



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT



HAVE YOU SEEN THIS MAN?

This is regarded as the most common fault of golfers. Player and caddie have turned their backs on a big divot and are walking away, leaving an ugly scar in the fairway. Unhappy will be the golfer whose shot comes to rest on this spot. This picture is from the booklet, "Responsibilities of a Golfer," printed by Saucon Valley Country Club, Bethlehem, Pa., and is used by courtesy of that club.

APRIL 1951



USGA JOURNAL

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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.
Amat. Public Links	*June 1	**June 15 to 24	Team: July 7 Indiv.: July 9-14	Brown Deer Park G.C., Milwaukee, Wis.
Junior Amateur	July 2	July 17	July 25-28	Univ. of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.
Girls' Junior	July 30	—	August 13-17	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
Women's Amateur	August 6	—	August 20-25	Town and Country C., St. Paul, Minn.
Amateur	August 13	August 28	Sept. 10-15	Saucon Valley C. C., Bethlehem, Pa.

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

THROUGH THE GREEN

Are We Too Cluttered Up?

J. H. Taylor, venerable British professional, is concerned over the mounting expense of playing the game. His answer to the problem is to reduce the number of clubs in the bag to seven. In a letter to *GOLF ILLUSTRATED*, British publication, he wrote:

"Will you allow me to put forward a suggestion which would point the way towards reducing the heavy expense of playing golf which at present is injurious to its tradition and arresting its further progress? It is this:

"Will someone take the necessary means to organize a stroke competition among professionals in which seven clubs only are allowed to be used?

"I make the confident prediction, nourished by a long experience, that the scores returned would be, on the average, as low as those made since the use of 14 clubs was legalized, thereby proving beyond reasonable doubt that half that number are redundant, an unnecessary burden and a torturous infliction to push or drag around.

"Such a contest would, I'm sure, give illuminating and comforting hope to many who now view with dread the continuous and rising costs."

This came to our notice just after we had a graphic illustration of Mr. Taylor's point. We had just had a game in which one of our companions, Charles Thom, veteran Scotch professional, played with only one club, a No. 2 iron. He used it off the tee, through the green, in the sand and on the putting surface. The results were a great deal better than most of us can obtain even with a highly specialized club for each particular shot.



Richard S. Tufts Honored



Richard S. Tufts

A well-deserved honor was bestowed upon Richard S. Tufts, USGA Secretary, when the Golf Writers' Association chose him as winner of the William D. Richardson Memorial Trophy for the outstanding contribution to golf in 1950.

Besides serving on the Executive Committee, Dick Tufts is Chairman of the Green Section Committee and of the Junior Championship Committee, and is a member of several other committees. At one time or another he has been chairman of almost every key committee in the Association. No enthusiast works more tirelessly for the game.

Second in the poll was Mayor James B. Rhodes, of Columbus, Ohio, originator of a national caddie tournament, and next was comedian Bob Hope. Dr. Fred V. Grau, Director of the USGA Green Section, placed fourth. Mr. Tufts and Dr. Grau work shoulder to shoulder for better turf.

Unfrozen Asset

During some basketball tournament games, teams tried to protect narrow leads in the closing minutes by "freezing" the ball. Without getting into any discussion of the game, while "freezing" is perfectly permissible under basketball rules, it is unpopular with the fans, who like to see the underdog get a chance and regard "freezing" as less bold than the tactics Americans approve.

There is, of course, no method by which a golfer or golf team can freeze a lead, under the Rules or otherwise. On the contrary, golfers who have tried to protect leads by using cautious tactics have generally come to grief as a result. The greatest players of the last generation, Jones, Hagen, Sarazen, Armour, Ouimet, Evans and such, never let up trying to win the next hole, no matter how far ahead they might be.

The only way a player who is up can maintain that advantage is by continuing to stroke the ball to the best of his ability, exactly as he must do if he is down. Maybe it's not important, but from the sporting point of view we find it another attractive feature of golf.

Cups on Voyage

The Walker Cup is not the only international trophy taking an ocean voyage this spring. Although the Curtis Cup is not in competition this year, it has gone overseas. This women's amateur team trophy has been loaned for display in the National Sporting Trophies Exhibition in London during the Festival of Britain, late April to October. The object is to raise funds for the National Sports Organizations of Britain.

The Curtis Cup was competed for at Buffalo last year. Part of the British Team's expenses were raised by interested Americans who formed a Pam Barton Day Committee. In the forefront of the group was Miss Margaret Curtis, one of the donors of the Cup, who now writes as follows:

"From the point of view of friendly rivalry, the match could hardly have been finer. We wish every donor to the Fund could have seen the play. A nicer

bunch of girls on both teams would be hard to find. The many associations and friends who contributed to the Fund added substantially to the success of the competition.

"Besides the expenses at Buffalo, the Fund made it possible to give a bon voyage dinner-and-theatre party in New York and to add a souvenir present to each member of the British Team. There is a modest balance in our good-will bank account. The Committee hopes the donors will feel with them that its best use will be to accent hospitality again when the next team visits us."

Junior Association

Before long we can look to southern California not only for an increasing number of leading players among the younger set but for some promising administrative material, too. The Southern California Junior Golf Association has been organized as a result of a meeting among the Southern California Golf Association, the Southern California Section of the PGA, and the Southern California Public Links Golf Association.

The purposes, according to Harold A. Dawson, SCGA Executive Secretary, are: to promote junior golf activity in that area, to teach the Rules and etiquette of golf, to provide the opportunity for free golf instruction to juniors, to secure reduced rates for playing privileges and at driving ranges, and to establish handicap ratings on one basis for all juniors.

A significant feature is that the association is to be governed by the juniors themselves, with members of the cooperating associations acting only in an advisory capacity.

GOLFERS' EPITAPHS

Here lie the remains of Joseph Smutts,
Who conceded himself all four-foot putts.
But this one time, without a doubt,
Old Joseph has at last holed out.
Improving his lie was a trick of Joe Stout,
But Joe's lying now where he can't lift out.
At the 19th hole Johnny Wiggs
Took far too many practice swigs.

—SARRIE PAYNE

A U. S. Contribution

The United States appears to be responsible for a new type of golf course, according to **GOLF COURSES — DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND UPKEEP**, the second edition of which has been published by Sutton and Sons, Ltd., of Reading, England. And Bob Jones, of the unmatched Championship record, apparently is chiefly responsible for the innovation.

This is revealed in a chapter on Golf Course Architecture in the United States, contributed by Robert Trent Jones, well-known golf architect. Mr. Jones, the architect, sketches in the history of golf courses in the United States as roughly falling into the period of copying famous British holes, then that of the penal type of course innovated by Pine Valley, and now the type exemplifying Bob Jones's ideas: to make the course as pleasant as possible for the average golfer, at the same time making it difficult for the expert to score in par. The two Joneses collaborated on the new Peachtree course in Atlanta and the architect considers it a very fine example of the modern type.

All of the experts who contributed to the book agree that the old courses in Scotland are still the best models and that their interest never wanes. From their natural contours and hazards have stemmed all that is greatest in golf course architecture.

GOLF COURSES is illustrated with numerous beautiful photographs, designs and drawings of famous holes. Although authoritative, it is written in a non-technical style that is charming to the reader.

Dept. of Mathematics

Figures from the Annual Census Report for 1949, published by the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association, show that golf equipment turned out ran to a value of more than \$10,000,000 greater than equipment for the next sport, which was baseball. Manufacturers produced 3,001,169 golf clubs in 1949 at \$14,744,650; 2,249,745 dozen golf balls at \$12,695,061, and other equipment raising the total to \$30,751,418. These figures represent

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER



Bob Jones
In his Championship Days

By GENE SARAZEN

The greatest gesture of sportsmanship I witnessed in my golf career was made in the 1925 Open Championship.

Bob Jones was playing the 16th hole in the last round at the Worcester Country Club. He drove into the rough. When he took his stance for his second shot, he was just about to hit his ball, then suddenly backed away from it. No one knew just what had happened.

Then Bob played his approach shot. When he had holed out, the scorer asked:

"Four, Mr. Jones?"

"No," said Bob. "While addressing my ball, it turned over. Put me down for a 5."

The stroke that Bob imposed upon himself proved to be an extremely costly penalty. At the end of the 72-hole tournament, he was tied with Willie Macfarlane at 291. They tied again at 75 in the first 18-hole play-off, but Macfarlane won the second, 72 to 73, and the Championship.

Except for the penalty he called on himself, which no other human being knew about, Bob Jones would have had still another major title. But he'd never have any part of one like that.

factory value; the retail price was much higher.

Complete figures for 1950 have not been assembled but this much we have from George J. Herrmann, assistant treasurer of the association:

From November 1, 1949, to October 31, 1950, a total of 3,585,091 golf clubs was sold, and for the calendar year of

1950 sales of golf balls totaled 2,886,796 dozen. According to men in the sports equipment manufacturing business, the increase does not represent a good comparison. Most of it was due to scare buying, starting soon after the opening of hostilities in Korea last June.

Strokes for Age

W. F. Staley, attorney of Portland, Ore., has sent us some of his scores made at the age of 75 and older.

On a par 72 course, Mr. Staley scored 85-81-166 in one day and at 80 he made 85-88-173. At 82, he scored an 84, and at 83 he had another 84 as well as an 86.

Mr. Staley is curious as to whether any of his scores may be records for his age among amateurs. Who has an answer?

They Played the Game

Golf has lately lost a number of well-known figures.

In Connecticut, Jerome D. Travers and Robert D. Pryde passed away on the same day.

Mr. Travers was one of the game's greats. He won the USGA Amateur Championship four times, 1907-08-12-13, and then capped his career by winning the Open in 1915. His four Amateur titles constituted a record until Bob Jones won five between 1924 and 1930.

Mr. Travers began to play golf at the age of 9, under the instruction of Alex Smith, and became noted for his keen putting and excellent iron play. In the latter part of his career, he turned from woods to using a driving iron off the tee for the sake of accuracy. He had many famous matches with Walter J. Travis. At one time he was President of the New Jersey State Golf Association. He died at the age of 64.

Mr. Pryde, professional of the Race Brook Country Club in Orange, Conn., for 34 years, passed away at the age of 80. A native of Scotland, he came here as a building contractor and designed New Haven's first golf course. He was formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Con-



Jerry Travers

necticut State Golf Association. Mr. Pryde was a member of the USGA Museum Committee and his interest in it was unflagging.

Others whose losses were deeply felt were Mrs. Miriam Burns Horn Tyson, Henry F. (Hank) Russell, Mrs. Sidney B. Kent, John Duncan Dunn and George McLean.

Mrs. Tyson, as Mrs. Miriam Horn, won the USGA Women's Championship in 1927, at the age of 24. She attained a high degree of golf skill early in life and won the Missouri Championship at 17. She won the Women's Western in 1930.

Mr. Russell was Utah's outstanding Rules authority and formerly a member of the USGA Sectional Affairs Committee.

Mr. McLean, professional at the Seneca Falls Country Club near Waterloo, N. Y., was prominent in PGA affairs and tournaments in the 20s.

Mrs. Kent's influence in Ohio golf is dealt with in a letter on page 33 in this issue.

John Duncan Dunn came to this country from Scotland in the nineties and was a leading teacher, writer and designer of golf courses for more than half a century. Among his courses was Ekwanok (1898). Mr. Dunn was from a family of celebrated golfers. His grandfather was Willie Dunn and his great uncle Jamie Dunn, twins from Musselburgh, Scotland. They were contemporaries of the famed Allan Robertson and Tom Morris of St. Andrews.

Selecting the Walker Cup Team

By JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

How is the Walker Cup Team selected?

Two main factors are weighed in considering candidates for America's amateur team:

1. Sportsmanship and general qualifications to represent our country.
2. Playing ability.

Both factors are matters of opinion. As important as is the first, it rarely creates a problem for the USGA Executive Committee, which selects the team. Few mistakes have been made in this regard. Golfers generally are just built right.

Playing ability is the difficult element to judge. In a country as vast as ours, leading players from all the various sections rarely compete against one another. The USGA Amateur Championship is the only real national get-together. How, then, can a team be chosen fairly?

There is no infallible method. There is no all-wise selection group. Over the years the USGA has developed the following method used at present; it works pretty well on the whole, but there may be other ways equally good:

Every member of the Executive Committee nominates as many candidates as he desires (there are 13 members of the Committee, and they are spread over the country). Competitive records of all nominees are considered. Every nominee is then rated by every member of the Committee. When the ratings are averaged a few players at the top are obviously certain of selection and so are temporarily disregarded, and several players at the end of the list are eliminated because they are out of the running. The remaining players are re-rated, in relation to one another.

This tedious procedure is spread over several months and is carried out mainly by correspondence. It is climaxed by a meeting at which each of the leading candidates is voted on individually. The

whole process is a good example of democracy in action.

Sectionalism not Considered

Since the 1951 team was selected, we have received only two letters commenting on the selections (see "It's Your Honor" on page 33). One approved the choices. The other criticized the omission of a certain individual and a certain state. In addition, we have seen a few press comments about the preponderance of Eastern players.

Should the team be selected primarily to insure representation to various sections of the country? If so, what sections, and what are their boundaries? Or should the team be the golfers who are considered best qualified, regardless of where they happen to live?

The Executive Committee feels obliged to select the most highly qualified representatives. If it were otherwise, and if some system of strictly sectional representation were slavishly observed, it is probable that some inferior representative would have to be selected; an unfairness would thereby be worked on a superior player who would have to be passed by simply because his section's quota of places was already used up. In 1949 two players were chosen who were clubmates in Los Angeles — John Dawson and Bruce McCormick. It would have been improper to have omitted either one.

It is true that the 1951 team is preponderantly Eastern. But Eastern players have unusually good records. As one example, in the five Amateur Championships held since the war, five of the ten finalists were Easterners, and three of them were from New York State. Four of the five post-war Champions were Easterners.

There has been minor criticism that undue importance has been placed on performance in the USGA Amateur

Championship. However, it is proper that much weight be given to play in this national event. It is the only occasion when practically all leading amateurs convene.

But general overall record is considered in selecting the team, not just performance in the Championship. Two of the nine members this year have never been to the Amateur semi-finals, but they have fine general records.

On the other hand, one 1949 Championship finalist was not selected. In personal qualifications he is an outstanding individual and would undoubtedly be an unbeatable good international representative.

The most amusing comment we have heard concerning this year's team was written by Merrell Whittlesey in the *WASHINGTON STAR*. He said in part:

"Walker Cup Teams seem to be chosen more for how they will look in their natty coats with the USGA emblem, what fork they'll use at the team dinner, and whether they have horrid professional aspirations than how they play golf. If this is to be a social affair, why not consult the social register book instead of the record book? Or has that been taken into consideration?"

That question can perhaps be answered best by introducing the members of the team. Here they are:

William C. Campbell

Mr. Campbell has made his presence heavily felt in amateur golf since his return from service in the last war.

He was a semi-finalist in the 1949 Amateur Championship, being defeated by Charles R. Coe, who went on to win the title. He went to the sixth round of the British Amateur last year before he was eliminated by a 19th hole

birdie by Joe Carr. Before that defeat, Mr. Campbell eliminated the defending Champion, Max McCreedy, and Willie Turnesa.

Three times in five years he reached the quarter-finals of the Western Amateur. Last year he won the North and South Amateur and the West Virginia Amateur and Open. He was the first amateur ever to gain his State Open crown, and did so by a margin of 13 strokes. He won the Tam O'Shanter Amateur tournament in 1948 and 1949.

Mr. Campbell will be 27 years old in May. He is active in church and civic enterprises in Huntington, W. Va., is a member of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia Golf Association, and serves on the USGA Amateur Status and Conduct Committee and "Golf House" Fund Committee. While at Princeton he won the 1946 Eastern Intercollegiate Championship and was co-winner in 1943.

He was a member of the West Virginia Legislature, conducts an insurance business, and is an officer and director of a radio broadcasting corporation.

Richard D. Chapman

The oldest member of the team at 40, Mr. Chapman is representing the USGA in Walker Cup competition for the second time. In 1947 he won a singles match from P. B. (Laddie) Lucas and lost in foursomes.

Mr. Chapman has twice been runner-up for the British Amateur Championship, and each time was stopped short of the title by a fellow-American — Willie Turnesa in 1947 and Frank Stranahan last year.

Mr. Chapman's greatest golf achievement came in the 1940 USGA Amateur, when he won both the Championship and the medal.

His other victories in recent years include the 1950 Massachusetts Amateur, the 1949 Canadian Amateur, and the English "Golf Illustrated" Gold Vase in 1948.

Mr. Chapman, who resides in Osterville, Mass., during the summer and Pinehurst, N. C., during the winter, combines management of an estate with farming. He was an Air Force major in the last war and has numerous hobbies, including photography and music.

Charles R. Coe

This will be Mr. Coe's second appearance in Walker Cup play. He took part in the singles two years ago and defeated Cecil Ewing, 1 up.

Two weeks later he reached the high point of his golf career thus far by winning the USGA Amateur Championship. Mr. Coe says his biggest thrill in golf came in that tournament when he won two extra-hole matches in one day, defeating Harvie Ward in the fifth round on the 19th and John Dawson on the 21st of their quarter-final round match.

Although he surrendered his Amateur title last year, he had a worthy triumph to console him, winning the Western Amateur. In 1949,

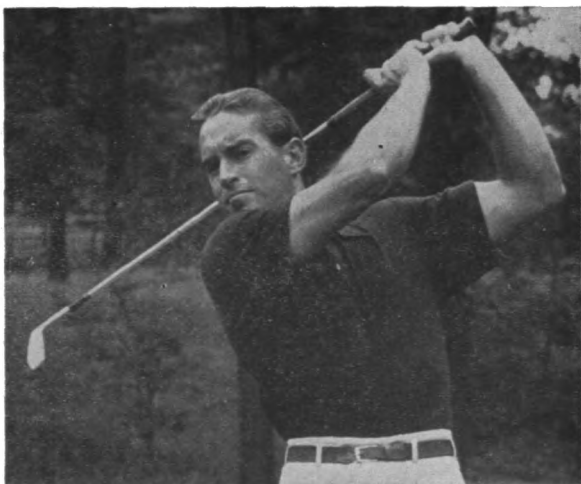
WALKER CUP ITINERARY

The American Walker Cup Team sails April 27 from New York on the SS Parthia. Its match with Britain's amateurs is to be played May 11 and 12 at the Birkdale Golf Club, near Southport, England.

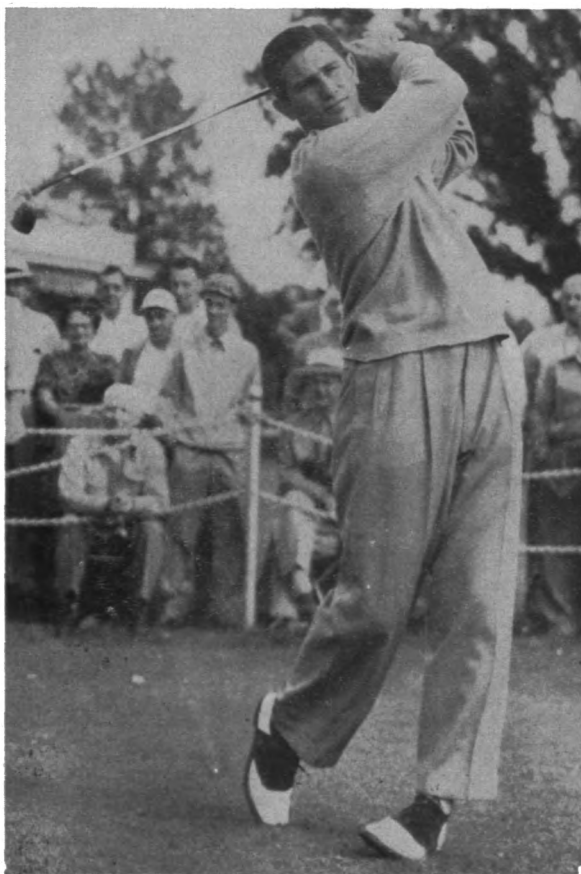
The American Walker Cuppers all intend to compete in the British Amateur Championship May 21-26 at the Royal Porthcawl Golf Club, Porthcawl, Wales. Some of them will play in the French Amateur Championship.



William P. Turnesa
Acme Photo



Frank R. Stranahan



Sam Urzetta



James B. McHale, Jr.



Richard D. Chapman



William C. Campbell



Robert W. Knowles, Jr.



Harold D. Paddock, Jr.

Cleveland Plain Dealer



Charles R. Coe

he was low amateur in the Augusta Masters tournament. He won the Trans-Mississippi in 1947 and 1949 and was a semi-finalist in the 1948 USGA Amateur.

One of his notable feats was the winning of 23 consecutive matches in major competition at one stage of his career.

Mr. Coe is married, has one son, and is in the oil investment business in Oklahoma City. He is 27 years old. He attended the University of Tennessee and was graduated from the University of Oklahoma.

Robert W. Knowles, Jr.

Mr. Knowles, an insurance broker, divides his time between Boston and Aiken, S. C., and divides his golfing victories pretty much the same way. He won both the New England Amateur and the South Carolina Amateur last year.

A more gratifying feat than either, he says, was reaching the semi-finals of the 1950 USGA Amateur.

In 1949 he won the Massachusetts Amateur and was a semi-finalist and medalist in the

New England Amateur.

Mr. Knowles is 36 years old, is married, and has one daughter.

James B. McHale, Jr.

Although he has been prominent in major amateur competition for several years, including reaching the semi-finals of the British Amateur last year, Mr. McHale has attracted unusual attention for his play in open tournaments.

He was low amateur in the 1950 Open and second amateur in the 1949 Championship. In 1947 he broke the all-time Open record for a single round when he scored a 65 at the St. Louis Country Club. (This record was surpassed last year by Lee Mackey, Jr.)

In the Western Amateur, Mr. McHale was medalist last year, a quarter-finalist in 1949, and runner-up in 1948. He won the 1948 Philadelphia Open and was low amateur in the Western Open that year.

He was a member of the 1949 Walker Cup Team, winning in singles from Gerald Micklem, and reached the fifth round of the USGA Amateur the same year.

Service veterans of the European Theater recall how Mr. McHale dominated amateur golf in that area after V-E Day in 1945. Playing in combat boots, with a short set of clubs that Special Services had rummaged up and using an old English ball, he spread-eagled the field by about 20 strokes in the 13th Airborne Division tournament. Using the same equipment, he went on to win the 16th Corps tournament and followed by placing as low amateur in the ETO Championship, finishing only one stroke behind Lloyd Mangrum for the title.

An insurance broker, Mr. McHale resides in Philadelphia with his wife and three children. He will be 35 years old in April.

Harold D. Paddock, Jr.

Mr. Paddock, who is actively interested in several popular sports and also finds time to act as supervisor of an air defense filter center at Canton, Ohio, has a notable tournament record around Ohio. He declares his supreme satisfaction so far was reaching the quarter-finals of the USGA Amateur in 1949. He did almost as well last year when he carried to the fifth round before being halted; on the way he eliminated the defending Champion, Charles Coe.

Mr. Paddock won the Ohio State Amateur last season for the second time and set a record of 285 in winning the Cleveland District stroke play title. In 1949 he won the Cleveland District match play championship and the Youngstown Open, and was a Western Amateur quarter-finalist. He reached the semi-finals of the 1948 Western Amateur.

Other accomplishments include low amateur honors in the 1946 Canadian Open and several Cleveland District Amateur Championships.

Mr. Paddock, who is a partner in management of real estate and golf operations, is an alumnus of the University of Southern California and an active reserve in the Air Force. He lives in Cleveland Heights with his wife and one son, and is a member of the Cleveland District Tournament Committee. He is 30 years old.

Frank R. Stranahan

Mr. Stranahan, whose reputation as a weight-lifter has won him the sobriquet of "the Toledo strong man", came closer to a "little slam" last season than has any other amateur golfer since Lawson Little achieved the feat for the second time in 1935. He scored his second victory in the British Amateur and pressed Sam Urzetta to the 39th hole of the USGA Amateur final before bowing.

The Amateur is one of the few titles that has evaded Mr. Stranahan's ardent pursuit. Included in his collection, besides the British Amateur in 1948 and 1950, are double victories in the Western, North and South, Canadian, Mexican, Great Lakes Amateur Championships, numerous Tam O'Shanter tournaments, and several open events in which he competed against the leading professionals. In 1947

he tied for second in the British Open Championship and the Augusta Masters tournament.

This will be Mr. Stranahan's third appearance on the Walker Cup Team. He won his singles in 1947 and 1949 and helped win one of his foursomes matches; his only defeat was in the 1947 foursomes.

A bachelor, he is a salesman for his father's manufacturing company. He is 28 years old.

William P. Turnesa

The American team captain's playing achievements have won admiration exceeded only by that which he has earned for his sportsmanship.

Mr. Turnesa's two USGA Amateur Championships came ten years apart, the first in 1938, just after he was graduated from Holy Cross College.

Even before his second victory in 1948 his reputation as a great player was secure, for he is one of the few who have won both the USGA and the British Amateur Championships. He gained the British in 1947. As recently as 1949 he was runner-up in the British and a semi-finalist in the USGA Championship.

Mr. Turnesa is quite active in civic life. He is a village trustee of Elmsford, N. Y., and two years ago was candidate for mayor there. He also takes part in work for the Sister Kenny Foundation, the Red Cross and other such worthy projects. He is Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association and a member of the USGA Amateur Status and Conduct Committee.

This will be the third time Mr. Turnesa has carried USGA colors in Walker Cup competition. He scored both singles and foursomes victories in the 1947 match and was defeated in both in 1949.

He is the father of three children, is 37 years old, and is one of seven brothers, the rest of whom are professional golfers (one is deceased).

Sam Urzetta

There was great joy all over western New York last August as Sam Urzetta, to the surprise of most golfers but not to those who knew him best, survived the longest final in Amateur Championship history and defeated Frank Stranahan for the title on the 39th hole.

Mr. Urzetta is a popular figure in Rochester and nearby communities, but until that feat he was probably better known as a basketball player for St. Bonaventure University.

It was by no means his first golf achievement, however. He had won the New York State Amateur in 1948 and twice was Rochester District champion in addition to winning the Central New York Amateur, this last at stroke play.

Mr. Urzetta, the youngest member of the team at 25, is a Walker Cupper for the first time. He is a salesman for a lumber company. He likes music, all sports, and is much interested in sports programs for children. He is a bachelor.

Do You Want a Scandal?

By HARRY ROBERT

USGA ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Not only sports fans but the entire public has been shocked by revelations of bribery and corruption in college basketball which came to light last winter, particularly in New York.

Never before was the condition revealed to be so widespread, but these were not the first such cases. In fact, rare is the sport in which some such incident has never occurred.

Golf is such a fortunate sport. If there ever has been a breath of such a scandal in golf, we have not heard of it. But golf is not necessarily immune. It can happen here if we don't take care.

If you will examine past sports scandals, you will discover a common factor—gambling has been at the root of each. The basketball bribes were made to insure the gambler's profit. The baseball Black Sox scandal of 1919 was connived by gamblers. The fixed horse race is engineered by gamblers to reap a big pay-off at the mutual windows.

Now there frequently are gambling pools in golf tournaments; at times they are described openly in the sports pages of newspapers. Some Calcutta pools reach staggering proportions, as much as \$50,000.

"How It Feels to Be a Horse"

The intentions behind these pools are often harmless. Some bettors think pools add a sense of excitement to tournaments.

In essence, however, it is the same old yen to get something for nothing.

Leading golfers have expressed their feelings when they are involuntarily made the medium of gambling. The members of the 1949 Walker Cup Team were polled on the subject; they found heavy gambling distasteful, as reported in "How It Feels to be a Horse", in the July, 1950, JOURNAL. Prominent professional players have expressed the same distaste, if not resentment.

These players reported they sometimes felt an undue sense of pressure in knowing that friends had wagered heavily on them. This not only is unfair to the player, it is detrimental to the game.

But there are worse possibilities.

There have been cases in which players in tournaments either bought or were presented pool tickets and then drew other star players. How might a player in this situation feel if he met the player on whom he held the ticket in a crucial match — when victory for his opponent would mean thousands of dollars in his own pocket? Could he play his best? Might he feel qualms as to whether he wanted to play his best?

Such a situation may at first seem fantastic. But the presidents of the colleges whose players threw basketball games for money thought such a possibility just as fantastic.

The USGA has repeatedly expressed its position on organized gambling in golf. The Association cannot actually control gambling; only the golfer can control it. It is up to each of us.

Every golf club in the country is undoubtedly zealous to uphold the good name golf has always enjoyed. The safest way to avoid trouble is to make certain there is no temptation.

USGA POLICY ON GAMBLING

Following is a resolution adopted by the USGA Executive Committee:

"This Association does not approve organized gambling in connection with the playing of the game. Section 1 of the Rules of Amateur Status defines what constitutes an amateur golfer. Section 2 gives several examples of violations which are to be interpreted in the light of Section 1. In considering any individual case, the Committee would be guided by the intent for which an event is conducted or the purpose for which a player has competed."

The Champion Tee Totaler

One Sunday afternoon in 1927 George W. Klewer, Chicago architect, sat musing before going to dinner, as golfers sometimes will after a round. In a cabinet drawer was an assortment of tees. He had developed a habit of picking them up where other players abandoned them on the course. Suddenly he noticed they offered a wide variety of types, sizes, shapes and colors. When he sorted them, he found there were 40 different specimens.

After that day, George W. Klewer picked up golf tees with more than an idle interest and in a year his collection numbered 200 varieties. That was the origin of the Klewer tee collection, which at last count totaled more than 1,240 types and has been featured in hobby shows.

If you have any yen for a golf tee collection, you can take it from Mr. Klewer

that a fee course is the place to assemble it.

"At the Northwestern Golf Club in Cook County there used to be 500 to 700 players on Sunday," he explained. "They were pushed so they didn't wait to pick up or hunt for tees. But I did."

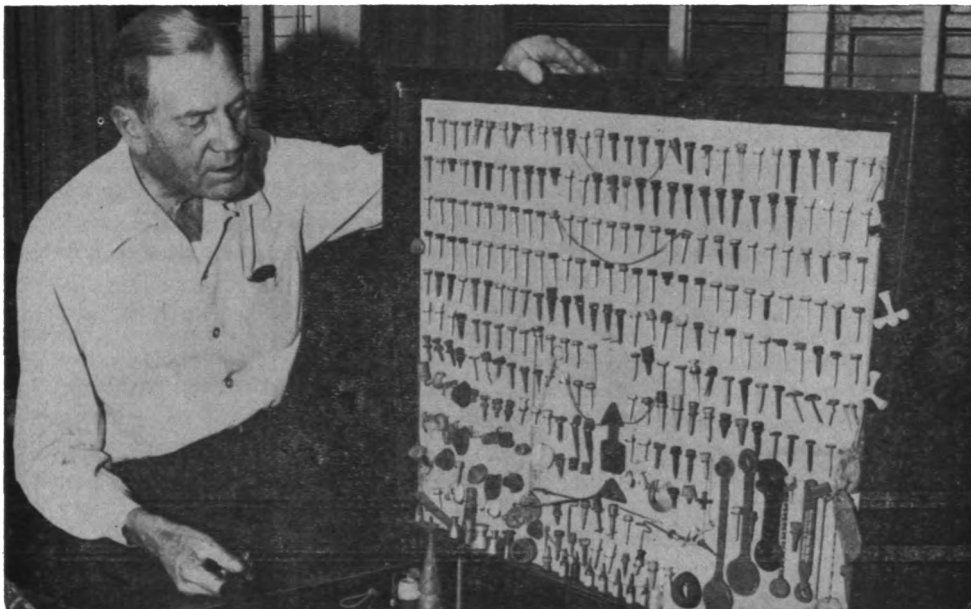
His Friends Helped

By the time Mr. Klewer had his first 200 and his tee collection was really on its way, he put it on exhibition at the clubhouse. From that point its growth was more rapid. Friends, caddies, even strangers began keeping not an ear but an eye to the ground, and saved for him any tees they considered oddities.

Mr. Klewer's collection is now mounted on panels and encased in glass.

"I am privileged by my family to keep one of my boards on the living room table, leaning against the wall," he said.

It's Always Tee Time in the Klewer Home



George W. Klewer, Chicago architect, with a part of his collection of tees. He has been assembling the set since 1927 and at last count it totalled more than 1,240, no two of which are alike

"I look at it often and marvel at what is really a collection of brain power expressed in tees — all for a little device to hold a golf ball, which for years was taken care of by a pinch of damp sand."

As to the history of tees, Mr. Klewer says matters are vague, but he has heard of a Scotchman who brought with him a rubber flange tee when he played in this country 50 years ago. However, things aren't that vague. In the USGA Library is a fraying copy of an 1893 treatise on "Golf," from the Spalding Athletic Library, and it contains advertisements of rubber tees. Mr. Klewer points out that one George F. Grant of Boston obtained a patent in 1899 on a tee with a wooden stem and a flexible tubular head. He credits the Granby Manufacturing Co., Granby, Que., with originating the celluloid tee, although they obtained no patents.

The manufactured tee came into general use along about 1923 to 1925, and Mr. Klewer's collection starts with the earliest type, with the wooden stem and rubber head, and some of *pâpier maché*.

Three Classifications

As to materials, Mr. Klewer says his tees fall into three categories, as follows:

Metal: Pure silver, sterling silver, gold plated, cast iron, bronze, brass, mono metal, tin, wire, spring steel, aluminum.

Composition: Cellophane, celluloid, plastic, corn processing residue, bone, Bakelite, casein product, *pâpier maché*. Mr. Klewer has some he thinks may be of other composition but can't determine what.

Pliables: Paper, rubber, coated cloth, leather.

"I have one tee," says Mr. Klewer, "of spring wire. One point goes into the ground, the holding arm goes down as the club starts hitting it, leaving the ball in suspension, therefore offering no resistance to the stroke. Then the tee flops back on the ground, safe. It is a patented device.

TO A GOLFER'S CREDIT

When from the eighteenth hole I turn
And quit the course forever more,
St. Peter all my faults shall learn
As he reviews my final score.
I shall admit I raised my head,
Or pressing, used to dip my knees.
But whether yellow, white or red
I never stopped to hunt for tees.

And as he runs my record through
I hope he'll know I struggled hard
My best in every game to do—
But golf's not all upon the card.
When the last faulty score is read
And every eight and nine he sees:
Perhaps 'twill help if this be said:
I never stopped to hunt for tees.

Tell him who knows me over there
I was not much, as golfers go;
Say that my game was only fair,
Ninety I seldom got below.
Tell him that putts I used to miss
Which any dub would make with ease.
Then to my credit add just this:
I never stopped to hunt for tees.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN

"One unique tee is of wood with a lead center which serves as a score pencil. Another has a lip on the seat to start the ball on the rise. I have one I call the pipe tee, which has the seat for the ball on an angle to the stem. The stem goes into the ground on a slant but pulls out when the ball is hit. My silver tee was bought in Mexico; I don't play with it, of course. It is a noveltee."

Mr. Klewer has five sand molds such as were used 30 years or more ago.

In the Hobby Hall of Fame

The collection aroused so much interest at hobby shows that it sometimes monopolized the newspaper space devoted to the shows. It brought Mr. Klewer election as a member of Hobby Hall of Fame by the Hobby Guild of America.

The USGA Golf Museum and Library contains a collection of tees donated mainly by Mr. Klewer. He has been most generous in his contributions.

The Mind Controls the Swing

By MISS LOUISE SUGGS

USGA WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPION 1947, BRITISH WOMEN'S CHAMPION 1948,
NOW A PROFESSIONAL GOLFER

The more golf clinics I give, the more I become convinced that, although the average player has a sincere desire to improve his game, he is too anxious to see good results on the scoreboard before he has absorbed the principles of the swing, in mind and muscle, on the practice tee.

"What actually makes your game tick, Louise?" is a common question. The answer I give is that, first, I attempt to understand what I am trying to do. Secondly, I work on the practice tee to coordinate my muscles along this line of understanding, so that I get a feeling in my swing which is more or less natural and free. Finally, I venture on the course, which is my proving ground.

Acquiring an understanding of the principles involved in the golf swing is the most important single factor in building a sound game. It is the mind which puts the muscles into action.

When a player can stand up to a shot and say, "I am going to execute as nearly perfect a swing as I know how, regardless of where the ball goes," he will realize the most marked results from his efforts.

This shift of emphasis from the flight of the ball to the swing entails a workable knowledge of the fundamentals of the swing. I cannot overemphasize the importance of working with a professional at this point. The player whose head is bursting with disconnected pictures of a thousand details is defeated at the start, for one mind cannot send so many different messages to so many parts of the body during an uninterrupted swinging motion.

The second phase, coordinating the muscles with the correct mental picture of the swing, is too often overlooked by Mr. Average Player. He probably does



Miss Louise Suggs

not have all the time in the world to spend at the club, and, after all, his primary interest is in spending as much available time as possible on the course with his friends. I have found, however, that it does me more harm than good to attempt to work out flaws in my swing on the course. It is continual repetition of the correct swing and complete concentration which bring progress, and the practice tee and a bucket of balls comprise the ideal setting for this second phase.

The average player will find that golf will assume a new fascination and satisfaction for him as he develops a curiosity as to what actually makes the swing go 'round.

Tournaments For Your Club

A varied, attractive and full tournament program can return great dividends to every club in member interest and sociability.

The USGA JOURNAL presented a list of 27 types of tournaments three years ago as suggestions to club committees. This proved such a popular article we had reprints made and mailed them out upon request. These reprints in turn have been in such demand we have revised the list, added two more events, and herewith we publish it again.

The Rules of Golf cannot be applied to some forms of competition, especially when match play and stroke play are played simultaneously.

The tournaments appended are suggested in addition to the usual club championships and interclub and intra-club team matches.

EARLY SEASON EVENTS

Get-Acquainted Tournament — Each player must select as his partner a man with whom he never has played. They play a stroke play round as a team, the score usually being based on their better ball, with gross and net prizes. Each team is paired with another so that play is in groups of four.

Field Day — Each member brings three guests for the play, and usually for dinner. The play may be by teams of four, each member and his guests matching their best ball against that of the other groups, or it may be individual handicap stroke play. Additional prizes may be awarded for the best guest scores. The event is an excellent means of interesting visitors in membership.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Handicap Medal Play — Players play 18 holes at stroke play. Prizes may be awarded for best gross and net scores. Full handicaps are used.

Nassau Tournament — This is similar to the handicap medal play except that prizes are awarded for the best first nine, the best second nine, and the best 18 holes. Full handicap is used for 18-hole scores and half handicap for nine-hole scores. The advantage is that a player making a poor start, or tiring at the finish, may still win a prize for his play on the other nine.

Match Play vs. Par — Each player is allowed 85% of his handicap, the strokes to

be taken as they come on the card. It is helpful if the card is marked at the start of play. The player then plays the full 18 holes against par, using the handicap strokes. The winner is the player most "up" on par at the finish.

Drop-Out Tournament — This is similar to the match play vs. par tournament. Each player is allowed 85% of his handicap, the strokes to be taken as they come on the card. The player then plays against par. The difference is that a player remains in the contest only until he loses a hole to par. The winner is the player going farthest around the course.

Flag Tournament — Each player is given a small flag, with his name attached to the flagstick. Using his full handicap, he plays until he has used the number of strokes equalling par plus his handicap. He plants the flag after using his quota of strokes, playing an extra hole or two if necessary. The winner is the player who plants his flag farthest around the course. A variation is to award equal prizes to all players who hole out at the 18th green within their allotted number of strokes.

Kickers' Tournament — The committee draws a number, advising players that it was, for example, between 60 and 70. Players select their own handicaps without knowing exactly the number drawn. The player whose net score equals, or is closest to, the number drawn is the winner. This is a good type of tournament to schedule when accurate handicap information for a large percentage of the players is not available.

Throw-Out Tournament — At the conclusion of play, each player is allowed to reject his three (or any designated number) worst holes. Handicaps usually are reduced in proportion to the number of holes which may be rejected. The winner is the player with the lowest score for the 15 holes (or the designated number) finally selected.

Blind Hole Tournament — The winning score is based on only nine holes, selected individually from among the 18 to be played. The holes are not selected until after all players have left the first tee, so that the players have no knowledge of the holes that will count until they have finished play. Half handicap usually is used to compile net totals.

Point Tournament — Players use full handicaps, taking the strokes as they come on the card. Eight points are awarded for an eagle, six for a birdie, four for a par and two for a score one over par, on a net basis. The winner is the player with the highest number of points. The origin of this event is credited to the Tin Whistles, an organization of Pinehurst golfers, and it is known there as a Par-Bogey tournament.

Most 3s, 4s and 5s — Players use full handicap, taking the strokes as they come on the card. Prizes are awarded to the players scoring the most net 3s, the most net 4s and the most net 5s.

Fewest Putts — Only strokes taken with a putter on the putting surface are counted. No handicaps are used. The winner is the player using fewest putts.

Syndicate Tournament — The field is divided into classes according to handicaps: Class A may be men with handicaps of 7 and under; Class B, 8 to 15; Class C, 16 to 24, etc. The player who makes the lowest score in his class on a hole wins a syndicate. Syndicates may be cumulative; in the event that one or more holes are tied, those syndicates go to the player next winning a hole. Each player pays an entry fee of one golf ball; the total balls in each class are divided by 18 to determine the value of a single syndicate, and each player's prize is determined by the number of syndicates he has won.

String Tournament — Each player or each side is given a piece of string in lieu of handicap strokes. The string is measured to allow one foot for each handicap stroke. The player or side may advance the ball by hand to a more favorable spot at any time, measuring the distance the ball was moved with the string and cutting off the length used. When the string is used up, the player is on his own. The string may be used on the putting green to advance the ball into the hole, or it may be used to inch away from a difficult lie through the green or in a hazard.

Selected Score — Each player plays 36 holes. From his two cards, he selects his best score on each hole. The winner is the player with the lowest total score for the selected 18 holes. If net prizes are awarded, three-quarters of handicaps usually is enough. This event may be completed in a day or extended over a weekend.

No Alibi Tournament — Instead of deducting his handicap at the end of the round, each player is allowed to replay during the round the number of shots equalling three-quarters of his handicap. A stroke replayed must be used even if it is worse than the original; it cannot be replayed a second time.

Replay Tournament — This is a variation of the No Alibi Tournament. Instead of allowing a player to replay a given number of his worst strokes, an opponent is designated for each player and the opponent is allowed to recall a given number of the player's best shots and ask that they be replayed. For Class A players, 9 strokes may be recalled; Class B, 6 strokes; Class C, 3 strokes. If the competition is conducted at medal play, each opponent must, of course, exercise all his recall options.

Consolation Tournament — This is held at the end of the season on any basis desired. The only players eligible to compete, however,

are those who have not won a tournament prize during the season. Some clubs give a prize to every player in the tournament.

TEAM EVENTS

Four-Ball Medal Play — This is similar to individual handicap medal play except that players are paired in two-man teams, and their better ball on each hole is the team score. Strokes are taken by each player as they come on the card, using full handicaps. Many of the other tournaments listed above for individuals can be adapted to four-ball play. In addition, a group of four players can compete as one team, either at medal play or against par.

Scratch and Scramble Tournament — Play is at four-ball, medal. On each hole, partners' scores are added and divided by two to obtain the team's score. Play is more interesting if players with high and low handicaps are paired. The handicap of each team is usually obtained by totaling the two handicaps and dividing by two.

Speck Tournament — Players are teamed as in four-ball match play. Each team is credited on each hole with one speck (a) for the longest drive in the fairway, (b) for getting the first ball on the green, (c) for having the closest ball to the pin on the approach shot, (d) for a one-putt green, and (e) for the lowest score on the hole. The team having the most specks at the end of the 18 holes wins an appropriate token, usually in golf balls, from the team with which it was paired.

Mixed Foursomes — These are a standard Sunday afternoon feature at many clubs, and they are now played in three ways. The official way is for the partners to alternate driving from each tee and then to play alternate shots until the ball is holed. The game is perhaps more enjoyable for average golfers if both partners drive from each tee and select which ball to play thereafter. A third method was introduced by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chapman with interesting results. The Chapmans both drive from each tee, and then each plays a second shot with the other's ball. After the second shots, a choice is made regarding the ball with which the hole will be completed, alternate shots being continued, of course.

Mixed Blind Partners — This is an 18-hole medal play round with full handicaps. Players may play with anyone of their choice. But partners are not drawn until the last group has teed off, so a player does not know his partner until he has finished. Winners are the team with lowest combined score after deducting both handicaps.

SEASON EVENTS

Ringer Tournament — A player builds his total over the season by posting his lowest

(Continued on Page 32)

What the PGA Is

By HORTON SMITH

SECRETARY OF THE PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Sports pages often make reference to the PGA, and golfers are continually tossing off the phrase. How many of these golfers know just what it is? I shall try to explain.

The Professional Golfers' Association was organized in 1916 by a small group of pioneer professionals. It has grown to national magnitude in both size and influence.

Although some elements of the PGA may indicate a commercial aspect, it is not organized for profit. Its aims are the promotion of golf and the betterment of professional golfers.

The PGA Dedication says: "Believing that the growth of the game of golf and its high standing in this country is largely due to the efforts of its early professional exponents, and because of their ideals of sportsmanship and ethical practices, the Professional Golfers' Association of America is dedicated to the perpetuation of those ideals."

The object of the PGA: "To elevate the standards of the professional golfer's vocation; to promote interest in the game of golf; to protect the mutual interests of its members; to hold meetings and tournaments periodically for the encouragement of the members; to assist deserving members, who may be out of employment, to obtain a position; to institute a benevolent fund for the relief of deserving members; and to effect any other object of like nature that may be determined from time to time by the Association."

The PGA Code of Ethics: "The name 'Professional Golfer' must be and remain a synonym and pledge of honor, service and fair dealing. His professional integrity, fidelity to the game of golf, and a sense of his great responsibility to employers and employees, manufacturers and clients, and to his brother professionals, transcends thought of material



Horton Smith

gain in the motives of the true professional golfer."

The underlying purpose of the PGA membership requirement of five years' golf professional experience in some essential capacity is to uphold the high standards as a protection to the public and the game.

3,000 Members

There are about 3,000 PGA members in the United States, of whom about 2,500 are attached as club professionals. The ten types of membership range from the full-fledged Class A professional at \$45 annual dues to the Class H assistant at dues of \$10.

The Association is managed by an Executive Committee composed of President, Secretary, Treasurer, and ten Vice-Presidents. Each of the nine Districts elects a vice-president. The tenth is elected by popular vote of the qualified tournament players as a direct "voice of the players". Officers are elected and

general business transacted at an annual meeting, at which each of the 30 Sections is represented by two delegates, and the qualified tournament players by two. The Sections have their local officers.

I should like to appeal to golfers to support both the USGA and the PGA in their efforts for better golf. The USGA welcomes the membership of every properly accredited club and golf course, and the PGA welcomes the membership of every qualified professional. Support both — and you support golf. We in the PGA recognize the USGA as the logical rules-making and governing body because golf basically belongs to the amateurs.

I have occasionally heard some professionals contend that the prize money in the Open should be greater. I have competed in 20 Opens and feel that this Championship is one of the "bread-winners" for the USGA, making possible sponsorship of many other worth-while events and projects, all for the welfare of golf — Amateur, Women's, Public Links, Junior and Girls' Championships, the Green Section and other activities.

I doubt if any professional would wish the USGA to eliminate any of these items merely to increase prize money for the Open. But I would like to suggest that when the financial position of the USGA warrants it, the prize money be increased and extra dividends be added. Already the USGA has adopted the policy of rewarding every 72-hole professional finisher with a prize of not less than \$100.

However, regardless of prize money for the Open or anything else, the PGA is endeavoring to cooperate fully with the USGA.

The PGA policy during the recent winter tour has been to adhere rigidly to USGA Rules. It has not only speeded up play but has eliminated much controversy. There has been discussion amongst professionals to the effect that "local" rules might be adopted which would provide for even a more strict interpretation than USGA Rules. This

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND COUNSEL

Thomas W. Crane

latter point referred specifically to conduct on the putting green.

As a competitor, I have found the USGA and its officials to be strict, just and cheerful in discharging their duties. I have enjoyed and appreciated the air of correctness and the spirit of good sportsmanship which have been traditional through the years in connection with USGA events.

The USGA Open has always been something just a bit special, and has put all competitors just a little bit more "on their toes". USGA events have something for which there is no substitute — dignity, prestige, quality.

We of the PGA are proud of the warm relations that we enjoy with the USGA, and will continue to work untiringly together for the great game we all love so much — Golf.

"Golf House" As a Hall of Fame

"Have you given any thought to having a Hall of Fame for golf?" asked a recent visitor to "Golf House."

The answer was provided by "Golf House" itself. Several collections in the USGA Museum and Library actually make a Hall of Fame out of the Association's new headquarters, 40 E. 38th St. in New York.

Hanging in a row around the walls of the Library are handsome large sepia photographs of every Amateur Champion since that title was first competed for in 1895. Sepias of some of the outstanding professionals, Open Champions, are on display. There are albums containing excellent photos of every Open Champion and Women's Champion since the Association was founded as well as all USGA presidents; one project on the "Golf House" agenda is to place these, too, on the walls, along with pictures of international teams, Public Links, Junior and Girls' Champions.

A very representative collection of Clubs of Champions, used in winning national titles, is on display in the reception hall and we are trying to make it as nearly complete as possible. We invite Championship paraphernalia from all USGA title-winners.

When a golfer wins a USGA Championship, he has automatically secured some degree of lasting fame. That triumph can never be obscured or deleted from the records. So "Golf House" already has a natural "Hall of Fame."

"Golf House" is being bought and equipped with funds contributed by golf-lovers. Thus far \$77,713.27 has been raised toward a goal of \$100,000; it has been donated by 4,261 individuals, clubs and associations.

All interested golfers are cordially invited to become Founders of "Golf House." Contributions of any amount are welcome.

Following are Founders not previously recorded in the JOURNAL:

A

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 Mrs. T. J. Meindl
 Richard H. Melrath
 Lawrence Merle
 Frank J. Messina
 Clancy Miller
 David M. Minton, Jr.
 Peter W. Mohr
 F. E. Monahan
 Joseph P. Monahan
 Robert S. Montague, Jr.
 Arthur L. Montgomery
 Robert W. Morgan
 Edward L. Myers

N

F. H. Nagel, Jr.
 Morris Newman
 Joseph M. Nichols
 Warne Niedringhaus
 Charles E. Nix
 George Norrie

O

William J. O'Brien
 Maurrie O'Connor
 Harvey R. Olson
 Robert H. Olson
 Ralph J. Otten

P

George F. Pain
 H. Leonard Paret
 W. Raymond Parshall
 Arthur J. Parsons
 Stuart H. Patterson
 William Hall Paxton
 Kenyon T. Payne

Brig. Gen. Paul E. Peabody,
U.S.A. (Ret.)
C. Frederick Pearson
Andrew F. Peck
Walter A. Peek
Harvey Penick
Toney Penna
Robert S. Perrott
L. Franklin Peters
J. Newton Pew
Edward S. Peyton
Eugene Pittman
Francis W. Plowman
William F. Poole
Leon Pounders
Dr. Charles G. Prather
Harry Pressler
Edward Price
R. Blair Price

Q

Francis J. Quillinan

R

Dr. Lynn N. Rankin
Tom Ray, Jr.
Mortimer A. Reed
Eben B. Reese
H. Van Buren Richard
Harold C. Richard
Trumbull Richard
Daniel H. Ridder
Ellis B. Ridgway, Jr.
Charles V. Roberts
James J. Robinson
Thomas J. Rogers
Ben Roman
Ralph L. Romano
Dale E. Rose
Bruce B. Ross
Percy A. Rowland, Jr.
C. W. Rueblinger

S

Charles W. Saacke, Jr.
Jack Sabol
J. Walton St. Clair
C. O. Sargent
Howard Satterthwaite
Ralph L. Sawyer
S. C. Scheirer
Walter A. Schmidt
John F. Shaw
Otis F. Shepherd
Russell A. Shields
William R. Shunk
Edmund R. Shurly
Fred J. Siemers
Bob Silver
Adolph Skinner, Sr.
Palmer L. Skoglund
Harry A. Smedley, Jr.
Henry R. Smedley
Claude C. Smith
Robert Allen Smith
E. J. Somerville

Laurence Sovik
George E. Speakman
Richard H. Stackhouse
Lou Staude
Lewis M. Sterner
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Charlie Strack
George A. Street
Mrs. Julius Stulman
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Bill Sutherland
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Earle W. Sweigert
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William P. Swift
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Michael J. Tartaglia
Edwin A. Tennant, Jr.
Thomas M. Thistle
Norman E. Thomsen
Lawrence J. Tobin
John Toram, Jr.
Nick Totilo
W. W. Turner

U

Dr. John C. Ullery
Alfred C. Ulmer

W

D. Stuart Walker
Joseph H. Walter, Jr.
Lloyd A. Walter
Marvin "Bud" Ward
Russell N. Ward
Frank J. Warner
Al Watrous
J. C. Watson
Richard W. Wells, Jr.
E. M. Welsh
Stanley A. Welsh, Jr.
Winston Wheeler
Dr. Stephen T. Whelan
William W. Whitaker
Barclay White
Barclay White, Jr.
B. M. Wilde
Henry Williams, Jr.
W. Robert Willis
William P. Woodroffe
M. L. Worthington
William W. Wotherspoon
Donald E. Wright
John Wudnoski

Y

Russell J. York
C. Howie Young
Kenneth C. Young

Z

Joe Zarhardt
Emery Zimmerman
Eugene P. Zuspahn

CLUBS

Aronimink Golf Club, Pa.
The Beverly Country Club, Ill.
Big Spring Golf Club, Ky.
Birmingham Country Club, Mich.
Brookville Country Club, N. Y.
Chicago Golf Club, Ill.
Country Club of Lincoln, Neb.
The Creek, N. Y.
Evansville Country Club, Ind.
Fresh Meadow Country Club, N.Y.
Grosse Ile Golf and Country Club, Mich.
Hackensack Golf Club, N. J.
Highland Country Club, Pa.
Inverness Club, Ohio
The Management and the Board of Governors of the Kenwood Golf and Country Club, Md.
Locust Hill Country Club, N. Y.
The Memphis Country Club, Tenn.
Miami Shores Country Club, Fla.
Milwaukee Country Club, Wis.
Northland Country Club, Minn.
Oak Terrace Country Club, Pa.
Park Hill Country Club, Colo.
Piping Rock Club, N. Y.
Plandome Golf Club, N. Y.
Riviera Country Club, Cal.
The Savannah Golf Club, Ga.
Sea Island Golf Club, Ga.
Shoreacres, Ill.
Sparrows Point Country Club, Md.
Stanford University Department of Physical Education and Athletics, Cal.
Starmount Forest Country Club, N. C.
Tamarack Country Club, Conn.
United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association—Golf Division, Mass.
Upper Montclair Country Club, N. J.
Westmoreland Country Club, Ill.
Wollaston Golf Club, Mass.

ASSOCIATIONS

Buffalo District Golf Association
Eastern New York Golf Association
Maryland State Golf Association
Memphis Golf Association
Midwest Regional Turf Foundation, Ind.
Tennessee Golf Association
Women's Eastern Golf Association
In memory of Mrs. Sidney B. Kent by Women's Ohio State Golf Association

OTHER

Miller Chevrolet Auto Company,
Aitchison, Kans.

Championships

Entrants, Take Care!

Entrants in USGA Championships this year should be sure to send their entries to the USGA's new address, which is:

40 EAST 38TH ST.

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Published closing dates for entries mean the last dates for applications to reach USGA headquarters in "Golf House." The time of postmark makes no difference; the time of receipt by the USGA is what counts. Entries sent to the USGA's old address are apt to be delayed.

Entries must be filed on USGA entry blanks, which contain the new address.

Open Championship

Thirty-one qualifying sections have been established for this year's Open Championship. The 36-hole sectional tryouts will be held Monday, June 4, except at Honolulu, where the date is Monday, May 21.

Qualifying rounds in Grand Rapids, Salt Lake City and Milwaukee have been added to the usual schedule; there will be no elimination test in northeastern New York, one of the 1950 locations.

Entries must reach the USGA office by 5 P.M. on Monday, May 21.

The starting field will be 162 in the Championship proper at the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., near Detroit, June 14 through 16. When the Open was held at Oakland Hills in 1937, there was an all time record entry of 1,402 which has not been surpassed.

Every professional returning a 72-hole score will receive a prize of at least \$100. This feature was introduced in last year's Golden Anniversary Open Championship. Total prize money for pros will be approximately \$12,000.

Chairman of the USGA Championship Committee is John D. Ames, Chicago.

Girls' Junior

The USGA Girls' Junior Championship is to be played at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., August 13 through 17. This completes the USGA's 1951 schedule.

1952 Calendar

In 1952 three of the six USGA Championships will be played on the Pacific Coast—the Amateur, the Women's Amateur and the Girls' Junior. The schedule follows:

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1952

Curtis Cup Match — June 6 and 7 at Muirfield Golf Club, Muirfield, Scotland
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.)

<u>Championship</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Championship Dates</u>	<u>Venue</u>
Open	May 19	June 2	June 12-13-14	Northwood Club, Dallas, Texas
Amat. Public Links	*May 29	**June 15 to 21	Team: July 5 Indiv.: July 7-12	(not determined)
Junior Amateur	June 30	July 15	July 23-26	Yale G. C., New Haven, Conn.
Amateur	July 21	Aug. 5	Aug. 18-23	Seattle G. C., Seattle, Wash
Girls' Junior	Aug. 4	none	Aug. 18-22	Monterey Peninsula C. C., Pebble Bch., Cal.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 7	none	Aug. 25-30	Waverley C. C., Portland, Ore.

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

THE REFEREE

Decisions by the USGA Rules of Golf Committee

Example of symbols: "No. 51-1" means the first decision issued in 1951. "R.7(3)" means Section 3 of Rule 7 in the 1951 Rules of Golf.

"NO LOCAL RULES"

By ISAAC B. GRAINGER

USGA VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE

"No Local Rules."

The above expression on a club score card is a "mark of distinction" for that club.

Why? Well, first, there is the recognition that the game would not be golf without uniform Rules. Then there is the acknowledgment that the Rules of Golf represent the accumulated experience and considered views over a long period of many persons devoted to the game's best interest, with fair play and sportsmanship always the keynote.

What would be a greater compliment to the character of a course than to give notice that its construction conformed entirely to the pattern set by the general Rules?

But the reader may also ask if local rules are not essential in many cases. The answer is — not very often. Having been developed from experience, the Rules as written are practical and will apply to almost every known condition. There are very few courses in the United States on which the Rules cannot be invoked with fairness and with the original intent preserved. Local adaptations usually have failed to pass the test of time and very often violate the basic Rules.

The only justification for a local rule is the impossibility of carrying out the provisions or intent of the basic Rules. It is certainly not the substitution of a local committee's judgment for that of a long succession of USGA committees, which have studied almost every conceivable situation.

These USGA committees have been in

a position to scrutinize the adaptability of all of the Rules under varied conditions through requests for interpretation which have been made over the years. It would take little imagination to realize how chaotic the game would become if each club committee decided that certain Rules were either too strict or liberal and amended them accordingly by local edict. The character of the game would change so greatly from course to course that a uniform set of Rules would be useless, and the average player would be severely burdened by these additional handicaps, except at his home club.

It is fully realized that there are many clubs at which local rules are at variance with USGA Rules, despite agreement on the part of USGA member clubs, among other things, to uphold the Rules of the Association. A typical case of confusion is demonstrated by the following request for guidance from a member of a USGA member club:

No. 51-4. R. 7(4), 9. RLR

Q: There is a difference of opinion in my club between the Rules of Golf Committee and the Green Committee as to how far a club, which is a member of the USGA, may go in adoption of local rules.

Our Green Committee, over the objections of our Rules of Golf Committee, adopted the following local rules applying to match play:

(1) *Stakes supporting trees.* If a player's stroke be interfered with by such a stake striped in red, the ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty; however, if the stake is not so painted, it must be played as it lies or lifted and dropped with a penalty of one stroke.

(2) *Protective screens.* There are two screens on our course protecting players who are on our 11th and 12th fairways. The Green Com-

mittee has caused signs to be posted thereon reading: "If stroke interfered with, lift and drop within 2 club lengths. Penalty 1 stroke."

Our Rules of Golf Committee has objected, as both local rules are not in conformity with Rule 7(4) for artificial obstructions or Rule 8 for unplayable lie.

(3) To the right of our 15th fairway, an extensive area on which play has always been permitted is now being leveled. This area, which is factually ground under repair, is being treated by the Green Committee as follows: Part of the area is marked with stakes and declared "Out of Bounds." Part is posted "Ground Under Repair."

Our Rules of Golf Committee has objected on the grounds that all of the area is properly "Ground Under Repair," that designating part of it as "Out of Bounds" and part "Ground Under Repair" violates not only the Rules but causes confusion as it is impossible to determine where one ends and the other begins.

Am I correct in stating that this local rule also violates Rule 9, which specifically provides that ground under repair may not be included in "out of bounds"?

It was the unanimous opinion of the members of our Rules Committee that such actions violate the Rules and the spirit of the game, result in confusion amongst the players, invite ridicule by visiting players who know their rights, and result in improper and unfair handicapping. The latter applies particularly when our members compete in interclub handicap tournaments with players whose handicaps have been arrived at with proper observance of the Rules.

Our Green Committee takes the position that there is no limit as to how far a club may go in adopting its own local rules and that their local rules take precedence over USGA even though such local rules go far beyond the limitations and recommendations of the USGA.

Our Board of Directors supported the position taken by our Green Committee; and our Rules Committee, with myself as Chairman, thereupon resigned.

The members of my Rules Committee would like to have your comments as to whether we were justified in maintaining our firm position. If we are properly supported by you, we wish to present this fact to our Board with the hope that the authority for drawing local rules and interpreting USGA Rules may be vested in a Rules of Golf Committee composed of members who not only know the Rules but are familiar with the decisions of your body, of which we feel we are indirectly a part.

Any construction of the duties of a Green Committee that would allow such a committee to frame the above or other similar local rules would, in my opinion, make our USGA Rules a farce and would result in playing a game which is not golf but an individual interpretation thereof.

Questions by AL RABIN
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The USGA answered this request by outlining the viewpoint expressed in the opening paragraphs of this article, with the following further comments:

It is recognized that local rules are sometimes necessary. That is why a section of the Rules of Golf is devoted to "Recommendations for Local Rules." However, local rules should not run counter to the spirit behind the basic Rules.

USGA Member Clubs not only can benefit from the practical value of the well-tried Rules of Golf but they should observe them for the general good of the game. Acceptance of USGA membership binds a Member Club to uphold the Constitution, By-Laws and other rules of the Association.

The USGA does not attempt to penalize a club for failing to observe the spirit of the Rules of Golf. As a matter of fact, such club penalizes itself by its own failure to take advantage of the Rules as written.

The USGA requests all Member Clubs to uphold the Rules of Golf.

As for the respective duties of a club green committee and a club rules of golf committee, their work should be defined by the authority which created them.

As for the particular local rules in the question, we offer the following comment:

(1) *Stakes supporting trees.* It is not clear why your local rule gives relief without penalty from some stakes and not others. Under the Rules of Golf, all such stakes are artificial obstructions and a player is entitled to free relief under Rule 7(4).

(2) *Protective screens* within a course are artificial obstructions, and a player is entitled to free relief under Rule 7(4).

(3) The Rules of Golf leave it up to the local authorities to determine boundaries — see Rule 9, Definition, which provides that out of bounds is "ground on which play is prohibited, but it does not include ground under repair."

Artificial Obstruction: Repeated Relief

No. 50-107. Def. 3; R. 1(3), 7(4), 10(5b)

Q 1: Under Rule 7 having to do with artificial obstructions, if a player's ball lie within two club-lengths of any such obstruction which is immovable, the ball may be lifted and dropped at the nearest point not nearer the hole which permits the player to take his stance without interference by the obstruction. When a ball so dropped has rolled back to approximately its former position, may the player relift and redrop the ball?

A 1: Yes, if the ball's new position satisfies the conditions in Rule 7(4). In order for the player to obtain relief, the obstruction must interfere with the player's backward or forward swing or his stance. In such a case, the ball

may be dropped within two club-lengths of that point of the obstruction nearest where the ball originally lay, and must come to rest not nearer the hole.

Q 2: How many times may this be done?

A 2: There is no specified limit. However, if the configuration of the ground is the cause and several attempts at dropping always fail to bring relief, the ball may be placed—see Rules 10(5b) and 1(3).

SAM W. REYNOLDS
OMAHA, NEB.

Ball on Lip of Hole: Brief Delay

No. 50-112. R. 2(3), 3(2), 11(3c) 12 (3, 4d, 5), 18(7, 9)

Q: I would appreciate ruling about ball on lip of cup. How long should you wait? Also, what is definite procedure about conceding and who has to pick the ball up, match play and medal play?

IRWIN E. SCHLOSS
BALTIMORE, MD.

A: (A) In match play, Rule 18(9) entitles player to "a momentary delay" to determine whether or not his ball is at rest on the lip of the cup. There is no specified time limit—it is a question of fact as to whether the ball is at rest. Since the player incurs a penalty under Rule 12(3) if he putts while his ball is moving, he must be given the benefit of any doubt, but he must not delay play in contravention of Rule 2(3).

When a player has not holed out, Rule 18(7) precludes him from conceding his opponent's putt unless the opponent's ball is within six inches of the hole. In the latter circumstance, the player may ask his opponent to lift his ball and concede the next stroke. The player should not knock away his opponent's ball: see Rule 12(5).

When a player has holed out, he may concede his opponent's putt from any distance: see Rule 18(9).

(B) In stroke play, it is not permissible to concede a fellow competitor's putt. Each competitor is responsible to the entire field to insure that his fellow competitor completes the stipulated round: see Rule 3(2). Rule 12(4d) provides: "If a competitor's ball which is at rest be moved by another competitor or his caddie or forecaddie or his clubs or his ball, the ball shall be replaced." Rule 11(3c) provides: "If a competitor or his caddie pick up his ball before it is holed out (except as permitted by the Rules), he shall, before he has struck off from the next teeing ground, or, in the case of the last hole of the round, before he has left the putting green, be permitted to replace the ball under penalty of two strokes."

Dropping Ball Behind Water Hazard

No. 50-115. R. 3(Def., 2) 17 (2a, b and c)

Q 1: (a) A lies 2 on a road, three yards short of a water hazard. His third shot goes into the water hazard. With a penalty stroke he

drops back 20 yards on a level grassy lie. Is it permissible to drop farther back than your original lie?

(b) I base my claim that he cannot on Rule 17(2) (c).

He bases his claim that he can on the last 2 lines on page 41 in the 1950 Rules book.

Did not that rule prior to 1936 read: "There is no limitation as to how far behind a hazard a ball shall be dropped—within its line of flight"?

A 1: (a) Yes, provided the player is proceeding under Rule 17(2a or b).

(b) No. The Rule governing a ball in a water hazard prior to 1936 contained the following Note: "There is no limitation as to how far behind a hazard a ball may be dropped."

Q 2: If a player play his ball from a lie within a water hazard and fail to get out, may he drop ball back of hazard with penalty stroke? If so, where would he properly drop it?

A 2: Yes. He keeps the point at which the ball lay in the hazard, after his unsuccessful stroke, between him and the hole. The basic principle of keeping the hazard between the player and the hole when he drops is maintained and equity served by the foregoing determination.

Ball Wrongly Assumed in Water Hazard

Q 3: A assumed her tee shot to be lost in a water hazard and, after searching for five minutes, dropped a ball back of hazard and played it onto the green. She then found her original ball on apron and proceeded to play out hole with it, over protest of fellow competitor. The committee disqualified her, contending that she was not entitled to play either ball but should have gone back to the tee from where her original ball was played and treated her original as a lost ball. Was our decision correct?

A 3: Yes. A did not play the stipulated round as provided—see Rule 3 (Def., 2).

A had no right to assume that her ball was lost in a water hazard. It is a question of fact whether a ball struck towards a water hazard is lost in the hazard or outside the hazard.

Questions by: MRS. G. C. GOURDEAU
SANTA MONICA, CAL.

Removing Grass Blade from Ball

No. 50-116. R. 2(1), 10(4)

Q: In tournament play, a player removed a blade of grass from her ball on the putting green. She did not move her ball. We have not been able to find a rule on this.

EDITH M. WEISMANN
CHICAGO, ILL.

A: The player violated Rule 10(4) by cleaning the ball. The penalty is loss of hole in match play and two strokes in stroke play, under Rule 2(1).



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

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

THEY AERIFY FOR BETTER TURF IN PHILADELPHIA

A contribution from the Philadelphia Association of Golf Course Superintendents
(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE USGA JOURNAL AT THE REQUEST OF THE USGA GREEN SECTION)

Mechanical aeration of fairway turf started in the Philadelphia area in July, 1946, at the LuLu Temple Country Club. Aerification has since increased rapidly until it is now standard maintenance practice to aerify greens, tees and fairways, more than once a year. Facts pertaining to aeration are limited but for three years members of the Philadelphia Association of Golf Course Superintendents have met annually to discuss and summarize their experiences with mechanical aeration. At their last meeting they endeavored to determine the part aeration has played in efficient turf production by answering the why, when, how, what and who. The summary prepared for those present at the Conference is now shared with readers of the JOURNAL.

There was agreement that the introduction of air into the soil, which always seems to stimulate root growth, was a leading factor influencing the aerifying of turf several times a season. As the root growth increases from the additional air, the turf's drought resistance increases. Also, that increased root growth produces a better playing turf with a cushion effect.

Fertilizer and lime move more freely into the soil after aerifying, thereby giving greater return from the application of these two materials. With lime and fertilizer moving to a greater depth in the soil, the root growth increases, which in turn produces more organic matter in the soil. Perennial grass continually grows new feeding roots during the growing season while the older roots decay into organic matter; this process is hastened by the movement of air and water in the soil.

The thatched condition that keeps water from penetrating the soil is readily overcome by aerifying, which permits the water to reach the roots of the turf. It is the ability of the soil to take in the water and allow it to move freely downward without the plants becoming waterlogged that makes ideal growing conditions for grass. Aerifying and proper drainage are important factors in maintaining the proper soil structure.

Aerifying influences the water-holding capacity of the soil since it reduces the run-off. It is the openings made by the aerifier that allow heavy rainfall to enter the soil.

The result secured in reducing soil compaction was thought by many to be one of the leading assets of using the aerifier. A statement was presented by Dr. R. B. Alderfer, of the Agronomy Department of Pennsylvania State College, that the value of freezing and thawing for reducing soil compaction lasts only a short time each spring. For instance, golfers walking over the greens after heavy rainfall or irrigation will set back the improvement received from the winter's freezing and thawing.

There were expressions that the increased oxygen content of the soil resulting from aerification reduces disease. Joe Valentine, of the Merion Golf Club, reported that the aerifying of all putting greens in November, 1949, when he was getting the course ready for the USGA Open Championship, was a decided factor in reducing disease throughout the 1950 season.

Aerification is essential in any turf renovation program. It improves the soil condition and enables new seedings to become better established.

Fall is the ideal time for aerifying but the discussion brought out the fact it can be done at any time of year. Soil conditions should be right for aerifying, and all were of the opinion there was little injury to the turf if the turf was making strong growth when it was done. An application of fertilizer about ten days before aerifying speeds recovery.

Aerification should be done when it will least inconvenience the players. If aerification is done very early in the spring, when the grass is in the stage of changing from off color to green, players will hardly notice anything has been done.

E. R. Steiniger, Pine Valley Golf Club, reported: "Fairways were aerified as a regular maintenance practice. We aerified throughout the season, about six or seven times this year. Play was not stopped at any time."

Art Twombly, Pelham Country Club, said: "At Pelham in '49 there were three or four greens turning brown. Soil conditions were poor and it seemed certain

HOW TO OBTAIN GREEN SECTION SERVICES

Advisory visits by USGA Green Section Staff members are available to USGA Member Clubs and Green Section Service Subscribers at \$50 a day plus traveling and living expenses. Where two or more Clubs or Subscribers can be covered in one day, the fee to each is \$25 and travel costs are shared. A written report is rendered to each.

There are advantages if the Green Section representative inspects as many courses as possible while in a given area. Golf associations and greenkeepers' associations can help their interests by arranging for inspection of groups of courses in their areas.

Those desiring advisory visits should make requests soon, as schedules for the season are now being arranged. Requests for visits should be addressed to:

USGA Green Section
Room 307, South Building
Plant Industry Station
Beltsville, Maryland.

Advisory service by correspondence is available to Member Clubs and Service Subscribers at no cost.

the greens would be lost. The greens were aerified even though the temperature was 95°. The greens were handled carefully afterward; syringed every four or five hours. Aerification is done any time of the year it is needed. The entire course was aerified three times this year. Some of the greens were aerified four or five times."

No Increase in Weeds

Tees are important. Leonard Strong reported tees at Saucon Valley Country Club were aerified about every three weeks, starting in July.

The question was raised about aerification at the wrong time causing weeds. Ralph Engel, Extension Associate, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, reported: "There has been no significant increase in weeds because of aerifying in the three or four locations where we have studies in aerification." Paul Weiss, Lehigh Country Club, commented: "Half of our practice fairway has been aerified spring, summer and fall each year, for the past four years. The other half of the fairway has never been aerified. Aerification is the only difference

in management. I can see no increase in weeds on the aerified half over the unaerified half."

In discussing the "how," it was brought out that depth of cultivation should be as great as possible without unduly marring the surface. Even though the greatest amount of compaction occurs near the surface, deep cultivation is needed to encourage deep root growth. When cultivating heavy soil for the first time, it is not always possible to obtain deep penetration. Increased cultivation depth can be obtained in succeeding aerifications.

No special mechanical skill is needed to operate an aerifying tool, but the person who does should have an ap-

preciation of the job to be done and the results to be obtained.

Practical work in aerifying is ahead of research. There are no prepared references to use as a guide in aerifying. Why, when and how to aerify are questions that can be answered only by experience and observation, with technical men pointing out the soil fundamentals involved. Golf course superintendents have had the most experience in aerifying. The free exchange of their experiences provides fundamental information from which aerification programs for other turf areas can be developed. Members of the Philadelphia Association appreciate the opportunity to pass along their ideas and look forward to hearing of the results obtained by others.

"TEMPORARY GREENS TODAY" OR "COURSE CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE"

A contribution from the Middle Atlantic Association of Greenkeepers working co-operatively with the USGA Green Section Staff. Prepared by W. H. Glover, James E. Thomas, and Admiral Phillips, USN, Retired.

Do you recall when one of the above notices was posted on your bulletin board in the Golf Shop with similar signs on the first and on the tenth tees? It happens during the late winter season after a thaw when the greens are spongy and wet, or it could happen during the regular playing season after a very heavy rain.

The Middle Atlantic Association of Greenkeepers held their February meeting at the Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Maryland. As the season had been one of frequent freezes and thaws, the need of closing the courses to play during such period, especially the greens and tees, was a subject that came in for much lively discussion. At this gathering, green committee chairmen, greenkeepers and the staff of the USGA Green Section represented a cross section of golf organizations in the immediate vicinity.

This group was in agreement with the general principle that alternate freezing and thawing, along with intermittent wet-

ting and drying of the soil, produce a soil of proper tilth and crumb structure. When these conditions occur, contraction and expansion take place and the resulting pressure separates the soil particles and fills the top layer of the earth's surface with numerous pore spaces. This is one of nature's ways and means of cultivating the soil under turf. Through such action the proper balance of air, moisture and food can be regulated and made available to plants so they are able to live and survive. To be brief, they can breathe, eat and drink.

The arch enemy of everything good on a putting green is poor drainage. Excess water causes the roots of plants to suffocate and drown. When there is no oxygen available to permit the roots to breathe, the roots cannot absorb water and thus food becomes difficult or impossible to obtain.

How does golf affect the ideal playing conditions? It is very easy to explain. The foot traffic of players over a small

NOT A LOST BALL — JUST INSPECTING MERION BLUEGRASS



Ed Geary looking over a 60-acre field of Merion (B-27) Bluegrass grown for seed on his ranch near Klamath Falls, Ore. He was the first to produce commercial supplies of seed for this superior turf grass.

area such as a putting green or a tee develops surface compaction, especially when the soil is saturated. A compacted crust develops which prevents the easy flow of food and water and air into the lower soil regions where plant roots normally grow. Plant roots do not grow in soils where the natural channels and voids have been destroyed by the compressing and crushing action of foot traffic on soils which are too wet. Where there is no air there are no plant roots and thus there can be no turf.

From the golfers' viewpoint it may be a perfect day to indulge in the royal and ancient game. So, out to the golf course they go, only to find the course closed or that they must play temporary greens. At this point the greenkeeper and the pro may need sympathy — and perhaps the green committee, too, if any of its members are present, because the bombardment of "beefs" range from an insulting "Why" to "Who pays the freight in this club? Let's get a greenkeeper who knows

his business" and "That Green Committee is lousy—they ought to be kicked out."

Well, let's face the facts. The greenkeeper is one of the best. He went around the course early that morning; examined the greens; advised the chairman; received authority to close the course or to shift to temporary greens and gave instructions to post necessary notices. The chairman has every confidence in the greenkeeper and is ready to back him up to the hilt.

Where does the authority to close a golf course to play exist? The first move should be initiated by the superintendent. He should explain to his immediate superior the need and reason for such action; the latter should authorize the move and acquaint the members with the facts. Such action might help to avert the wholesale loss of turf which occurred on many courses in the seasons of 1928 and again in 1949.

Now let's be sensible and try to convince the fair-minded golfers why the

course should be closed. The majority of members have no desire whatsoever to injure the course unnecessarily and particularly to injure the greens. So, we begin by telling them walking on wet, soggy turf causes compaction of the soil and playing balls to soft wet greens tears the sod and leaves bad scars and bumpy greens. They understand the scar business all right and also the bumpy putting, but an explanation of compaction and the effect it has on good golf is harder to explain. The simple truth is that compaction and good golf turf just don't go together. The course is closed temporarily so the players can be assured of good playing conditions for the rest of the season. If the course is not closed under such unfavorable conditions, the greens may be injured to the point where it will be impossible to provide good playing conditions for the remainder of the playing season. Thus, the wishes of a few may interfere with the pleasurable golf of the many later on.

They're Grateful Later

"Well, live and learn," is the usual reaction of a reasonable member. Another says: "They're playing at the X Club and several other courses — what about that?"

The answer is simply this: Either they shouldn't be playing, or else their drainage conditions are far superior to the course in question. If the turf on the other course is not wet and soggy it should be playable. If it is wet and soggy, they will pay the price, which is a bumpy, rough putting surface; frequent aeration and topdressing during the height of the season; or, in extreme cases, the rebuilding of the greens themselves. "Boy, am I glad we didn't play!" is the invariable reply of those who really care.

Recently a sports writer for a Washington, D.C., paper made a lengthy comment on this fact. One warm sunny day in February he had called all of the golf courses in the local area and had found that all but one were closed to play because the soil was too wet, in spite of the fact that it was a beautiful day for golf. It is extremely interesting to golf

course maintenance men finally to see some positive results from an educational program which has been aimed at the best interest of golf and golfers. Our efforts finally are paying off. It must mean golf committees and golfers are recognizing the fact that because of highly variable climatic conditions, it is impossible to use golf course turf every day of the year in the Washington area and expect to have good turf surfaces at all times. The golfer pays the bill but no one but the golfer pays the price when a few permit their selfishness to interfere with the established processes of nature and the rights of others.



FERTILIZER - SEED MIXTURES

So many times we get the question, especially from homeowners: "How long should I wait after fertilizing before I can sow my lawn seed?"

Our answer invariably is: "Why not mix them and put them on together?"

Contrary to popular misconception, fertilizers *do not burn lawn seeds*. We have known of fertilizer-seed mixtures which laid in the bag for more than a year without damage. Storage was dry, of course.

When a fertilizer-seed mixture is sown, the moisture in the soil starts at once to dissolve the fertilizer and to swell the seeds. By the time the seeds have sprouted (7 to 14 days) the fertilizer has been sufficiently dissolved not to damage the seedling plant. Naturally, if a great excess of fertilizer be used, there might be some damage but even that is unlikely.

The extra bulk of the fertilizer helps the homeowner (or anyone) to distribute a small amount of seed more uniformly. One cemetery superintendent we know seeds some of our new improved grasses at the rate of four ounces of seed to the acre, mixed with fertilizer, to increase bulk and to provide stimulation for the seedlings.

GOLF IN FROSTY WEATHER

ABSTRACT FROM "SPORTS TURF BULLETIN," No. 2 (NEW ISSUE), THE BOARD OF GREENKEEPING RESEARCH, FEBRUARY, 1951. ST. IVES RESEARCH STATION, BINGLEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND

Every golf club has its die-hard who will brave frozen fingers and frozen greens to attempt play under Arctic conditions, when the course should be closed. Frost itself does not cause any appreciable damage to turf and, indeed, most greenkeepers welcome a period of frost to give the course a rest.

Playing on frozen greens, however, will cause damage, particularly when the surface has thawed and the underlying soil is still frozen. Plant tissues are bruised readily during frost, and a distinct browning effect can be observed when the thaw takes place. Footmarks often can be observed after play on frozen turf and these may persist for weeks. There may be root damage as well. This is more likely when there is a sudden rush of golfers as soon as the thaw commences. Root damage may be caused as a result of a shearing action — the golfers' feet pushing the moist unfrozen surface across the frozen sub-surface.

Also, the surface of greens may be disturbed badly by the players' feet.

If play is to take place, damage can be minimized by the use of frost holes on the approaches. The importance of this cannot be stressed too strongly, and when labor permits, every effort should be made to maintain the approaches in good condition. Such temporary greens often can be used, not only in frosty weather, but also as a temporary measure while top dressing, etc., is being carried out on the green itself.

Apart from damage, there are other possible after-effects of frost and snow. It is probable the frost will have lifted the soil and disturbed the surface. A light roller is often necessary to restore a true putting surface. More serious is the risk of disease. *Fusarium* patch or "snow mould" is common after the greens have been covered in snow, and the normal controls such as mercuric compounds of Beadeaux malachite preparations should be used in its control.

TURF NURSERY STOCK IS A CRITICAL MATERIAL

"More clubs need better nurseries of superior grasses which fit into the economy scheme." Fred V. Grau, October, 1950, issue of *GOLFDOM*.

Military authorities have stated a need for planting material of improved grasses for use on specialized areas in connection with the reactivation of many military installations.

Some greenkeeping superintendents have been asking: "What can I do?" Growing a nursery of the improved grasses that can be maintained economically is a job every greenkeeping superintendent can do. Turf grasses that can be maintained with little or no irrigation water, without the need for pest control, and with a minimum of mowing and fertilizer requirements will be useful on every golf course. If these nurseries can be used as a reservoir of material

for use on military establishments, they will serve a double purpose.

The Green Section will furnish to member clubs and to Green Section Service Subscribers small amounts of planting materials of those grasses which are not commercially available. Sources of supply will be furnished upon request for those grasses which are available commercially.

— • — INTERESTING READING

GOLF COURSES - DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND UPKEEP. Edited by Martin A. F. Sutton, F.L.S., F.R.S.A. Reading, Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 1950. Price \$5.00. This is the second edition, the first having appeared 17 years ago. The illustrations are of high quality and the text is extremely readable. Many students of turf will wish to have a copy of Sutton's *GOLF COURSES* on their book shelf alongside USGA's *TURF MANAGEMENT* by H. B. Musser.

U-3 BERMUDAGRASS

By MARVIN H. FERGUSON and FRED V. GRAU

AGRONOMIST IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH AND DIRECTOR, USGA GREEN SECTION, RESPECTIVELY

U-3 bermudagrass is a fine-bladed strain of bermudagrass that was selected at Savannah, Georgia, in 1938. It is the most cold-hardy selection of bermudagrass for turf yet found. This strain has been grown in turf in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., since 1938 with no visible sign of winter injury. It has been grown at State College, Pennsylvania, since 1940 and has been used at Norfolk, Neb., at Cleveland, and in the St. Louis area.

While U-3 bermuda is adapted to the northern part of the bermudagrass range, it is also finding favor in many parts of the South. Few strains of bermudagrass have a finer texture and U-3 has performed especially well from the standpoint of turf quality and its ability to hold its green color late in the Fall.

U-3 bermudagrass will probably find its greatest use in the "crabgrass belt". U-3 appears able to make its best growth under the very conditions commonly associated with the worst crabgrass infestations: namely, hot humid weather and plenty of sunlight.

U-3 promises to provide better turf for golf course tees, fairways, and (in some cases) putting greens, athletic fields, playgrounds, park areas, and sunny lawns. U-3's outstanding feature is its ability to form a turf that is extremely wear-resistant and which recovers rapidly. The turf is drought-resistant and can be mowed as closely as necessary to meet the demands of its use.

Crowds Out Crabgrass

Insects and diseases have not yet presented themselves as a serious problem on U-3 bermudagrass. In the 13 years the Green Section has grown this grass, it has seldom been necessary to apply an insecticide or a fungicide.

The density of U-3 turf prevents the encroachment of weeds. Crabgrass ceases to be a problem when the turf is vigorous and dense during the crabgrass season.

U-3 bermudagrass does have some dis-

advantages. It is vigorous. It will invade flower beds and borders unless the grower is careful to keep the turf edged. The very vigor that makes this grass a potential weed is an outstanding virtue from the standpoint of turf quality. U-3 bermudagrass becomes dormant after the first killing frost in the fall. It remains dormant until early April in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. It has been found that cool-season grasses can be seeded into the turf of U-3 bermudagrass and they will effectively mask its dormant color.

U-3 bermudagrass is not tolerant of heavy shade. It does best in open sunny areas, where crabgrass thrives.

U-3 bermudagrass does not tolerate neglect. It has been described as "a lawn grass for the man who cares". It must be mowed and fertilized regularly.

Propagation of U-3 bermudagrass is by vegetative material. There is no supply of seed. Stolons, sprigs, or plugs of sod may be used in establishing new areas of turf. U-3 bermudagrass may also be introduced into existing turf by sprigging or spot sodding. It is not necessary to destroy the existing turf. It may be planted anytime after the last frost in the spring up until August 15.

It Must Be Mowed

The only specialized maintenance required by U-3 bermudagrass consists of heavy feeding and frequent mowing. Bermudagrass should receive about 50 pounds of 10-6-4 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet each year. This should be applied in three equal treatments—early spring, early summer and early fall.

For lawns, athletic fields, playgrounds, golf course fairways and similar areas, U-3 bermudagrass should be mowed at about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. The grower will be rewarded by frequent mowing.

U-3 bermudagrass is available commercially. Neither the Green Section nor the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases has U-3 bermudagrass for distribution. A list of suppliers will be furnished upon request.

NOW — A BOOK FOR GREEN CHAIRMEN, TOO!

The new USGA-sponsored book **TURF MANAGEMENT** is being acclaimed by many Green Committee Chairmen as "just what we've been looking for". For the benefits to be derived from reading the book, the price tag of \$6.00 is very reasonable. McGraw-Hill, the publisher, reports greatly stimulated sales since turf people began to learn the book is available. At turf conferences all over the United States **TURF MANAGEMENT** is one of the foremost topics of conversation.

TURF MANAGEMENT, with its wealth of illustrations and information on all phases of turf management, belongs in the library of every turf enthusiast. The way in which it is written makes it understandable to everyone. Prof. H. B. Musser, of Penn State, who authored the book, had generous assistance from O. J. Noer, Herb Graffis, Marshall Farnham and Fred V. Grau. These four men constituted the Editorial Board. Golf course architects Robert Bruce Harris and Robert Trent Jones prepared the authoritative chapter on architecture. No one should miss Chapter 12 on Golf Course Operation, prepared by outstand-

COMING EVENTS

April 16-17: Montana-Wyoming Turf Conference, Butte, Mont. R. Manfred Peterson.

April 26-27: Northern California Turf Conference, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. J. J. McElroy.

April 30 - May 1: Southern California Turf Conference, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal. V. T. Stoutemyer.

May 10-11: Southeastern Turf Conference, Tifton, Ga. Glenn W. Burton.

Aug. 27-31: American Society of Agronomy Annual Meetings, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. L. G. Monthey, Madison, Wis.

Oct. 24-26: Central Plains Turf Foundation Turf Conference, Manhattan, Kans. L. E. Lambert.

ing golf course superintendents Farnham, Glover, Baumgardner, Van Gorder and Gerber.

TURF MANAGEMENT may be purchased at your local bookstore or ordered directly from the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Tournaments for Your Club

(Continued from Page 15)

score on each hole. Scoring is on a gross basis.

Round Robin Tournament — Each entrant plays every other entrant at handicap match play during the season; allow 85% of the difference between handicaps in each match. A time limit usually is set for completion of each round; a player who cannot meet an opponent within the time limit forfeits the match but may continue in the tournament. The winner is the player winning most matches.

Ladder Tournament — The names of all players are listed in order, according to handicaps, at the start of the season, those having the same handicap being listed alphabetically. A player may challenge any one of the three players immediately above him to an 18-hole match. If he wins, they exchange places. If he loses, he may not challenge again until he has defended his own position against a challenge from below. Play is usually carried out without handicaps.

Goat Tournament — Each member of the club is given an inexpensive token in the

form of a goat, with his name on the reverse side. Any player may then challenge another to a handicap match, the winner to get the loser's "goat." After a player has lost his "goat," he may continue to challenge in an attempt to get another player's "goat." However, if he should lose and not have a "goat" with which to pay, he must purchase a "kid" for a nominal amount from the professional and give up the "kid." The "kid" is convertible into merchandise in the professional's shop. Only players with a "goat" in their possession may be challenged, and players usually are not required to accept a challenge more often than once a week. Records of "goat" play and the current location of each "goat" usually are posted so that a player may know who has his "goat" and who has the most "goats." The winner is the player holding the most "goats" at the end of the season.

Pro vs. Members — The club professional agrees to play a handicap match against each member as he is challenged, making a nominal charge for each round. The professional plays from scratch. The member making the best showing in his match receives a prize from the professional at the end of the season.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Don't Forget Leo

TO THE USGA:

I think most golfers have heard of the sad illness of Leo Diegel. I show movies at his bedside frequently. His body is racked with pain but his lion's heart is still fighting.

Although I show movies, Leo prefers to talk about Hagen, Kirkwood, Sarazen and Hogan. His mind is as sharp as a razor's edge and he loves to receive letters or post-cards from anyone who loves the old game he did so much for through the '20s and '30s. If some readers would like to send him a note of cheer and encouragement, his home address is 10624 Whipple St., North Hollywood, Cal.

And remember, Leo's birthday is April 27. Let's flood his bedside with good wishes.

D. SCOTT CHISHOLM
Los Angeles, Cal.

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Memorial to Mrs. Kent

TO THE USGA:

As a fitting memorial to the late Mrs. Sidney B. Kent, of Cincinnati, the Women's Ohio State Golf Association is privileged to send the enclosed donation to "Golf House."

Our beloved Mrs. Kent organized this Association in 1919 and was its first president. Two years later she was elected executive secretary, in which capacity she served brilliantly until her death. Mrs. Kent presided over every State Championship until prevented by illness in 1950.

Because of her deep interest in and thorough knowledge of the game, she was a personal friend of many ranking golfers and many owe their golf careers to her encouragement. She was a strict advocate of the spirit and the letter of every USGA Rule.

The game has lost a true friend. She would have been honored to be memorialized in "Golf House."

MRS. FORREST BRUNDAGE
Treasurer, Women's Ohio
State Golf Association

Walker Cup Selections — Con

TO THE USGA:

This is Dale Morey's record for 1950 (record enclosed).

How could you select a team representative of the United States and not name him? Newspapers have made much comment about it and much more will be said. Certainly your committee cannot feel too proud over insulting such a record and such a likeable boy as Dale Morey.

Texas is disgusted.

Spec Goldman won Western Amateur and went to finals of National Amateur one year and didn't make team; Rufus King went to finals in 1948 and didn't make team; now this happens to Dale Morey. Is our blood the wrong color?

Yours for a representative Walker Cup team,

HENRY TIMBERMAN
(Address not given)

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Walker Cup Selections — Pro

TO THE USGA:

As an individual who is interested in golf, I think the USGA deserves a world of applause for picking such an excellent Walker Cup Team.

I don't think all the criticism that it's an Eastern team is at all justified, but as a newspaper man I know that in matters of this kind, sectional pride sometimes rises above broad judgment.

B. H. RIDDER, JR.
Duluth Herald and News-Tribune
Duluth, Minn.

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

