



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

FROM CHILD PRODIGY TO LADY CHAMPION



Miss Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta, the new USGA Women's Amateur Champion. At the age of 13, in 1933, she won the Georgia Women's title. Her persistent efforts in the USGA tournament twice earned runner-up honors but never the Championship until this year.

Photo by Alex Bremner

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AND
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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.)

Championship	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Championship Dates	Venue
Open	May 19	June 2	June 12-13-14	Northwood Club, Dallas, Texas (not determined)
Amateur Public Links	*May 29	**June 15 to 21	Team: July 5 Indiv.: July 7-12	
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 Beach, 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.

THROUGH THE GREEN

The Caddie

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are lifting theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can answer and yet be respectful
When no respect is being shown to you;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Then hurry when your player starts to run,
Pretend you like it when you're close to hating,
And yet be game enough to smile in fun;
If you can pack two hefty bags of golf clubs
Around a course which measures full four miles,
With sweaters, balls, umbrellas—big as wash
tubs—
And yet your face be wreathed in happy smiles;
If you keep still while anyone is playing,
Put back the divots, but move right along,
Keep off the line of putts, and smooth out
bunkers,
Right club always ready, and yet not offer wrong;
If you can dream of all the boyish pleasures
Which you give up so oldish men can play,
And yet with no resentment of harsh measures
Take interest in the same old thing each day;
If you can smile at jokes, yet keep from
laughing
At silly things some of the players do,
Line up the shots regardless of a strafing,
And wash up balls to make them look like new;
If you can listen to the torrid language
Which "gentlemen" employ out on the course,
Forget about the nasty looks they give you,
Ignore bad words, and yet respect their source;
Be wet, and cold, yet cheerful to your player,
Be grateful for the fee so hardly won —
You'll be the answer to the golfer's prayer,
And which is more, you'll be a man, my son.

A. J. HILLS
Ottawa, Canada

Caddie Bonus System

Some years ago an official of the Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn., discovered that many caddies would rather have cash than credit in the form of merit points. This started a bonus system which works like this:

The caddie receives a fee of \$1.50 a round. His employer pays 10 cents more into the bonus fund. When a caddie has done his first 25 rounds in a year, he receives \$3 from the bonus fund. For 50 rounds, he receives \$4 more; 75 rounds, \$5 more; 100 rounds, \$7 more; 125 rounds, \$10 more.

This still leaves a balance in the bonus fund, so near the end of the season Lyle



"It must be around here somewhere"

New Zealand Golf Illustrated

Brown, manager of the Club, and Jock Hendry, the veteran professional, arrange for the boys an elaborate golf tournament, a sumptuous dinner and a trip to a major sports event. Last year, 103 young fellows cut this part of the bonus cake.

Who Can Beat This?

William Winter has for 36 years had charge of the locker room at the Blue Mound Golf and Country Club, near Milwaukee. Do you know of anyone who has a similar record?

Heave-Ho

The degree of anger which causes a golfer to throw a club is a deplorable thing in itself, searing the soul of the sinner. Besides, it makes everybody around unhappy, and the whole procedure is physically dangerous.

It points up some of the deep virtues of golf. The game is a great teacher

and a great revealer of character. If it doesn't teach us self-control, it certainly shows up our lack of it.

But it has its lighter side.

We had an interesting experience with a young gentleman in a USGA Championship this year. He had endangered a spectator by throwing a club, and he had endangered his own status as an acceptable competitor. Before he left the tournament scene for that day, he was requested to make a written statement, and he came up with the following:

"On No. 13 hole, after having previously three-putted three holes, I threw my putter.

"On the 14th hole, after missing a two-foot putt, I threw my putter again.

"My opponent said: 'I don't blame you for throwing it,' but I realize I was wrong, I wish to apologize and I promise sincerely that it will never occur again."

Years ago there was a case of a professional playing in either the Open Championship or a practice round just before it. After missing a putt, he lost control of himself and gave his putter a mighty heave. It sailed out of bounds and high up into a tree, where it came to rest. For all we know, it may be there yet.

Then there was a young lady who was one of the very best golfers in the land. But she really could toss 'em. Just before the USGA Women's Championship, she played a practice game in which she threw clubs all over the place. Reports filtered back to USGA quarters.

When the young lady came off the 14th green, she found herself engaged in conversation with three or four USGA men. Actually, the men did most of the talking, in the most polite vein possible, as if the whole thing were exceedingly amusing—something like this:

First Man: "We hear you set some really new records today."

Second Man: "Yes, you must have been in great form."

Third Man: "Of course, one can't believe everything he hears around a golf course, but is it actually true that you did 50 yards with your niblick? Seems an awful lot for a girl."

We can't recall whether the young lady

was given a chance to say anything at all—but we can't recall that she ever heaved a club again. That is, publicly.

Putting Performances

When Ardsley Country Club, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., experimented with 6-inch cups this season and Mike Turnesa went around the 18 holes using only 19 putts, a news service reported that he had set a "world record." A. J. Hills, of Ottawa, Canada, immediately pointed out that it would not have been a world record, even if it had been accomplished with standard cups and not out-sized ones.

Mr. Hills gave it as his opinion that the greatest putting performance was the 19 putts for 18 holes made by Walter Hagen in the British Open on the Muirfield course in Great Britain, which Percy Bormer had praised as "Something to marvel at over those fast crinkly greens."

The USGA JOURNAL reported some amazing putting performances in the issue of September, 1949, although it did not certify them as records. It told of George Lockwood, of Inglewood Country Club, near Los Angeles, using only 16 putts in a full round in 1947 (he chipped into the hole twice), making a score of 74 at the age of 73. The article reported the feat of James L. (Lutie) Mosley, of Fort Smith, Ark., then a 22-year-old, requiring only 17 putts for 18 holes. And there were other authenticated feats of 18 and 19 putts for a round. These reveal how far from a record Mike Turnesa really was at Ardsley.

Repeater

Frank Crossman, a 50-year-old bartender of Baltimore, has played golf for six years. One Saturday this summer, he holed out his tee shot on the 125-yard sixth hole of Baltimore's Mount Pleasant course. He was out again next day. At the sixth, he hit another perfect shot, and it disappeared into the cup.

At the 17th, he missed a third ace in two days when his shot finished only eight inches from the hole.

Eye-Openers

Success for American golfers in Great Britain is becoming something of an old story, but few performances have left the British as completely fascinated as

that given by the team of women professionals from the United States who recently visited the Isles. British Golf Illustrated termed it the most interesting golf that has been seen in Great Britain since the war.

The British discovered that Mrs. Babe Zaharias is hitting the ball even longer than when she won the British Women's Championship in 1947. They found that all the American girls played a powerful game that left their British cousins behind and completely out-matched them. What really flabbergasted the critics, though, was seeing these girls defeat a good team of British male amateurs, playing from the same tees.

A Lot in a Small Package

John Godfrey Saxe, of New York, has privately published a small volume which he titles *THE JONES GOLF SWING, WITH PRACTICAL SUGGESTION BY MANY EXPERTS*. This is a revision of *THE JONES GOLF SWING AND OTHER SUGGESTIONS*, which Mr. Saxe brought out two years ago.

His book is devoted primarily to Ernest Jones and his thesis of "swing the club-head," but he includes apt quotations from the greatest players and students of the game to amplify and emphasize the points that are made.

Few books that have been written on golf have contained so much guidance in such little space. Mr. Saxe's book is only 39 pages long, exclusive of index. In a foreword, he explains that when he finished his 1949 edition, Jones and others urged him to make it more complete and put it on sale, available to any golfer. He says that with that suggestion in mind he continued for two more years to re-write the book, but "finally came to the conclusion that, being a duffer at golf, it would be an absurdity to publicize myself as an expert." So he printed only a few copies for his friends.

Another book that has made its appearance is *GOLF TECHNIQUES OF THE BAUER SISTERS*, written by their father, Dave Bauer, a professional. Freely illustrated with photographs of the two girls, the book is aimed at women golfers, but the publisher, Prentice Hall, recommends it for men, too.

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER



George Voigt

By FRANCIS QUIMET

Former Open and Amateur Champion

The incident I am about to relate may not exactly come under the heading of good sportsmanship, but it proves the willingness of most golfers to play fairly, which amounts to the same thing. In the qualifying round of the 1927 Amateur Championship at the Minikahda Club, George Voigt played a fine iron to the sixth green and the ball seemed to be six feet or so from the hole. His playing partner also played a grand shot that seemed to trickle just by Voigt's ball. I was playing just behind and arrived in time to see these superlative shots. The hole, as I recall, measured about 175 yards.

The late John G. Anderson was waiting to drive from the seventh tee, which was close to the sixth green. As Voigt reached the green, John informed him that the other ball had struck Voigt's and moved it some 18 inches further. From the tee it was impossible to observe any contact between the two balls but, of course, Anderson had a perfect view. Under the circumstances, Voigt did not care to replace his ball because, while he did not doubt Anderson's word, he himself could not say his ball had been moved.

Voigt putted two balls, replacing the first at the point where it had been removed, according to Anderson, and placing another ball at the point where it rested after the contact. He holed the putt with the provisional ball, and missed his putt with the original one. Thus he had made the hole in either 2 or 3. The committee ruled a 3, as I remember, but George had thoroughly protected himself in any case.

It Happened in St. Paul

We received a cynical letter after publication of the article, "Do You Want a Scandal?", in our April issue, but subsequent incidents at St. Paul have indicated that "It Can Happen Here."

Lloyd Mangrum got a telephone call the night before the final round of the



Lloyd Mangrum

St. Paul Open, threatening his life if he won the tournament. Whether it was a genuine threat, or a gag, or a publicity stunt, we have no way of knowing. Mangrum was granted police protection next day and he won, anyway. The only shots in

his round were those he made himself.

Lloyd does not strike us as a person easily intimidated and his war record substantiates this belief. However, a golf course swarming with spectators is not a convenient place for a shooting. We have seen many a golfer who would have needed little persuasion to pull the trigger on himself, if it were.

The same man who called Mangrum, it is reported, ordered Sam Snead to win. We cannot think of anything more superfluous than ordering a golfer to win a tournament. We imagine that Sam Snead has never started in a golf tournament without orders to win—direct from Sam Snead. Had failure to obey those orders resulted in execution, Sam would have departed our midst long ago.

The whole thing seemed fantastic. But it emphasizes the point that where there is organized gambling, there will be incidents and there may be scandals. The less gambling on golf, the better off the game will be.

A Recent Letter to the London Times

"Sir — I have played golf since 1893, which has given me time to think about the game. I believe there can be no doubt that it is easier to put a ball into the hole than to lay a stymie. It is certainly more profitable to do so. A large part of the money paid to golf clubs

during the past 58 years has been used to make the greens not level but true. That is to eliminate luck. I have never been able to understand why when I have paid so much money to eliminate luck, it should be reintroduced in the stymie. If the stymie is to remain, could we not save money on the greens and reduce club subscriptions?

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"SALTOUN

"The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, S. W. 1."

Honor to Dick Chapman

The Royal Porthcawl Golf Club, in South Wales, not only furnished the magnificent course on which our Dick Chapman won the British Amateur Championship this year, but it elected him to honorary membership.

Chapman's victory came on his seventh try over a 16-year period.

Exclusiveness

It is said to require a wait of some 25 to 30 years before one is in line for a locker in the Big Room of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

It is a long putt from St. Andrews, Fife, to St. Paul, Minn., but in the latter place there's a tester of patience which rivals the Big Room locker situation. The Town and Country Club Former Caddie Association limits itself to 150 members, and you can't join unless you caddied at Town and Country at least 20 years ago.

The class of 1932 is to be inducted as the freshmen when the Association holds its annual tournament and banquet at Town and Country on the third Monday in September. Regular meetings are held throughout the year.

This novel organization consists mainly of men who grew up as boys in the neighborhood of the club. They come now from all walks of life. Dr. Reuben Albinson, who used to be President of the Minnesota Golf Association, takes pride in recalling that he was the No. 1 caddie two years in a row, about 1912-13.

Some 24 of the former caddies volunteered to help in marshalling and other work during the recent USGA Women's Amateur Championship. John Geduldig is President and Clem Smith is Secretary.

The Ordeal of Francis Ouimet

By HENRY LONGHURST

BRITISH AUTHOR; GOLF EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY TIMES, LONDON

On September 19 at 8 A.M., the hour normally set in Britain for executions, Francis Ouimet will step on the first tee of the Old Course at St. Andrews and go through what he may well confess afterwards to have been among the more nerve-racking experiences in a long life of golf. He will "drive himself in" as Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

American golfers may care, after making the necessary adjustments for the difference in time, to spare a thought at this moment for the ordeal of their distinguished compatriot. They may also like to imagine the scene.

The first tee is immediately below the windows of the Big Room in the solid, 100-year-old, grey clubhouse. The first and eighteenth fairways are all in one and the 18th green is immediately on your left as you face down the first hole towards the Swilcan Burn.

On the far side of the 18th fairway white posts separate the fairway from the road, and on the far side of the road is a long line of grey buildings, including St. Andrews' principal hotel, the New Club, the St. Andrews Club, and Tom Morris's shop — the last virtually unchanged from the days when Old Tom established himself there after being appointed custodian to the Club in 1865. Behind the 18th green is what used to be the Grand Hotel and is now a hostel for the University students, whose red gowns add a splash of colour to the St. Andrews scene.

The Old Course itself stretches away to the right among the sand dunes and gorse, right out as far as the estuary of the River Eden, after which is named the teasing short 11th hole which, among other things, cost Gene Sarazen the 1933 Open.

This is Public Business

The morning of September 19 will probably be grey and chilly. By 7:45

A.M. the narrow streets will be echoing to the hollow footfalls of the citizens making their way down to the course, and in a few minutes some hundreds will be lining the fairway on either side. This may be the Royal and Ancient's Captain driving himself in, but golf in St. Andrews is more than a Club affair and this will be very much a public business.

The Ordeal

On the right of the tee, pointing down the fairway, a man will be standing with a long cord and a faintly apprehensive expression. The cord will be attached to the cannon, an antiquated yard-long firing piece on two miniature wheels.

A minute or two before the hour the prisoner will be escorted out by the past Captain and other Club dignitaries, together with well-wishers exchanging jests of a somewhat forced heartiness, and will take a few practice swings on the tee.

In the meantime, the regular caddies will be stationing themselves at such points on the fairway as they fancy to give themselves the best chance of re-

OUIMET GOES IN WITH A BANG



The ancient cannon which will be fired just as Francis Ouimet tees off at St. Andrews, playing himself into office as Royal and Ancient Captain

Where Francis Ouimet Will "Drive Himself In"



The scenic features of the Royal and Ancient Clubhouse and the historic Old Course may be lost on the former Open and Amateur Champion on September 19 when he is principal in the annual ceremony. Left foreground is the first tee, with the starter's box. Right foreground, the 18th green.

triving the ball and thus being rewarded with the traditional golden sovereign which the Captain-to-be is now carrying in his pocket. Should the morning dawn fine and sunny, as, contrary to popular opinion, does often happen in Scotland, the sun will be just rising over the clubhouse and will be shining directly in their eyes, making it impossible for them to see the ball till it is almost upon them.

The position they take up is a silent but penetrating appraisal of the central figure. When the then Prince of Wales, later to be Edward VIII, drove himself in as Captain in 1922, some of the caddies, it was recorded by Sir Guy Campbell, "stood disloyally close to the tee." Francis, however, is likely to receive the tribute of observing them well down the fairway.

As the Hour Strikes

His ball will be teed by the Club's Honorary Professional, 78-year-old Willie Auchterlonie, and as the town clocks strike the hour he will make the stroke which he will have played over so many times in his mind's eye before.

The cannon—we hope, for it has been proved not wholly infallible—will boom, sending forth a satisfying shower of sparks in the dark shadow cast by the clubhouse.

Then there will be much polite applause, a scrum of scrambling figures casting themselves on the ground for the ball, and a minute or two later the handshaking and passing of the golden sovereign.

Soon afterwards the first pair will strike off in the tournament for the Medal presented by King William IV and, as the last putt is holed, unless there be a tie, the cannon will boom again to signify that the day is over. In the evening Francis, wearing his red tail-coat and, round his neck, the Queen Adelaide Medal—each of them tokens of his new office—will preside at the Club's dinner.

He will have received the highest honour which it is in power of golfers on this side of the Atlantic to bestow, and I venture to predict that no one will carry it with greater dignity and esteem.

— ● —

Compensation

Golf is the only game where the worst player gets the best of it. He obtains more out of it as regards both exercise and enjoyment, for the good players get worried over the slightest mistake, whereas the poor player makes too many mistakes to worry over them.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
(In Praise of Golf)

— ● —

Miss Dorothy Kirby Comes Into Her Own

By JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The playing of the USGA's 51st Women's Amateur Championship revealed an unusually large number of skilled golfers who were new to the upper brackets. Selection of next year's Curtis Cup Team to meet the British abroad should be a particularly interesting procedure for the USGA Women's Committee.

Yet at the end of the championship the winner turned out to be one of the most experienced players in the field. In 1933, at the age of 13, Miss Dorothy Kirby had won the Georgia Women's Championship. Now, 18 years later, she holds the USGA title.

Few if any players of comparable skill have had to wait so long before becoming Champions. Miss Kirby's record furnishes an object lesson in patient persistence and in sheer faith. Through the long years of her deferred hope, she established herself as not only a first-line golfer but also as a thorough sports-woman. There could scarcely have been a more popular coronation than hers at St. Paul, Minn., last month over the venerable course of the Town and Country Club.

It was Miss Kirby's thirteenth entry into the USGA Championship. She had made her first in 1934, when 14 years old, and has since played in every tournament except that of 1935.

As early as 1939 she reached the final, only to lose to Miss Betty Jameson. In 1947 she was again a finalist, and was defeated by a fellow-Georgian, Miss Louise Suggs, 2 down, in perhaps as sparkling an exhibition of golf as could be imagined between women amateurs.

Thus, Miss Kirby's victory in her third Championship final crowns an exceptional record which includes representation of our country in the last two Curtis Cup matches, plus many sectional and district honors.

The tortoises of golf should take a



Miss Claire Doran,
the runner-up in
the USGA Women's
Amateur Cham-
pionship.

lesson from the new Champion. She is one of the fastest of players, a crisp and decisive stroke-maker who rarely hesitates long over a problem. She simplifies the golf swing about as much as anyone you can think of—no fuss and feathers about it—just a natural-looking stroke from start to finish. Just before the tournament at St. Paul Miss Kirby made a slight adjustment in her method—she gripped the club more firmly with her left hand and altered the backward path of the clubhead a bit. She believes these modifications helped her to win.

Miss Claire Doran, of Cleveland, was a most worthy opponent for Miss Kirby in the 36-hole final match. Although she never was able to gain the lead, she always was in the running, and near the finish she gave Miss Kirby some uneasy moments. Miss Doran was 3 down after 27 holes and then won three of the next four to square the match. Thereupon Miss Kirby holed a birdie 2 and went ahead for keeps, winning by 2 and 1.

This was the closest match of the week for Miss Kirby. The five others were at 18 holes, and in four of them she was at least five holes ahead at the finish.

In the semi-finals Miss Kirby defeated Miss Grace De Moss, of Corvallis, Ore., 6 and 5, while Miss Doran went to the home hole before eliminating Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., of Chapel Hill, N. C., 2 up. Mrs. Page, like Miss Kirby, has a

Among the Quarter-Finalists in The USGA Championship



Miss Grace DeMoss



Mrs. J. A. Page, Jr.

Miss Edean
Anderson

Miss Jane Nelson

wonderful record over a long period in the Championship. She was the winner in 1937, the runner-up in 1938, and still is a leading contender even though she plays very little competitive golf.

Miss Doran has appeared on the national scene only in recent years, and has developed her game to a top grade in comparatively short order. Miss Doran, who is 27 years old, is a school teacher of both academic subjects and physical education.

Throughout the Championship at Town and Country Club it was evident that women's competitive golf in the higher ranks is in a rather radical stage of transition. This was manifested mainly by the prominence of many players who are comparatively new to the championship and also by the self-created ineligibility of a number of former Champions.

It seems to have become rather the vogue for winners of the title to turn professional. Only two of the last nine winners are still amateurs (excluding Miss Kirby). The developing interest in golf among ladies has created a field for professional employment of players who are prominent (or personable). Golf equipment manufacturers employ some to promote their products. Others give golf instruction at school and colleges, where interest in the game is growing apace.

However, there would appear to be a fairly narrow field for women professional golfers, inasmuch as the largest area of employment—at clubs—prefers men.

Miss Mary Ann
DowneyMiss Patricia
Lesser

Photos by Alex Bremner

The other side of the changing scene involves the arrival to prominence of an unusually large number of players. There are, for example the recent post-debutant of the junior set—to name a few, the Misses Pat Lesser, of Seattle; Barbara Romack, Sacramento; Barbara Bruning, New York; Betty Dodd, San Antonio; Bonnie Randolph, Columbus, Ohio.

Others who have come forward to national attention in the last few years include the Misses Carol Diringer, Tiffin, Ohio; Grace DeMoss, Corvallis, Ore; Marjorie Lindsay, Decatur, Ill.; Edean Anderson, Helena, Mont.; Patricia O'Sullivan, Orange, Conn.; Mary Lena Faulk, Thomasville, Ga.; Jane Nelson, Indianapolis; Mary Ann Downey, Baltimore; Mae Murray, Rutland, Vt.

All this adds up to a busy time for the USGA Women's Committee in selecting a Curtis Cup Team to play the British next June at Muirfield in Scotland.

The Girls' Junior Is Growing Up

By MRS. CHARLES DENNEHY

CHAIRMAN, USGA GIRLS' JUNIOR COMMITTEE

Three years ago, Miss Frances Stebbins, then Chairman of the USGA Women's Committee, and I were on a train bound for Pebble Beach for the Women's Amateur Championship. I inquired into the possibilities of holding a Girls' Junior Championship. She suggested that we bring it up in our meeting at Pebble Beach. The committee was unanimously for it and the following year the USGA held its first Girls' Junior.

The third Girls' Junior Championship has just been played, August 13-17, at the Onwentsia Club in Lake Forest, Ill. This year the young champions came from 12 different states, from the West Coast to Pennsylvania. Twelve of these girls had handicaps of 6 or under, which make them eligible to compete with their older sisters in the Women's Amateur Championship.

Miss McIntire Medalist

Thirty-two girls were entered but only 30 finally teed off. Barbara McIntire, Toledo, Ohio, was medalist with 76. She shot a brilliant 35 on the second nine, although finishing in a downpour. The Championship flight was closed with 96.

In the first round of match play all the eight low qualifiers won their matches.

Wednesday morning we awakened to find most of Illinois under water, and the rain still coming down. By 2 P.M. it had stopped. There were still lakes here and there and many of the traps were filled with water. In spite of this, the girls all played well and showed their usual fine sportsmanship, never complaining.

An Exciting Final

In the semifinals, Barbara McIntire defeated Charlene Cross, Winchester, Ky., 4 and 3, while Arlene Brooks, Pasadena, Cal., won, 1 up, from Kathryn Wright, San Diego, Cal. This left two 16-year-olds in the final round.

The final was most exciting. During the first nine, Barbara held a slight ad-

JUST BEFORE THE FINAL



The finalists in the Girls' Junior Championship with Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Chairman of the USGA Girls' Junior Committee, in center, holding the Vare Trophy. Left is Miss Arlene Brooks, Pasadena, Cal., who defeated Miss Barbara McIntire, Toledo, Ohio, right, 1 up.

vantage over her little California rival. Arlene squared the match at the tenth and then forged ahead until she was 2 up and 3 to go. Then Barbara rallied, took the next two holes and went to the 18th tee all even.

On the final green, Barbara was about a foot away from the hole for a sure 5, with Arlene's ball about 30 feet from the hole in three. Undaunted, Arlene stepped quickly up to the ball and knocked it into the hole. For the third time in a row she had shown her courage and calmness by winning on the 18th green, and this time it meant the championship.

The Junior Is Lots of Fun

By RICHARD S. TUFTS

USGA SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

With all deference to Tommy Jacobs' fine performance, it is nevertheless true that at a USGA Open Championship there is one hero, whereas at a USGA Junior Amateur Championship there are 128. It is spectacular to see Hogan come storming home to break the back of Oakland Hills before 15,000 swarming fans, but, after all, it is the magnitude of the accomplishment and the impressiveness of the setting which provide the thrill.

Fortunately in this year's Junior Championship at the University of Illinois, there was no monster of a course to slay, no stampeding hordes to lend a false sense of importance to friendly engagements, but there were 128 young Americans playing golf for the pure love of the game.

It is indeed difficult to describe to those who have not seen a Junior Championship what it is the boys bring to the game that we, their elders, lack. The will to win is present, but the grimness of more mature players is absent. The display of skill is extraordinary, but it is made more human by occasional lapses. Situations that would defeat an older golfer are accepted casually. The only criticism is good-natured and offered with a smile. And always in their play of the game there is a spirit of gayety and good will that is irrepressible. No wonder with 128 heroes like that, the Junior Championship is the USGA's blue ribbon event!

Jacobs Can Defend in '52

It is well recognized that junior golfers have not had sufficient experience to be consistent in their play. Therefore "up-sets" are to be expected. However, Mason Rudolph's performance in reaching the finals of the two preceding Championships certainly made him the favorite this year. Unfortunately, the Clarkesville, Tenn., boy did not play his best golf in the fourth round, and Billy Ford, Charleston, S. C., is too good a golfer to be defeated



Tommy Jacobs

by anything but first-class play. Therefore, his showing in his fourth and final Junior Championship became Mason Rudolph's poorest.

In the meantime Tommy Jacobs, Montebello, Cal., had been doing a little giant-killing on his own behalf and in the fourth round knocked out another red-hot favorite in the powerful young Orlando, Fla., golfer, Don Bisplinghoff. Unlike Billy Ford, Tommy Jacobs continued his winning ways and playing steady, sound golf, finished off all his remaining matches by comfortable margins to become the fourth holder of the title. Since Tommy is only 16, for the second year a junior champion will be eligible to defend his title.

Most of those who survived to the later rounds were experienced in previous Championships,* several like Billy Wolfe, Capitol View, Md., having played all four

One of the newcomers whose performance was impressive and who was a great favorite with the gallery was John Parker, from Tulsa, Okla.

It will be recalled that this is only the second year the Junior Championship has been conducted by a separate Committee. Last year at Denver there were five members of this new Committee at the Championship. This year at Champaign there were eleven on hand and there was much enthusiasm displayed by all of those in attendance. The promotion of Junior activities was discussed informally during the day and three night meetings of the Committee were held.

Everyone Can Help

The USGA does not conduct a Junior

Championship for the mere purpose of awarding a title. The USGA's main purpose in the conduct of a Championship for boys and in the promotion of junior activities lies solely in the development of the game of golf along healthy and constructive lines. In this program we need the help and support of all lovers of the game.

A player who had competed in two previous Junior Championships approached an official on the 9th green with this question: "If my ball moves in a bunker after I have taken my stance but before I touch anything with my club, is there a penalty?" The answer was, of course, yes, whereupon the player turned to his opponent and said:

(Continued on Page 22)

Briefing for the Junior Amateur Championship



Colonel Lee S. Read, of Louisville, Ky., whose unceasing efforts have developed for his section the biggest entry in the USGA Junior event in each of the four years it has been held, is briefing Kentucky's ten qualifiers for this year's Championship. The boys, kneeling, left to right, and their scores: Donnie Lee Robinson, Coral Ridge, 70; Dean Radtke, Lexington, 71; Bob Nichols, Louisville, 71; Joe Breckel, Louisville, 72, and Bill Conliffe, Louisville, 74. Standing: John Churchman, Jr., Louisville, 75; Kennedy Engle, Lexington, 75; Eddie Kirby, Bowling Green, 76; Jack Norman, Bowling Green, 76, and Mike Dudley, Winchester, 76.

The First 50 Amateur Championships

With the Championship at Saucon Valley Country Club this month, the USGA Amateur swings into its second half-century of competition. The Association has now been in existence nearly 57 years, but it was not possible to hold Championships every year and exactly 50 have been completed.

A half-century is a good point at which to take stock, and the USGA JOURNAL presents here a brief history of the Amateur in thumbnail sketch form, as the staff compiled it for Saucon Valley's program:

1895—The USGA, with its five charter clubs, was formed and initiated its first Championship at Newport, R. I., at match play. This was won by Charles B. Macdonald, pioneer in Chicago golf and later creator of many well-known courses.

1896—H. J. Whigham, of Onwentsia in Chicago, an Oxford man and an English-trained golfer, won the qualifying honors (86-77) among a group of 58 players trying for 16 places and went on to take the Championship. Whigham was Macdonald's son-in-law. The competition was held at Shinnecock Hills, Southampton, N. Y.

1897—Whigham walked off with his second Championship and C. B. Macdonald was the medalist in a field of 58 at the Chicago Golf Club. Two years later he was elected Vice-President of the USGA.

1898—With a field of 120 in the Championship, the conclusion was that golf was here to stay. A new method of 36-hole qualifying for 32 places was used to allow more players. Findlay S. Douglas, a native of St. Andrews, Scotland, and later President of the USGA, took the title at the Morris County Golf Club.

1899—The Championship moved to Chicago again, Onwentsia. A new era dawned when, for the first time, a home-bred golfer, H. M. Harriman, of Knollwood, emerged the winner. Findlay Douglas was a finalist and Charles B. Macdonald the medalist.

1900—Walter J. Travis, an Australian who had come to the United States and had taken up the game at the age of 35, emerged to lead the field of 120 in the qualifying with 165, and defeated former Champion Douglas, 2 up, in the final at the Garden City Golf Club, N. Y.

1901—Travis successfully defended his title

Saucon Valley Facts

HOLE	*Yardage	NAME	PAR	Area Greens (Sq. Ft.)	Fairway Acreage
1	516	Saddleback	5	6,000	3.29
2	405	Roadside	4	6,000	2.23
3	385	Meadows	4	6,300	1.55
4	175	Knoll	3	6,400	
5	437	Cathedral	4	6,600	1.92
6	586	Sahara	5	6,400	3.78
7	446	Plains	4	6,000	2.44
8	389	Evergreens	4	6,750	2.15
9	193	Creek	3	6,200	
CUT	3,532		36		17.36
10	403	Lookout	4	7,500	2.07
11	187	Turf's	3	5,900	
12	433	The Ems	4	7,800	2.60
13	352	Buttonwood	4	7,200	1.40
14	203	Plateau	3	6,200	
15	612	Faraway	5	6,500	4.32
16	448	Narrows	4	6,000	1.82
17	437	Willows	4	5,700	1.84
18	372	Saucon	4	7,700	1.71
IN	3,447		35		15.76
TOTAL	6,979		71	TOTAL	33.12

* Measured from 2 yards from rear of tee to 5 yards from rear of green.

at the Country Club of Atlantic City, N. J. He was low qualifier with 157, a record. He played with the rubber-cored ball (Haskell patent) with such success that the gutta percha ball was soon discarded. The final round of this Championship was postponed a week because of the death of President William McKinley.

1902—A new method was tried with 18 holes qualifying for 64 places. Louis N. James just squeezed in with the highest score of 94, while Travis had a 79. Travis went out in the third round and James won the Championship over the Glen View course, Chicago.

1903—Travis was back again at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, N. Y., to win his third crown. This time the Championship committee copied the Royal and Ancient method of allowing 128 players to compete, all at match play.

1904—Henry Chandler Egan, of Chicago, was 20, and had just been graduated from Harvard when he won his first Championship. The test was 54 holes qualifying (for which Egan was low with 212) for 32

places. Travis went out in the second round when George Ormiston of Oakmont holed a cleek shot for an eagle 2. Site: Baltusrol, Springfield, N. J.

1905—Egan repeated at the Chicago Golf Club. Dr. D. P. Fredericks of Oakmont was medalist with 155. The USGA introduced the Calkins system for calculating handicaps, based on par, and reverted to the 1898 system of 36 holes qualifying for 32 places.

1906—There was another threat of the title going out of the United States. George S. Lyon, Canadian Champion, reached the final at Englewood Golf Club, in New Jersey, but Eben M. Byers, of Pittsburgh, defeated him.

1907—Jerome Dunstan Travers, of Montclair, N. J., was just 20 when he scored the first of his four triumphs in the Amateur. Chick Evans made his first appearance in competitive play at this Championship. Travis won the medal with 146, for the fifth time.

1908—Travis was still in contention. He took the medal for the sixth time, and won a 41-hole match from Henry Wilder of Brookline. But it was Travers's era and he repeated this time at Garden City, where Travis had won his first title.

1909—Another college graduate, this time from Yale, Robert A. Gardner, won at the age of 19. Travers did not defend his title. Site: Chicago Golf Club.

1910—William C. Fownes, Jr., from Oakmont, Pa., was two down to Chick Evans and four to play in the semifinal round and defeated him. He went on to win the Championship. Fred Herreshoff of Ekwanok Country Club, Vermont, was medalist with 152. Mr. Fownes later became President of the USGA.

1911—The title went across the seas when it was captured by Harold H. Hilton, 42, from Liverpool, who had been British Open Champion in 1892 and 1897, and British Amateur Champion in 1900, '01 and '11. He was medalist in a field of 186 entries and defeated Fred Herreshoff on the 37th hole at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.

1912—Hilton was back to defend his title but did not succeed in retaining it. He tied with Chick Evans for the medal and lost the playoff. The USGA had just issued the national handicap list in March, showing 471 eligible players with handicaps 0-to-6, but only 86 entered. Jerome Travers was back in form and defeated Evans, 7 and 6, in the final. Site: Chicago Golf Club.



Harold H. Hilton

1913—Travers, the only player listed at scratch, tied for the last place in qualifying but still was tops in match play, and achieved a record later surpassed only by Bob Jones, winning for the fourth time. Site: Garden City Golf Club, N. Y.

1914—Francis Ouimet, who the year before had made front page news by defeating Ray and Vardon in the Open playoff at Brookline, Mass., won the Amateur at Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt.

1915—Robert Gardner, who had won the title six years before, repeated. The Championship was held at the Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan. In the final, Gardner defeated John G. Anderson, who gained the last round for the second time.

1916—Charles Evans, Jr., then 26, finally pushed through at Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., defeating the defending Champion, Gardner, 4 and 3, in the final. Fownes was low qualifier. This was a momentous tournament in another respect: it marked the first appearance of Bob Jones in a USGA Championship. He was 14.

1917, 1918—No championships were held. The USGA confined itself to running "Liberty" tournaments in aid of the Red Cross (\$124,822.86 collected in two years) and sent golf clubs, etc., to various cantonments throughout the country.

1919—S. Davidson Herron, former Princetonian, was one of the very few to win a Championship on his home course, Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh. Herron's play was brilliant; he was four under 4's when he finished off Bob Jones, 5 and 4, in the final.

1920—There was a decided jump in the entries for 36-hole qualifying. There were 235, so the old system for 32 places was renewed. Jones won the medal in a playoff

with F. J. Wright, Jr. Evans defeated Ouimet for the title with great iron play and putting. Cyril Tolley and several other Britishers failed to qualify. There were many overtime matches in this Championship, at the Engineers' Country Club, in Roslyn, N. Y., then a new course.

1921—For the first time the Championship was held west of the Mississippi River, at the St. Louis, Mo., Country Club, with a larger representation of associations and states than ever before. There was a 54-hole qualifying test for 32 places. On a rainy day, Jesse P. Guilford defeated Gardner, 7 and 6, for the Championship. Ouimet was medalist with 144.

1922—Another Yale graduate, Jess W. Sweetser, 20, defeated all the established players: defender Guilford, Bobby Jones, Chick Evans and Willia Hunter, at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

1923—Max Marston from Pine Valley Golf Club in New Jersey, winner of New Jersey and Pennsylvania state titles, was 31 when he beat defending Champion Sweetser at the 38th hole, after having eliminated Jones and Ouimet, at the Flossmoor Country Club in Illinois. Evans and Jones were co-medalists.

1924—Robert T. Jones, Jr., crashed through after playing in five Amateurs. He was one of the few, like Ouimet, to gain the Open title first, having won that Championship the year before. It was the beginning of the Jones reign. Jones crushed Ouimet 11 and 10, and Von Elm, 9 and 8, at Merion Cricket Club. He was to come back there six years later to complete his Grand Slam.

1925—Jones won at Oakmont, defeating Watts Gunn, his protege and friend, 8 and 7. A new system was tried: 16 qualified, all matches at 36 holes. It proved unpopular.

1926—George Von Elm was in good form, improving each day until he reached the final and upset Jones, the medalist (143). There were 157 entries. There was another change in the form of play, reversion to the old method of 36-hole qualifying for 32 places, but the draw was seeded for eight players. There were 36-hole matches Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Site: Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey.

1927—After a victory in the British Open, Jones won at the Minikahda Club in Minneapolis. He tied the record as medalist with 75-67—142, and defeated Evans, 8 and 7, in the final round.

1928—For the first time the American Champion confronted the British Amateur



Charles Evans, Jr.

Champion in the final at Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass. It was Jones vs. Thomas Philip Perkins, of the British Walker Cup Team, and Jones won, 10 and 9. George Voigt was medalist.

1929—A great upset shook the tournament in the first round: Johnny Goodman stopped Jones, only to be stopped by a newcomer, Lawson Little, in the next. This was at the Pebble Beach, Del Monte, Cal., course, the first USGA Championship on the Pacific Coast. The medal was tied for by Jones and Gene Homans. Harrison R. (Jimmy) Johnston won the title.

1930—The medalists of the year before met in the final at Merion. Jones equalled his qualifying record, defeated Homans, 8 and 7, and achieved the Grand Slam of winning four major British and USGA titles in one year. There were five extra hole matches, including the longest overtime in USGA history. Maurice McCarthy defeated George Von Elm after 10 extra holes. It was Jones's final appearance in a Championship.

1931—Seventeen years had passed since Francis Ouimet had won the title. He took this one at the Beverly Country Club in Illinois. Sectional qualifying at 20 cities was tried for the first time with success.

1932—The cup went to Canada for the first and only time, won by C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, six times Canadian Champion. He defeated Johnny Goodman in the final. Johnny Fischer equalled the qualifying record. Ouimet had 30 for nine holes in his first round against Voigt.

1933—Sometimes the winner of a Championship qualifies high: George T. Dunlap, Jr., was in the 12 who played off for the last eight places, at the Kenwood Country Club at Cincinnati. Somerville was knocked

out by Lawson Little, while Johnny Fischer set a new qualifying record of 141.

1934—W. Lawson Little, Jr., then 24, came into his own. A new all-match-play program, with no qualifying at the course, and 36-hole final and semifinals proved popular with players and the gallery. Little had already taken the British Amateur, thus achieving a "Little Slam." There were nine former Amateur Champions present, due to a new ruling that exempted former Champions from qualifying sectionally.

1935—Little achieved a second "Little Slam." At the Country Club of Cleveland he was under par for his rounds. Largest entry record to date: 945 with 207 players qualifying, including some British.

1936—Entries were growing: 1,118 this year from 32 qualifying points, 210 in the tournament proper. Both Walker Cup teams were present. John W. Fischer, playing on the oft-tested Garden City course, was one down and two to play against visiting Walker Cupper Scotsman Jack McLean in the final. Fischer then birdied the next three holes to win at the 37th. A styimie against McLean at the 34th helped Fischer keep the match alive.

1937—Johnny Goodman of Omaha, then 28, a former Open Champion, defeated Ray Billows, 2 up, in the final. For the first time since 1933 there was a 36-hole qualification (besides sectional qualifying) at the course, Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., for 64 places. This was the first time the Championship had been held in the Pacific Northwest.

1938—When stylist Willie Turnesa, only amateur in a family of seven brothers, won, he was reported to have been in traps on 13 of 29 holes of the final. Five of eight of the Walker Cup players were disposed of in the first two rounds. The site was Oakmont, near Pittsburgh.

1939—Marvin (Bud) Ward was the star and new Champion. He was 11 under par for 170 holes played, and in his last two matches one-putted 29 greens. Billows was again runner-up. A new qualifying record was set: 139(70-69) by Thomas Sheehan, Jr.

1940—Richard D. Chapman, playing from Winged Foot, Mamaroneck, N. Y., was medalist with 140 (4 below par) and played 157 holes in eight under par at Winged Foot. Duff McCullough, whom he defeated in the final, had been second low qualifier with 67-77.

1941—Bud Ward was playing steady golf

at Omaha, Neb., Field Club. Although he had been 4 up and his lead was cut to 1 up after the 26th, he held on to defeat B. Pat Abbott, 1938 finalist and 1936 Public Links Champion, 4 and 3. Stewart (Skip) Alexander, Jr., was medalist with 144.

1942-45—There were no Championships. The USGA again limited its activities to war-related work.

1946—After the war, interest in this Championship was high. The largest galleries since 1930 were reported at Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J. Skee Riegel established a new qualifying record with 69-67—136. After sectional qualifying, 150 players competed for 64 places. Ted Bishop, of Boston, had an overtime match with Smiley Quick, whom he conquered on the 37th hole in the final.

1947—To make it possible for more players to play in the Championship, qualifying at the tournament was abandoned, and 210 places permitted, at match play. Skee Riegel defeated Johnny Dawson at Pebble Beach, 2 and 1.

1948—The Amateur was held at Memphis Country Club, first time in the South. A record entry of 1,220 was received. Many younger players emerged: standard of play and keenness of competition had increased since pre-war days. But after ten years Willie Turnesa proved himself still a master, beating Billows in the final.

1949—Charles Coe, of Oklahoma City, showed his ability to produce his best game when needed and dominated the field at Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y. His biggest thrill came when he defeated Harvie Ward at the 19th after being 3 down and 5 to play and later defeated Johnny Dawson at the 21st, on the same day.

1950—There had been overtime final matches before in the Amateur but the one between Frank Stranahan and Sam Urzetta at Minneapolis Golf Club broke the record. It lasted three extra holes before the little-known basketball player and former caddie from East Rochester, N. Y., defeated the Toledo golfer at the 39th.



Retiring -- To the Nineteenth Hole

By ISAAC B. GRAINGER

USGA VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE

On January 1, 1952, if the Royal and Ancient Club membership approves the recommendations of the American-British Special Committee, our good old friend the "stymie" will retire to the Nineteenth Hole, where it can be negotiated with ease. This may be an unkind fate for that which over the years has produced so many thrills and created so many heartaches; nevertheless, it will not be forgotten for, I daresay, locker room discussion of its abolition will continue as long as golf is played.

In some respects, this may be called a "casualty" because it appeared that, without exception, each of the 12 men taking part in the London conferences were "stymie" advocates, but all recognized the futility of imposing a rule against which such universal sentiment had developed. Many suggested compromises were considered. Among them were the right to concede the next putt to the player laying the "stymie" and lifting the interfering ball except in cases where interference is self-imposed. However, agreement except on an "all or nothing" basis was found to be impossible.

Several Accomplishments

Exit of the "stymie" will be only one of the aftermaths of the negotiations, but no fundamentals of the game will be altered by the proposed amendments which have been approved by the United States Golf Association Executive Committee, subject to like action by the Royal and Ancient Club. Some of the major accomplishments will be: A uniform code with one exception (the size of the ball), simplification of Rules arrangement, clarification of language and a more consistent and equitable application of penalties.

It is unfortunate that the size of the ball should be the stumbling block to complete uniformity, but until further study and research can develop some con-



Isaac B. Grainger

trol of distance, unlimited use of the small ball would change the character of a large percentage of American courses which are not subjected to the same wind conditions which have made the 1.62 inch ball more adaptable in the British Isles than the 1.68 inch ball. While these studies are in progress, we have agreed to permit use of the small ball in international team matches.

On the question of implements, agreement has been reached for the first time. As an example, a putter with the shaft affixed to the head at other than the heel will be legalized by the Royal and Ancient if the amendments are accepted.

All related Rules will be grouped together and all Definitions will be lifted from specific Rules and placed in one

section with appropriate references in the Rules wherever necessary.

Few Basic Changes Here

Penalties may be considered by some as "stiffer," especially those playing under Royal and Ancient Rules which were liberalized in 1950 for a two-year trial period, but the only real changes from the American viewpoint are: The return to "stroke and distance" for ball out of bounds, the modification of the disqualification penalty to two strokes in some cases, and the discretion granted to the committee for modifying or waiving the disqualification penalty in other cases where the circumstances warrant such action.

There has been much discussion about the stroke and distance penalty for a ball out of bounds and about the severity of this penalty as it applies to a ball lost or unplayable. For an outline of the reasoning behind the return to the former provision, attention is called to an article in the August issue of the USGA JOURNAL on this subject ("Stroke and Distance for Out of Bounds"). After exhaustive experimentation, it became obvious that there was only one answer and it is hoped that clubs and district associations will cooperate in developing an understanding of the inter-relationship of these particular Rules.

The prohibition against practice strokes (not practice swings) has been tightened. The retrying of putts after holing out will be allowed, *provided* delay in anyone's play does not result therefrom. The penalty for delaying play between holes, by practicing or in any other way, is applied to the following hole.

New Putting Green Definition

Rules have been adopted for the first time governing the play of a ball which has come to rest in a lateral water hazard (commonly referred to as a parallel hazard), which is appropriately defined.

The Definition of a putting green will be amended to read: "All ground (of the hole being played) which is especially prepared for putting or otherwise defined as such by the Committee." This new

Definition would not affect the Rules of stroke play within 20 yards of the hole, but it will clarify the Rules relating to play on the putting green, which in the present Rules is described as all ground, except hazards, within twenty yards of the hole being played.

The Definition of a ball "holed" will appear in the USGA Rules for the first time; i. e., "when it lies within the circumference of the hole and all of it is below the level of the lip of the hole."

The Rules for dropping and placing will be simplified and the following general principles will be followed: In a hazard the ball will generally be dropped, not placed. On the putting green, the ball will always be placed. Through the green the ball will always be dropped except for situations in which its position can be marked. In this event, replacing will be permitted.

Rules governing casual water, ground under repair and holes made by burrowing animals will be combined, with the former provisions of the casual water Rule prevailing. A ball need not be found in order to obtain relief under the new Rule, but in order to treat it as "lost," there must be reasonable evidence to that effect.

Rules for "Better Ball Stroke Play" will be an innovation. The Rules have always made provision for four-ball match play but they have been silent on stroke play.

While the above comments do not mention all of the proposed changes, they do cover most of the significant points. It is not to be expected that the new Code will be accepted with complete approval by everyone. However, it has been developed after considering every known factor, and it will reflect the knowledge and accumulated experiences of the governing bodies of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and the United States, all of which were brought to light, probably for the first time, around a conference table.

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Why Not The "Small" Ball?

By CHARLES B. GRACE

CHAIRMAN, USGA IMPLEMENTS AND BALL COMMITTEE

Question has been raised as to why the USGA Executive Committee is proceeding so slowly in considering a recommendation by the British-American Negotiating Committee to authorize the use of the so-called "small" golf ball. It has been decided not to make such a change in the Rules for next year.

Among the reasons for the USGA's cautious attitude are the following:

1. Preliminary tests indicate that the "small" ball has a longer carry-and-run performance under most wind conditions than the present USGA-size ball.

2. Existing USGA specifications limiting the speed of the USGA-size ball immediately after impact with the clubhead to 250 feet per second do not appear adequate to limit the "small" ball similarly.

3. The USGA feels it must consider the problems which golf ball manufacturers would face if the "small" ball were approved, and that, therefore, any change must not be made suddenly.

Increased Expenses Foreseen

As must be apparent, the USGA is fearful that the "small" ball as manufactured abroad would be longer under most American conditions than is the present USGA-size ball. That may appear to be a sadistic point of view when all of us golfers quite naturally want to hit the ball as far as possible. But if a longer ball were introduced, par would be distorted even more than it is now and most clubs would feel compelled to lengthen their courses, which could require purchase of more land, payment of more taxes, increase in cost of maintenance—and perhaps a jump in all of our membership dues. Moreover, there could be some effect upon the basic nature of the game.

Here is a comparison of the present Rules of the USGA and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews as they relate to the golf ball:



Charles B. Grace

	Weight	Diameter	Velocity
	Maximum	Minimum	at Impact
USGA	1.62 ounces	1.680 inches	250 ft. per sec.
R. and A.	1.62 ounces	1.62 inches	No rule

British-American conferences this year produced recommendations for a world-wide uniform code of Rules of Golf, including R. and A. golf ball specifications as noted above. It was thought at the time of the conferences that the USGA velocity limitation was adequate and could be feasibly retained for use in America only. Thus, the only change from our standpoint would be to reduce the minimum diameter by six one-hundredths of an inch.

Some Surprising Results

Now six one-hundredths of an inch is not much if you're taking an automobile ride or watching your waistline grow or if you're concerned with any of thousands of other things. But six one-hundredths of an inch in the diameter of

(Continued on Page 24)

Learn the Short Shots First

By **BOBBY CRUICKSHANK**

1923 AND 1932 OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP RUNNER-UP

A number of years ago I wrote a series of articles for beginners on how to learn the game of golf. It was my contention then, and still is, that the beginner should start with the putter and work back to the driver. My reason was that in the putting stroke, no matter how short, the clubhead travels in a manner that is repeated with slight modification in all other golf strokes.

The path of the clubhead in a putt is straight and low back from the ball for a few inches and then straight through the ball for a few more inches. Furthermore, the beginner is taught the manner in which the face of the clubhead meets the ball. It is absolutely essential that the face of the putter be square or at right angles to the direction in which the ball is meant to travel, and this is a condition that is oftentimes hard for even a good player when using a full swing.

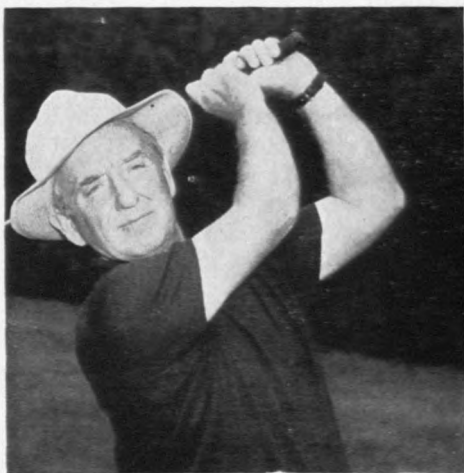
I know that, from results obtained, the beginner has less trouble in keeping the clubhead in this groove when started on the green. Few people have a good sense of direction at first, and I found that it was much easier for them to attain one in the shorter strokes.

I am not going into any detail on how to grip or hold the club, or on the stance or mechanics of the swing. Millions of words have already been written on the subject.

Suffice to say, the beginner is taught the grip, and I favor the overlapping grip for hands large enough to use it or the V grip for small hands and weak wrists.

Next the stance is taught, with the feet quite close together, the right foot slightly advanced of the left, and the balance of weight slightly to the left foot.

The little run-up shot from the edge of the green comes next, with the same swing as used in the long putts. Using a 3, 4, or 5 iron, the ball is hit flat in the back, just like a lofted putt, we used to say. There is no attempt to raise the ball in



Bobby Cruickshank

the air in this stroke, but from here on, the chip shot, the pitch shot, on up to the long iron, the beginner is taught to hit down through the ball.

As we progress farther back, the stance varies slightly, and for the first time the legs and the body, besides the hands and arms, get into action. From the short pitch shots on back, the legs and the body play their part in order to accommodate the length and the balance of the swing. And so it goes right on back to the full swing, with each movement gradually increasing and blending together all the way, so that the feeling is one rhythmic whole.

I believe that, in starting on the green, more can be accomplished to give the beginner a proper mental attitude. The concentration of trying to negotiate the ball into the cup and the competitive element that this brings in relieve the player of a good deal of self-consciousness that might be created in trying to start with a full swing. Confidence is gained, once the beginner gets the idea of the putting swing, and drops a few putts to boot.

However, good intelligent practice after each lesson is invaluable.

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The PGA's Golf Instruction Program

By HAROLD SARGENT

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Among the varied activities of the Professional Golfers' Association of America are a number which keep our member professionals informed about their everyday functions and new methods and innovations which will benefit both them and their club members. The PGA's "Teaching Program," of which the writer is Chairman, is among the major activities of this nature.

Judging from present-day conditions, the research work done by the PGA in the field of golf instruction throughout the years has been of great benefit to not only the members of the Association but also the golfing public, by bringing to them, through their club professionals, a better understanding of the golf swing and of how the game should be played. These things have also been done with an eye to attracting new adherents to the game and making it more enjoyable.

This work has been done with the aid of slow motion pictures, clinics at tournaments which are co-sponsored by the PGA, the "playing" or "tournament" professional, group instruction at high schools and colleges, published articles, including the many which are devoted to this activity in the Association's monthly publication, *THE PROFESSIONAL GOLFER*, and the many golf clinics held annually by the 30 local Sections of the PGA for their individual members. Supplementing these are clinics held at our national meetings.

These activities have required many hours of effort, together with what may be designated as a very substantial expenditure when it is considered that



Harold Sargent

virtually the only source of revenue available is the dues of members. For example, the PGA spent some \$10,000 in 1930 to film the great golf swings of Bob Jones, Harry Vardon and Joyce Wethered. This venture, incidentally, was one of the first real steps in our search for knowledge as to how our great players swing the golf club. Since then, many more films have been added to the film library which is available to all PGA members and to the members of their clubs.

Other efforts in furtherance of this program culminated in 1950 with another outstanding achievement — the publication of *PGA Teachers' Guide*, which involved an expenditure of several thousand dollars and which was furnished to all PGA members without charge. This work, which consisted of 31 pages with appropriate illustrations, included articles about the golf swing, special types of shots and other subjects of related interest, which had appeared in *THE PROFESSIONAL GOLFER* over a period of some eight years. A number of these articles were published under the names of leading present-day stars.

A "Bible" of Golf Instruction

These examples provide a fairly comprehensive idea of the magnitude of this program and of the assistance which it has brought to PGA professionals and the members of their clubs.

At the same time, we realize that the work done thus far represents only a start. However, in process of consideration at this time is another innovation — a "bible" of Golf Instruction for the PGA member. Although this will consume a tremendous amount of time, it is cited here as another example of the continuation of our work through the 3,000 members of the PGA and as added assurance of our intention to carry on at an even more accelerated rate.

Anyone Can Be A "Golf House" Founder

In the last month's mail came a letter from Cape Elizabeth, Maine, which enclosed what we feel is one of the most impressive contributions yet made to "Golf House." It contained money from

Tommy D. Redmond, a pro shop boy.

Contributions of any amount are welcome and one of any size makes the donor a Founder. Following are Founders not previously recorded in the JOURNAL:

A

R. G. Allen
R. M. Allen
Dr. R. W. Allison
Howard J. Anderson
B. A. Atwood, Jr.
B. T. Atwood
M. Atwood

B

Demsey E. Ballard
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Louis Bateman
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R. Boutwell, II
R. Boutwell, III
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R. I. Richardson
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William H. S. Roberts
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T. W. Rogers
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P. C. Wilson
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R. A. Wood
Dr. C. A. Woodbury
Dr. E. L. Woodman, Jr.
R. H. Wyer

Z

W. S. Zwicker

CLUBS

Century Country Club, N. Y.

THE JUNIOR IS LOTS OF FUN

(Continued from Page 11)

"You see, you were wrong; there is a penalty. Instead of my being one up we are all even."

It is not often that the opponent refuses

a concession and even less often that the player makes a claim for his opponent. Perhaps it is the fact that these things do happen at a Junior Championship which makes it a bigger event than even the Open.

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.

Player Judge of Unplayable Ball

No. 51-21. R. 8(Def.), 19

Q.: A player drives from the tee on a par 3 hole. His ball goes toward out of bounds, so he hits a provisional ball, which lands on the green. He finds his first ball is not out of bounds, but declares it an unplayable lie and elects to play the ball on the green (his provisional ball). Can he play the provisional ball, or must he go back to the tee after declaring his ball unplayable and shoot another?

Question by: MISS CAROL MCCUE

CHICAGO DISTRICT GOLF ASS'N.
CHICAGO, ILL.

A.: He may play the provisional ball as the ball now in play. Rule 19(a) provides that the player is not obliged to state the reason for which he plays a provisional ball—it may be played for any one of the several possibilities provided for in the Rule.

Under Rule 8-Definitions, the player is the sole judge as to when his ball is unplayable.

Removing Flagstick

No. 51-22. R. 1(3), 7(7, 8)

Q. 1: In match play, A sends his caddie to attend the flagstick when B is 75 feet from the hole. B states that he has the right to have the flagstick unattended, as he is outside of 60 feet. A states that he may have the flagstick attended at any time when B is playing a stroke.

I feel that the interpretation is very clear. Rule 7(7) states in part: "The flagstick may be removed by either side at any time." Is it correct to assume that if it may be removed it has to be attended?

A. 1: Under Rule 7(7), A is entitled to remove the flagstick at any time, regardless of how far from the hole B's ball lies. If B then desires to have the position of the hole indicated to him, he may have his own caddie attend the flagstick while he plays his stroke.

The subject is covered fully in Rule 7(7). The 20-yard provision in Rule 7(8) is for stroke play and does not apply to match play.

Use of Equity

Q. 2: Does one need a supplement, or are the Rules of Golf booklets sufficient in making a decision?

A. 2: It is often necessary to decide questions by interpretations of the Rules of Golf

when the Rules do not cover explicitly. In such cases it is well to have in mind Rule 1(3): "If a point in question be not covered by the Rules of Golf or local rules, it shall be decided by equity."

There is no known up-to-date book of interpretations. The best source for supplementary information is the decisions published in each issue of the USGA JOURNAL under "The Referee."

Questions by: FRED A. WELCH
UNIONTOWN, PA.

Dropping Off Wrong Putting Surface

No. 51-23. R. 18(10)

Q.: A's ball comes to rest on alternate green to the one being played, with a bunker between ball and hole of green being played. A brings it to near side of green, which is the nearest distance from his ball to any part of fairway, but this automatically gives him a clear shot to the pin. Had he dropped it on the far side he would have another bunker intervening, but the distance was greater than to the near side.

A claims that the bunkers have no bearing upon where the ball must be dropped. It's a case of taking the ball to the nearest point off the green and which is not nearer the hole.

B contends that A should drop either on the far side or behind where his ball lay in order to keep the hazard between his ball and green; he contends that A cannot better his position. On the other hand, if A had followed B's rule he would have made it worse.

Question by: DR. C. M. BARNWELL
ATLANTA, GA.

A.: A's contention is correct. Rule 18(10) provides: "A ball lying on any surface especially prepared for putting other than the one being played to must be lifted and dropped off the prepared surface at the nearest available point not nearer the hole and not in a hazard, without penalty."

From the facts and the diagram presented, A proceeded properly.

Influencing Position of Ball

No. 51-27. R. 18(5, 7)

Q.: In a two-ball foursomes match, team A had team B 1 down at the beginning of the 18th hole. Both reached the green in 2. A putted first and missed by a few inches. B conceded the putt.

B putted, with the ball stopping on the rim. B then threw his putter to the ground opposite the side where the ball was, and the ball rolled into the cup. Would that mean that B holed out on his last stroke, or should that hole have been a tie?

Question by: DR. ANNE S. NEWSOME, PRES.
SEBRING WOMEN'S GOLF ASS'N.
SEBRING, FLA.

A.: B's action apparently was designed to influence or actually did influence the position or the movement of the ball. B therefore violated Rule 18(5), and the penalty is loss of hole—see Rule 2(1).

It should be noted that A's putt could not have been conceded unless it were within six inches of the hole—see Rule 18(7).

Damp Areas in Rough

Q.: On certain holes, there are wet or damp areas resulting from inadequate drainage or to proximity to a brook. The question has come up as to whether damp areas of this sort should be regarded as casual water and played accordingly. In your USGA Rules, is there such a thing as casual water in the rough?

If it is a rule that a damp area of this sort in the rough is to be regarded as casual water, a player playing his ball in the rough and landing in such a damp area may face less of a penalty than the player who also drives into the rough but lands in a dry spot with a bad lie. I would appreciate your advice.

Question by: WILLIAM A. KIMBEL
CHAIRMAN, GOLF COMMITTEE
THE DUNES GOLF & BEACH CLUB
MYRTLE BEACH, SO. CAROLINA

A.: Rule 16—Definition provides: "Casual water" is any temporary accumulation of water which is not a hazard of itself or which is not in a water hazard." Any other water is a hazard; see Rule 17—Definitions. An area which

is merely damp or muddy is not casual water unless it fits the above Definition in Rule 16.

Casual water in the rough is covered by Rule 16(1). The Rules do not distinguish between "rough" and "fairway"—both are covered by the term "through the green"; see Definition 3.

If the areas in question usually contain water, they could hardly be classified as casual water, which is a *temporary* accumulation of water. Rather, they probably should be classified as water hazards, in which case their margins should be defined clearly and completely.

If they do not usually contain water, they probably should be regarded as through the green, in which case no special treatment would be necessary and casual water would be dealt with as it occurred.

No Measuring Through Obstruction

No. 51-30. R. 7(4), 8(2b)

Q. 1: Please clarify the following portion of Rule 7(4) dealing with relief from an artificial obstruction:—"but in no case shall relief be obtained by measuring through the obstruction."

A. 1: This means that the measurement shall be taken in a direction away from the obstruction, beginning at the point of the obstruction nearest where the ball originally lay. The player is not permitted to measure through the obstruction to another side. Thus, a player who is entitled to relief because his ball stops close to a protective screen cannot measure through the screen to play from the other side. If his ball should lie directly under this screen he may measure in either direction.

Q. 2: Rule 8(2b) provides in part: "keeping the point from which the ball was lifted between him and the hole." Is there any limit to how far back a player can go to accomplish this?

A. 2: No.

Questions by: THOMAS C. McMAHON
LOS ANGELES 25, CAL.

WHY NOT THE "SMALL" BALL?

(Continued from Page 18)

a golf ball can produce surprising results.

Some recent tests made for us on an outdoor driving machine, with no appreciable wind and the temperature 77 degrees, produced the following comparisons:

	Carry Only	Carry and run
U.S. "large" ball (1)	first	third
U.S. "large" ball (3)	third	fourth
British "small" ball (4)	second	first
British "small" ball (2)	fourth	second

In total overall performance of carry and run, the two "small" balls each had a run about 50 percent greater than the two other balls. This was despite the

fact that, in another test, "small" ball (2) was well within the USGA velocity specification. Against the wind, the "small" ball is admittedly superior in distance qualities.

The above tests are considered to be quite preliminary and by no means conclusive. But they help to explain why the USGA is continuing its investigations and is not ready to depart from its present specifications.

However, the USGA Executive Committee has approved a proposal that, in international team play here, either size ball may be used. British rules have always permitted either size ball to be used at any time.



Correspondence pertaining to Green Section matters should be addressed to:
USGA Green Section, Room 331, Administration Building, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

SCHEDULE FOR 1951 NATIONAL TURF FIELD DAYS

(CO-OPERATING PUBLICATIONS PLEASE COPY)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1951

6:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Auditorium, Administration Building,
Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

The Administration Building is the large center building graced by the clock in the tower, facing U. S. Highway No. 1. A large sign on the lawn announces the fact that this is the Plant Industry Station. We are 10 miles north of Washington, D. C. (or 26 miles south of Baltimore, Md.) on U. S. 1.

6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Meeting of turf research workers in experiment stations and in industry, graduate students, and cooperating golf course and other turf superintendents to discuss current research projects, to give brief progress reports, and to formulate co-ordinated plans for further research in all phases of the specialized uses of grasses. Agronomists from all turf activities are invited to participate. Those who cannot attend this important meeting are asked to submit a brief statement in writing which will be considered at the meeting.

8:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Open informal discussions, questions from the floor, and pertinent comments

A Must for Turf Enthusiasts

The USGA-sponsored book, **TURF MANAGEMENT**, by H. B. Musser, is finding a place with superintendents, green committee chairmen, athletic field superintendents, home owners, and many other turf enthusiasts. Book sales have exceeded expectations and yet we find that many persons who can use the book to excellent advantage do not have it or do not know about it. Landscape architects and landscape gardeners should have this book for reference because it refers intimately to every-day problems which these specialists encounter.

Your local bookstore may have it but if not, you may send your order directly to:

United States Golf Association,
40 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

The price is \$6.00, which should be included with the order.

on current developments in Turf Management.

Everyone is invited to attend both sessions but the public will participate only in the informal discussions.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1951

9:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

Registration at Turf Gardens, Plant Industry Station. Enter the grounds from U. S. 1 at traffic light, proceed past buildings and greenhouses and power plant, cross metal and concrete bridge over creek

to plots. *Follow signs.*

Representatives of the Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents will sell luncheon and dinner tickets as you register.

9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon

Inspection of Turf Plots
Crabgrass Studies
Turf Renovation
Fairway Show Plots
Bentgrass Trials
Zoysia Studies
Merion Bluegrass
Demonstrations.

12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m., Luncheon

Box lunches will be provided by the Plant Industry Station Cafeteria, at the Turf Plots. Please do not leave the grounds at lunch hour.

1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Inspection of Turf Plots
Ureaform and other fertilizer studies
Bermudagrass trials
Zoysia-bluegrass investigations
Fescue strain trials.

3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Field trip to East Potomac Golf Course, Hains Point, Washington, D. C. Sponsored by Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents. Bob Shields, President, 1306 Okinawa Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

Demonstration of new grasses and combinations under conditions of heavy public play.

Cars will travel south on U. S. 1 through Washington. Just before crossing the Potomac River on the 14th St. Bridge (just past the Jefferson Memorial) take a right turn at sign marked "HAINS POINT."

6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Social hour at Prince Georges Golf and Country Club.

Cars will proceed to Peace Cross at Bladensburg, thence east on U. S. 50 to traffic light at Cheverly Theater, take right fork past Theater, follow Landover Road two miles to Kent Village and Club entrance on right just after overpass over P. R. R. tracks.

7:00 p.m. Dinner

Prince Georges Golf and Country Club, Landover, Md. Famous Southern Fried Chicken.

SAND PAKING LABOR SAVER



Nelson Monical keeps bunkers raked with little or no hand labor at Portage Country Club, Akron, Ohio. The Worthington Overgreen has solid steel bars welded to the frame to form a rake which does an excellent job. The rake device is easily removed.

Outstanding authorities in Turf Management (Research, Extension, Industry and others) will present brief important resumes of "Progress in Turf Management."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1951

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Green Section Staff available for review of turf plots.

11:00 a.m.

Tour of local golf courses. Car pool of Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents will be available.

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Interesting Reading

ROUTINE CARE OF LAWNS, Bulletin No. LR-26. One of a series of bulletins on Turf Management. PHA Low-Rent Housing Bulletin, Public Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

This bulletin was prepared principally by Carl Sorg and Col. William Bonnell in frequent consultation with the USGA Green Section. It is an honest, creditable attempt to encourage tenants of low-rent housing to take an interest in and to develop a pride in their lawns.

— • —

TURF MANAGEMENT HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER

COMPILED BY THE GREEN SECTION FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM
CO-OPERATORS IN THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATED TURF PROGRAM.

Material	Amount needed for areas			Remarks
	Acre	1000 sq. ft.	40 sq. ft.	
Chlordane				
50% wettable powder	20 lbs.	½ lb.	3 tbs.	Effective on all grubs. Gives 2-3 years protection
or 5% dust	200 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 oz.	
DDT				
50% wettable powder	50 lbs.	1½ lbs.	3 tbs.	Effective mostly on Japanese beetle grubs. Gives 5 years protection.
or 10% dust	250 lbs.	6 lbs.	4 oz.	
Lead Arsenate	435 lbs.	10 lbs.	7 oz.	Effective on all grubs. Gives 10 years protection.

Pennsylvania

"Insecticides can be applied at any time of the year except when the ground is frozen, but the best time to apply the insecticide is in the fall or in the spring before May 1.

"DDT or Chlordane should not be applied within a week either following or preceding hydrated lime . . . All these insecticides may be mixed with complete fertilizer or sand and distributed in a spreader . . . Wettable powders may be sprayed at 10 gallons to 1,000 square feet . . ."

J. O. PEPPER, *Extension Entomologist*

Florida

"The summer rains are here so watch for those suspicious closely cropped areas of turf caused by fall armyworm and sod webworm and apply appropriate control measures."

E. G. KELSHEIMER, *Entomologist*

Utah

"This is the time of year to watch temperatures and humidity and be prepared to treat greens for brownpatch. On greens where drainage is not good we treat with Tersan every 10 days during August and September."

A. R. EMERY, *Golf Course Superintendent*

Georgia

"Southern turf producers should start preparing for the spring pivotal period now.

"1. Apply fertilizers (high in nitrogen) one month before seeding ryegrass or at least one month before the first killing frost.

"2. Raise height-of-cut on Bermudagrass greens at the time of fertilizer applications.

"3. Do not seed ryegrass excessively heavy.

"4. Do not damage Bermuda turf when seeding ryegrass.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Have on hand chemicals for disease prevention on ryegrass.

"Soil tests should be used by turf producers to conserve needed fertilizer elements."

B. P. ROBINSON, *Turf Specialist*

Maryland

Prevent crabgrass from going to seed with chemical treatments (KOCN, sodium arsenite, Phenylmercuric Acetate) or mechanical control with combs mounted on front of the mowing units. Results will be apparent next year.

Cooler weather will bring on dollar-spot, necessitating a change from Tersan to one of the cadmium compounds. Calo-Chlor should control both dollar-spot and brownpatch. Excessive mat and low fertility may nullify control with the best of chemicals.

Now is a good time to:

Aerify all turf areas.

Fertilize.

Lime if pH is below 6.5.

Treat for broadleaf weeds.

Introduce plugs of zoysia, U-3 Bermuda, and improved bents.

Delmonte rake the greens.

Make plans to attend the National Turf Field Days, October 7, 8, and 9.

Grub-proof all turf areas.

Seed Merion bluegrass and F-74 creeping red fescue.

If you are sowing Merion bluegrass for the first time, please observe three very important fundamentals.

1. Prepare the best seed bed possible. In an established turf this means aerifying several times at a 2-inch depth to provide pockets close together to receive the seed, fertilizer and moisture. An application of sodium arsenite (at 2 pounds per acre) or potassium cyanate (at 12 pounds per acre) just after sowing the seed will help in establishment.

2. Use plenty of a well-balanced fertilizer. Consult your state experiment station for the best fertilizer for your particular soil. One pound of nitrogen to 1,000 square feet will give the new seedlings a start. Follow up with more nitrogen when the grass is mowed the first time.

3. Use less seed than you would of ordinary bluegrass. Under most conditions 10 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. We consider 40 to 44 pounds to the acre maximum under any conditions.

Avoid the use of redtop and ryegrass in cool-season lawn seed mixtures for fall planting. These temporary special-purpose grasses (so-called "nurse-grasses") only retard the development of the desired perennial species and cause the homeowner to be obliged to mow sooner and more often. The following spring the tall seed heads of fast-growing ryegrass and redtop cause homeowners to send in specimens asking, "What is this ugly weed in my lawn and how can I get rid of it?"

COMING EVENTS

September 5-7: Turf Field Days. The Pennsylvania State College and Turf Advisory Committee, State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.

September 10-11: Turf Field Days. Purdue University and Midwest Regional Turf Foundation, West Lafayette, Indiana. W. H. Daniel.

September 13: Green Section Committee Meeting, Saucon Valley Country Club, Bethlehem, Pa.

October 7-9: National Turf Field Days, Beltsville Turf Gardens, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. USGA Green Section, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course superintendents, co-operating. Fred V. Grau.

October 22-23: Oklahoma Turf Conference, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla. H. F. Murphy.

October 24-26: Turf Conference Central Plains Turf Foundation and Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. L. E. Lambert and Ray A. Keen.

November 8-9: Turf Conference. Northwest Turf Association, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. Ivan W. Lee, 705 Fourth Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

November 14: Fall Turf Meeting. Southern California Turf Conference, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. V. T. Stoutemyer.

November 19-20: Turf Conference. Texas Turf Association, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas. J. R. Watson, Jr., College Station, Texas.

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January 8-9: Turf Conference. Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md. E. N. Cory, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

January 21-25: One-week Course in Turf Management. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Ralph E. Engel.

February 18-21: Turf Conference. The Pennsylvania State College and Turf Advisory Committee, State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.

March 3-6: Turf Conference. Midwest Regional Turf Foundation and Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. W. H. Daniel.

Clover in a seed mixture for fall sowing largely is a waste of time, money, and effort. If clover is desired, it should be seeded alone in early spring for best results.

AERIFICATION AND EFFICIENT TURF MAINTENANCE

This article is an abstract of the West Point Lawn Products publication, **AERIFICATION AND EFFICIENT TURF MAINTENANCE**. The original article is a summarization by Charles K. Hallowell, Extension Agronomist, Pennsylvania State College, of a discussion by the Philadelphia Association of Golf Course Superintendents at their meeting on December 11, 1950. This meeting was the third consecutive year that superintendents in the Philadelphia area met to discuss this vital subject which included who should aerify, why aerify, when to aerify, what to aerify and how to aerify.

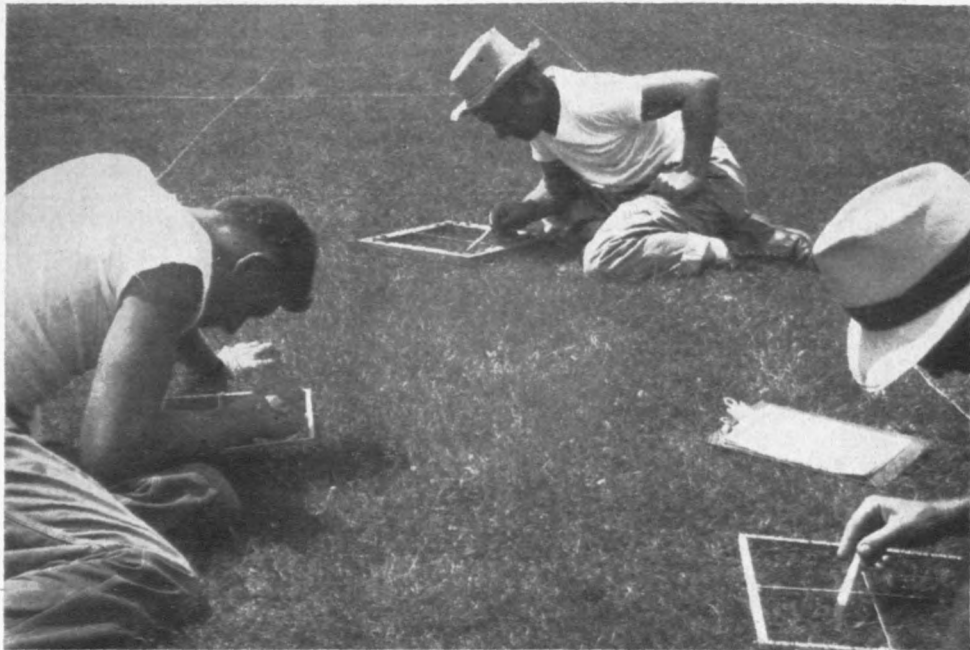
Aerification was credited with reducing disease; conserving water, fertilizer and seed; increasing root penetration; assisting air movement in the soil; reducing thatch; overcoming compaction; being essential to renovation; and providing more satisfactory playing conditions.

The group consensus indicated that aerifying should be done whenever needed throughout the playing season on every type of turf area, keeping in mind that it should be done when it will cause the least inconvenience to the players. Aerification is essential to fall renovation and in tests on aerified and unaerified turf there has been no significant increase in weeds on the aerified portions.

Depth Setting Varies

When aerifying the cultivation depth should be as great as possible without unduly marring the surface. Soil conditions and turf density greatly affect the depth setting. Soil should be moist, and shallow-rooted turf may be damaged more severely than deep-rooted turf when using full cultivation depth. Increased aerification improves root depth, thus allowing deeper depth settings. The number of times over a given area depends on the

Some Day This Will Improve Your Course



Counting crabgrass plants in the USGA Green Section's Beltsville phase of the National Co-ordinated Crabgrass Trials. These plots are co-operative with the Pennsylvania State College. Counters, left to right, are Bob Elder, Al Radko and Charlie Wilson. It is tedious work, but accurate data, intelligently applied, results in the perfect conditioning golfers expect.

job to be done. Renovation requires many aerifications. To improve soil and root depth aerify twice or three times over, or once over and repeat every three to four weeks. Each spoon size (1-inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) has its place. Where putting green turf is well established the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch spoon may be used. Shallow-rooted turf requires greater care, thus indicating the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch spoons.

Finishing operations must be done properly. Soil on the surface can be distributed by dragging with a wire mat or poling, or if soil is poor, the cores may be removed with a leaf sweeper. Rolling may be necessary to restore a true putting surface; mowing will remove any tufts of grass; and in dry weather careful watering should follow aerification.

The article further emphasizes the importance of aerification in protecting a golf club's investment by bringing about greater economy through greater efficiency when maintenance must be cut to a minimum.

Benefits of Fall Aeration

Those readers who have carefully digested the above excerpts will realize the need for aerification on their turf installations this fall. Results from all over the country indicate that there is no better way to establish a seedbed in existing turf. The myriads of pockets made by the use of an aeration machine catch and hold fertilizer, seed, and mois-

ture. Conditions for germination are ideal, and, of course, the pockets serve as protection for the tender young seedlings until they become established. Turf authorities from many states inform us that knolls or humps on rolling fairways no longer present a problem toward seed and fertilizer placement when an aeration tool is used. Again, the pockets formed catch the seed and fertilizer under the heaviest of downpours.

Bentgrass greens are growing vigorously in the fall of the year, and thus heal rapidly the slight scars made by aerating. In areas where snowmold presents a problem, superintendents inform us that an open, well-ventilated green during the winter months is much less susceptible to attack. Dollarspot control often is adversely affected by excessive mat. Fungicide applications, supplemented by additional feeding and aeration, have proven of great value in overcoming this problem.

Entomologists tell us that long-lasting control of insect grubs is dependent on deep placement of the insecticide. Aeration before application will give the desired placement.

Today it is universally accepted that good management practices employed in the fall may mean the difference between success or failure the following season. Aerification is associated with most management practices.

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FURTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR RESEARCH ON POA ANNUA

By FRED V. GRAU

DIRECTOR, USGA GREEN SECTION

The large question of POA ANNUA — FRIEND OR FOE (in the USGA JOURNAL, June, 1948) is receiving more and more attention as we see the possibilities in some of the improved turf grasses which are being developed under the National Co-ordinated Turf Programs.

The question is: "Are these new grasses good enough to replace poa where they are managed properly?"

The development of new improved techniques in the cultivation and aeration of soil under turf has led some to wonder

whether these operations tend to encourage or to discourage poa. These questions can be answered only by repeated testing under many conditions backed by actual population counts made by trained research personnel.

This, then, indicates clearly the great need for the superintendent on the golf course to offer the facilities of his club to the research man at the experiment station. At Beltsville, for example, the Green Section staff can do no research on *Poa annua* at the Station because in our un-

watered turf we have no poa with which to experiment. We are forced to go to the Mid-Atlantic Superintendents (and gladly), who have acres of solid *Poa annua* to deal with on their golf courses. Actually, this is nearly an ideal situation. The research staff is relieved of the chore of mowing the turf under study. The research men assume responsibility only for the treatment and for the population counts and other data needed. The club, on the other hand, is getting the answers at first hand, under their own conditions at little extra cost.

Almost, But Not Quite

The situation is not ideal, however. The treatments may interfere temporarily with play, or they may discolor the poa, or, in some cases, they may damage the turf severely. This is difficult to explain to the membership, especially if a new green committee chairman has just been appointed who is not entirely in accord with the plan in operation or who does not understand what it is all about. Population changes in turf occur slowly under most treatments and there may be several green committee chairmen during the course of a single study. This, probably, is the greatest single reason why research on the golf course has developed so slowly when it could be the means of getting results much sooner. It has been terribly destructive to the morale of research workers to plan and to institute a project on a golf course, only to find it terminated the next year when the new officers decide on some architectural changes on the exact location of the experiments.

Years of observations, trials, discussions and arguments have indicated with a high degree of accuracy that the presence of *Poa annua* in turf is influenced by several factors which include:

1. **MOISTURE.** Unwatered turf seldom has poa except in areas of very heavy rainfall. Heavily-watered turf (and continuously-watered turf) usually is the most severely effected. Somewhere between the two extremes there is a balance which has not been discovered on most areas. *Poa annua* plants cannot recover from a period of severe drying. Perennial grasses have ample reserves which

enable them to recover quickly after a period of severe drought. The presence of large quantities of *Poa annua* in arid climates is difficult to understand because grass diseases are minimized and the use of water largely is controllable. Members could help greatly by insisting that the turf on which they play be allowed to become thoroughly dry on occasion to give them practice in playing on "burned-out courses."

Grasses Weakened

2. **TURF GRASSES.** Ever since we began to develop closely-mowed turf for specialized uses we have accentuated the weaknesses of our turf grasses, especially from the standpoint of the diseases to which they are susceptible. We have developed to a high degree the art and science of dosing our turf areas (putting greens and similar) with chemicals to check diseases. In so doing we have tended to prolong the period in which we are saddled with weak, susceptible grasses. Unless the diseases are completely controlled (which they never are), the susceptible grass becomes weakened further, which allows *Poa annua* and other weeds to invade. We take the position that every effort must be made to discover and test the disease-resistant strains of turf grasses and to put them to use under a system of management which utilizes their best qualities.

Diseases (not close mowing) largely have been responsible for ruining the common grasses which we have been forced to use on golf course fairways. Every disease attack (uncontrolled, of course) is a "come-on-in" to poa. Added water to "keep the course green" has elicited another "thank you" from *Poa annua*.

Compaction Not Necessary

The introduction of disease-resistant grasses into existing poa turf should be the No. 1 effort of investigators and superintendents alike. The best method and the best time for the procedure are points that need thorough evaluation in each climatic region. The use of a chemical as a tool in the process is considered indispensable.

3. **SOIL COMPACTION.** This is a con-

stantly recurring condition which no longer need be tolerated. Equipment is available to all for relieving soil compaction whenever needed. Soil aeration under turf admits water (rain, too) quickly, thus permitting significant reductions in the amount and the frequency of water application. Fertilizers are admitted to the root zone, thus helping to promote deep, heavy root systems which build a desirable cushion and which minimize drought conditions. *Poa annua* is encouraged when compaction is allowed to develop and when a shallow root system is encouraged.

4. **SEED PRODUCTION.** Under many turf conditions in the United States, *Poa annua* acts as a true annual, which means that it dies completely in the summer (leaving ugly brown areas which fill with crabgrass, goosegrass, clover, milk purslane, knotweed, etc.) and returns when the seed germinates during cooler, moist fall weather. If seed production could be stopped in the spring flowering period through a succession of chemical sprays, it is logical to assume that less poa would come back from seed that fall. These chemicals (sodium arsenite, potassium cyanate, and 2, 4-D) show more than ordinary promise to accomplish this phase of poa control. Frequent light applications of the proper combination of chemicals during the entire blooming period is the indicated approach. The place to do it is where the problem exists—right on the golf course.

Caution: It is just as important to know *how* and *what* to plant to replace poa as it is to know how to get rid of it. The next step is to know how to manage the new turf, to keep poa out!

5. **UTILIZE *Poa annua*.** *Poa annua* has many characteristics which make it an ideal turf grass when at its prime. In many areas we find that poa makes the ideal cool-season companion to warm-season grasses such as Bermudagrass and zoysia. Practical research must recognize this phase and endeavor to utilize the good qualities of poa.

6. **FERTILIZERS.** The proper use of fertilizers may be very important in controlling or in using poa. It is an extremely

difficult approach so long as we must work with inferior disease-susceptible grasses. It is anticipated that the fertilization of disease-resistant, drought-resisting grasses during the weak point of the life cycle of *Poa annua* will go far toward minimizing our present difficulties.

The *Poa annua* problem is international in scope. It is as serious in Paris as in Washington, D. C. The solution of the problem as we know it today requires a great deal of education at every level in the turf world. Many turf superintendents do not yet realize that some of their every-day practices encourage *Poa annua*. Golfers must learn to accept some temporary disturbance of their accustomed golfing pleasures in order to have the kind of superior turf which they constantly demand. Research men and extension specialists must be in close accord through frequent consultation in order to avoid further confusion which would result from conflicting recommendations. The ultimate solution of the problem largely is dependent upon close coordination of existing knowledge, research projects and recommendations.



More Interesting Reading

THE EFFECT OF SLOPE SOIL EROSION, by H. H. Krusekopf, Research Bulletin 363, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

This report gives the results of 11 years of investigation on factors influencing run-off and erosion. The author points out the value of sod in preventing run-off and erosion; how the amount, intensity, and time of rainfall can be modified by the density of cover; how soil erosion increases with increase in degree and length of slope; how the surface soil becomes shallower, tilth deteriorates and the surface becomes smooth and compact after rains; and how all of these factors bring about a slower penetration of rainfall and greater run-off.



IT'S YOUR HONOR

The Proposed New Rules

TO THE USGA:

I have just read with interest that the USGA Executive Committee has approved a revised code of Golf Rules toward the end of establishing a universal code, and that the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, will vote on these revised rules, in September, and that if adopted, the code will become universal for the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, and probably the rest of the golfing world except Russia, where, I am sure, the golf Soviet of all Russia will cast a big black veto against everything.

I congratulate you on your accomplishment and diplomatic success. It is a great contribution to the game of golf.

There is only one detail in your revision which I had hoped could have been worked out a little differently than the newspaper account indicates. Perhaps it may still be possible to amend the revision in respect to that detail.

The newspaper account indicates that the stymie is abolished. I am entirely in accord with the abolition of the stymie when the player's opponent lays the player a stymie. However, to me it seems only just that when the player lays himself a stymie, that he should be required to play the stymie, for the simple reason that he created the situation.

I could write at length about this point, but for the present it will suffice to bring it to your attention with the comment that about 15 years ago the Pennsylvania Golf Association carried out the experiment of abolishing opponent-laid stymies, and requiring self-laid stymies to be played during its Amateur Championships. There were no administrative problems that arose and there was complete and unanimous approval expressed by all the players, most of whom were canvassed during or after the tournament.

Again, with congratulations on bringing about international understanding, I am

E. H. MOLTAN
Philadelphia, Pa.

Remarkable Club Record

TO THE USGA:

You can well imagine our elation and pride in Tommy Jacobs' victory in the USGA Junior Amateur Championship. His victory

will give the new Junior Association a tremendous boost as he is the first President of that organization.

Please correct me if I am wrong in saying that it is the first time in the history of golf in this country that two USGA Championships have been won by members of one Club in the same year. As you know, both Dave Stanley, the USGA Public Links Champion, and Tommy Jacobs are members of the Montebello Municipal Golf Club.

By way of information, Zell Eaton, professional at Montebello, recently won the State Open Championship and, partnered by Paul Bauman, won the State Pro-Amateur Crown. The Montebello Men's Club won this year's Southern California Public Links Team Championship. This is quite a record for one Club.

HAROLD A. DAWSON

Executive Secretary
Southern California Golf Association

A Needed Statement

TO THE USGA:

I read Fred Grau's article in the July issue of the Journal on Poa Annua which included a short sermon on greenkeeper-chairman relations. It was the most needed, most straightforward, down-to-earth group of statements I've read for some time.

TAYLOR BOYD
Superintendent
The Camargo Club
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Enjoys "Golf House" Visit

TO THE USGA:

Enclosed is my contribution as a Founder of "Golf House." I would like to thank you for showing my father and me through "Golf House." It was a great pleasure, and I hope that I can come back and see it another time.

JAMES LYNNAH SHERRILL
Atlanta, Ga.

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

