenty days of rain in May had given a strong growth to all the grass and a good pitching softness to the greens, although the surfaces for putting were extremely fast

but true. In other words, it was a course on which anyone who was having an exceptional round could score exceedingly well.

This was the case with Lee Mackey, Jr., unattached professional from Birmingham, Ala., who shot a 64, six under par, in the first round and who by this feat now holds the lowest single-round record for the Open.

Distance at Merion was not a requisite.



The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia  
Lee Mackey, Jr.

Many players used irons off some tees. Some remarkably long shots were played, however. Sam Snead reached the fourth green with a spoon second—a hole measuring 595 yards with a brook immediately in front of the green. Bill Nary reached the center of the second green with two shots—it is a 555-yard hole, much of it uphill.

But the course took its toll, particularly on Saturday afternoon. Mangrum, Dutch Harrison, Johnny Palmer, Cary Middlecoff, the defending Champion, and two or three others all had a good chance of doing better than 287. For some reason or other, the first-nine-holes scores

in the afternoon for these players were around 40 and 41 rather than nearer the par 36. Mangrum himself scored 76 when anything less over the par-70 course would have won the tournament.

Hogan's estimate was this: "I've never before played a course where you are so constantly on the defensive. There's never a chance to take the offensive."

### Speed of Play

For Saturday's 36 holes it was determined that play by 2s would be faster and easier on the players than by 3s. It definitely worked out that way. The average time per couple, both morning and afternoon, was approximately 3 hours 25 minutes. Considering the delays caused by the need for gallery control, play proceeded very smoothly, especially on the "tight" Merion course. The fastest Saturday round was 2 hours 50 minutes, and a number of early starters were under three hours, before the galleries grew to great size—perhaps as great as ever saw the Open.

Thus, on Saturday, play by couples required the average player to be on the course less than seven hours for the two rounds, whereas play by 3s sometimes has taken between eight and nine hours.

The Sunday play-off, with three competitors, required 4 hours 40 minutes, but this needs to be analyzed. The play must have been delayed by the gallery nearly 1 hour 30 minutes all told, since with the tremendous flow of people back and forth across the fairways it took nearly five minutes to a hole before the gallery was in position to allow play to proceed.

Prize money for professionals was increased on the eve of the Championship, as follows: first, \$4,000, instead of \$2,000; second, raised from \$1,500 to \$2,500; and every player who returned a 72-hole score beyond 30th pro place received \$100. Thus, instead of a \$10,000 total as originally planned, the final awards amounted to \$14,900. The increases applied to the Golden Anniversary Open only.



# Rulings in the Open

By ISAAC B. GRAINGER

CHAIRMAN, USGA RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE

Several incidents involving the Rules of Golf arose in the 1950 Open Championship. Most attention was focused on Lloyd Mangrum's handling a ball in play on Merion's 16th green during the play-off with Ben Hogan and George Fazio.

Mangrum was 15 feet from the hole in 3. Fazio was away, off the green. To keep his ball from interfering with or assisting Fazio's, Mangrum lifted his ball, under Rule 11 (3 and 3a).

When it came his turn, Mangrum replaced his ball, restoring it to play. He addressed it and was about to putt. Suddenly he stopped. He reached down, picked up the ball, blew on it (to remove an insect), replaced it again, and then holed the 15-foot putt for a seeming par 4. Apparently that kept him **just one** stroke from Ben Hogan, with two holes to go.

But in picking up the ball when in play, Mangrum infringed a primary Rule. If there is one Rule which best expresses the whole idea of the game, it is the one which provides, in effect, that once you tee your ball you should not touch it again until you have holed it out. There are certain exceptions, but that is primary. Rule 10(2) provides:

**Ball Played Wherever It Lies and not Touched.** A ball may not be touched and must be played wherever it lies except as otherwise provided for in the Rules or local rules. Except in a hazard, the player may, without penalty, touch his ball with his club in the act of addressing it, provided he does not move the ball."

Mangrum's action, although an inadvertence, cost him a two-stroke penalty. There is no statement of penalty directly connected to Rule 10(2), but, in the absence of any such statement in any Rule, the general penalty applies, as stated in Rule 2(1):

"The penalty for the breach of a Rule or local rule is the loss of the hole in match play and two strokes in stroke play, except when otherwise specifically provided in the Rules."

On Merion's first hole Fred Haas, Jr., drove into a bunker. His recovery was too strong and went out of bounds. What to do? Should he place a ball in the bunker, or drop one? Rule 9(1) provides that in a hazard a ball shall be dropped in such a case.

Incidentally, suppose that before dropping the second ball the player were to smooth the hazard soil displaced by his first stroke, at the place where he must drop the second ball. He would then violate Rule 17(1), and a penalty of two strokes would result in stroke play. The exception in Rule 17(1e) would not apply.

Skip Alexander's ball hopped into the moving caddie bag of a preceding player. Rule 15(2) governed:

"If the ball lodge in anything moving, a ball shall be dropped, or if on the putting green placed, as near as possible to the spot where the object was when the ball lodged in it, without penalty."

Alexander's approach shot on the 18th in his first round came to rest on a tent flap lying on the ground. A little gust of wind blew it off the flap before Alexander arrived at the ball. Wind is not an outside agency under Rule 15, and so Rule 15(3) did not apply.

The ball then came to rest on a path, and Alexander's stance and stroke were interfered with by a radio cable when lying on the ground and by a tent rope. Both are artificial obstructions and were moved without penalty (see Rule 7(4a)). Whereupon Alexander played a magnificent shot from the hard-surfaced path, across a bunker and onto the green, eventually holing out for a 68. Had the tent interfered, Alexander could have had relief without penalty under Rule 7(4c).

Cary Middlecoff, the defending Champion, and Sam Snead were involved in separate questions whether a ball were unfit for play. Rule 14(1b) provides

(Continued on Page 20)

# Concentration Is the Key

By PATTY BERG

USGA WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPION, 1938

All the phases of golf such as stance, address, grip and wrist action are important to a sound game, but the first requirements are your mental attitude and your power of concentration.

In order to keep your score in the low 80s, these two fundamentals should be foremost in your mind.

Do away with the idea of chance in golf. A low score is not obtained through luck, for this element is no part of the formula for good golf. However, your frame of mind and your determination to study and work are essential.

Perhaps this sounds like all work and no play. On the contrary, golf is not a drudgery. If you have the desire and will to play well, improvements will come and kindle the spark of incentive.

"Is it worth all this just to become a good golfer?" you ask.

"Certainly," is the answer.

Golf is an ideal hobby which you can enjoy from early youth until late in life. Though it is advisable to start young, early participation isn't essential to acquire skill. The strength of a Charles Atlas is not needed, either.

Men and women with perseverance have often overcome severe physical handicaps to shoot scores that would shame many able-bodied persons. A one-armed golfer in St. Paul, Minn., plays consistently in the 80s.

Some of our better feminine golfers play superbly with slight wrists and hands. These girls have not achieved success through their strength but by months of study with a capable instructor, followed by weeks of earnest practice and concentration.

Let us glance at the advantages golf offers.



Patty Berg

Golf develops your power of concentration, for your ability to concentrate will govern the rapidity with which you learn and the degree of skill you obtain. Character, personality and poise can be yours through golf. Every hour spent in practicing develops your coordination, grace and rhythm. Through golf, many friendships evolve which will be important in molding your personality.

I am not letting out any secret when I tell you that the only short cut to success in golf is in learning correct methods at the outset. It is just as easy to start properly as improperly, and good golf is easier to play than poor golf. After watching an expert, your comment usually is, "It certainly looks easy." In observing a poor golfer, you note that every motion seems an effort.

A motto worth remembering while learning or practicing is that there is no perfection but always room for improvement.

# Pilgrimage to St. Andrews

By WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL

SEMI-FINALIST, USGA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1949

For fortunate amateur golfers the world over, all roads led to the Mecca of St. Andrews, Scotland, last May. There, before the altar of the storied Old Course, sacrifices were offered at the shrine of golf.

Frank Stranahan was the only one in the truly international entry of 340 to go through the six days of seemingly continuous struggle unbeaten, yet even the vanquished carried away with them a fond memory of a Championship which could have been held nowhere else in the world.

Certainly, for the Americans who participated in this first British Amateur at St. Andrews in 14 years, many of the legends of golf became real. We fairly wallowed in the traditions of St. Andrews, many of us for the first time, and we came to appreciate why golf there, and hence golf at its best everywhere, is more than a game, why it is a heritage to be enjoyed and also to be respected and maintained.

## Traditional Weather

We learned that good weather does at times happen along that eastern coast line of Scotland. Yet I believe most of us were glad, at least for the sake of tradition, that the Championship week saw little calm or sunshine, and offered a considerable sampling of rain and a cold east wind from the North Sea. The constant blow, combined with the sand foundation on all British seaside courses, kept the fairways firm and the greens slippery.

This un-American weather gave us the appearance of clothes horses; a view of almost any teeing ground would have revealed an American changing the number of his thicknesses with a change of wind, rain, and temperature. The British are more practical, realizing that the whims and moods of nature are ever-changing. They do not generally engage



World Wide Photo

**"Dynamite" Goodloe and Billy Campbell pose together during the British Amateur to illustrate the fact that golfers come in all shapes and sizes.**

in the American practice of "putting on and taking off." Many of us wore gloves between shots and found that pajamas under trousers and rain pants were a good idea. The wind, so strong and cold as to add the problem of watery eyes, rather necessitated a rain jacket and several sweaters. If our swings were shorter than they had been at Memphis, there was good cause!

Gene Sarazen had told me that the Old Course would be a "disappointment" at first but "will grow on you."

I believe that all of us first-viewers now agree with Gene. The course itself is not at first so impressive, nor does it appear difficult on the initial round. It holds infinite variety, however, especially in ball bounces and wind, so that confidence does not come easily. It has been often and well said that



St. Andrews tests the golfers' thinking as no other, for it seldom plays the same twice even though it is generally flat and to the casual eye uninteresting. Trouble is often unseen but nonetheless effective. Deep and numerous fairway bunkers are the chief offenders, ably assisted by the fairway mounds.

The greens are tremendous, and only four are single greens. The others do double-duty on both the out nine (white flags) and in-nine (red flags). Putts of more than 100 feet are not infrequent and can be much longer; the green used for No. 5 and No. 12 is reputed to encompass a full acre. The greens, thin of grass and hard of ground, with endless undulations like those at the Augusta National Golf Club, the wind and the uneven fairways cause many a gray hair.

Even if the course itself didn't merit a player's fear, the endless legends about its previous victories over golfers would, if only because of the names ascribed to such fabled workers of woe as the Valley of Sin and Hell's Bunker. The only reprieves are the rewards awaiting an artful "Scot's approach," the low one from any distance that the Britisher manages to hop, skip and run dead to the hole, or a big hook from a tee to an adjacent fairway, where a slight hook might be bunkered wedge-deep in one of the fairway traps which look like small bomb craters.

To suggest even minor changes in the Old Course is beyond question, for, as a member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club said, "Man cannot change what God has made."

#### **What Makes St. Andrews**

We came away agreed that St. Andrews meets one definition of a "good test"—it requires the player to adapt his game to it. Most of us believed, I am sure, that match play there was, in fact, a concurrent matching of the two players' brains and abilities against the hazards and chances of the Old Course, rather than simply a match of the players against each other. That may be why

St. Andrews remains in a class by itself today.

Also unique is the atmosphere of golf that pervades the ancient town of St. Andrews, supposedly Scotland's oldest township. It is historic for its ruins of cathedral and castle, famous for its thriving University (the students adorn the town with their red robes), picturesque for its crowded stone buildings of old design, beautiful for its setting on a gentle slope extending to fertile, rolling farmland. It overlooks an ample beach bordering the bay which practically surrounds the course, with the peaks of the Eastern Highlands, often snow-covered, in the distant background beyond Carnoustie and Dundee.

There are modern touches, such as the sweater-and-tweed shops which cater to the fascinated American tourists and the constant roar of the planes of a jet squadron of the RAF, stationed a few miles up the coast. The essential dominance of golf, however, is proved by the effective request of Commander J. A. S. Carson, Secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, that the RAF planes not fly low on the day of the final.

#### **The St. Andrews People**

The large number of golfers in the town of 8,000 are served by four full courses, all of which are kept busy. The courses are owned by the town, and course rules are laws of the town. Everyone seems to play, old and young, men and women, and the tremendous practice putting greens, 500 feet long, are practically community meeting places. The history of the game is local lore; almost anyone can tell you what Bob Jones used for his third shot on the 14th hole in his second round of the Open in 1927, or the like. Shots are long remembered and the slightest unusual remark between players, to a caddie or to the crowd can become an historic incident.

Galleries are huge and well-mannered because they all know golf. Though

naturally pulling for the Britishers to win, they are polite to all. They are well-controlled by marshals in white coats, and the galleries are almost always kept off the narrow, two-way course itself.

An explanation for their universal interest in golf is that the summer evenings are long, and they may play until after 11 P. M. All have time to learn the game, and all seem to have the inclination—as Americans enjoy movies or canasta. The weather is bracing enough to preclude our type of golfing fatigue, so that 18 holes at St. Andrews is slight effort indeed.

### **"The Rules of Golf"**

The old caddies are the best indication of the people's love of the game. Many of them are quite elderly. All wear ties and business suits, all seem healthy from their lifetime of caddying and all exhibit a most remarkable love of golf, especially as they hover near the caddie shop overlooking the 18th green to watch matches come in. Their interest extends into the evening, regardless of weather.

When I differed with my caddie on a minor point of Rules and explained how the USGA Rules read, he aloofly advised me, "Sir, here we play the Rules of Golf." That ended the discussion.

The Championship was well reported in the American press. Special mention, however, is due the winner, Frank Stranahan, who though twice 1 down with three to go, played well indeed to survive the long week. His play in the final was really excellent, though a fresh wind from the West made putting most difficult and the scores deceptively high. Frank's conduct, which the press has sought to inspect rather closely on some of his previous British jaunts, was completely admirable throughout. They couldn't find anything about him to criticize. He was, indeed, a worthy Champion and gave no one a chance to think otherwise.

Those of us who know Frank best and watched him there most closely realize what a sweet victory his was, for probably no man ever wanted more to win

or adapted his every action and thought to that purpose so steadfastly. Even the British were bound to appreciate his extreme determination and his continuous exhibition of complete self-control.

An excellent impression also was made by Dick Chapman, whose fine play all week carried him to the final and whose sportsmanship and friendliness won the acclaim of all. Jimmy McHale, who barely lost to Chapman in the semi-final after a succession of low scoring rounds, also was admired and his style of play was generally likened to that of the top professionals. "Dynamite" Goodloe, who started his opening round in a blowing rain (five sweaters and jackets) with an eagle and made six straight 3s, the best golf of the week, captured the hearts of all with his sincere personality, sporting generosity, colorful sweaters and hats, big drives and Georgia accent before he finally failed in the sixth round. Ed Gravely made a fine impression after "byeing" and "walking" into the third round. Of course, the veterans Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans and Ellis Knowles are as popular in Great Britain as here.

### **Crosby's Following**

The many other American golfing visitors, bringing our total to 32, found a friendly hospitality. Willie Turnesa is highly respected there, but the biggest crowd-puller was Bing Crosby, who was followed by some 10,000, more than viewed the entire championship at Carnoustie when Willie won in 1947. They guessed Bing might not last long, so they came out on the rainy Monday morning and were thrilled by his birdie-birdie-par start to go 3 up. Then he became a victim of the Old Course which, due in part to the rule against golfing on Sunday, he had not seen prior to his match. Bing was in his best humor and voice and had to be protected from the Scottish autograph fad and from mobs of fans. His caddie confided that, "Mr. Crosby has too much fun to play winning golf." His opponent said that Bing had given away the match.

Much has been written on both sides of the Atlantic regarding the length of time required by the Americans in general and some of us in particular to play our best golf. Although the writer is considered to be an authority on the subject, it will suffice to allow that American golf does proceed at a slower rate of speed. Perhaps this might be regarded as a national characteristic, in the golfing sense, and it may bear no relation whatsoever to the better golfing results which it has been the Americans' good fortune to enjoy in recent competition with the British.

Certainly slow play in itself does not lower scores, but a close observation of the better players of Great Britain and United States respectively, among professionals as well as amateurs, discloses that in all phases of the game the

Americans appear to be more studious and careful in their shot-making. Doubtless some of the younger of the Americans especially have carried their deliberations to an extreme, and this appears to be the consensus of British critics. The USGA is aware of the problem, however, and has taken steps to insure speedier play.

#### Slow Play and Scores

The correlation between time and score, however, when seen as a reverse proportion, may be worthy of comment by others less involved in the problem than the writer, who was somewhat prejudiced against hasty golf after taking the time and trouble to play 3,500 miles from home. It is hard to conceive of a more unfortunate situation than seeing the roll on one of those complicated St. Andrews greens—after the putt



Wide World Photo

Frank Stranahan and Dick Chapman at St. Andrews, Scotland.

has been missed. At any rate, British observers found a very obvious bone of contention and made the most of it.

Of much interest to those who inquired was the sentiment of many who are close to British golf in favor of limiting the field for match play in future Championships. Certainly this may be necessary when the event is brought back to St. Andrews, for the players all but overloaded the Championship and there were too many whose only qualifications were low handicaps. The fourth tee became a terrible bottle neck in the early matches, with as many as three groups waiting at times. Another indication of the problem came when one American finished his third-round match at 6 P.M. on Wednesday and teed off for his fourth at 6:30 P.M., to finish in time for a 10 o'clock dinner.

A suggestion which may surprise many came from one of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club's self-styled and prominent revolutionaries. He believes that qualifying should be required on a stroke-play basis, at 36 holes, and that the low 32 scorers should be drawn for match play at 36 holes for each match. Whatever the solution, if any, it cannot be denied that this year's Championship saw more than its share of the breaks of the draw, especially because of the number of golfers who might not properly be termed of championship caliber. I found not much enthusiasm for the seeding of the better players so as to avoid their early meeting, but the limitation of qualifiers by stroke play or otherwise and even the lengthening of early matches to 36 holes caught the fancy of many.

#### For One Code

Enough cannot be written or said about the need for coordination of the controlling bodies of golf in Great Britain and the United States on the Rules of the game. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club kindly supplied us

with summaries of the differences between the two codes, but a lawyer would have had difficulty in assimilating all the details. It is to be hoped that, at the proposed meeting of the two governing bodies next year, some success can be achieved in eliminating the points of difference which complicated the thinking of the contestant from abroad if not his play.

A minor and obvious example is the difference in stymie rules. If there is to be any stymie rule, on which subject considerable difference of opinion exists there as well as here, it might at least be the same in both codes. Other examples are less obvious but just as important and dangerous to the unknowing competitor from afar.

Words cannot express the satisfaction felt by those of us who have been lucky enough to make the pilgrimage to St. Andrews this year. No treat to a golfer could compare with such an experience. It is suggested, however, that if anyone is planning a future trip to the British Amateur, the itinerary should include play not only on the Old Course of St. Andrews but also rounds at Carnoustie, Muirfield and Prestwick and a look at Gleneagles, all in Scotland, as well as a few days' jaunt through the Highlands, the mountain and lake country of Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Isle of Skye and the beautiful and cultural capitol of Edinburgh.

For Stranahan, the 1950 British Championship was a great victory. For all of us who went, it was a thrill in the broader sense for we all won by our experience. The meeting there of golfers from the world over to share the common denominator in a way which achieved a rare degree of friendship among the participants certainly has significance in the problem of all nations in getting along with one another. St. Andrews thus will mean a lot to all of us in many ways in the years to come.

## Slow Play

The pace and the mode of play by some golfers have now reached the state where they closely resemble civil engineers, with all due respect to that profession. One person who doesn't like the unfortunate slowness of today's golf is P. W. Furlong, of Pomona, Cal., who has written the USGA as follows:

"It now takes me *five* hours to play a leisurely *three-hour* round of golf!!

"If a few strokes were added to the scores of the professionals who take longer than three hours to complete any 18-hole competition, this deplorable situation would soon correct itself.

"Beginners naturally try to copy the professionals both as to golf swing and mannerisms. This is normal and as it should be.

"So the novice or run-of-the-mill golfer attends one of the big tournaments to see how the professionals and scratch amateurs do it. Here is what he sees:

"I. Professionals squatting on every putt and usually from at least two sides of the cup. Presumably this is necessary to read properly a green with which they are already very familiar.

"Meticulously going over every blade of grass between their ball and the cup, regardless of whether the putt be 60 feet or six inches.

"Marking all balls on the green regardless of position.

"II. Standing interminably over every shot, whether drive, iron or putt, presumably to register deep concentration!

"III. Tossing grass or holding hat or hands aloft on all tee shots and strokes through the green, presumably to determine the velocity and direction of the wind.

"These are but a few of the dilly-dally practices being employed by our leading professionals. Such practices become ludicrous when indulged in by most golfers, professionals included. After a big-name tournament, play in our local clubs slows down to a crawl.

"But worst of all, it now takes me five hours to play a three-round of golf."

The British GOLF ILLUSTRATED takes a less personal view. Having observed some uncommonly slow play in British championships this year, particularly by Americans, the writer says in part: "The funereal pace affected the players waiting to play, who piled up behind. In that sense an offense had been committed.

### A British View

"The fact that a golfer travels several thousand miles to take part in a championship or tournament is no reason why a comparatively unknown golfer from a local club should not receive consideration. Success does not guarantee priority of treatment. Regarding the common courtesies of the fairways, all have equal rights. On this point we are sure that no one will disagree.

"But... what is to be done about players who find that tortoise tactics are essential for their temperament? It was obvious at St. Andrews during the Amateur Championship that some of the slower brethren were not doing it for effect. They played as if it were a matter of life and death. Their preliminary movements were not posing. They had a distinct bearing on the shots. To insist that they speed-up their ideas would affect their game. How is the rule to be applied in such cases?...

"St. Andrews produced a couple of early matches on the opening day that proved how a match can be played at a steady pace if the emphasis is placed on the golf and not on creating an effect. Bing Crosby was an enormous attraction. The gallery that waited in miserable weather was a tribute to his drawing-power. Here was a 'natural' for a long-drawn-out display of American showmanship. On the contrary there was no suggestion of playing to the crowd. An even pace was maintained in spite of the attentions of the crowd. The same might be applied to the match in which Donald Peers took part."



# When Caddies Carry Double

One premise of the Rules of Golf is that each player has a separate caddie and that the caddie is, in a working sense, a partner of the player. But the game since the war has developed differently. At nearly every club there are more active players than caddies.

Thus, out of necessity, boys began to carry two bags instead of one, and situations were created for which the Rules of Golf do not provide.

Basically, a player always has been held responsible for the actions of his caddie. If a caddie interferes with a ball in a match, for instance, the effect is the same as if the player himself interfered.

Yet when a boy caddies for two opponents and, for example, interferes with a ball, takes a flagstick, causes a ball to move by picking up a loose impediment, or provides wrong information on the ownership of a ball, whose caddie is he deemed to be, and who is penalized?

Questions of this nature were submitted so frequently to the Rules of Golf Committee that the Association has recommended local rules for use when it is necessary to assign a caddie to two players.

Whenever possible, each player should have his own caddie and the Rules of Golf should have full effect. When this is impossible, it is recommended that the local committee adopt the following local rules to cover contingencies:

## Match Play Singles

The caddie is an agency outside the match within the meaning of Rule 15 except when he acts upon specific directions of a player, in which case he is considered to be that player's caddie.

Instances in which he could be considered a player's caddie could arise under the following Rules:

4(1)—Advice.

7(1)—Irregularities of surface.

7(2a)—Removal of loose impediments.

7(3)—Fixed or growing impediments.

7(7)—Attending flagstick. The cad-

die should be specifically advised what to do. If he attends the flagstick without receiving instruction from either side, he is an agency outside the match. If he receives conflicting instructions from the two opponents, the wishes of the player who is about to play the stroke shall control.

12(1)—Accidentally moving ball. This applies only when the caddie is specifically doing a direction of the player affected.

13(1b)—Wrong information.

18(4)—Direction for putting.

18(5)—Exerting an influence upon the ball.

## Best-Ball and Four-Ball Matches

A caddie carrying double should be assigned to the members of one side.

## Stroke Play

The caddie is always deemed to be employed by the player affected.

## RULINGS IN THE OPEN

(Continued from Page 12)

that if a ball be so damaged as to be unfit for play, the player in stroke play may replace it with another ball upon informing his fellow competitor or marker of his intention. It is a simple procedure. The job of the fellow competitor or the marker is to protect the rest of the field.

But Middlecoff and Snead each asked a USGA official to determine whether the ball were unfit for play. The answer in each instance was no. Strictly, it was not necessary to appeal to an official. But by so doing each player protected himself from any future question about the ball's status. If he had simply changed the ball in accordance with Rule 14(1b) and had informed his fellow competitor or marker, but if another competitor had later questioned whether the ball were actually unfit for play, Middlecoff and Snead each would have had to submit the ball to the committee for decision. By getting official decisions immediately, they closed the question then and there.

**"GOLF HOUSE"**

(Continued from Page 5)

size are most welcome; they should be made payable and addressed as follows:

USGA GOLF HOUSE FUND  
73 EAST 57TH ST.  
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

The names of all contributors will be inscribed as Founders on a permanent roll in "Golf House."

The first 1,457 Founders were listed in previous issues of the USGA JOURNAL. Below are the next 1,076. Succeeding Founders will be recorded in subsequent issues.

**A**

Harry S. Abrams  
Francis L. Abreu  
Mrs. Frank F. Adel  
Charles Adler  
Robert M. Adler  
C. A. Ahlstrom  
Philip M. Aitken  
Floyd D. Akers  
Albert H. Aldinger  
C. Dewey Allen  
Tom-Chris Allen  
Richard F. Alley  
Mrs. Drue Allman  
William Allman  
John Ambler  
Rev. Lockhart Amerman  
John D. Ames  
In memory of Knowlton L. Ames,  
Sr., by John D. Ames  
A. K. Anderson  
Edward E. Anderson  
David H. Annan  
Anonymous (2)  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson Armour,  
III  
Lester Armour  
Philip D. Armour  
William Armstrong  
William M. Armstrong  
E. B. Arnett  
C. A. Asher  
Phil Assenmacher  
Frederick Aubel  
H. R. Austin  
Robert W. Autin

**B**

Dr. A. Baden  
Guy C. Baer  
Edward J. Bailey  
John W. Bailey  
William R. Baker  
Richard Baldwin  
James W. Barbour  
Ralph A. Bard  
Max Bardach  
George A. Barnes  
Walter J. Barnes  
Eugene M. Barnhart  
E. Jack Barns  
W. N. Barr, Sr.  
Dr. Thomas J. Barrett

Edwin R. Barth  
Henry C. Bartholomay  
Gerald Bartlett  
Dr. Willard Bartlett, Jr.  
Sumner H. Bates  
Ralph Bayfield  
Howard Bayly  
James Beattie  
Lloyd G. Beatty  
William M. Becker  
Raymond N. Beebe  
Thomas M. Belshe  
Charles H. Bemish  
James R. Benge  
Mrs. C. W. Bennett  
M. S. Benson  
Peter Berkey  
W. F. Bindrim  
Charles R. Bird  
F. M. Bird  
Arthur L. Bisbee  
D. Frank Black, Jr.  
Churchill E. Blakey  
J. H. Blakney  
James C. Blanchard, Jr.  
L. R. Blanchard  
Frank W. Blaney  
G. L. Blankin  
G. L. Blankin, Jr.  
Merrill F. Blankin  
Albert H. Bieckley  
Louis G. Bliss  
George W. Blossom, Jr.  
Elmer H. Bobst  
Harold J. Bock  
Frederick Boehm  
Henry Boh  
Hugh J. Bonino  
W. E. Borbonus  
Mrs. W. E. Borbonus  
M. W. Borders  
Mrs. Laura Curtis Bostwick  
D. C. Bothwell  
S. O. Boughner  
Benjamin A. Bourne  
Edward W. Bourne  
Paul Bouzigues  
F. Ray Bowen  
Robert S. Bowers  
Charles Bowler  
William T. Bradbury  
Norman Bradley

Charles Brautigam  
Charles Brayton  
Conard R. Bready  
Frank E. Breitenbach  
Carl A. Bretzlaff  
Barton J. Bridgeford  
Walter O. Briggs, Jr.  
Powell Briscoe  
F. B. Brooks  
Leroy Brooks, Jr.  
Sanford M. Brooks  
E. M. Brown  
Gardner Brown  
Hunter Brown  
W. F. Browne  
E. A. Bryant, Jr.  
W. Donald Bryden  
Nelson L. Buck  
A. N. Budd  
John Bunn, Jr.  
Thomas Bunting  
Joseph E. Buonanno  
M. M. Burgess  
Mrs. G. Burnett  
James D. Burnette  
Edward M. Burnham  
James R. Burroughs  
Reuben G. Bush  
Elbert E. Bushnell  
C. S. Butler  
Edward E. Butler  
John G. Butler  
Linwood Butterworth  
John H. Butts  
In loving memory of J. Frederic  
Byers by his family  
Oliver F. Byren  
Robert G. Byren  
Fred Byrod

**C**

Senator Harry P. Cain  
Alexander Calder  
Creighton B. Caifee  
Miss E. Frances Calwell  
Rolla D. Campbell  
R. E. Campbell  
Walter G. Campbell  
Emerson, Duke and Randy Carey  
E. M. Carison  
R. G. Carlson  
George R. Carr  
Robert H. Carr, Sr.  
Walter S. Carr  
Howard J. Carroll  
O. R. Carter  
Dr. W. W. Carveth  
Horace W. Castor  
John Cawood  
W. C. Caye  
Dr. Kermit Chadwick  
Samuel J. Chance  
Warren T. Chandler  
S. E. Charles  
O. R. Cheatham  
John O. Chiles  
R. D. Christ  
R. Walston Chubb  
Archie C. Clarke

George Clayton  
H. H. Clifford, Jr.  
O. W. Clifton  
Earl Cline  
Harry B. Clow  
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cohen  
Harold E. Colburn  
John A. Coleman  
W. W. Colley  
Robert L. Colvin  
Frank Commisso  
Alfred Conaway  
Robert Congdon  
B. J. Conlin  
Philip G. Connell  
John Connelly  
Ralph Connor  
Joseph Coogan  
V. E. Cooley  
Wilfred C. Cooper  
Paul Corliss  
Harry A. Corr  
Joseph Costello  
Frank D. Cotter  
J. H. Tom Counce  
Howard S. Cox  
Malcolm Cox  
Robert Cox  
Milo H. Crawford  
Arthur E. Creasy  
S. W. Creekmore  
Carl Croft  
Robert Crompton  
John J. Cronin  
Harold S. Cross, Jr.  
James H. Crumbie  
Stanley N. Cryer  
Robert Cullen  
Dexter Cummings  
Homer Cummings  
Wylie R. Curtis  
Harold Cuthbert  
Frankland Cutshall

**D**

H. C. Dalrymple  
William Dando  
Emil A. Daniels  
John K. David  
Robert H. Davies  
Donald D. Davis  
H. W. Davis  
J. Hugh E. Davis  
Lew B. Davis  
George Dawson  
Roger DeFrain  
F. Milton Demerath  
J. Howard Deming  
Peter De Paolo  
Lawrence H. Derby  
Dr. R. J. Desprez  
Vincent E. Dewees  
William A. Diamant  
Jackson P. Dick  
Harry P. Dilkes  
J. C. Dillon, 3rd  
Carling Dinkler  
Charles F. Doelp  
Fred L. Dold

Thomas G. Donnell  
Mrs. James Dormont  
Hugh M. Dorsey, Jr.  
Sam Adams Dorsey  
Rodg Dougherty  
Richard C. Doxrud  
Jesse Draper  
Dr. Quintus L. Drennan  
J. R. Dryden  
J. A. Ducournau  
Thomas Duff  
L. T. Dulaney  
Hal S. Dumas  
Paul A. Dunkel  
George Dusterdieck  
William H. Dutcher  
Raymond Dutt

**E**

Mrs. Riely B. Eakin  
Charles T. Easterby  
W. Benjamin Eckenhoff  
Dr. E. S. Edgerton  
Mrs. Hazel Edmondson  
William Edris  
Henry A. Edwards  
Jack Egan  
Harry M. Eichelberger  
Frank E. Eisenhower  
J. Paul Ekberg, Jr.  
Lars E. Ekholm  
Joaquin M. Elizalde  
Miss Elizabeth Elliott  
Everett S. Elwood  
John F. Emhardt  
Henry F. Ensslen, Jr.  
John P. Ensslen  
C. Pardee Erdman  
John J. Ernst, Jr.  
John J. Ernst, III  
Joseph Esherrick  
R. Gale Evans  
Howard Everitt  
P. K. Ewing  
Blaine E. Eynon

**F**

C. G. Faine  
Mrs. Grace Falck  
Andrew Fallon  
George S. Farnsworth  
Clayton Farris  
E. B. Farwell  
H. J. Ferguson  
H. J. Ferguson, Jr.  
George A. Fetter  
D. Lyle Fife  
John H. Finn, Jr.  
Joseph C. Fisch  
Dr. Albert Fitch  
J. F. Fitzpatrick  
W. Allston Flagg  
Joseph Fletcher  
Dr. and Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin  
Robert J. Foley  
Carl S. Ford  
Mrs. Bertha Fortiner  
William Ward Foshay  
Kenneth G. Foster, Jr.

Jerome J. Frank  
F. B. (Don) Fraser  
D. S. Frederick  
Stanton W. Frederick  
Benjamin H. Freeman  
Frank Freeman  
W. C. (Cap) Freeman  
Charles A. Friedrich  
John H. Friel  
Edward Frutchey

**G**

A. A. Gallagher  
W. J. Gallagher  
Elwin T. Gammons  
Hugh Gannon  
George Gansz  
David Gardner  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Paul Gardner  
Fred W. Gardner  
Hiram C. Gardner  
Joseph Garin  
Mrs. Maynard Garrison  
C. R. Gates  
P. B. Genger  
A. T. Geraron  
C. E. Gerbron  
Conrad J. Gettler  
Dick Gibson  
Mayor Hap Gillman  
E. S. Girault  
John L. Given  
Howard M. Givens  
Frank Glaser  
Raymond Gleadall  
Walter Gleadall  
Henry E. Gendinning  
Jack Gienn  
James H. Goddard  
J. D. Goodman  
J. Donald Goodman  
Jane Goodman  
Captain John P. Gordon  
Leslie S. Gordon  
B. C. Goud  
J. Spencer Gould  
Henry W. Grady  
Dr. A. K. Graham  
Isaac B. Grainger  
J. John Grainger  
C. L. Grandin, Jr.  
John W. Grant, Jr.  
S. R. Gratie  
L. B. Graver  
Edgar Graves, Jr.  
Hix H. Green  
Oriand S. Greene  
Earl Greenwold  
Joseph C. Grew  
L. Clark Griffin  
J. Lawrence Grim  
Clement A. Griscom, III  
Waller Grogan  
Water Grosscup  
Miss Peggy Gude  
R. H. Gueich, Jr.  
Joe Gumbel  
Lester Gumbel  
William Guse

T. L. Gustin  
E. F. Guthrie  
H. C. Guthrie  
Louis Gutmann

## H

Frank P. Hall, Jr.  
M. F. Hall  
Marshall B. Hall  
Clifton C. Hallowell  
A. J. Hamlin  
W. F. Harder  
Ford T. Hardy  
Raymond F. Hare  
Homer P. Hargrave  
C. D. Harrison  
James H. Harrison  
W. Weish Harrison, Jr.  
John E. Hartfelder  
William L. Hartley  
Phil S. Harvey  
Richard R. Harvey  
Wyndham Hasler  
William L. Hassett  
Henry Hauptfuhrer  
Marion Hawes  
Thomas H. Hawks  
Kent B. Hayes  
Oliver M. Healey  
William T. Healey  
Melville F. Heath, Jr.  
Frank E. Hedrick  
C. E. Heilman  
Ralph I. Heilman  
J. Clive Helerich  
Albert C. Hellwig  
Harold H. Helm  
George Helmetag  
Claude J. Hendon  
Howard M. Herron  
A. W. Hershberger  
Earl Hess  
S. E. Hess  
Benjamin A. Heughes  
Mrs. W. A. Hibbert  
Dr. L. E. Hildreth  
Harvey Hill  
Dixey M. Hilliard  
H. J. Hocks  
Dr. Fred G. Hodgson  
Roy Hoffman, Jr.  
Scott Hogg  
Everett N. Holland  
Franklin S. Horn  
Donald G. Hornbaker  
Charles M. Houff  
Evan Howell  
Henry C. Howells  
Robert K. Howse  
William I. Hudson, Jr.  
Dr. Julius Hughes  
Elmer C. Humes  
James H. Hunter  
Parks Hunt  
Mrs. Robert Hurka  
William C. Hussey  
Harold B. Hutchinson



## A Founder of "Golf House"

Jimmy Olman, 2½ years old, has been listed as a Founder of "Golf House" by his father, Morton W. Olman of the Losantville Country Club, Cincinnati. He is the youngest Founder thus far.

## I

George E. Ingersoll  
Aton F. Irby, Jr.  
Jerome W. Israel  
Martin M. Issler

## J

Henry F. Jackson  
Ed Jacobs  
Paul Jaeger  
Dan James  
Hamer H. Jamieson  
Frank R. Jelleff  
Elbert S. Jemison  
Robert M. Jenney  
Mrs. Charles Jennings  
John M. Jester  
C. C. Johnson  
D. V. Johnson  
E. G. Johnson  
M. T. (Hap) Johnson  
R. A. Johnson  
Fred Johnston  
Harrison R. Johnston  
Captain C. B. Jones  
Griffith W. Jones  
James Jones  
Jiroud Jones  
Morton M. Jones  
Robert P. Jones  
Robert T. Jones, Jr.  
William Jones  
C. E. Joos  
Robert Joos  
Joseph J. Judge

## K

George F. Kachlein, Jr.  
Algert B. Kamen  
A. F. Kammer, Sr.  
G. E. Karlen  
George Katz  
D. Stanley Kauffman  
William H. Kay  
R. S. Keefer  
Gurdon S. Keeley  
William H. Kelley  
John J. Kelly  
Paul R. Kelly  
R. Brooke Kelly  
George W. Kennedy  
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Kennedy  
W. A. Kennedy  
W. B. Kennedy  
Frank E. Kenney  
Carl M. Kenworthy  
Miss Margaret Kerr  
R. Emmett Kerrigan  
M. G. Kershaw  
Fred Ketchum  
John F. K'de  
Harry T. Kilpatrick  
Miss Judy King  
C. W. D. Kinsey  
Henry P. Kirchner  
James T. Klepper  
Dr. E. W. Kline  
Paul F. Klinefelter  
E. S. Knapp, Jr.

Russell D. Knight  
 William Knipscher  
 T. G. Knoblauch  
 Griffith W. Knorr  
 William R. Kolb  
 L. O. Koons  
 John S. Krauss  
 E. F. Krautter  
 Irwin Krohn, Jr.  
 Emil A. Kronmiller  
 Otto Kruger  
 Henry E. Kuehn  
 Howard M. Kuehner  
 Charles Kurz  
 Karl Kurz  
 Milton T. Kyle

## L

Frank Lagan  
 Chess Lagomarsino, Jr.  
 Joseph LaMachia  
 Albert B. Lambert, Jr.  
 John E. Lancaster  
 Mills B. Lane, Jr.  
 Lawrence Larcade, Jr.  
 Vernon D. Lauchmen  
 Richard Lauer  
 Forret A. Laufer  
 Thomas Lavelle  
 Barton Law  
 Charles W. Lawser  
 Harold F. Lee  
 Wallace Orison Lee, Jr.  
 O. M. Leland  
 Mrs. Louis Lengfeld  
 Mrs. Dan Levine  
 Marc Levy  
 Preston W. Lewis  
 Mrs. Stephen Lewis  
 Harry B. Light  
 Charles (Babe) Lind  
 Walter A. Lindeke  
 George H. Lindsay  
 G. M. Livingston  
 H. S. Llewellyn  
 Mrs. C. L. Lockwood  
 W. H. Loftus  
 John A. Logan  
 Rowland Lohrberg  
 O. L. Long  
 Dr. Thomas Loughery  
 Ed Love  
 Bob Lowry  
 Leo Lucas  
 Robert B. Luchars  
 Owen E. Luckhurst  
 Sol Luckman  
 John B. Lukens  
 Matthias Lukens  
 Robert P. Lukens  
 William Lukens  
 Ervin K. Lukert  
 Thomas E. Lunt  
 G. Albert Lyon  
 Raymond E. Lyon

## M

Arlington Lane MacBride  
 Dr. Frank C. MacCardell

Edgar J. Mack  
 Walter K. Mack  
 Joseph A. Mackey  
 Paul R. MacKinney  
 John H. MacMillan, Jr.  
 Earnest MacMorris  
 Frank L. Macwatty  
 Robert Maguire  
 G. S. Magargal  
 S. S. Magargal  
 George Malloy  
 J. C. Malone  
 Clayton Mammel  
 George Mann  
 Mrs. Henry March  
 Robert P. Marenzana  
 John P. Martin  
 T. Wayne Martin  
 W. Stanley Martin  
 Dr. C. Edward Martinek  
 Lawrence Marx, Jr.  
 Roy H. Massey  
 Selah B. Masten  
 William R. Matchett  
 David Mathers  
 Harold Mathias  
 W. W. Mauger  
 Mrs. Mortimer May  
 Selden E. May  
 Dr. T. C. McAuliffe  
 W. Paul McBride  
 Fred W. McBrien  
 Fred W. McBrien, Jr.  
 James McCabe  
 D. Dexter McCaskill  
 Dr. E. R. McDevitt  
 C. B. McDonald  
 Mrs. L. W. McDonnell  
 A. Wylie McDougall  
 John McFarlane  
 J. Cyril McGarrigle  
 Mark Z. McGill  
 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. McG  
 Grattan, Jr.  
 Howard L. McGregor  
 Samuel McIlravey  
 Charles H. McKeever  
 Mrs. Reid H. McKenzie  
 John McKinley  
 Sumner T. McKnight  
 Thomas G. McMahon  
 H. I. McMillan  
 Frank E. McNally  
 Miss Margaret McVicker  
 Richard O. Mead  
 George Meagher, Jr.  
 Mrs. Theodore J. Meindl  
 Lawrence J. Meisel Company  
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meissner  
 George W. Meister  
 Harold S. Mercier  
 Kenneth A. Meredith  
 Ward S. Merrick  
 Ernest B. Merry, Jr.  
 Gordon J. Mertz  
 Harry Mesirov  
 Dr. P. Frederic Metildi

Carl E. Metz  
 John C. Mevius  
 W. Meyer, Jr.  
 Gernard F. Meyers, Jr.  
 Dr. John E. Michael  
 Walter Michener  
 C. B. Michie  
 E. G. Michie  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Millar  
 Noble C. Miller  
 Robert Aubrey Miller, Sr.  
 Russell Miller  
 W. W. Miller  
 Franklyn B. Millham  
 J. T. Mills  
 Dr. Henry W. Minton  
 Arnold O. Mitchell  
 Mrs. Linda Molton  
 Robert M. Monsted  
 Arthur L. Montgomery  
 Thomas P. Moody  
 A. W. Moore, Jr.  
 Charles A. Moore  
 Charles W. Moore  
 R. T. Moore  
 John J. Moran  
 Dale Morey  
 Henry D. Morgan  
 William F. Moriok, Jr.  
 John A. Morrison  
 Kenneth Morse  
 Andy Mortimer  
 Edward H. Murphy  
 John E. Murphy  
 Verne C. Murrah  
 Robert W. Muzzy  
 P. I. Myers  
 W. J. Myers

## N

Merton D. Nason  
 Harry A. Neeb, Jr.  
 M. B. Neisner  
 Charles H. Newson, Jr.  
 Charles V. Nicholson  
 M. J. Nickels  
 William J. Nickerson  
 James L. Nicoll  
 Dr. W. S. Nied  
 W. S. Nied, Jr.  
 John F. Noble  
 Ulisse M. Nolan  
 Jacob Noll  
 Glen S. Norville  
 Charles B. Nunnally  
 Hugh P. Nunnally  
 Lee Nusbaum

## O

William G. O'Connell  
 E. W. Oescher  
 David B. Oliver  
 Jimmy Olman  
 Morton W. Olman  
 Joseph Olney  
 G. F. Olsen, Jr.  
 Carl W. Olson  
 George P. O'Neill  
 Henry O'Neill



J. G. Ordway  
Dr. H. Winnett Orr  
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. O'Toole  
Ralph R. Overholt

## P

Frederick T. Paff  
Dr. Joseph Palma  
C. F. Palmer  
LeRoy Clark Palmer  
Robert M. Parker  
C. W. Parmentier  
H. J. Pattridge  
Ralph Payne  
Vincent J. Pazzetti, Jr.  
George C. Pearce  
Warren Pease  
Donald H. Pegler  
William J. Peltz  
Harry Pence  
Mrs. John Pennington  
Raymond T. Perring  
A. J. Peters  
George Petersen  
Mrs. George Peterson  
Herbert Pfaffhausen  
L. E. Phillips, Jr.  
Gerald H. Phipps  
Charles C. Platt  
W. C. Pogue  
Edward B. Poitevent  
Edward J. Posselius, Jr.  
V. N. Potts  
Charles Price  
M. J. Pritchard  
John R. Prickitt  
Ludwig A. Probst  
Harry A. Prock  
Albert D. Purvis

## Q

William H. Quinlan  
Richard L. Quinn

## R

John Raines, III  
W. J. Rainey  
Harry B. Rainold  
Jesse G. Rainwater, Jr.  
B. P. Rambo  
Floyd Randolph  
C. A. Rauschenberg, Jr.  
E. E. Reardon  
Hubert Rebert  
Judge Charles W. Redding  
F. A. Reece  
William H. Reel  
George A. Reeves  
Conrad Rehbein  
Robert Reilly  
William J. Reilly  
R. Bruce Reinecker  
William A. Reiter  
Henry C. Remick  
Mrs. Joseph Reynolds  
Lloyd D. Ribner  
Wilbur L. Rice  
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Richards  
Frank G. Richards, Jr.  
Durbin Richardson

Mrs. Irene Rickards  
W. R. Rickard  
L. R. Ricketts  
J. R. Ridgway, Sr.  
Norman P. Ries  
Nelson Riggall  
Fred L. Riggan, Sr.  
H. Dean Ritchie  
Alfred E. Roberts  
Dennis J. Roberts  
E. F. Roberts, Jr.  
Harry J. Robinhold  
Fred J. Robinson  
James M. Rodgers  
T. Clifford Rodman  
Howard F. Roessler  
Franklin B. Rogger  
Victor A. Rohlin  
J. Paul Rooser  
J. Bernd Rose  
Charles E. Roth  
Sam Rubel  
Irvin Rubin  
Mrs. Anna K. Ruckert  
Ervin F. Rucklos  
Walter P. Budd, Jr.  
Arthur A. Ruffin, Jr.  
H. Ben Ruhl  
R. A. Russell

## S

Raymond F. Salmen  
Robert S. Sams  
Lewis R. Sanderson  
Richard B. Sargent  
Frank Savage  
Walter Savage  
John H. Savory  
Mrs. Bingham Sawhill  
Robert A. Scallan  
Harry G. Schad  
Carl Schaeffer  
Louis F. Schaeffer  
Louis F. Schaeffer, Jr.  
Milton J. Schloss  
Dr. Stuart A. Schloss  
A. H. Schmal  
Harold O. Schmidt  
W. Burl Schmidt  
A. L. Schneider  
Robert G. Schofield  
Edward G. Schreiber  
Russell G. Schuler  
R. Schulze, Jr.  
William H. Schumacher  
George H. Schuman  
Malcolm Schweiker  
Byron D. Scott  
J. G. Scott  
William C. Scott  
Romeyn B. Scribner  
E. D. Scutt  
Paul Seaman  
R. Chardelle Seaman  
Victor Seested  
C. E. Seitz  
John H. Selby  
James J. Selvage

A. G. Sewell  
Herbert L. Sharlock  
Mrs. Elena Sharp  
Charles K. Shaw  
Ben F. Shearer  
D. M. Sheehan  
Robert Sheen  
I. M. Sheffield, Jr.  
Jesse M. Shelton  
Memorial to James Schoolcraft  
Sherman  
James Schoolcraft Sherman, 2nd  
James Schoolcraft Sherman, 3rd  
Memorial to Thomas Moore  
Sherman  
George Sherrill, Jr.  
Earl T. Shinn  
H. L. Shuey  
Otto A. Shults  
T. A. Sick  
Louis Sigel  
Robert C. Silver  
Nat Silverman  
Henry Simmons  
Wendell Simmons  
Bentley Smith  
Boston Smith  
C. Horton Smith  
Eugene C. Smith  
Fred Smith  
Harold Calhoun Smith, Jr.  
Harrison Smith  
Joseph E. Smith  
Joseph E. Smith, Jr.  
Norman E. Smith  
P. C. Smith  
Parker M. Smith  
R. E. Smith  
Samuel M. Smith  
John Pillsbury Snyder  
William Cordes Snyder, Jr.  
Walter C. Soder  
Harry Sommers  
Dr. Devane Sonneborn  
Raymond G. Sonneborn  
Eugene Spaeth  
R. L. Spangler  
Theodore E. Spilker  
James Spilan  
Dr. S. Dale Spotts  
Ben R. Stauffer  
Stanley S. Steinharter  
W. Y. Stembler  
James Stephan  
(Steve) Stephenson  
W. Carroll Stephenson  
George T. Stevens  
Charles P. Stevenson  
N. Harper Steward  
N. Harper Steward, III  
H. Richard Stickel  
A. T. Stickney  
Harry F. Stiles, Jr.  
Edwin Stoertz  
A. J. Strange  
Dr. E. R. Strayer  
Dr. C. W. Strickler, Jr.  
Lucian S. Strong

Rodney B. Stuart  
Miss Louise Suggs  
John L. Sullivan  
R. N. Swanberg  
Phillip Swartley  
Vincent Sweet  
S. M. Swenson  
Leslie Swope  
David Sykes  
J. M. Sylvester

**T**

Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr.  
Francis William Taylor  
Mrs. Nelson S. Taylor  
Robert J. Taylor  
Frederick Tetzlaff  
Dr. C. F. Thomas  
C. W. Thomas  
Henry Thomas  
Alfred E. Thompson  
J. W. (Tommy) Thompson  
Stan Thompson  
R. W. Thornburgh  
Malcolm Thorp  
Grant Thrall  
Kean Tilford  
Alfred L. Timbrook  
Reinert M. Torgerson  
Mrs. Reinert M. Torgerson  
Roscoe C. Tarrance  
Dr. and Mrs. George M. Trainor  
Miss Dorothy Traung  
W. C. (Bill) Trauth  
H. G. Traver  
William Triest  
Lewis Troster  
Ruth Troster  
Robert W. Troxell  
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Trwin  
G. G. Tucker  
Phillips R. Turnbull  
A. A. Turner  
Mrs. Morton C. Tuttle  
Dr. Ralph Tyson

**U**

Victor Uhl  
Edward Ulmer

**V**

H. C. VanArsdale  
General Hoyt S. Vandenberg  
George C. VandenBrul  
Charles B. VanDusen  
Stanley A. VanDyk  
Cyrus W. Vaughn, Jr.  
Robert E. Vernon  
Howard W. Vesey  
DeForest V. Vigneron  
Albert A. Villegas  
Robert K. Vinton  
Herman G. Voltz  
Allen H. Vories

**W**

O. W. Wagner  
Clifford E. Wagoner

Charles H. Walker  
Charles T. Walker  
John C. Walker  
Mr. and Mrs. Bradley L. Wallace  
William R. Walsh  
Edward T. Walter  
Robert W. Walters  
James A. Ward, III  
William C. Wardlaw, Jr.  
Thomas Warner  
Robert S. Warnick  
Dr. Green D. Warren  
Dr. William Warren, Jr.  
Donald L. Watton  
Ralph Waycott  
H. Webb  
Richard H. Webber  
Fred Weiland  
D. D. Weiss  
Seymour Weiss  
Stan Wendt  
Howard T. Wenner  
Raymond R. West  
John L. Westmoreland  
Eugene J. Weston  
Lee R. Wetherill  
Robert L. Wetherill  
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Wettlaufer  
F. K. Weyerhaeuser  
Dr. Edgar H. White  
Harry A. White  
K. G. White  
Robert H. White, Jr.  
Walter W. White  
Frank E. Whitman  
Walt Whitman  
Hal Whittington  
A. M. Wibel  
J. F. Wiese  
F. S. Wilcox, Jr.  
Harry G. Wilds  
Harry Williams, Jr.  
Jane Williams  
R. Clyde Williams  
Ralph Williams  
Richard C. Williams  
B. J. Wilson  
Dr. Francis A. Winchenbach  
Daniel R. Winter  
Otto A. Winterstein  
Leo Wise  
Heinz J. Wolff  
Adolph Wall, Jr.  
Miss Helen C. Woll  
Seneker Woll  
Eruce F. Woodruff  
Frank H. Woods  
Roy Woods  
Thomas C. Woods  
William S. Woods  
Paul R. Woody  
Vernon Wooten  
Ernest F. Wuest  
George Wustner  
Henry N. Wyzanski

**Y**

Charles R. Yates  
R. A. Yoder  
G. Aaron Youngquist

**Z**

Dave Zeff  
John M. Zerbey  
George Zevitas  
Dr. Gus H. Zimmerman

**CLUBS**

Argyle Country Club, Md.  
Augusta Country Club, Ga.  
The Camargo Club, Ohio  
The Country Club of Rochester, N. Y.  
The Hartford Golf Club, Conn.  
Kenwood Country Club, Ohio  
Manor Country Club, Md.  
Myopia Hunt Club, Mass.  
North Shore Country Club, N. Y.  
Oak Hill Country Club, N. Y.  
Old York Road Country Club, Pa.  
Parkersburg Country Club, W. Va.  
Pinehurst Country Club, N. C.  
Seattle Golf Club, Wash.  
Southampton Golf Club, N. Y.  
Summit Hills Country Club, Ky.  
The Toledo Country Club, Ohio  
Tuscarora Golf Club, N. Y.  
Virginia Country Club, Cal.  
Winged Foot Golf Club, N. Y.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Chicago Women's District Golf Association  
Cleveland District Golf Association  
Detroit District Golf Association  
Federal Golf Association  
Indiana Golf Association  
Indianapolis District Golf Association  
Junior-Senior Golfing Society of Connecticut  
Massachusetts Golf Association  
Michigan Seniors' Golf Association  
New Jersey State Golf Association  
Northern California Golf Association  
Syracuse Golf Association  
Syracuse Women's District Golf Association  
Westchester County Golf Association  
West Virginia Golf Association  
Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia  
Women's Long Island Golf Association  
Women's South Carolina Golf Association  
Women's Southern Golf Association  
Women's Western Golf Association

# THE REFEREE

Decisions by the USGA Rules of Golf Committee

Example of symbols: "No. 50-1" means the first decision issued in 1950. "R. 7(3)" means Section 3 of Rule 7 in the 1950 Rules of Golf.

## Two Cups in Green

No. 50-36. R. 1(3), 3, 7 (4).

**Q:** There were two cups on a green. Both were lined with tin, but naturally only one held the flag pole. Is there any question but what the cup containing flag should be played?

HORTON SMITH  
DETROIT, MICH.

**A:** It is the duty of the local committee to designate the stipulated round. It is natural to assume that the hole with the flagstick is the one to be played, in which event the other cup location is "a hole made by the greenkeeper" within the meaning of Rule 7 (4).

However, if a player inadvertently played for the wrong cup, the competition should be replayed if it were stroke play and the hole should be replayed if it were match play. See Rules 3 and 1 (3).

## Second Ball in Stroke Play

No. 50-37. R. 1(2), 3(2), 12(4d), 13(1, 2), 21(4c)

**Q 1:** Last year in the qualifying round of the city championship, a competitor's ball was moved by another competitor's caddie. The player was in doubt as to the rule and did not replace the ball. She was disqualified. Would it have been permissible, after playing the original ball, to have played a second ball as near as possible to the place where the original ball lay, under Rule 1(4), and thus avoid disqualification?

**A 1:** Yes.

As the hole was played, the player violated Rule 12(4d). The penalty in stroke play is two strokes (see Rule 1(2)) unless the ball had been moved nearer the hole and had not been replaced, in which case the player did not play the stipulated round (see Rule 3(2)) and thereby disqualified herself. If the two-stroke penalty described above was not included in the score for the hole returned by the player, she disqualified herself for returning a wrong score. See Rule 21(4c).

## Wrong Balls in Three-Ball Match

**Q 2:** A, B and C were playing a three-ball match. In playing the second shots to a hole A played B's ball and B played A's ball. On reaching the green A and B informed C of the mistake, and C claimed the hole from both. A and B played out the hole on equal terms. Was C right?

**A 2:** C won the hole from A and B. See Rule 13(2). As to A and B, B cancelled A's mistake. See Rule 13(1a).

Questions by: MRS. W. H. SEAGRAVE  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

## Point Match Interpreted

No. 50-39, Misc.

**Q:** A and B are playing against C and D in a first and second-ball match. A and B give one stroke on either ball to C and D on the 14th hole. A has a 4, B has a 5 and C and D have 6s. A and B claim that the stroke makes one of C or D's 6s become a 5, thus taking two points—4 against 5 and 5 against 6. C and D claim they only lose one point because the second ball is halved. Do A and B win one point or two points on this hole?

MRS. JOHN P. BARRON  
KENMORE, WASH.

**A:** The Rules of Golf do not cover playing for points on a first and second-ball basis.

For the hole in question, it is our understanding that C and D received only one stroke, to be applied to either ball as they chose, but not to both balls. In our opinion, A and B won two points. A won the first ball with a 4 to a 5. B won the second ball with a 5 to a 6.

USGA recommendations for handicap allowances in four-ball match play are: Reduce the stroke play handicaps of all four players by the handicap of the low handicap player, the low handicap player then to play from scratch. Allow each of the three other players two-thirds (66⅔ per cent) of the resulting difference, strokes to be taken by each player as they come on the card.

## Water Hazard: Options Available

No. 50-41. R. 17(2), L. R.

**Q 1:** I understand that the Rule concerning water hazards has been changed, but there is discussion as to its application. If a ball driven from the tee goes into a ditch or water hazard, is it mandatory that another ball be driven from the tee, adding a penalty stroke, or is a player given a choice of driving such a ball from the tee with a penalty stroke or of dropping a ball immediately behind the ditch or water hazard, not nearer the hole, adding a penalty stroke?

**A 1:** The player has the following choices under Rule 17(2): "If a ball lie or be lost in a water hazard (whether the ball lie in water or not), the player may drop a ball, under penalty of one stroke, either (a) behind the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball last crossed the margin of the hazard between himself and the hole, or (b) in the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball entered the water between himself and the hole; or (c) as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was played; if the ball was played from the teeing ground, a ball may be

teed anywhere within the teeing ground." A ditch is a water hazard—see Definition in Rule 17.

### **Water Hazard: Free Lift Not Recommended**

**Q 2:** Are there any circumstances, such as terrain, awkwardness of layout, the fact that it is a blind hole or any other things that make life miserable for the average golfer, that permit a club to omit the penalty for driving into a ditch or water hazard on his tee shot? This omission is for local play and for our own small tournaments.

**A 2:** The Rules of Golf do not authorize granting relief without penalty. In the case of a cross-ditch 240 yards from the tee on a 388-yard hole, the Association stated in part: "Although a local committee may, of course, draft any local rule consonant with the Rules of Golf which it deems necessary for fair play, we would recommend that there be no local rule in the present case. If the ditch were so placed as to be palpably unfair to a considerable majority of players, the committee might well grant relief without penalty. The fact that it might affect only a few of the better players would not be reason enough."

Questions by: DOUGLAS ERWIN  
SHREVEPORT, LA.

### **"Winter Rules": Ball Moves**

No. 50-45. 12(1b) L. R.

**Q:** I know there are no rules covering so-called "winter rules," but it is sometimes necessary on some courses to tee up the ball. If the ball is teed up in the fairway and moves when it is addressed, is there a penalty of one stroke?

MRS. LOUIS W. ROBEY  
BRYN MAWR, PA.

**A:** Yes. See Rule 12(1b)

The USGA does not recognize "winter rules" or "preferred lies" in the established Rules of Golf. It recognizes, however, that adverse conditions are sometimes general throughout a golf course and that local committees sometimes adopt rules called "winter rules" for such conditions. Any such local rules, like all other local rules, should be stated in detail and interpreted by the local committee.

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

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

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

### **Water Hazard: Penalty Explained**

No. 50-49. Def. 5. R. 2(1), 3, 8, 17(2).

**Q 1:** Water hazard: If a golfer's second stroke sends ball into water and he drops a ball at same spot second stroke was made, is he shooting three or four?

**A 1:** Four. The player counts the first two strokes, adds a penalty stroke as provided when proceeding under option (c) in Rule 17(2), and his next stroke is his fourth.

### **Lost Ball: Penalty Explained**

**Q 2:** Lost ball: If you return to spot ball was shot from and lost ball was second stroke, are you shooting three? If ball is dropped near where ball was lost, are you shooting four or five?

**A 2:** Rule 8(1) provides that the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the lost ball was played, adding a penalty stroke to the score for the hole. He is not permitted to drop another ball "near where ball was lost."

Proceeding under Rule 8(1) in the cited case, the player would count his first two strokes, add a penalty stroke and his next stroke is his fourth. A player who fails to proceed as provided in Rule 8(1) loses the hole in match play or disqualifies himself in stroke play since he does not complete the stipulated round—see Rules 2(1) and 3.

### **Unplayable Ball: Penalty Explained**

**Q 3:** Unplayable ball: If the ball is unplayable on second stroke and is dropped back of hazard, is the player shooting four or five?

**A 3:** Rule 8 governs.

In match play, if a ball is deemed unplayable, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the unplayable ball was played, adding a penalty stroke to the score for the hole. Thus, if his second stroke results in an unplayable ball, he counts his first two strokes, adds a penalty stroke and his next stroke is his fourth.

In stroke play, if a ball is deemed unplayable, the player may proceed as above or he may, optionally, proceed under Rule 8(2b), teeing and playing a ball under penalty of two strokes, keeping the point at which the ball was lifted between himself and the hole. If this be impossible, he shall tee and play a ball under penalty of two strokes as near as possible to the place from which the ball was lifted but not nearer the hole. Thus, if a player's second stroke results in an unplayable ball in stroke play and he chooses to proceed under Rule 8(2b), he counts his first two strokes, adds two penalty strokes, and his next stroke is his fifth.

In a water hazard, Rule 17(2) takes precedence over Rule 8.

### **Penalty Stroke Defined**

**Q 4:** I am under the impression that a penalty stroke is one you do not take: Just count every time you stroke the ball from tee to in-the-hole, then add your penalty stroke or strokes.

**A 4:** Definition 5 states: "A 'penalty stroke' is a stroke added to the score of a side under certain Rules, and does not affect rotation of play."

Questions by: MRS. JOE M. COOK  
WACO, TEXAS.



Better Turf for Better Golf

# TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

Correspondence pertaining to Green Section matters should be addressed to:  
USGA Green Section, Room 307, South Building, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

## TURF OVER THESE UNITED STATES

During the course of a year, the technical members of the USGA Green Section staff cover many important turf centers of the country. Heretofore, these travels and observations have not been reported at large. We feel that many of our readers would like to share our experiences with us. In fact, they have told us so. Accordingly, we are starting this column which we hope we can maintain in every issue of the USGA JOURNAL.

At times we will appear to be critical of current practices which to us would be difficult to justify. We hope that our readers will be charitable and remember that we do not intend anything personal; our sole aim is to report facts as we find them for the purpose of helping our readers to have better turf with less effort and at lower cost.

### Omaha, Neb.

This was a brief stop en route to turf conferences in Los Angeles and Berkeley, Cal., and Portland, Ore.

Henry Glissmann showed Arlington (C-1) bent putting turf at Indian Hills in near-perfect condition which had had **no fungicide** in three years. The combination of Arlington and Congressional (C-19) bents seems to be a natural for this area. Glissmann is growing a

nursery of Green Section grasses near Ashland, Neb. He is an advocate of soil aeration.

Harold Glissmann, Superintendent at Boystown, Neb., is having excellent success with lawns seeded to a mixture of Alta fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and Highland bent. The Alta stays green during drought; the bluegrass and bent keep the Alta from looking so coarse. The results are pleasing. Arlington bent will be tried on the **baseball infield**. U-3 Bermuda will be added as soon as nursery stock is available.

Frank Keegan, Superintendent of Catholic Cemeteries, plans to seed a large new section to Alta, bluegrass and Highland bent. Most lawn grasses in Omaha have to be rugged in order to withstand the extremes of summer heat and drought and the cold of winter. Testing is needed on mixtures of warm-season and cool-season grasses *Zoysia* offers promise.

Walter Clarke, U. S. Army Engineers, Missouri River Division, is warm in his praise of Alta fescue on levees, dams and slope work.

### Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles K. Hallowell, on sabbatical leave, is doing a great job showing California folks how turf extension works,



financed by the Southern California Golf Association. Always a great believer in **phosphorus** for growing quality turf, he finds that phosphorus is just as essential in the seed bed in Southern California as in Pennsylvania, but seldom is it used. No one quite knows why. Nitrogen alone with lots of seed produces turf slowly and poorly at high cost.

**Dr. V. T. Stoutemyer**, Head, Ornamental Horticultural Department, University of California at Los Angeles, is a great booster for the Green Section's U-3 strain of Bermudagrass, which very nearly stays green all winter, throws few seed heads and produces high-quality turf. U-3 Bermuda will be widely tested on tees and on athletic fields in Southern California. Nursery stock is needed. Trials of U-3 with Green Section's improved creeping bents will be coordinated with similar trials in progress at Beltsville, Md., St. Louis, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Merion (B-27) bluegrass is superior to commercial bluegrass except when both are starved. Merion survives close mowing, has better winter color and produces denser turf which heals better.

Two projects ready for support are: (1) evaluation of various materials for improving physical structure of heavy soil and (2) evaluation of various fertilizing materials on bent putting turf.

Observation of species and strain trials on Veteran Avenue shows meadow fescue more disease susceptible than Alta. Red fescues deserve more attention for the high quality turf they produce when managed properly.

The improved creeping bent grasses which do so well east of the Mississippi perform well in Southern California, too. Cohansey (C-7) shows promise for desert areas which are hot and relatively free of dollarspot. Arlington (C-1), Congressional (C-19) and Collins (C-27) mixture is excellent. Old Orchard (C-52) is vigorous and uniform. Green Section's new C-115 (no name yet) is established in nursery for testing alone and in combination.

*Zoysia* grasses rate second to Bermuda

until improved strains are produced. Growth is slow because of cool nights. Good seed production is reported on Z-52; more work is needed.

Los Angeles is a great place for most of the turf grasses grown in the United States. In one block in Pacific Palisades we saw lawns of Bermuda, Kikuyu, St. Augustine, bentgrass, bluegrass, fescue, *zoysia*, ryegrass, meadow fescue and also dichondra, clover, geranium and ivy. Talk about "the people's choice"—it is hard for people to decide **which grass to grow**.

**John Gallagher**, Field Superintendent at UCLA's turf plots, is doing a whale of a job keeping things in shape. He did very well on demonstration of planting bent stolons, which has not been done much on the West Coast.

**William Johnson**, of Los Angeles' municipal courses and one of the National Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association's West Coast stalwarts, did a great job on Rancho, a very popular public course. Greens got excellent surface drainage in two to three directions. The nine-hole, par-27 short course is particularly popular. High concentration of play demands better grasses, more fertilizer and less water on greens and tees, the heavy-wear areas.

**C. C. Simpson**, spark plug of the Southern California Golf Association, Chairman of the Los Angeles Country Club Committee and of ULCA's Turf Research Advisory Committee, is genuinely enthusiastic over progress of the turf program; he is never too busy to speak at a conference to boost morale, and he is one of the greatest fund raisers for turf in the business.

**Harold Dawson**, brother of John and Executive Secretary of the SCGA, is an excellent golfer and keen on turf research for improvement of turf quality and turf quality standards. (Mrs. Dawson recently presented him a daughter).

**William Beresford**, Superintendent at the Los Angeles Country Club, President of the Southern California greenkeepers and member of the Research Advisory Committee, says he wants Merion blue-

## Southern California Turf Research Advisory Committee



Back row, left to right: V. T. Stoutemyer, University of California, Los Angeles Division of Ornamental Horticulture; William Johnson, Los Angeles Municipal Courses; Gene Marzolf, Northrop-King & Company; Harold Dawson, Executive Secretary, Southern California Golf Association; William Beresford, President, Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association of Southern California. Front row: Vern Wickham, Los Angeles County Park Department and Manager, Santa Anita Golf Club; William P. Bell, Golf Course Architect; William Stewart, Superintendent, Hillcrest Country Club; C. C. Simpson, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Chairman, Green Committee of Los Angeles Country Club. Chairman, Green Section of Southern California Golf Association. Charles K. Hallowell and the Director of the USGA Green Section also are members of the Advisory Committee.

grass fairways as soon as seed is available: Merion turf in his nursery is beautiful to behold. Bill reduces crabgrass in fairways with arsenate of lead, ten pounds to 1,000 square feet sprayed on. He is trying fertilizer and potassium cyanate this summer. Bill did a great job in rebuilding No. 13 green. Bill and Mr. Simpson now are firm believers in **tile drainage** under putting greens. They form one of the great greenkeeper-chairman teams in the United States.

**Harold Scott**, Chairman of the Green Committee at Bel-Air Country Club,

attended all turf-conference sessions. He is tops in chairman-interest in greenkeeping and has started gypsum and aeration program.

**Joe Novak**, President of the Professional Golfers' Association and pro at Bel-Air, is deeply interested in the turf program and may attend the National Turf Field Days in Washington, D. C., Oct. 15-16-17, sponsored by the USGA Green Section and the Middle Atlantic Greenkeepers' Association.

Officials at Riviera Country Club are concerned over spread of Kikuyu grass

in No. 10 fairway, now in spots all over the course. *Poa annua* crowded out by vigorous creeping bents on putting greens.

**Bob Greenfield**, Superintendent at the Wilshire Country Club, has an excellent nursery for testing and development. Merion blue looks good to him; some areas of bluegrass on his course resemble Merion. Bob controls crabgrass in Bermuda-bluegrass fairways with fertilizer. *Zoysia japonica* has survived 27 years under 1/2-inch cut with virtually no attention and little water; it is far from perfect turf but shows great promise.

**Del Griggs**, President of the Wilshire Country Club, is not so active as formerly but still one of the great boosters for the turf program in Southern California.

**William P. Bell** is now Bell & Son. Both are busy building golf courses.

**Newkirk** and **Martin** building turf nursery of bents and U-3 Bermuda.

**Leonard Feliciano**, Superintendent at Pebble Beach, is a great believer in raking brushing greens. His favorite turf is on No. 18 fairway, nearly solid red fescue. It is the golfers' choice, too. He showed us some great bluegrass-fescue turf "where the water didn't quite reach." Bents and velvetgrass predominates where water collects in excessive amounts. Evidence of underfed turf is strong. **Peter Hay**, at Pebble Beach, works closely with Leonard. Pete is as interested in the course as Leonard is.

**Frederick (Tony) Layton**, Superintendent at Cypress Point, like Leonard, plays the game well and understands the course from the player's standpoint. The Seaside greens are close-cut, fast and delightful to play. He and Leonard share equipment; the motorized rake is a favorite. Best fairway turf is bluegrass and red fescue where "the sprinklers don't quite reach" and on mounds where excess water runs off. Program of increased feeding and decreased irrigation was suggested.

#### Bay Area—San Francisco

**Ted DeTatta**, Superintendent at

Green Hills Country Club, is starting on fairway improvement, aided by **James Wilson**, Green Committee Chairman. Greens have a sand layer where roots stop. Ted says rented Aerifier paid dividends on water saved on sloping fairways and in deeper roots on greens. He expects to use 12-4-4 on fairways, with a good shot of 16-20-0 ammophos in the fall. More fertilizer and less water will produce higher quality turf; the weed problem is largely one of starved turf.

**J. J. McElroy**, University of California Extension, arranged the first Northern California Turf Conference at Berkeley, and there is a unanimous request for a second in 1951. A wide-awake, energetic extension agronomist, trained in turf and assigned to turf work is most urgently needed in California, as in many other states. A request for such a man is before the U. of C. authorities.

**William Sousa**, President of the Northern California Greenkeepers' Association, arranged for the Director of the USGA Green Section to visit courses in the Bay Area. Each course visited contributed \$25 to Green Section travel expenses, which is gratefully acknowledged.

**Ed de Silva**, of the Del Rio Country Club in Modesto, has a great set of Seaside greens, three years old. He really believes in brushing and close mowing. Fairways are seeded to Bermuda, bluegrass and Seaside bent, now mostly Seaside. Extra fertilizer and less frequent watering would result in Bermuda-bluegrass combination which makes the best fairway turf we saw in California.

**Dewey Longworth** and **Luigi Galletti** at Claremont Country Club, in Oakland, are a great pro-greenkeeper combination. They have some of the best records in existence. Luigi has top-dressed greens seven inches deep in 42 years without layering, something of a record. Worst weed problems on fairways are where runoff water collects (excess water). There are no weeds in Bermuda-blue turf where "sprinklers don't quite reach."

**Aubrey Babson**, San Jose Country Club, in San Jose, did a great job of seeding a steep lawn near the clubhouse with Alta fescue. This grass seems to have a future for turf on West Coast, too. Merion blue on a home lawn looks great. Aubrey appreciates sub-drainage under greens and wishes he had more. Aerifying is doing a lot of good on greens. Best fairway turf is Bermuda-blue on fairway edges "where traveling sprinklers don't quite reach."

**Ellis Van Gorder** at Stanford University Golf Course, Palo Alto, showed some excellent Seaside bent putting greens, with deep, healthy root systems and no evidence of overwatering. Question arose as to why localized dry spots occur. Non-uniform soil conditions is best answer so far.

#### Portland, Ore.

**Jack King**, Secretary, The Oregon-Washington Greenkeepers' Association, arranged for golf-course visits and discussions on turf management.

**Donald Junior**, Portland Golf Club, like many others, wants to get rid of *Poa annua*. The process will be complicated by deep felt mat under greens which holds water and will not allow fertilizer to penetrate. Fertilizer seems inadequate, water appears excessive, velvet grass is prominent.

**Henry Lucks**, Lloyd's Golf Course, had good greens, watered seldom, and deep roots. He checks *Poa* by using three ounces sodium arsenite to a green, mixed in bucket of sand.

**Fred Federspeil**, Royal Oaks Club, Vancouver, Wash., has a three-year old course. Greens are good but No. 7 is deteriorating on account of solid clay base and waterlogged soil. Fairways of bent, bluegrass and Chewings fescue were excellent.

Other visits included Columbia-Edge-water where **Jack King** is Superintendent, Riverside Golf and Country Club, where **Walt Mackie** is Manager, and **Dave Geanoli** is Superintendent. Both courses are recovering from flood of 1948.

**Arthur H. Craig**, Manager, and **Bill Sanders**, Superintendent, at Alderwood, are a good team. The course is recovering from the flood. Red fescue is doing well in fairways. Alta fescue is seemingly well-adapted. Alderwood was host to the group at dinner and a long, profitable discussion followed. Greenkeepers' association helped to cover USGA travel expenses and their aid is appreciated.

#### La Grande, Ore.

**Don Wagner and Dwight Hopkins**, of H. L. Wagner & Sons, guided a tour over hundreds of acres of grass grown for seed. Merion bluegrass is looking good and some seed will be available this fall. Penn State Chewings fescue acreage is increasing. Other grasses look good.

#### Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis Golf Club, scene of the 1950 USGA Amateur Championship, was inspected. The course is well designed. Fairways are mixed bluegrass and bent. Town and Country Club, in St. Paul, is preparing for USGA Women's Amateur Championship in 1951.

#### Evansville Country Club, Ind.

The really good, playable fairway turf is Bermudagrass. Two fairways were completely covered with water that overflows every year from the river. The water recedes about the time the Bermuda breaks its winter dormancy, leaving perfect summer fairways. This Club has outlined a program for future fairways of Bermuda combined with cool-season grasses.

#### Seaford Country Club, Del.

**Reginald "Reg" Giddings** has one of the finest grass nurseries. He has combination tees of U-3 Bermuda and *Poa bulbosa* that are nearly perfect. The grass was developed in his own nursery from small samples received from the Green Section many years ago.

#### Green Hill Yacht and Country Club, Md.

New putting greens of Arlington (C-1) bent are having a tough fight because of insufficient nitrogen. New pro-greenkeeper Elmer Lowe and Mr. Schiller,

Green Committee Chairman, are looking forward to continued improvement through added fertilizer and other good management practices.

#### **U. S. Naval Academy, Md.**

Captain Jones has outlined a program of planting U-3 Bermudagrass into the new athletic field and the varsity football field. Calcium cyanamid will be used to sterilize the new field before planting. The varsity field will be planted by sprigging U-3 into Aerifier holes.

#### **Plainfield Country Club, N. J.**

This old course was not designed for ease of maintenance. Three greens have

no surface drainage and in many of the fairway areas deep pockets occur that present the same difficulty. Steep banks that prevent the use of power equipment are the rule rather than the exception. Course showed a remarkable recovery from the drought of last year.

#### **Country Club of the Everglades, Fla.**

**Roy Bair**, agronomist at the Everglades Experiment Station, is experimenting with mixtures, including bentgrass for winter greens. Roy is making good use of this course as an addition to his experimental plots. Bermuda selections at Belle Glade show great promise.

## **WILLIAMS HONORED FOR 28 YEARS IN USGA SERVICE**

F. H. Williams, Executive Secretary of the USGA Green Section has been presented a wrist watch which bears the following inscription:

To F. H. Williams  
In Recognition  
Of Loyal Service  
1922 - 1950

The United States Golf Association  
Green Section

In a letter accompanying the wrist watch, Richard S. Tufts, Chairman of the Green Section Committee, wrote:

"The members of the Executive Committee were individually very happy to have the opportunity of showing in a small way their appreciation for your loyal interest in the Association's affairs and of recognizing the fact that you have served the Association for a considerably longer period than any other employee. They have asked me to extend their congratulations to you and I would like to express my personal good wishes and appreciation to you."

Williams began work for the Green Section in March, 1922. At that time Dr. C. V. Piper was directing the inauguration of turf investigations for the Green Section in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry. Dr. R. A. Oakley of the Bureau of Plant Industry and Dr. W. S. Harban, Vice-President of the USGA, were also among the pioneers with whom Williams was associated.



Dept. of Agriculture

**F. H. Williams**

The Green Section has seen many changes since 1922. Dr. John Monteith, Jr., and Dr. Fanny-Fern Davis are among others under whose direction Williams has served. In a large measure, the continuity of aims and efforts that has characterized the progress of the Green Section has been due to Williams' continuous service.



## SOIL WATER AND SOIL AIR: THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO TURF PRODUCTION

By MARVIN H. FERGUSON

AGRONOMIST IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH, USGA GREEN SECTION

Greenkeeping superintendents and others interested in turf production are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of maintaining a proper balance between soil moisture and soil air. In order to understand the relationship of water and air in the soil, it is necessary to become acquainted with a few basic facts.

Soil ordinarily contains about 50 per cent of solids and about 50 per cent of voids, or pore space. A sandy soil usually contains a little less than 50 per cent pore space, and a heavy (fine-textured) soil ordinarily contains a little more than 50 per cent pore space.

The pore spaces in soil are of two kinds: capillary pore spaces and non-capillary pore spaces. The capillary pore spaces are important from the standpoint of the moisture-holding capacity of the soil, while the non-capillary pore spaces are of greater importance from the standpoint of aeration. The pore spaces of the soil must be filled by either air or water. When the water comes in, air goes out; when the water goes out, air comes in.

Soil water may be divided into three classes: **Gravitational** water is that water which percolates through the soil and drains out by the force of gravity. **Capillary** water is that water which is held as a thin film around the soil particles and which is held against the force of gravity; this is the water that the plant depends upon for its supply of moisture. **Hygroscopic** water is that water which is held very tightly by the soil particles and which cannot be taken up by plant roots.

Therefore, the capillary water is the kind with which we are most concerned. A good soil holds a great deal of capillary water, but it also contains enough non-capillary pore spaces to allow the gravitational water to percolate readily through the soil.

### COMING EVENTS

- Aug. 8—New Jersey Field Day.  
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J. Ralph E. Engel.  
State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.
- Sept. 6-7—Rhode Island Field Day.  
Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I. J. A. DeFrance.
- Sept. 11-12—Penn State Field Day.  
Pennsylvania State College.
- Oct. 15-16-17—Third Annual National Turf Field Day. Beltsville Turf Gardens, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. Fred V. Grau.
- Oct. 25-27—Central Plains Turf Foundation Turf Conference. Manhattan, Kan. L. E. Lambert.

Soil structure, or the arrangement of soil particles, is also an important consideration. Many good agricultural soils are made up of fine particles which are aggregated into composite granules, or crumbs. Soil under turf, which is subjected to traffic in both wet and dry weather, often undergoes a structural change. The aggregates, or crumbs, are broken down and rearranged in a more compact condition. This breakdown of structure in the upper portion of the soil produces the condition which is known as surface compaction. When soil particles are rearranged and fitted together more closely, the amount of pore space is diminished, the movement of water through the soil is hampered and air is virtually excluded from the soil.

The foregoing considerations all relate to the conditions affecting the balance between the moisture content and the air content in the soil. It is necessary to consider the needs of the plant with reference to this moisture-and-air relationship. Plants take in water through their roots. It is generally believed that the transpiration of water from plant leaves exerts a pull or tension on the soil moisture.

However, it has been proved by a number of experiments that oxygen must be present at the surface of the plant roots before water can be taken into a plant. When oxygen is lacking, root cell membranes are impermeable to water. Therefore, under certain conditions it is possible for a plant to wilt while the roots are standing in water. Almost every greenkeeper has observed this condition on a putting green and has supposed that the green was suffering from "scald." While this may seem impossible, the green actually was suffering from drought because air was lacking and the grass roots were impermeable to the abundant soil moisture.

The plant also requires oxygen for the process of respiration. Respiration provides energy, and the plant requires energy for the intake of nutrients. The salt solution in grass roots (sap) is much more concentrated than is the soil solution. Ordinarily under such conditions

the nutrients would move out of the plant roots and into the soil. The energy produced by the process of respiration enables the plant to absorb nutrients against the gradient. Thus it is shown that in the absence of oxygen, the grass plants cannot provide the energy necessary for food intake. In the absence of good aeration, grasses may be poorly nourished even though there may be a plentiful supply of available nutrients in the soil.

The practical turf grower need not remember all the details of the complicated relationships which exist between the plant and its environment. He should remember, however, that it is important to maintain a proper balance between air and moisture in the soil. He should also remember that surface compaction and poor drainage are the two greatest hindrances that are encountered in the maintenance of proper soil-moisture and soil-air conditions.

## TURF PICTURE AT BELTSVILLE

### Bluegrass

Spring got off to a slow start. March and the greater part of April were cold and dry. The rains came in May—21 days of rain, along with cool weather. As a result of these weather conditions, the soil became saturated and common bluegrass, where grown alone, was severely damaged. Large areas of the bluegrass turf that surround the Plant Industry Station have rotted out. This has occurred on the high spots as well as on the flats. Merion (B-27) came through with flying colors.

### Bents

Disease was severe on bentgrass. *Helminthosporium* leafspot (no known chemical control) was most severe on our creeping bent plots. These plots, consisting of bent selections which are being evaluated for disease susceptibility, were also damaged by dollarspot. No chemical control is being used. However, two strains, Arlington (C-1) bent and experimental strain (C-115) from

Dahlgren, Va., came through this trying period relatively free of disease. All others (more than 100 under test) were damaged with varying degrees of severity.

### Tall Fescues

Our 17-acre front lawn of Alta fescue has been outstanding all spring. Justice fescue, a strain developed by Dr. E. N. Fergus, of the University of Kentucky, was superior to all other tall fescues under  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mowing test. Common Alta, mowed continuously for the past three years at  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, is being allowed to seed for future breeding work and selection.

### Zoysia Japonica

*Zoysia japonica* was a full 10 days earlier than U-3 Bermuda in greening-up this spring. It is now growing actively and presents an ideal turf. *Zoysia* looks more and more like our lawn and fairway grass of the future. Outstanding selections were increased in the greenhouse last winter for planting this June.

# IT'S YOUR HONOR

## Thanks to Golf

### TO THE USGA:

I was glad to receive the communication from the USGA, and it is my pleasure to enclose my subscription towards "Golf House."

I might mention that golf, even as I play it, has meant a great deal to me over the years, and in addition to the pleasure I have had from mingling with the many people, it has also meant a lot to me physically.

FRED L. ANDREWS  
Denver, Colo.

## We Wish We Could

### TO THE USGA:

Thanks a lot for your recent letter. I feel it is a privilege and an honor to be asked to be one of the patrons of "Golf House" and am enclosing a small check to cover my share.

Incidentally, it's a pity "Golf House" cannot put on display the fine friendships that have been formed by those playing in various golfing events in our district. As the years roll by, it is not our best scores or our wins that we remember most clearly. The highlights that stand out particularly in my memory are these:

Emma Betz and her insistence on living up to the letter of the Rule book, finally getting it through my thick skull that any concession to an accepted Rule was not generous or an act of a good sport but only made it tougher for my opponent next time she found herself in a similar situation.

Remember Detroit and Glenna's match with Mrs. Higbie? Talk about your will to win! I galledied that dormie-four recovery. I don't think I'll ever forget it.

I like to think of the example of pure courage that Mrs. Fox gave us when she played golf up to a day or two before her death.

Finally, I remember a Griscom Cup tournament at Merion, where another one of my friends played a remarkable round teamed with her blind father. I learned a lesson in patience and affection that day I hope I never forget.

ANONYMOUS  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Game Deserves a Home

### TO THE USGA:

I would like very much to have a small share in the founding of "Golf House" and enclose my check for that purpose. That game of golf has given me a great deal of pleasure over the years, and some anguish, too, when my swing went wrong. It seems that such a game deserves a headquarters.

GEORGE A. REEVES  
Glen Head, N. Y.

## Praise for Stranahan

### TO THE USGA:

The purpose of my letter is to extol Frank Stranahan, recent winner of the British Amateur Golf Championship.

Throughout the tournament he conducted himself with dignity and showed fine sportsmanship. His acceptance speech was very thorough, sincere and modest. He played without delay and could in no way be criticised. He deserves a great deal of credit, for he has come a long way from his first appearance in England in 1946. He has had to fight against disappointments and adverse criticism in the past, but he has done so and won the Championship this time in about the worst weather I have ever seen.

His swing is vastly improved and now appears quite natural and without effort. To attain this goal he has had to practice hours on end and at times discard all that he thought was correct. For these reasons he deserves great credit.

DICK CHAPMAN  
Osterville, Mass.

## Lead Arsenate is Pink

### TO THE USGA:

In reference to your item entitled "Golfers Beware" in the June issue, lead arsenate is pink, not white. Was white once but is colored now, so that it will not be confused with non-poisonous hydrated lime.

KENT BRADLEY  
Mountain View, N. J.

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

