



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

FREE MILK FOR LOUISVILLE CADDIES



At the Louisville Country Club in Kentucky members treat their caddies to a glass of milk each round through a procedure detailed on page 7. In describing dietary and caddie-relations reactions, this picture of the boys with Professional Eddie Williams serves better than words.

JUNE, 1950



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THROUGH THE GREEN	1
WHEN THE OPEN CHAMPION WON \$150	5
MILK FOR THE CADDIES	7
OAK HILL'S MEMORIAL TREES	8
HELPING HANDS FOR THE JUNIORS	10
HOW TO TALK ABOUT GOLF	13
HOW TO BEHAVE THOUGH A GUEST	14
THE FIRST USGA YEAR BOOK	15
WHY A 36-HOLE WINDUP IN THE OPEN?	16
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING	17
TIES IN HANDICAP MATCHES	18
"GOLF HOUSE" AND THE TALKING PUTTER	19
THE REFEREE: DECISIONS BY THE RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE	25
TURF MANAGEMENT: USGA GREEN SECTION	
THE GREEN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND HIS SUPERINTENDENT	
RICHARD S. TUFTS	29
GREEN SECTION SERVICES	30
VISITS BY GREEN SECTION STAFF	31
COMPACTION, DRAINAGE AND AERATION	32
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ACRONOMY TURF REPORT	34
NATIONAL TURF FIELD DAY	35
It's YOUR HONOR: LETTERS	37

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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
Open	—	—	June 8-9-10	Merion G. C. (East) Ardmore, Pa.
Amat. Public Links	—	*June 4	Team: July 1 to 18 Indiv.: July 3-8	Seneca G. C. Louisville, Ky.
Junior Amateur	June 26	†July 11	July 19-22	Denver C. C. Denver, Colo.
Amateur	July 24	†August 8	August 21-26	Minneapolis G. C. Minneapolis, Minn.
Girls' Junior	August 11	—	Aug. 28—Sept. 1	Wanakah C. C. Hamburg, N.Y.
Women's Amateur	August 10	Aug. 24-25	September 11-16	Atlanta A. C. (E. Lake) Atlanta, Ga.

*Exact date in each Section fixed by Sectional Chairmen
July 7; Phoenix, July 8; St. Louis and Charlotte, July 10.
†Except Indianapolis, July 6; Salt Lake City,
July 7; Honolulu, July 31; Salt Lake City, Aug. 7.

THROUGH THE GREEN

Golf And Art

To paraphrase Mark Twain, a good many persons talk about recreating the beauties of golf courses in oils or water colors, but very few do anything about it. One of the few is Erwin S. Barrie, of Greenwich, Conn.

The first showing of Mr. Barrie's oil paintings of famous golf holes at Ekwanok, Greenwich, Gulf Stream, Pine Valley, Pinehurst and Yale took place in Pinehurst, N. C., during the Golden Anniversary of the North and South Amateur. There was to be a subsequent showing at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York, which Mr. Barrie manages.

A golfer who enjoyed visual art thus had a rare opportunity to enjoy Billy Campbell's victory on the Pinehurst course and Erwin Barrie's interesting exhibition indoors.

Number Your Tees!

Playing a medal round on Long Island, two ladies holed out on the eighth and then drove from the 12th tee. As they approached the green they discovered they were playing the wrong hole. The tees had not been numbered, and there was nothing to guide them.

The committee absolved them and permitted them to go immediately to the ninth tee and resume their round.

It is a committee's duty to designate the stipulated round.

The Amateur

A good many golfers don't know how to spell the word "amateur," else they're pulling our leg when they write us about the "Amateur Championship" and the "Amateur Status Committee." But it's all right with us if they mean the same things as G. K. Chesterton did when he

wrote in "Robert Louis Stevenson":

"The word amateur has come by the thousand oddities of language to convey an idea of tepidity; whereas the word itself has the meaning of passion. Nor is this peculiarity confined to the mere form of the word; the actual characteristic of these nameless dilettanti is a genuine fire and reality.

"A man must love a thing very much if he not only practices it without any hope of fame or money, but even practices it without any hope of doing it well. Such a man must love the toils of the work more than any other man can love the rewards of it."

Greenkeepers Need Help

There is a good deal that golf club members can do to assist their greenkeeping superintendent in maintaining the course and reducing the budget, but it is not always brought to their attention. The Yahnundasis Golf Club, near Utica, N. Y., has done something notable about it, however.

Early in the playing season, Yahnundasis assembled its members for a Golfers' Evening, features of which were talks on the new Rules by Mr. Sherrill Sherman, Secretary of the United States Seniors' Golf Association, and on greenkeeping by Major Tom Bowen, the greenkeeping superintendent. Bowen is a product of the Utica caddie ranks and rose from private to major in the Army engineers. Like a good soldier, he made the most of his opportunity.

Bowen did not restrict himself simply to a plea to replace divots, particularly on fairways and on tees of short holes, in these days when caddies often carry two bags and so may not be near the player when the divot is taken. He detailed other player habits which mar

turf and increase the cost of maintenance.

In particular, Bowen asked the members not to drop burning cigarettes and not to spin on their heels or scuff their spiked shoes on the putting surfaces. He asked them to report unfavorable conditions which might develop between his normal rounds of inspection. He asked them to smooth the sand after playing from a bunker, and always to play their tee shots from the teeing ground indicated by the markers.

All these little transgressions make the course less pleasurable, and their repair increases the greenkeeping costs.

Curtis Cup Ladies

The following ladies have been selected to represent Great Britain against the United States in the Curtis Cup Match September 4-5 at the Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y.:

Miss Jeanne Bisgood, Miss Jean Donald, Miss Philomena Garvey, Miss Elizabeth Price, Miss Frances Stephens, Mrs. George Valentine, and Mrs. A. C. Critchley, captain. Mrs. Critchley is the former Miss Diana Fishwick.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., of Philadelphia, has accepted a USGA invitation to captain the American team again. Personnel of the American side has not been selected.

Birth of the Brassie

Once upon a time, before the days of the No. 2 wood, there were wooden clubs known as "brassies." Not just one "brassie" but a "brassie spoon," a "brassie niblick" and even a "bulger brassie niblick."

The "brassies" are said to have originated at Blackheath, on London's Commons, where no wooden sole would stand up on the hard and gritty lies.

According to tradition, Royal Blackheath Golf Club was founded in 1608, after James I, the Scottish king, ascended to the throne of England, although there is no written evidence of any society of Blackheath golfers prior to 1787.

The First Cup?

Mention in the November, 1949, issue of a trophy which was won at the Kebo Valley Club in 1894 developed evidence of an even more venerable cup, one that is claimed to be the first cup offered for competition in the United States.

The cup, pictured here, was presented by Theodore A. Havemeyer for a junior foursome competition at the Newport Golf Club in 1893. It was won by Henry O. Havemeyer, son of the donor, and Henry R. Winthrop on the Club's first nine-hole course at Brenton's Point.

Actually, the final came as something



of an anticlimax. Young Havemeyer and Winthrop advanced impressively and were scheduled to play Victor Sorchan and Columbus Baldwin. Apparently the latter were not optimistic as to their prospects, for they attended a yacht race instead. At 5 o'clock, the committee awarded the cup to Havemeyer and Winthrop by default.

After acquiring the cup, the young men tossed a coin for possession. Winthrop won the toss and has retained the cup ever since. Both have match boxes which they won as golf prizes in earlier years at Newport.

Mr. Havemeyer, Sr., fostered the introduction of golf in Newport in 1890 and the first unofficial "amateur championship" there in September, 1894. When another "amateur championship" was

held at the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Mr. Havemeyer was among those who envisioned the need for a national authority in golf.

He assisted in the formation of the USGA, was named its first President, donated a permanent trophy for the Amateur Championship, and was host-extraordinary during the first USGA Amateur and Open Championships at Newport in October, 1895.

New Magazines

When it comes to golf, the Metropolitan New York area is divided into three parts, like Gaul—Westchester County, Long Island, and northern New Jersey. Such are the complications of suburban travel that only rarely do golfers from one part cross fairways with those from another part.

It occurred to Johnny Dolan and Sid Dorfman, who do their golfing in New Jersey, that these tripartite golfers might like to sit down together through the pages of a monthly magazine, and with that thought "The Metropolitan Golfer" was born. The first issue appeared in May, with a dozen feature instructional articles, foreign correspondence by Leonard Crawley, and news items.

Dolan and Dorfman seem to have played the first hole in par.

The Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia, starting its 53rd year, has distributed the first issue of Par-Tee Lines. The purpose of the sprightly four-page folder, edited by Eleanor Jones, is to keep the members informed of all newsy goings-on within the Association. It will be published "now and then."

Low-Downest Course

The Del Rio Country Club in the Imperial Valley at Brawley, Cal., claims to be the low-downest golf course in the country. At one point it is 120 feet below sea level.

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER

It is by no means uncommon for tournament golfers to call penalty strokes on themselves, many times with no one else having seen a rule violated. There are numerous cases of meticulous adherence to the code by the top players.

In the recent Greenbrier tournament (at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.), Ed Furgol, Detroit professional, went out of his way to keep to the letter of the rules. On the 13th hole Furgol flew one wide of the fairway and deep into the rough.

He hit a provisional ball also. After a short search, his caddie found what appeared to be his first ball, not more than a wedge pitch from the green, while the alternate ball was at least a No. 5 iron away. It was the same make ball Furgol was using and brand-new, to boot.

But it had a 5 on it, and Furgol believed he had hit a 2. With that doubt in his mind, Furgol took the penalty shot and played the alternate ball, ending up with a bogey 5 on the hole. Under any circumstance, Furgol could have played the first ball without any chance of criticism, and had a good chance at a birdie 3.

His amateur partners also took 5s, and it ended counting heavily against them. But they admired Ed's sportsmanship.

—LAWRENCE ROBINSON

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NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN

Golfers Beware!

Are you one of those golfers who:

Hold used wooden tees between their lips?

After putting on the green, wipe a blemish off the ball with the tongue?

Pick up a blade of grass or a little flower off the course and dangle it from the lips?

If so, the National Safety Council has a bit of advice for you. Don't do it!

On these inconsequential things there may be enough arsenate of lead or another poisonous substance being used against insect plagues to give you a severe stomach-ache.

Many clubs have used tons of the deadly powdered white lead, and there is danger to your innards if enough of the poisons accumulate.

British Title to France

The British Women's Championship has gone to France for the third time. The winner, Vicomtesse de Saint Sauveur, is no stranger to golf honors—as Mlle. Lally Vagliano she won the British Girls' Championship in 1937, and she has several times been champion of France.

Other French winners of the British championship were Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaume (now Mme. Rene Lacoste) in 1927 and Mlle. Nanette LeBlanc in 1928.



An unusual feature of the last Amateur Championship at the Oak Hill Country Club was the employment of Rosemary and Elizabeth Connaughton, twins of 17 years, as forecaddies. They are the daughters of James Connaughton, greenkeeper at the Monroe Golf Club in Pittsford, N. Y., and have been caddying at that club for four years. They score around 100 themselves and are considered excellent caddies.

When Golfers Grow Old

Golfers, of course, are not like other folk in most respects. But they do grow older with the years. Sometimes this presents a problem to golf clubs.

The Rockville Country Club in Rockville Centre, N. Y., recognized this when it commented to its membership:

"It has been obvious for a long time that our golf course does not get much afternoon play. We can't condemn our members for growing older, but we saw a chance to inject some young blood into our club without too great a strain on playing conditions.

"We are going to accept a limited number of golfers in the age group from 21 to 30 at the following special rates: male—\$75 plus tax, female—\$50 plus tax.

"The only restrictions are that the men in this group cannot tee off before 10:30 A.M. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The women in this group will be subject to the same restrictions as the regular full golf membership for women."

Life Begins at 40

The Los Angeles Country Club offers a solution to the problem of the young in spirit who have outgrown the championship bracket. It holds a "Life Begins at 40" tournament, at 18 holes stroke play.

Contestants are divided into four classes—from 40 through 49, 50 through 59, 60 through 69, and 70 and over. There are two flights in each of the younger two classes, and gross and net prizes in all classes.

Handicaps are generous. Each contestant is permitted to add one-third of his age to his full handicap.

The idea is similar to that behind the venerable "Twa Days" tournament at the Glen View Club, Chicago, where the field was limited to golfers over 35 in order that the young champions should not come and sweep the field.

When the Open Champion Won \$150

The Open Championship this year provides a field day for the golf historian. Not only is it the Golden Anniversary USGA Open but its venue is the Merion Golf Club near Philadelphia, and Merion has been a rich source of grand moments in golf. This is Merion's ninth USGA event.

But the historical associations of this year's Open are even broader than Merion's own generous record. They

a \$50 gold medal. There were ten other entrants.

This makes strange comparison with the field this year of 1,388. Now the Championship record for 72 holes is 276, held by Ben Hogan; the single-round record is 65, made by an amateur, James B. McHale, Jr. If the winner now be a pro, his earnings are measured not only by the \$2,000 USGA first prize money but also by all manner of supplementary income. Rare is the Open Champion whose title is not worth between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

"A Wild Horse"

The Newport Golf Club course in 1895 was 2,755 yards long for the nine holes, and the golf writer for the NEW YORK SUN described it thus:

"The course is rocky, rough, and swampy in many places, and artificial bunkers have been placed at many points to increase the natural difficulties. The putting greens are in fine order and the open greens are close and thick. A few yards beyond the tee for the harbor hole is a rock about thirty feet high, which has to be cleared in the drive to make a good score, and around the putting green a semi-circular bunker has been built, this being the only hole in the country so guarded."

In recounting Rawlins' performance of 91-82-173 for 36 holes, the writer said:

"Today Rawlins was a wild horse, and he could not be stopped."

His victory was a great upset. He was born at Benbridge, Isle of Wight, and learned golf while a caddie there. He came to the United States less than a year before he won the first USGA Open.

Willie Campbell, professional at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., attracted the SUN reporter's attention at Newport: "In playing for the cop (third) hole on the last round his ball flew out into the road, counting a lost ball. His next drive sent the ball into the face of the stone wall by the road, which runs parallel to the links. He moved the ball



Horace Rawlins

First Open Champion

reach to the very beginnings of organized golf in America—back to a blustery October day in 1895 when Horace Rawlins became the first Open Champion at Newport, R. I. That was the first, and this year's is the fiftieth. Because of the two world wars, championships were not held in six of the intervening years.

Horace Rawlins was a 19-year-old assistant professional, playing in the third tournament of his life, when he toured the nine-hole Newport course four times in a day for a 36-hole score of 45-46-41-41-173. His prize was \$150 in cash and

Scene of the Golden Anniversary Open



The first tee and clubhouse of the Merion Golf Club.

out a club's length, and by the local rules should have received a penalty of one stroke. T. A. Havemeyer (USGA President), who was scoring for the men, said the penalty would be two strokes, basing the verdict on the rules of the United States Golf Association. Campbell protested against the ruling, and as soon as Mr. Havemeyer had a chance to read the local rules the protest was granted. Campbell then went on and holed out in 48."

A True Amateur

The first USGA Amateur Championship had ended just the day before at the same course, but:

"All the amateurs, except A. W. Smith, a Canadian, evaded the issue with the professionals," said the SUN. "Smith played a strong game, showing special skill in putting and driving as far as the best. His card at the end showed he was even with James Foulis for third place.

"'You divide third money, Mr. Smith,' said Mr. Havemeyer as the Canadian stepped off the home green.

"'My dear fellow,' said Mr. Smith, 'I want to win or nothing. I am an amateur and cannot accept money.'

"One of the incidents was a long drive

made by James Foulis in going to the meadow hole. He drove from the tee and was 218 yards by actual measurement. This means, too, by the actual carry, as the ball did not roll a yard. (The reporter neglected to mention whether the violent wind was with or against him.) At Niagara-on-the-Lake, MacDonald (Charles B. MacDonald, the first USGA Amateur Champion) won the long driving competition by a stroke which sent the ball 179 yards, roll and carry both. The longest authentic professional drive is Willie Park's drive from the cliff tee at St. Andrews of 243 yards; this shows when the violent wind is taken into account what a good drive Foulis made...

"All the doings of the professionals are told in detail by the scores which follow. Unlike the games between the amateurs, the drives and the play through the green were safe in force and direction, and the bunkers were seldom an obstacle. Davis, however, although on his home links, managed to find nearly every bunker and hazard. This was because Willie Dunn's good play rather rattled him; but the best player might be excused for showing irritation under such circumstances."

Milk for the Caddies

By JOHN P. CASTLEMAN

CHAIRMAN, GOLF COMMITTEE, LOUISVILLE COUNTRY CLUB, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Members of the Louisville Country Club are distributing 6,500 bottles of milk among their 100 caddies this season in an unusual welfare program which rewards both parties.

Each caddie is treated to a half-pint bottle of milk as he walks off the ninth green. The cost of the program is defrayed by a charge on each member of 5 cents a round.

The members are so enthusiastic about the program that they rarely, any more, walk impatiently toward the 10th tee. They insist that their caddies take advantage of the free milk and wait until the boys have finished before teeing off.

Balanced Diets

John Collis is one of our many members who find it gratifying from the players' standpoint. "The boys are more courteous and more workmanlike," he said. "I don't believe any boys can fail to appreciate the good will behind such a practice."

New caddies are initiated into the system without ado by veterans of the milk plan. "I don't give a dern what they did there," one was overheard to say, "at this Club you drink it and like it."

It is now three years since the plan was inaugurated and it has won the approval of doctors, dentists and dietitians. The Louisville Country Club hopes the plan will be copied by clubs from coast to coast.

Some of the boys who caddie in Louisville, like some boys who caddie elsewhere, do not receive a regular, balanced diet. Realization of this fact was the first step in formulating the free-milk plan, which already has resulted in the distribution of 13,500 bottles. The club does not believe that its plan will completely correct deficient diets, but it does believe it helps the situation to some extent.

There seemed a possibility at the outset that any plan to distribute free milk to caddies might work to the disadvantage of the club professional, Eddie Williams, because it would operate in competition with the tonic stand. Williams brushed this aside and volunteered to administer the plan himself. "Our caddies are assets to the club," Williams said. "We want healthy boys. We want boys who know the members think of them as people, not just ball-hawks."

The only remaining obstacle to fruition of the plan was to wean the boys away from a steady diet of carbonated beverages. The members took care of that by insisting that the boys try it for a while, at least. Milk made the grade.

"We have established a relationship that will stick in later years," one member told me. "It's going to be hard to convert these boys to any of the current 'isms' after they have seen the leading doctors, lawyers and merchants of their town take time out to see that they get their milk."

The free-milk plan has created a warm spot in our club life that we all share. And we're going to keep it that way.

ON THE GREEN

The greens at your club will putt better if, in lifting a ball, you do not scratch the green to mark its position. Use a coin or similar marker.

Under normal conditions, it is contrary to the rules to change balls on a green or anywhere else during the play of a hole. USGA Rules of Golf 10 (3) provide that: "A player must hole out with the ball driven from the tee unless it be lost or unplayable or played out of bounds or into a water hazard or casual water or become unfit for play. In any such case a player may substitute another ball as provided in the Rules."

Oak Hill's Memorial Trees

By JOHN B. WILLIAMS, M.D.
OAK HILL COUNTRY CLUB, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*In the Garden of Eden planted by God,
There were goodly trees in the spring sod.*

Landscaping at golf clubs, as a rule, is confined to the area about the clubhouse and its approaches. Many clubs do not extend their landscaping to the course because they believe the costs would be high and golfers are apt to be more concerned with the flight of the ball than the beauties of nature.

Experience at the Oak Hill Country Club over the last 20 years indicates that landscaping the course is both feasible and popular. High cost is a questionable assumption, unless a club uses mature stock and undertakes the venture as a capital expenditure. Our experience is that golfers do derive more enjoyment in playing a beautiful course.

Indifference, or a lack of appreciation of the beauties of nature, militates against the more general landscaping of golf courses. How this was overcome at Oak Hill through the use of trees as memorials is the theme of this presentation. This problem obviously is one of concern to boards of governors since courses vary in size from 70 to 350 or more acres. The treatments employed and the results achieved will vary directly with the foresight and skill of the planning committee. The use of trees should be considered from two viewpoints, aesthetic and utilitarian. In this article, the discussion will be confined to the aesthetic aspect.

For centuries the tree has been admired, often worshipped, by man. It was true in the oriental civilizations of 4,000 years ago, as it was in the later European cultures. Trees have been used as memorials to man since the dawn of history.

Taking a cue from history, about 20 years ago we began planting and naming trees on the clubhouse lawn for members who had rendered distinguished service to the club. In the beginning ornamental cast-stone benches were used in which

were inset bronze tablets, each bearing the name of the individual, the date and the reason for the honor. The bench was placed beneath the selected tree. Later the bench plan gave way to a specially designed bronze plaque which is attached to the tree.

Dedication ceremonies are simple and impressive. They usually are held on Decoration Day when a large part of the membership is present. In a typical program there is music by a brass quartet, the playing of Joyce Kilmer's "Trees," a brief dedication statement, a salute to the flag and the playing of the National Anthem. The impressiveness can hardly be overstated. The expenses are defrayed by voluntary donations.

The scope of the tree-dedication plan in recent years has been increased. Trees have been dedicated to members and sons who lost their lives in the world wars and to the surviving founders of the club, which was organized in 1901. Interest in the memorials by both members and visitors has grown apace.

Club Nursery Utilized

Our Board of Governors realized that the idea had further possibilities. Accordingly, it was provided that members of either sex who have loyally supported the club over a period of 15 years should be suitably honored with a tree.

For this purpose young trees from the club nursery, which contains upwards of 8,000 saplings mostly grown from seed, are employed. They are located about the tees and greens and at strategic sites along the fairways. The planting at each tee includes at least one rare ornamental specimen. All are labeled with the common and the botanical names of the tree, as well as with that of the member being honored.

Oaks predominate in the planting because of the name of the club. However, we have on the grounds more than 100 varieties of trees. In honoring the ladies we have used conifers and evergreens in

An Oak Is Dedicated to British Walker Cup Team



In a simple ceremony, the Oak Hill Country Club memorialized the visit of the 1949 British Walker Cup Team by dedicating a pin oak. Dr. John R. Williams (left) is shaking hands with John Dawson of the British Embassy. The others from left to right are Arthur Robinson, Fred Allen, Otto A. Shults, Club President, Elmer Michael, and L. B. Cartwright, City Manager.

a small, attractive pinetum near the clubhouse in which there are more than 50 specimen varieties. Thus far 230 trees have been designated as memorials to members.

The results of our planting have been so gratifying that it has been further extended. For his high service to amateur golf and his fine sportsmanship, a specimen pin oak was named for Francis Ouimet. Another tree was named for Dr. Hugh Glasgow, scientist from the Geneva Experiment Station who for years and until his death was our advisor on tree infestations. At the conclusion of the USGA Amateur Championship held at Oak Hill in 1949, a pin oak was named in honor of the winner, Charles R. Coe.

Members of the British Walker Cup Team were present at the ceremony and were so impressed that the wish was expressed that their visit could be similarly memorialized. On November 8, 1949, this

was done with appropriate ceremonies in which John Dawson, representing the British Ambassador, accepted the honor for Great Britain. The tree is a beautiful pin oak grown in our own nursery. It bears a bronze plaque on which appear the names of the British golfers and that of Commander J. A. S. Carson, Secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Curiously, this tree fruited for the first time in the fall of 1949. Accordingly, a supply of acorns was gathered and through the British Embassy was sent to the various clubs represented on the team. Letters have been received from the officers of each of these clubs in England, Scotland and Ireland stating that the acorns have been received and planted according to instructions. They were warm in their praise of this gesture

Continued on Page 18

Helping Hands for the Juniors

By JOHN P. ENGLISH

USGA ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

When golfers turned their serious efforts to the development of junior players, they moved into a field which has proved as responsive as a small boy on Christmas morning. As a result, progress has been rapid and significant.

Junior programs have matured into four distinct types, each of which performs a worth-while function in creating interest and in molding youths into sportsmanlike, self-disciplined players.

Two Stimulants

The championships, of course, attract most attention and are a stimulant in creating interest. There are, for instance, the USGA Junior Amateur Championship, which will be played next month at the Denver Country Club in Denver, Colo., and the USGA Girls' Junior Championship, to be held at the Wanakah Country Club near Buffalo late in August.

Caddie scholarship funds which have been established by associations all over the country, while of an essentially different nature, are a coordinate factor in the stimulation of interest in golf even as they serve their primary educational purpose.

Each of these programs, however, operates at an advanced stage in the development of the junior player. The attention they receive should not overshadow the yeoman's service rendered locally and at clubs through two entirely different types of programs.

The first of these is the local area program of the type which Frank Emmet has evolved with particular success in Washington, D. C.

In 1927 when the golf course was nearing completion at Georgetown Preparatory School, the headmaster asked Mr. Emmet, then general manager, to form a golf team. He formed one but it couldn't find competition. There wasn't another school golf team in the area.

This spring 17 school teams, comprising six players each, engaged in their 23rd season of league competition on some 15 private courses. The team matches are only one phase of a comprehensive program of junior activities. Mr. Emmet's tireless efforts brought all this into being.

Washington's program is a sort of jigsaw puzzle of competitions under various sponsors which is fitted together and directed by the District of Columbia Golf Association. Its success depends upon planning all the activities in advance and submitting the proposed schedule at a winter meeting so that arrangements can be coordinated in a single stroke.

The schedule is built around key dates, such as those established for sectional qualifying for the USGA Junior Amateur Championship. These always are fixed approximately a year in advance, and it is perfectly proper to combine them with a local competition.

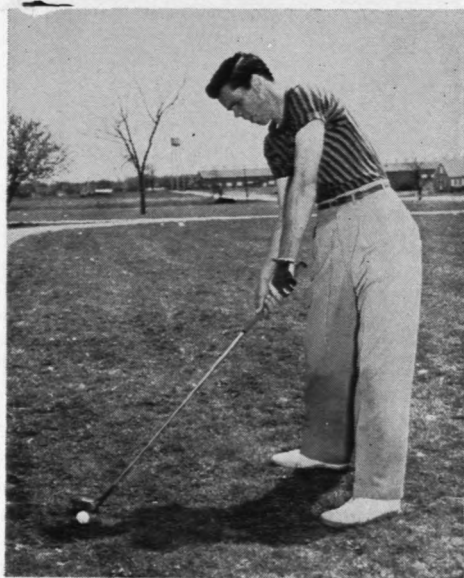
Mr. Emmet is director of junior activities for the DCCA, and in addition the juniors have their own officers, a card-index file on all players and a scrapbook in which they maintain a record of all their competitions. Each club contributes approximately \$100 to carry out the program—some donating directly, some asking contributions from members and some turning over the receipts from a week-end tournament.

The team match phase of the program ends with two championships—the Schoolboy Championship, in its 18th year and sponsored by the WASHINGTON POST, and the District of Columbia Golf Association Junior Championship, in its 27th year.

During the summer several clubs conduct field days. Invitations are extended to all boys interested in golf. The club professional usually opens these meetings with a talk on an aspect of the Rules,

etiquette and instruction. He may be assisted by well-known amateurs. An 18-hole competition follows. These field days are coordinated so that all the Rules and all the standard subjects of instruction will be covered within the season.

In the summer, also, the boys may enter an attractive list of other competitions. Some of these are the Middle Atlantic Junior Championship; the Maryland State Junior Championship, from which the BALTIMORE NEWS-POST selects two boys to represent the area in the Hearst Junior Tournament, and a



Gay Brewer, Jr.

Present USGA Junior Champion

sectional match-play competition to determine qualifiers for the Junior Chamber of Commerce Tournament, a vast event on a national scale and one of the biggest stimulators of junior golf interest.

The Hinsdale Model

Another type of local program is that notably aided by the PGA and exemplified in Chicago, where emphasis is on work of the clinic type at various clubs.

The model is the successful program of junior activities developed at the Hinsdale Golf Club and similar in some

respects to the field days held near Washington.

The Chicago District Golf Association tries to broaden the scope of such activities so that all affiliated clubs will take part in the development of juniors. In this connection it has prepared the following advisory memorandum which pretty well outlines the nature of the "Junior Days":

1. One hundred per cent cooperation of the golf professional is necessary. He must be willing to devote from one to two hours once a week from the middle of June to the last of August.

2. Secure cooperation of Club Board of Directors in organizing a Junior Committee and junior events. Appropriate \$100 for junior prizes if possible and assign a non-exclusive (open) week-day morning each week from the middle of June to the last of August. Get Board's permission to charge each junior who registers on the first Junior Day \$5 for additional junior prizes. Secure Board's approval and authority to enlist the golf professional's cooperation.

3. Enlist the help, by all means, of the Chairman of Women's Golf and of her committee. Make her co-chairman of the Junior Committee. You will need this Committee's help in obtaining the cooperation of the juniors' mothers and the attendance of a member of the Committee each Junior Day.

4. Make up, with the assistance of the Junior Committee and the golf professional, your junior golf events, and print the schedule in your year book. All of these except the championships are played on a handicap basis so each junior may have an equal chance at prizes, not only on each Junior Day but in the major events.

5. Send out letters to all club members two weeks in advance, asking them to send their children, aged 7 to 21, to the first Junior Golf Morning. With the letter, enclose a schedule of junior events for June, July and August.

6. Follow the letter with a postcard three days in advance, reminding juniors to attend opening Junior Golf Day.

7. Follow with a telephone call to each junior, asking them to attend opening Junior Golf Day. This may be done by giving the six junior boys and the four junior girls on the Junior Committee three or four names to call and by making them responsible for attendance.

8. On Junior Day morning have as many junior prizes on exhibit as possible to whet their appetites and desires.

9. The professional then takes charge

and may give 15-minute lessons by dividing juniors into advanced, intermediate or beginner classes. At Hinsdale, George Arnold allows each junior to hit six or seven balls under his direct supervision.

10. For at least a year it will be more or less necessary to follow, each week, the same procedure as for opening day. This is done mostly by telephone calls, by word of mouth and by postcard. If a junior qualifies for a match play event, he should be told the name of his opponent and when the match should be played. It doesn't take long for word to get around about fine prizes, free lessons and fun. When this occurs, junior attendance will be automatic and will increase every year.

11. Publicity should be sent in regularly each week to newspapers, telling the winners of junior events. This may be done by appointing a boy or girl to perform the task. The kids (and parents) like to see the names in the press. This builds prestige and prominence for junior golf and places it on a level with adult golf club events.

12. Keep separate handicap book for juniors. Have them turn in all scores as adults do, but use handicaps up to 120.

The Chicago District Golf Association also sponsors four tournaments. These give competitive experience to some 400 boys. They are: the Junior Open Championship, the Junior Closed Championship and professional-junior and junior club-team rounds.

The youths who achieve local or national prominence as junior players and who eventually become contributing



Dean Lind

First USGA Junior Champion in 1948

members of clubs and communities are being developed through programs such as these, and no golfer who respects the game can overestimate their importance.

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1951

Walker Cup Match: May 11 and 12 at Birkdale Golf Club, Birkdale, Southport, England. Men's amateur teams, Great Britain 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
Open	May 21	June 4	June 14-15-16	Oakland Hills C. C., Birmingham, Mich. (not determined)
Amat. Public Links*	June 1	**June 17 to 23 July 17	Team: July 7 Indiv.: July 9-14 July 25-28	Univ. of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. (not determined)
Junior Amateur	July 2	Aug. 7-8	August 13-17 August 20-25	Town and Country C., St. Paul, Minn.
Girls' Junior	July 30	—	—	Saucon Valley C. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
Women's Amateur	July 23	Aug. 7-8	August 13-17 August 20-25	—
Amateur	August 13	August 28	Sept. 10-15	—

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

How to Talk about Golf

By HORTON SMITH

SECRETARY, PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
PROFESSIONAL, DETROIT GOLF CLUB, DETROIT, MICH.

A point which I believe is pertinent to an analysis of a round of golf arose during the 14th Masters Tournament at the Augusta National Golf Club this spring as a result of my first round of 70, two under par.

That round occasioned not only considerable surprise but also an interesting discussion which centered on the fact that I had one putt on each of nine greens and only 27 putts for the round.

I rather objected to the impression that it had been a "putting round." After all, the total distance of the putts I holed was only 40 feet.

I had been highly pleased with the placement of certain of my shots to the greens and with the accuracy of my chip shots. I had missed the cut surfaces of several greens, but I frequently had placed my ball in favorable locations, perhaps more favorable than on the cut surfaces.

Therefore, I should like to suggest that it is more suitable in analyzing putting to compute the footage of putts holed, in addition to the number of putts required. If I may be pardoned for referring to a wartime practice, an analysis of the tonnage of vessels sunk always gave a more complete picture than simply a statement of the number of vessels sunk.

My final round in the Masters Tournament was a 72. In that round, I required 31 putts, but the total length of putts sunk was 75 feet. In comparison with my first round, this reveals that I had fewer one-putt greens but the putts I holed were of greater length, which indicates to me that I approached better on my first round and puttied better on my last round.

While the putter is the key to success in the Masters Tournament, I should like to point out that strategic placement of tee shots and shots to the greens simplifies putting problems. Further, strategic



Horton Smith

placement of short approaches and approach putts simplifies the short putts that should be holed. We all know that it is sometimes preferable to be six feet from the hole in the right position than three feet away in the wrong position.

In conclusion, then, a true analysis of a round of golf would require the score, the number of greens reached in par, the number of putts *and* the total distance of putts holed.

So much has been written about how to play the game that I thought it would be worth-while to devote this article to how to talk about the game. I think this will always be important. Don't you?

USGA CHAMPIONSHIPS

The USGA's four championships for male golfers this year involve a record total of 157 sectional qualifying rounds—Open 29, Public Links 46, Junior Amateur 45, and Amateur 37.

Entries for the Junior Amateur Championship must reach the USGA office by June 26, and for the Amateur Championship by July 24.

How to Behave though a Guest

By JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.

USGA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

It was the big day at the club. For weeks the members had been planning it—selling tickets, inviting friends, and generally whipping up this exhibition match. They had scraped together a \$500 guarantee for the Great Man. The Great Man had never before played in their town. It was an event.

The high point arrived. Out from the locker room strode the Great Man. Out to the first tee went this paragon of sport. He looked around once, then said loudly enough for everybody to hear:

"Where's the golf course?"

During a national championship Player X remarked that the course was a "cow pasture." The remark found its way into the newspapers. The remarker found his way into the Championship final. Remarkably, he won. Although both finalists were visitors from afar, the gallery was partisan. So enthusiastically did it side against Player X that the referee stopped the match and appealed to the crowd's sense of fair play.

A fairly sure way to win the animus of the average golfer is just to tell the world that you think his golf course ought to be exported to the steppes of Siberia. The average golfer is as sensitive in the golf course as in the three-putts department.

And not without reason. Doesn't the course represent the best his club has—the fruit of many members' devoted dollars and loving care? It may not be the best in the world, but it's the best he has.

Club an Extension of Home

He feels about his club somewhat as he feels about his home. After all, a club is, in a way, just an extension of one's home. That's why it's always surprising when golfers publicly criticize courses which entertain them. It's pretty much as if, having dined at a friend's home, they were to go on the radio and say: "Yes, Josh Smith has a nice house;

but his carpets are badly worn, and the steak was like a belt."

This is by no means an exaggerated comparison. A golfer visiting a club is a guest just as a friend visiting a home is a guest. It's just a matter of manners.

Of course, there are differences. When a club takes on a tournament, especially one to which the public may pay admission, it becomes quasi-public for the time being. It exposes itself to public view and public comment. But the player in the tournament is still a guest. He is there because the club has been good enough to give up its course for the tournament—its members have sacrificed time, effort, money and the good graces of their families to see that all is ready for the visitors' enjoyment.

Then, when a player says publicly that he'd rather be playing explosion shots in the Painted Desert, his hosts are bound to be at least puzzled. The next time they have opportunity to entertain a tournament, they—well, there probably won't be any next time for them. They've had enough.

Competing golfers are surely entitled to their opinions and to freedom to express them. But there is a destructive way, and there is also a constructive way. There is a public way, and there is a private way. Most club members would be receptive if a visitor went up to them and said: "That's really fine turf you've got out there. I like your par-4 holes. But about the sixth—wouldn't it be more sporting if you reduced the chance of cutting across the dog's-leg?"

A fundamental of golf is to take the course as we find it, and to play the ball as it lies. That makes things as fair for one as for another.

The question, then, involves sportsmanship. And sportsmanship involves simple courtesy—a due regard for the other fellow, as well as for ourselves.

Life would be jollier if we all used less criticism and more appreciation.

The First USGA Year Book

The original early records of the USGA were carefully preserved by the founders, and an historian can turn to the first minute book and read the proceedings of the earliest meetings in the flowing long-hand of the late Henry O. Tallmadge, the first Secretary.

But an historian could not always turn to a copy of the first USGA Year Book. The USGA office never had one.

Mr. John A. Level, of New York, a member of the Museum Committee, turned up one of the extremely rare volumes while pursuing his hobby of collecting old golf books. It would have filled a gap in his own library, but he generously donated it to the USGA Golf Museum and Library.

The volume is not dated, but it clearly was published in the spring of 1895. It lists as member clubs only the Chicago Golf Club, The Country Club (Brookline, Mass.), Newport Golf Club, St. Andrew's Golf Club, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Essex County Club (Mass.), Philadelphia Country Club and Richmond County

Country Club. The first five founded the USGA on December 22, 1894, and the latter three were admitted on March 28, 1895.

Things were simpler in 1895, the first Year Book reveals.

A Rule of Golf then read: "A ball must be played wherever it lies or may, under penalty of two strokes, be lifted out of a difficulty of any description, and teed behind the same."

Club dues for USGA membership are lower now than in the beginning, contrary to the trend of the times, the Year Book reveals. The original membership was divided into associate and allied clubs. Associate Members paid \$100 a year; Allied Members paid \$25. Dues now are from \$35 for Regular Members with 18-hole courses to \$15 for Associate Members with fewer than 18 holes.

The USGA Museum and Library lacks copies of several other early Year Books, and the Committee would be most grateful to receive volumes for the following years: 1896 through 1899, 1901-02-03-04-05-14-15.



The first President of the USGA was Theodore A. Havemeyer, and this is one of his earliest golfing photographs. It was taken on the first green at the Newport Golf Club in August, 1893. From left to right are Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Henry R. Winthrop, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Theodore A. Havemeyer, Sr., and Frederick C. Havemeyer.

Why a 36-Hole Windup in the Open?

By JOHN D. AMES

CHAIRMAN, USGA CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Why are the last two rounds of the Open Championship played in one day rather than two days?

Suggestions for a change have recently come from several quarters—suggestions that the four-round Championship be played over four days rather than three.

Today this is the most popular form for open events, and there is much to be said in favor of it.

This idea has been considered in the past by the USGA Executive Committee. However,

there are two main reasons for favoring the long-used system of four rounds in three days:

1. The man who would be champion must sustain a champion's game over an intensive stretch. His mental stamina must be comparable with his shot-making skill. The essential idea of the tournament is to determine a champion. The ability to play championship golf over 36 holes on the last day is a hallmark of a champion.

2. The system tends to equalize conditions of course and weather. With a field of approximately 50 players competing in two rounds on the final day, the chance for wide differences in playing conditions is much less than if two rounds were played in two days with perhaps a larger field, some starting in the morning and some in the afternoon each day. Two rounds a day tends to serve fair play better.

Critics say the present system now places undue premium on youth and physical stamina. They say golf is essentially a game of skill, and that veterans don't have a fair chance in the 36 holes on the final day. They say

this is particularly true in these days of slow play.

It is admitted that physical stamina is a factor in playing 36 holes a day. But it is not required to a degree which excludes older players from a fair chance to win. The average age of the last ten winners of the Open Championship was 30 years. Taking at random the period 1919-1928, the average age of the ten Champions was 29.3 years. If this proves anything, it is that youth has *not* been served unduly in recent years.

The last two match rounds in the Amateur Championship are at 36 holes each. Several match rounds in the Professional Golfers' Association Championship are at 36 holes. The final of the Women's Amateur Championship is at 36 holes. These come at the windup of week-long tournaments. Surely it is not expecting too much to ask the Open Champion to play 36 holes of championship golf on the final day of a three-day tournament.

We believe the present form tends to stimulate maximum competition from start to finish among the entire field. Most competitors regard it as something of an honor to qualify for the final day's play. The last 36 holes involves the low 50 and ties of the first two rounds. Thirty money prizes are available for professionals, and symbolic prizes are available for amateurs finishing in the low 30. Further, the low 20 and ties become automatically eligible for the next year's Open. All these elements tend to make the competition unusually keen, without a let-up, throughout the 36 holes of the final day.

The merits of the round-a-day-system are recognized. Perhaps the USGA some day will adopt it for the Open. But for the present, 72 holes in three days is considered the best test for all concerned and is most productive of Championship golf.



John D. Ames

Protection from Lightning

The USGA has long been concerned about the danger to persons on a golf course in a lightning storm. During the last decade we have periodically issued suggestions for protection under such circumstances. The suggestions are in the Rules of Golf booklet and also are published in poster form for display at clubs.

In the Rules of Golf there is recognition of the danger of lightning. Rule 20 (1a) permits a player to discontinue play or delay to start, without penalty, if he thinks he is endangered by lightning. Contestants in USGA Championships rarely invoke this privilege, for the USGA rigs a siren prior to each competition and sounds three notes to signify play is discontinued whenever lightning threatens.

Posters Available

It is recommended that clubs call their members' attention to the suggestions for "Protection of Persons against Lightning on Golf Courses" and that committees install and use warning sirens during competitions. Copies of the suggestions can be obtained from the USGA.

The fact that there have been very few deaths by lightning on golf courses in recent years is a source of gratification, particularly in the light of a bulletin on "The Death Toll from Lightning" issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to point up the grave dangers. It states:

"Now is an opportune time to call attention to the danger of lightning, because this hazard takes a larger toll of life during the summer months than at any other season of the year. Lightning kills around 400 persons annually in the United States. . .

"One-third of the victims lost their lives when they sought shelter under a tree, and by so doing they increased the danger of being struck. Trees, and particularly isolated trees, because of their height, are more likely to be struck than persons; and after striking the tree, the bolt may flash sideways or, after

reaching the base of the tree, it may run along the ground and strike anyone in its path. . .

"The practice of seeking refuge in small sheds, especially in exposed areas, is also dangerous. These structures are a more likely target than are individuals. In this insurance experience, there are instances of men being struck in small farm barns, where they were waiting for the storm to subside. In one of these cases, the victim was struck while leaning against the wooden wall; a friend standing in the center of the barn was unharmed. Another was killed when seeking shelter in a small, isolated wooden bathhouse at a beach. The records show also that one person was killed while seeking shelter in a small ticket booth at a baseball field; the bolt struck a nearby telephone pole and then ran along the wire to the booth. One youngster camping in a public park was fatally struck as he held on to the pole of his small tent, trying to keep the tent from being blown down; the pole was capped with a metal fixture. . . One golf caddie was killed as his group continued to play during a thunderstorm. . .

"The highest rates (of death) are found in some of the Mountain States and bordering areas . . . A group of states in the southeast corner of the country also have comparatively high death rates from lightning. . . Minimum rates, on the other hand, are found generally in the Pacific Coast, New England and Middle Atlantic regions."

No Hazard Too Awesome

Chick Harbert has hit some phenomenal tee shots on courses all over the country. Now it appears that he may have run out of worth-while targets within such limited confines.

On a trip from Tucson to San Antonio, Harbert stopped by the Pecos River Canyon in the Texas desert and smote a drive across the canyon on his first attempt, to the consternation of Buck White and Lew Worsham.

Ties in Handicap Matches

How to play off a tie in a handicap match has been, apparently, a puzzler ever since the idea of granting an artificial advantage to a weaker player was introduced.

It is the custom of the game, when no handicap strokes are involved, to settle a match play tie by a hole-by-hole, or "sudden death," play-off and to resolve a stroke play tie by an 18-hole play-off.

If time does not permit an 18-hole play-off at stroke play, it can be shortened to nine holes or less.

New Recommendations

The use of handicaps in play-offs injects an element which can upset the equity of these customs. The USGA, which receives numerous requests for advice on this subject, has given the matter considerable thought. It has evolved the following recommendations which it endorses from the viewpoints of equity and practicability:

MATCH PLAY: A handicap match which ends all even should be played off hole by hole until one side wins a hole. The play-off should start on the hole where the match began. Strokes should be allowed as in the prescribed round.

STROKE PLAY: A handicap stroke competition which ends in a tie should be played off at 18 holes with handicaps. If that be inexpedient, the play-off should permit the competitors to use an equitable percentage of their handicaps. For example, if in an individual competition A's handicap is 10 and B's is 8, it would be equitable to conduct a nine-hole play-off with A receiving 5 strokes and B 4 strokes. Rule 3(2) empowers the Committee to determine how and when a tie shall be decided.

Methods of deciding halved matches and stroke play ties should be published in advance.

These supersede all previous recommendations on this subject.

Stroke Allowances

Handicaps produced under the USGA Golf Handicap System are individual

stroke play handicaps. In other types of competitions a lesser number of strokes is allowed, the players receiving the strokes to use them as allocated on the club's score card. The recommended allowances are:

SINGLES MATCH PLAY: Allow 85% of the full difference between stroke play handicaps.

FOUR-BALL STROKE PLAY (better-ball basis): Allow each player 75% of his individual stroke play handicap, the strokes to be taken as they come on the card.

FOUR-BALL MATCH PLAY: 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 ($66\frac{2}{3}\%$) of the resulting difference, strokes to be taken by each player as they come on the card.

FOURSOMES (not four-ball) **STROKE PLAY:** Allow one-half of the partners' combined stroke play handicaps. (When selected drives are permitted, allow 35% only.)

FOURSOMES MATCH PLAY: Allow 40% of the full difference between the combined stroke play handicaps of each side. (When selected drives are permitted, allow 30% only.)

Oak Hill's Memorial Trees

Continued from Page 9

of friendship and international good will.

The progress of the growth of these acorns is to be reported to Commander Carson and at some time in the future, when they have reached a size suitable for permanent location and planting, it shall be done with a ceremony at which it is hoped United States golfers will be present.

At Oak Hill, this has been a work of supreme satisfaction and pride to the members. In a succeeding article the utilitarian value of trees to a golf course will be discussed. This phase of the subject is of the highest importance.

"Golf House" and the Talking Putter

"Can't you move over a little, and let me in?" said the newcomer.

"Who're you?"

"I'm Macdonald Smith's old putter," replied the aluminum-headed club. "His brother Alec Smith used me in winning the 1910 Open Championship."

"Well, come on in," said the lady-like mashie. "I am a little older than you—I helped Miss Harriot Curtis win the Women's Championship back in 1906—but if I can stand this crowded cabinet, I'm sure you can. So, welcome. It won't be long before we have a new home—they're going to call it 'Golf House'."

That's the talk these days among the champions' clubs in the USGA Golf Museum and Library. They're all looking forward to a new home, a place where they can at least take a fair stance, and not be jammed together or packed away, as now.

"Golf House" is the answer. That's to be the name of a modest building in

New York (as yet not selected), which will house the USGA Golf Museum and Library, offices of the USGA and perhaps of other golf associations, and which, in general, will be a real national golf center.

The "Golf House" Fund to buy new quarters is being created by hundreds of contributions by individual golfers, clubs, associations, and other lovers of the game's welfare. Their names will be inscribed on a permanent roll as the Founders of "Golf House."

Donations of any size are cordially welcome; they should be made payable to "USGA GOLF HOUSE FUND."

In the first 11 weeks of the project 1,843 gifts had been received totaling \$37,293. It is believed that about \$100,000 will be needed to do the job.

The first 603 Founders were listed in the last issue of the USGA JOURNAL. The next 854 are named below; others will follow in later issues. To all of them, the USGA is profoundly grateful.

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A Few Ancient Museum Pieces



These clubs and feather balls in the USGA Golf Museum date back to the earliest days of the game as it is now played; one club was made about 1780. The club on the left is a "track iron," designed to enable a golfer to play a ball out of a narrow wheel rut; it is the great-granddaddy of the modern niblick.

Memorial to Alex A. Gray
by Mrs. Florence K. Gray

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The Lost Ball

"You say the ball struck you; yet you had not the decency to watch where it went."

By courtesy of GOLF MONTHLY

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.

Water Hazard: Ball Improperly Dropped
No. 50-23. R. 1(4), 2(1), 3(2), 10(2)
11(3c), 17(2)

Q 1: During the Lower Rio Grande Valley Open a player hit his tee shot into a water hazard on the left side of the fairway. He then dropped a ball as if it were being played as a parallel water hazard, which it was not, and played to the edge of the green. Then player went on the other side of the water hazard, where he should have dropped it in the first place, and proceeded to hit a shot to the left of the green. He played out both balls. (Sketch submitted.)

Was player entitled to carry out this procedure under Rule 1(4)—Doubt as to Rights?

A 1: In stroke play only, when the player is doubtful of his rights, Rule 1(4) permits such procedure. If the second ball were played according to the Rules, the score with that ball would be the score for the hole.

However, from the sketch and other information submitted, the second ball was not dropped so as to keep the last point at which the ball crossed the margin of the water hazard between the player and the hole—see Rule 17(2a).

If in thus dropping the second ball improperly the player did not drop it nearer the hole than the Rule allows, he sustained a double penalty—one stroke for relief from the water hazard under Rule 17(2a) and two strokes for not conforming with that Rule—see general penalty under Rule 2(1). However, if in dropping the second ball improperly the player dropped it nearer the hole than he should have, he did not play the stipulated round—see Rule 3(2)—and he thereby disqualified himself.

Caddie Picks Up Ball

Q 2: A player on the eighth hole hit a tee shot toward the green, the hole measuring 320 yards. This hole could be driven by many players. The player, thinking his ball might be lost, unplayable or out of bounds, elected to hit a provisional ball. Player's caddie, thinking player was going to play second ball, picked up first ball, which was in bounds and playable. Same caddie had

been warned by player not to touch any ball. Player was penalized two strokes.

From facts given, was player charged with extra stroke?

A 2: The diagram submitted with the question indicates that the player dropped his first ball as near as possible to the place where it originally lay and played out the hole with it, abandoning the provisional ball. On that understanding, the committee was right in penalizing the player two strokes for his caddie's action in touching the ball—see Rule 10(2) and 2(1). The principle is the same as in Rule 11(3c). A player is responsible for his caddie.

Questions by: WARREN ORLICK
MONROE, MICH.

Replacing Ball Creates Stymie

No. 50-24. R. 1(2a, 3), 12(4)

Q: In a match, A's ball was on the putting green; B played her stroke from 50 or more yards off the putting green, and her ball struck A's ball. Upon reaching the green, A claimed the right to replace her ball. From the distance it would be impossible for A to know where the ball should be placed—that is, the position from which it was moved. A placed her ball so that B had a direct stymie.

Rule 12 covers this, and I guess B had the right to replace the ball.

MISS VIRGINIA LINDBLAD
LOS ANGELES 7, CAL.

A: Under Rule 12(4), A had the choice of replacing her ball as near as possible to the spot from which it was moved (which must have been done before either player played another stroke) or of playing it from the position to which it was moved.

The spot from which A's ball was moved is a question of fact. It would be permissible to seek the aid of any reliable witnesses. In the absence of good evidence, it hardly seems likely that A could have known the ball's original position to such accurate degree as to permit her to stymie B in replacing her ball. If B entered claim as provided in Rule 1(2a), the referee or the committee should have considered the equity of the case—see Rule 1(3).

Wrong Information Claimed

No. 50-35. R. 1(2a), 12(3), Hdcp.

Q: A and B were playing a match, with handicaps, consisting of a round of 18 holes. Through Hole 17 they were tied. No stroke was given on Hole 18, where A was on the green in 3 and down in 5. B was on the green in 2. A claims that B's third stroke placed the ball several feet from the hole and that while B's ball was still in motion from B's fourth stroke B struck it a fifth time. B claimed having holed out in 5 and having tied the hole and the match with A.

A did not claim the hole, and an additional 18 holes were played to decide the tie. B won and the next day played in the final and won.

Four days later A made a written claim for the prize awarded to B, basing her claim on the fact that B had played a ball while it was in motion on Hole 18 of the semi-final and that in claiming five strokes on that hole gave wrong information inasmuch as B could not have taken five strokes, having lost the hole by playing her ball while it was in motion and that in stating that five strokes had been made in holing out gave wrong information.

Conceding that B did play her ball while it was in motion, B did not indicate to A that she had incurred a penalty, nor did A, who was in position to see what happened, claim the hole before leaving the green.

There is a third person to consider, the lady who played B in the final and was awarded the prize for runner-up.

J. E. CUMMINGS
TAMPICO, TAMPS.
MEXICO

A: Rule 1(2a) governs. It provides: "In match play if a question arise on any point, in order for a claim to be considered it must be made before the players play from the next teeing ground, or, in the case of the last hole of the round, before they leave the putting green. Any later claim based on newly discovered facts cannot be considered unless the player making the claim had been given wrong information by an opponent."

Whether B violated Rule 12(3) by playing a moving ball is a question of fact which only those present at the time could determine. It could not, in any case, be a "newly discovered" fact and a proper basis for A to claim that she had been given wrong information, in view of the circumstances described.

A did not exercise her right to enter a claim under Rule 1(2a) before leaving the 18th green; therefore, the hole must

stand as played and the match must be considered halved through that hole.

Under a recent amendment, the USGA now recommends that "A handicap match which ends all even should be played off hole by hole until one side wins a hole. The play-off should start on the hole where the match began. Strokes should be allowed as in the prescribed round."



Ball in Spectator's Pocket, Thrown by Spectator

No. 49-210. R. 7(4b)

Q: During the Goodall Tournament I was referee of a match in which Cary Middlecoff played. On a 230-yard par-3 hole, Middlecoff pushed his drive to the right of the green. A hard dirt road parallels the green, and the entire area was lined solidly with spectators. The ball bounced on the road and came to rest in a spectator's pocket. In the immediate vicinity was Donna Fox, head marshal for the tournament. Donna is a former U. S. champion bobsled driver, represented the U. S. in international competition and also a former golf champion of Wykagyl, not inclined toward getting rattled. When we arrived at the scene, Fox had thrown his megaphone over the ball, which was at rest in seven inches of thick grass, about one foot in front of a tree, making it impossible to take a backswing. Donna had seen the spectator remove the ball from his pocket and asked him to hold it in his hand, but he became excited and threw the ball into what was practically an unplayable lie. Some people said that Fox threw it there, but this was not the case; he merely protected it when some of the spectators shouted, "Kick it out."

Middlecoff asked me what his rights were, and I told him it was my opinion that he could lift the ball and drop it over his shoulder from the point closest to where the spectator had been standing. Chick Harbert, who was playing in the match, said that inasmuch as the spectator had dropped it, he would have to play it from where it lay. Middlecoff accepted this and consequently wound up with a 5 on the par-3 hole.

It would certainly seem most unfair

to the other competitors if the spectator had thrown the ball onto the green and possibly into the hole, making it an ace, instead of throwing it behind the tree into an unplayable lie. I do not have the Rule number handy but the ball was thrown into its final position by an agency outside the match, and, therefore, it would seem that the competitor should be permitted to drop the ball from the point nearest to where it came to rest, and it very definitely came to rest in the spectator's pocket, and should have been dropped from that point. What do you think?

WALTER D. PEEK
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A: The spectator's clothes were an artificial obstruction under Rule 7(4). The player should have dropped the ball (or on the putting green placed it) within two club-lengths of that point of the obstruction nearest where the ball originally lay in the spectator's pocket, and it should have come to rest not nearer the hole — see Rule 7(4b). (For definition of putting green, see Rule 18.)



Putting from Wrong Place

No. 49-226. 2(1), 10(4, 5a), 12 (4d), 13(5), 15(3)

Q: During the qualifying round of the Oregon Coast tournament, A and B reached the 18th green (a par-5 hole) in 4 each. A's ball was nearer the cup but in line with B's ball, B being away. A's ball was marked, by whom I do not know, and tapped away. B putted, missing and going past the cup. A then putted from where his ball lay on the green about five feet from the ball-marker, also missing. While the ball was in motion, B told A he putted from the wrong spot. A then put his ball at the marked spot, putted and sank it. He claimed a 5 on the hole. I as a member of the gallery claimed he should be disqualified, because a player is not permitted to play two ways and choose his score.

H. PFAFF
PORTLAND, ORE.

A: (a) It is assumed that A was aware of the fact that his ball had been marked and, in effect, lifted while B's ball was played; it is a custom of the game for a ball to be marked and lifted only by the player or his caddie. If A's

caddie lifted the ball, even without A's knowledge, A is not excused.

Rule 10(5a) provides in part: "When a ball is lifted and dropped or placed under the Rules, unless otherwise provided, it must be dropped or placed as near as possible to the place where it lay." In playing a stroke from the wrong position, A violated Rule 10(5a), and the penalty is two strokes—see Rule 2(1). The stroke played from the wrong position is not to be counted in A's score. In order to complete the play of the hole, A was obliged to replace his ball at the proper location, as he did. His score for the hole was 7—that is, five strokes which he played properly with his ball and two strokes penalty under Rule 10(5a).

If the local committee were to consider A's stroke from the wrong location was purposely made as a practice stroke, A should be disqualified—see Rule 13(5).

Tapping a ball away is not an approved method of lifting a ball. Under certain circumstances, the local committee might be justified in penalizing a player for so doing two strokes under Rule 18(4) for testing the putting surface, or two strokes under Rule 10(4) for cleaning the ball, or disqualification under Rule 13(5) for taking a practice stroke.

(b) If any agency other than A or his caddie lifted the ball and if A was not aware that the ball had been lifted, there was no penalty against A for playing a stroke from the wrong location—see Rules 12(4d) and 15(3). However, A was obliged to replace his ball at the proper location, as he did.



Ball Strikes Caddie Cart

No. 49-247. R. 12(6)

Q: What is the penalty for a player whose ball hit the caddie cart with her clubs attached, medal and match? Caddie carts are not covered by the Rules of Golf.

MRS. THEODORE J. MEINDL
CHICAGO, ILL.

A: Rule 12(6) applies and the penalty is loss of hole in match play and two strokes in stroke play. The Rule covers the player's clubs and caddie and is interpreted to cover also the bag in which the clubs are carried and any apparatus used to carry them.

Putting away from Hole to Assist Partner

No. 49-220. R. 1(3), 2(1)

Q: A and B are partners against C and D in a best-ball match. All four are on the green, A's ball farthest away. A seemingly deliberately putts so as to get slightly farther away than B and on a line to the cup so that when he, A, makes his second putt, it will give his partner an opportunity to see the line and the roll. In other words, A deliberately sacrifices his own score in the hope of aiding his partner on the best-ball score.

Is such procedure against the Rules? Is such procedure barred by ethics or sportsmanship? What would you suggest as the chairman's ruling on the question?

Will you visualize the same performance on an approach shot and let me have your opinion?

MILTON A. JENTES
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

A: The Rules of Golf have been written upon the premise that players hole out in the least number of strokes and that in order to do so the game be played towards the hole whenever possible or practicable.

A's action is so contrary to the intent of the Rules, to the customs of the game, to sportsmanship, and to the rule of equity that A and B should be declared to have lost the hole—see Rules 1(3) and 2(1).

The foregoing applies to any stroke played in the manner and for the purpose employed by A.



Conceding Player's Putt to Hinder Partner

No. 49-250. R. 2(1), 12(5d), 18(9)

Q: In a four-ball, partners A and B are on the putting green respectively three and five feet from the hole, the line to the hole being about the same. B has had four shots and A three. The opponents, wishing to prevent A from getting information, concede B his putt and knock it away from the hole. The question is: Can this be done if, first, both opponents have holed out; and second, supposing either one or neither one of them has holed out?

CLAYTON HEAFNER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A: The Rules do not permit either opponent to knock a player's ball away under the circumstances cited until both opponents have holed out; see Rules 2(1) and 18(9).

If the opponent knocked the player's ball away before both he and his partner had holed out, he violated Rule 12(5d) and his side lost the hole; the exceptions are not pertinent to this case.

If the opponent knocked the player's ball away after both he and his partner had holed out, no penalty was incurred. However, the concession did not have to be accepted. The player could have replaced his ball without penalty and completed his play of the hole.

The act of replacing the ball and putting under the circumstances cited would constitute, in equity, a clear rejection of the concession.

New Subscribers To Green Section Service

Commercial Firms

Bellevue-Biltmore Hotel Co., Detroit, Mich.
Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., McMinnville, Ore.
Chesmore Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Garfield Williamson, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.
Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., Flin Flon, Manitoba, Canada
Kellogg Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Lyon, John D., Inc., Belmont, Mass.
Scherer, George J., Rock Island, Ill.
Sluis and Groot of America, Inc., Palo Alto, Cal.

Cemeteries

Catholic Cemeteries Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Golf Course Architects

Glissmann, Henry C., & Son, Omaha, Neb.
Stanley Thompson & Associates, Guelph, Ont., Canada

Individuals

Chapman, Rose-Marie, Mrs., Washington, D. C.
Clark, John J., Wichita, Kans.
Dannenbaum, Walter, Rydal, Pa.
Weldele, Frank J., Youngstown, Ohio

Park Departments

Wichita Board of Park Commissioners, Wichita, Kan.

Private Estates

Davies, Joseph E., Mrs., Washington, D. C.



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

THE GREEN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND HIS SUPERINTENDENT

By RICHARD S. TUFTS

USGA SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF USGA GREEN SECTION COMMITTEE

Even the Chairman of the House Committee and the Chairman of the Handicap Committee do not have the opportunity to bring the pleasure and satisfaction to fellow members of their Club that is offered to the Chairman of the Green Committee. His good judgment and wise decisions will largely determine the excellence of the playing conditions at his club and the cost of maintaining these conditions.

Unquestionably, the success or failure of a Green Committee Chairman's term of office will be decided by his relationship with the greenkeeper or greenkeeping superintendent. The care of a golf course today requires far more than the ability efficiently to manage labor and plan work.

A modern golf-course superintendent must have, among other varied information, some knowledge of biology, plant pathology and chemistry, a technical proficiency which few Green Committee chairmen can hope to attain. Therefore, it is well for the Chairman to start by realizing that his superintendent must be an expert technical man as well as a capable manager. If the superintendent is a good man, he merits the unqualified support of his Chairman, but if he is not,

it is the first duty of the Chairman to find the best man available and put him in charge of the course.

In working with the superintendent, it is important for the Chairman to become familiar with daily maintenance and operating problems. Without this information, he cannot know what the superintendent is up against and be in position to help him in the efficient performance of his job—as he might by the purchase of some new piece of equipment, an expensive treatment of the greens, a change in some feature of the course to cut maintenance costs or simply protecting the superintendent from unreasonable demands of Club members.

The Chairman should remember that he is probably the only member of the Club close enough to the superintendent to appreciate his difficulties and that, therefore, the success of the entire operation depends largely upon his ability to work sympathetically with the superintendent.

Budgeting

One thing that a Chairman should require of his superintendent is the preparation of a careful annual budget. Not only does this practice provide valuable information for the Club directors

but it serves as a control of the operations and makes for better planning of the work.

There should likewise be a long-range plan for architectural changes in the course, in case any are considered desirable, and a long-range plan for turf improvement. Each year a decision should be made as to what part of these long-range plans should be incorporated into the budget.

A further requirement the Chairman should establish for the superintendent is that he keep himself well posted on all the latest developments in greenkeeping.

The superintendent should be a member of the National Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association and should when possible attend the annual meeting of this important organization. He should likewise join the local greenkeepers' association, keep in touch with his state extension services and attend all local greenkeeping or turf conferences.

It is also desirable that the Club keep in touch with modern trends in turf

development by cooperating with local groups or with the USGA Green Section to carry on, either at the club or cooperatively with other clubs, any limited amount of research that might be recommended. Funds for these activities should be included in the budget.

It sometimes happens that a superintendent who is quite capable in all other respects will fail to take advantage of the services which are available to him through the USGA Green Section and the other organizations operating for his benefit. The Chairman can render no more complete service to his Club than by insisting that the superintendent take every advantage of these opportunities to better equip himself to carry on his work.

For his conscientious and sympathetic interest in his job, the Green Committee Chairman will be richly rewarded by his close identification with a fascinating study, to wit, the maintenance and management of outstanding special-purpose turf.

GREEN SECTION SERVICES

By FRED V. GRAU

DIRECTOR, USGA GREEN SECTION

Every USGA Member Club and Course and every Green Section Service Subscriber is entitled to Green Section services. Many who are entitled to the services do not use them.

The Green Section exists as a part of the USGA for the purpose of developing a national program of turf improvement designed to give Member Clubs and Courses and Subscribers more complete information on the subject of turf management.

Information is developed through a program of research at Beltsville, Md., and at 16 cooperating state and regional experiment stations throughout the country. Information is developed also through close cooperation with greenkeeping superintendents by observing successful practices.

The information is disseminated (1) through the USGA JOURNAL, one copy of which is sent free to each Member Club

and Course and to each Green Section Service Subscriber, (2) through articles in other publications, (3) through lectures at turf conferences and meetings sponsored by cooperating groups, through correspondence and through advisory visits for which travel expenses and a service fee are charged.

The membership dues for clubs and courses and the Service Subscription dues for non-golf and commercial turf interests entitle the clubs, courses and firms to all services, at no additional cost, except advisory service visits. These services include (1) free advice by correspondence on any subject related to turf management, (2) identification of weeds, grasses or seeds, (3) expert and unbiased opinion on the most effective use of chemicals, seeds, equipment, water, fertilizers and so forth, (4) examination of specimens of soil to be used in building putting greens or other specialized

Visits by Green Section Staff to USGA Member Clubs and Courses

By JAMES D. STANDISH, JR.

PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION

Personal consultation service on greenkeeping and turf management matters by members of the USGA Green Section Staff to USGA member clubs and courses and to Green Section service subscribers is now available at \$50 per day of service, plus traveling and living expenses.

This policy was established by the USGA Executive Committee at its spring meeting.

If several clubs or subscribers avail themselves of such service during one trip of a Green Section representative, the fees and expenses will be prorated among them.

Any such service to organizations not USGA member clubs and courses or service subscribers will be rendered at the rate of \$100 per day, plus expenses.

It will be appreciated, of course, that the Staff does not have unlimited time for such engagements.

The Green Section will continue to give free advice and information by correspondence to USGA member clubs and courses or service subscribers.

turf areas (the Green Section cannot do soil testing; this service is available at all state experiment stations, some county agents' offices, commercial laboratories or through some fertilizer concerns), (5) distribution of samples of new grasses.

Advisory service visits by members of the Green Section Staff are available to all golf clubs and turf interests on the basis of (1) refund of travel expenses and (2) payment of service fee.

Green Section Service Subscriptions are available to all turf interests which are not eligible for USGA membership. These include all commercial interests which serve turf (seedsmen, fertilizer dealers and manufacturers, chemical companies, equipment dealers and turf nurseries), turf associations, greenkeepers' associations, bowling clubs, golf-course architects and builders, park departments, schools, ball clubs and others.

Service Subscription dues are the same as the dues of a Regular Member with an 18-hole course, \$35.00 a year. This money goes into the Education Fund, of which 30 per cent is allocated to Green Section administrative expenses and 70 per cent to the establishment of cooperative research projects at various

experiment stations in the United States.

The Green Section has been active in helping to organize local, state and regional groups and to assist them in organizing a turf program which will benefit all turf interests in the area. The Green Section staff coordinates research programs over the United States and aids in programming the various turf conferences and field days—in short, it serves as a clearing house.

Working in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and with state experiment stations, the USGA Green Section offers unbiased, up-to-date information on all subjects related to turf management. Service is available not only to golf but to all turf interests.

Some of the outstanding contributions of the Green Section to turf management since 1921 are:

Development of the use of arsenate of lead on turf for insect and weed control.

Development of chemicals for the control of turf diseases.

Weed control methods.

Selection and testing of improved vegetated creeping bentgrasses.

Turf management practices.

Development of zoysiagrasses for turf purposes.

Development of Merion (B-27), a superior bluegrass.

Development of a national decentralized cooperative program of research and

education in turf management.

Research projects now being sponsored by the Green Section are designed to answer many of the knotty problems facing us today. Results will be published regularly in the USGA JOURNAL.

COMPACTION, DRAINAGE AND AERATION

By M. H. FERGUSON

ACRONOMIST, USGA GREEN SECTION

The summer of 1949 was one of the most difficult seasons that many greenkeepers have experienced for the maintaining of turf. While the reason for the difficulty was most often considered to be weather conditions, observations made over a large part of the country indicate that compaction has been the major factor contributing to the loss of turf on greens. Many skilled greenkeepers are able to keep turf on their greens year after year in spite of poor soil conditions, but when a year like 1949 comes along, even the most highly skilled superintendent is hard put to keep his greens in good condition when any controllable factor is less than optimum.

Since 1945, one of the pet themes of the USGA Green Section has been *improved drainage and aeration*. Scarcely a turf conference has been held since 1945 which did not have on its program at least one paper pointing out the importance of good physical soil conditions together with good drainage and good aeration. The subject has been emphasized repeatedly here and in other magazines.

During 1947 and 1948 the Green Section effected a cooperative agreement with Saratoga Laboratories for the sole purpose of studying the physical soil factors associated with good putting greens and poor putting greens. The findings were reported in the USGA JOURNAL in June and July, 1949.

Inasmuch as many clubs have not taken steps to improve the physical soil conditions on their greens, perhaps it would be well to reiterate some of the principles involved.

Compaction of soil near the surface results from traffic of players on the green and from the operation of main-

tenance machinery. Some compaction of this kind is likely to occur regardless of the type of soil mixture used in building the green. This relatively thin layer of compacted soil can be broken up by regular spiking. Spiking may be accomplished by the use of hand-operated, hollow-tined forks or by the use of power-operated machines designed for the purpose.

A more serious type of compaction is that which occurs throughout the soil from which the putting green is built. This condition is built into a green by the use of a too-heavy soil mixture. This type of compaction can be corrected only by rebuilding the putting green and using a soil mixture which contains sufficient sand to preclude the possibility of compaction.

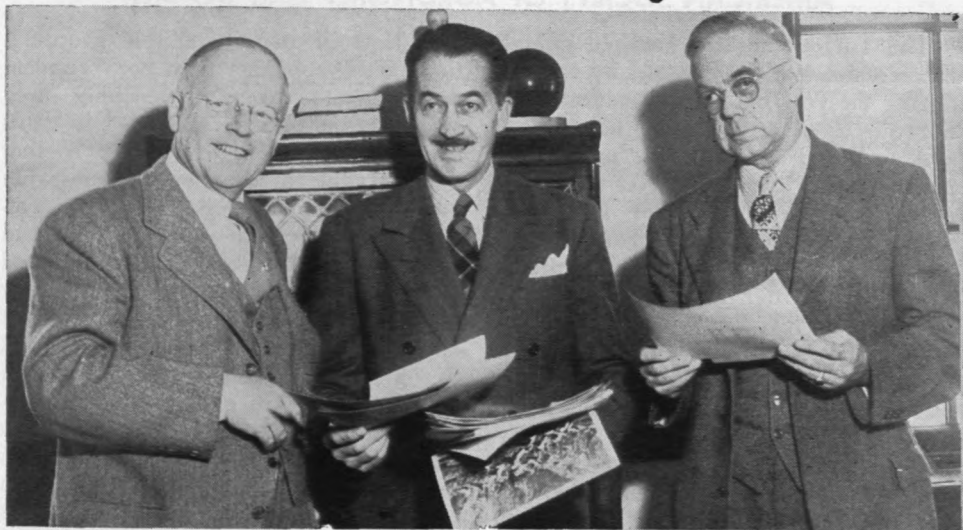
Compaction is detrimental to a putting green because of several reasons. First, a hard green is unacceptable from the players' standpoint. The greenkeeper is likely to over-water the green in an effort to soften it so it will hold a golf shot. Secondly, compaction interferes with the movement of moisture and air in the soil. Drainage is retarded and grass becomes unhealthy.

Another factor which contributes to poor drainage is layering in the soil. Any soil fraction used alone in topdressing a putting green will produce a layer. Such a layer will retard water movement by capillary action whether the layer be clay, sand or organic material.

Putting greens which are built on heavy soils require drain tile, a thick gravel blanket or both in order that gravitational water may be removed rapidly from the soil.

The above-mentioned drainage factors all pertain to internal drainage. Surface

At Canadian Turf Meeting



Ontario Agricultural College

Turf scientists from the United States addressed the Royal Canadian Golf Association's Turf School at the Ontario Agricultural College. Three were, from left to right, O. J. Noer, Agronomist, Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. Fred V. Grau, Director, USGA Green Section, and Dr. L. H. Dickinson, Agrostologist, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

drainage is also highly important. Surface water should be removed from a putting green in at least two directions.

The effects of poor drainage necessarily are combined with the effects of poor aeration. Soil is composed of solid particles and pore spaces. The pore spaces are filled with air and water. In a normal soil in which plants thrive, the soil particles are surrounded by a thin film of capillary water and the remainder of the pore space is filled with air. In a compacted, poorly drained soil, water fills the entire pore space and air is excluded. Thus good drainage and good aeration go together. They cannot be separated.

It is well known that turf growing in a poorly drained soil develops a shallow root system. An equally important factor, though perhaps not so well recognized, is that the plant requires oxygen for the uptake of mineral nutrients from the soil. When air is excluded the plant suffers from malnutrition even though the soil may contain sufficient quantities of these essential elements for good growth.

It is therefore evident that compacted, poorly drained, poorly aerated soil produces weak, shallow-rooted plants. Turf thins out, unfavorable weather produces scald and diseases are extremely difficult to control. Turf in such a weakened condition is easy prey for any pest.

In the preceding paragraphs no mention has been made of water management. Water management can be the salvation or the downfall of a greenkeeping superintendent. Many are so highly skilled in this phase of greenkeeping that they are able to grow good turf even under adverse conditions. However, it is generally recognized that greens which are constructed and maintained with proper regard to drainage can suffer a great deal more abuse from faulty watering than can a green which is poorly drained.

It is hoped that clubs which suffered last year from unusual weather conditions will take steps to remedy faulty conditions and that they will be better prepared for the next period of unfavorable weather.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRONOMY TURF REPORT

The Turf Committee has had neither the occasion nor the opportunity to meet during the year but several matters have been discussed by mail.

A mail survey was made among the members for information on the value of hormone treatments for lawn-grass seeds. Replies were unanimously negative. This report has been substantiated by R. H. Porter in *THE BOTANICAL REVIEW*, Vol. XV, No. 5, May, 1949. Thus, it can be stated authoritatively that "hormone-treated" lawn-grass seeds have no extra value to justify a premium being paid by the consumer.

The distressing water situation in many parts of the country is such that the Turf Committee recommends strongly in favor of studies to save water. It is well known that many extensive turf areas consistently are overwatered. This results in a wastage of precious water and in deterioration of turf quality. Research, resident teaching and extension teaching can render valuable service not only to turf but to all agriculture and to industry by stressing these factors:

1. Reduce runoff and save rainfall by keeping soil open and porous by cultivation, aeration and other cultural practices.
2. Reduce irrigation needs by more adequate fertilization.
3. Increase the use of drought-tolerant and low moisture-requirement grasses.

There is a real need for wider co-ordinated testing of new types of turf grasses in uniform turf nurseries similar to the uniform nurseries of forage grasses which had yielded so much valuable information. It will be important to organize these nurseries soon because of the accelerated breeding program on turf grasses now in progress at several experiment stations. The USGA Green Section and the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture, offer their services in developing these nurseries.

Research in turf has reached a new

high level in quantity and in coordination. It is obvious that both resident teaching and extension teaching need support and encouragement in this specialized phase of agriculture so that the full value of contemporary research may be realized. Many of the recommendations for the establishment and care of lawns, for example, have resulted in repeated failures at a huge total cost to millions of taxpayers. The present effort to produce a satisfactory chemical to control crabgrass is a frank admission that the grasses in common use are unsatisfactory. We are forced to continue to recommend them until there is something better. It is the considered opinion of the Turf Committee that equal effort be expended on each of the several methods of crabgrass control (as an example):

1. Biological (better grasses)
2. Chemical
3. Mechanical
4. Management

It is the pleasure of the Committee to report that the performance of several new strains of turf grasses are definitely superior to commercial types now on the market. They include:

1. Merion (B-27) bluegrass. Characterized by high degree of tolerance to *Helminthosporium* leafspot, high degree of apomixis, tolerance to close mowing (as close as $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), and tolerance to heat and drought.
2. U-3 Bermudagrass. Characterized by fine texture (similar to bentgrass), high degree of cold tolerance, extreme wear resistance and drought tolerance. Reproduced clonally.
3. Tifton 57 Bermudagrass. Characterized by high tolerance to disease, aggressiveness, fine texture, and ease of maintenance. Reproduced clonally.
4. Z-52 strain of Japanese lawn-grass. Characterized by medium texture and good summer color

(both similar to B-27 bluegrass), aggressiveness, freedom from weeds, ease of maintenance and heat, cold and drought and insect tolerance. Reproduced clonally.

From observations and from fragmentary data, the Committee expresses the opinion that one of the fruitful lines of research in specialized turf is the study of combinations of cool-season and warm-season grasses.

An approximation of acreage in grass and turf along highways in Texas, Kansas and Georgia indicates that roughly 2,000,000 acres of land are involved. It will be virtually impossible to obtain accurate figures for all the states, but it is at once apparent that the roadside areas in the United States should be of concern to all of us, regardless of our interests. Well-turfed shoulders can contribute to the safety and the appearance of a highway. Noxious weeds in highway areas are of direct concern to land owners in agricultural areas. Lowered costs of establishment and maintenance are of interest to everyone.

The committee recommends a continuing study of this phase of turf work.

The Department of the Army has furnished these figures which represent additional acreage in grass hitherto unreported:

National cemeteries	769,826
Army posts, camps and stations	1,077,020
Army industrial facilities ...	226,780
	<hr/> 2,073,626

Other military land classed as hay, pasture or range totals 1,780,500 acres.

It is obvious that the specialized uses of grass for various types of turf are receiving less than their share of attention in relation to the acreage involved, taxes paid and with respect to their relative value. It is recommended that the turf uses of various grasses be given their commensurate share with forage uses in research, teaching and extension programs. Experiment Stations are urged to develop close cooperation with turf associations to insure research studies of a practical nature for maximum support for the turf program.

1949 TURF COMMITTEE
F. V. Grau, *Chairman*

NATIONAL TURF FIELD DAY

Plans for the third annual National Turf Field Day at Washington, D. C., October 15, 16 and 17 have been discussed by the joint planning committee of the USGA Green Section and the Mid-Atlantic Association of Greenkeepers. The Committee consists of Hugh McRae, President, Mid-Atlantic Association of Greenkeepers, Robert Scott, William H. Glover, R. P. Hines, O. B. Fitts, Dick Watson, Marvin H. Ferguson, Charles G. Wilson and Fred V. Grau.

On Sunday evening, October 15, there will be a meeting of all technical men engaged in turf work for the purpose of outlining turf research work now in progress throughout the United States. The entire evening will be devoted to this feature.

On Monday, October 16, the group

will visit the turf plots at the Beltsville Turf Gardens, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. A short social hour and dinner are planned for that evening.

On Tuesday, October 17, visits will be made to two golf courses, the newly built Woodmont Country Club, near Rockville, Md., and the Fairfax Country Club in Fairfax, Va. At these courses the group will see various kinds of turf under actual play. There will be features on tees, greens, fairways and nurseries.

Field Day headquarters will be the Hamilton Hotel, 14th and K Streets, Washington, D. C. Please make your reservations directly with the hotel. Further information may be obtained from Hugh McRae, 3029 Klinge Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., or O. B. Fitts, Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.

Relationship of Hormones and Inhibitors to Seed Germination

An abstract of "Recent Developments in Seed Technology" by R. H. Porter, The Botanical Review, Vol. XV, No. 5, May, 1949.

The discovery of growth-promoting substances has resulted in their extensive use in greenhouses, nurseries and orchards. The effect of these new compounds on the germination of seeds has been investigated, but in general their value has been shown to be limited.

In contrast to the stimulatory effect of growth-promoting and other substances on seed germination, a number of workers have found little or no beneficial effect and in some cases injury from the use of various substances in certain concentrations. The compounds used with little or no benefit on a great variety of plant seeds include ascorbic acid, colchicine, Hormodin "A," indoleacetic acid, indolebutyric acid, indol-3-acetic acid, K a-naphthalene-acetate, lacto flavin, levulinic acid, naphthalene acetamide, naphthalene acetic acid, thiourea, vitamin B1 and 13 commercial hormone dusts. The list of treated seeds included both dormant and non-dormant types, and in most cases plantings were made in the field to observe plant growth and yield. In all these experiments significant increases in germination were rare; generally germination was the same or less than from untreated seed.

The data that have been published relative to the effect of growth-promoting and other substances on dormant and non-dormant seeds of many kinds of

COMING EVENTS

- Aug. 8—New Jersey Field Day.
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J. Ralph E. Engel.
- Sept. 11-12—Penn State Field Day.
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.
- Oct. 15-16-17—Third Annual National Turf Field Day. Beltsville Turf Gardens, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. Fred V. Grau.

plants indicate that their value is limited to a very few special types, such as dormant lettuce seed, injured cereal seeds and seeds of orchids and some parasitic plants. Until more data to the contrary are accumulated, it appears that general use of these substances is not warranted.

[This abstract is published in answer to a number of questions regarding the value of "hormone-treated lawn seed." The members of the Turf Committee of the American Society of Agronomy were questioned as to their knowledge of any practical value of hormone treatments on grass seeds. All replies were in the negative. It is safe to say, then, that our members, subscribers and readers are not justified in paying a premium for turf grass seeds that are "hormone-treated."—Editor]

FOR CLEAN SAND TRAPS

The USGA Green Section is making a nationwide survey of successful methods of keeping sand traps free of vegetation. Your participation is solicited. Within two weeks after you receive this issue, please write a paragraph or two telling "How I Keep My Sand Traps Clean." Send along a good 8 by 10 inch glossy picture showing how you do it if you have a picture available. We will close our files on this subject 30 days after

publication in order that the story can be published in time to be used during the 1950 growing season. Address your letter to:

USGA Green Section
Plant Industry Station
Beltsville, Maryland

If you have another subject to discuss, please write it on a separate sheet so as to simplify our filing.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Slow Play and Scores

TO THE USGA:

If it is a common occurrence to take six to eight hours on our public courses to play 18 holes on week-ends, thus making courses the bottle-neck of golf, would it not be possible to require playing singles match play?

Thus golf would become a game of pleasure, played in the old, traditional way, and very likely the round would be completed in three hours or less. By thus doubling the rate of flow, the acreage would perhaps give the same number of games—and games of pleasure, not torture.

Possibly handicaps based on purely stroke play would not be feasible. But the object of the game, after all, is fun, and 18-hole stroke scores and scientific handicaps may not be the be-all and end-all of golf, as seems to be too widely thought.

Surely, I suggest, someone could be ingenious enough to work out a way of getting around an 18-hole course pleasantly in about three hours, provided the fetish of medal play be dropped.

AUSTIN Y. HOY
Southport, Conn.

Billy Howell Still Wins

TO THE USGA:

It will probably interest you to hear about Billy Howell and what he has been doing since he distinguished himself at the age of 19 by helping to defeat the British in that memorable Walker Cup Match at Brookline, Mass., in 1932.

After finishing at Virginia Military Institute, he became attracted to Texas and settled here to raise a family and become a successful and respected businessman.

Billy doesn't play a great deal of golf now, but about the time the crocuses and red-buds begin to bloom he moseys out to the course. In June, when the city championship is held, he shows the stuff of a seasoned campaigner. He won this tournament four times in a row.

It is plain that Billy Howell has acquired something from his golf besides a good game. I suspect that these attributes were important factors in his selection to the Walker Cup Team and to command

a naval gun crew during the war, as well as in producing the stability of character that has brought him to a respected position in his home community.

CLIFFORD C. WHITNEY
Bryan, Tex.

More Unusual Aces

TO THE USGA:

Pfc. Lester J. Breeden of Oceanside, Cal., stationed at Camp Pendleton, made a hole-in-one on November 27, 1949.

This was the first game of golf he ever played, and it was on the 13th hole. He is a left-handed Marine, to boot. That's quite an accomplishment—what say?

BERNIE GUENTNER
Professional
Memorial Golf Course
Oceanside, Cal.

TO THE USGA:

Our son called from Northwood Country Club, very much excited, to say he had made two holes-in-one on the back nine while playing with three members of our club. He made his first hole-in-one on No. 13 and made his second on No. 17. His score was 65 on the par-71 course.

Eddie was 17 last August and won the sectional qualifying medal last summer at Birmingham in the USGA Junior Amateur Championship.

MRS. E. D. MERRINS
Meridian, Miss.

TO THE USGA:

One week-end in August, 1940, Bill Blaney and his companions were assigned to start their round at the seventh tee of the Brae Burn Country Club in West Newton, Mass.

Blaney came to the 150-yard sixth hole, the last of his round as he was playing the course, needing a hole-in-one for a new course record of 67.

After some joshing, he set up his ball and holed it.

J. P. ENGLISH
Chappaqua, N. Y.

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

