



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

REPAIRING BALL MARKS IN PUTTING GREENS



Don't leave a ball mark in a green for someone else to putt over. After you have holed out, loosen the compacted turf with a tee, replace the turf in the pit and press down with your hand or foot. The process is illustrated on page 32. The golfer is Ralph Hutchison.

APRIL 1953



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AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION
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TO THE USGA JOURNAL

VOL. VI, No. 1

APRIL, 1953

THROUGH THE GREEN	1
SPORTSMAN'S CORNER	3
THE PEOPLE SPEAK ON AMATEUR STATUS JOHN P. ENGLISH	5
NATURALNESS: THE KEY TO GOLF RALPH HUTCHISON	9
MORE ABOUT THE JONES PORTRAIT	10
AMATEUR STATUS IN COLLEGE GOLF	12
SOLVING CADDIE PROBLEMS	13
THE PLAN FOR THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP	15
THE EFFECT OF NOVEL CLUBS CHARLES B. GRACE	16
HOW GOLF BEGAN IN THE NORTHWEST	17
THE REFEREE: Decisions by the Rules of Golf Committees.....	21
TURF MANAGEMENT: USGA Green Section	
MATTED GREENS CONTRIBUTE TO POORER GOLF CHARLES G. WILSON	25
BENTGRASS GREENS FOR THE SOUTH CHARLES DANNER	28
HOW TO REPAIR BALL MARKS ON PUTTING GREENS	32

Published seven times a year in February, April, June, July, August, September and November by the
UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION
40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Subscriptions: \$2 a year. Single copies: 30c. Subscriptions, articles, photographs, and correspondence, except pertaining to Green Section matters should be addressed to the above address. Correspondence pertaining to Green Section matters should be addressed to USGA Green Section, Room 331, Administration Building, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., or to USGA Green Section West Coast Office, Box 241, Davis, Cal. Entered as second-class matter March 3, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Edited by Joseph C. Dey, Jr., and John P. English. Advisory Committee—John D. Ames, Chairman; Isaac B. Grainger, Curtis W. McGraw and Bernard H. Ridder, Jr. All articles voluntarily contributed. Printed in U. S. A.

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1953

Walker Cup Match—September 4 and 5 at the Kittansett Club, Marion, Mass. Men's amateur teams, Great Britain vs. United States.

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

<u>Championship</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Championship Dates</u>	<u>Venue</u>
Open	May 18	June 1	*June 11-12-13	Oakmont C. C., Oakmont, Pa.
Women's Open	June 15	none	June 25-26-27	C. C. of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Amateur Public Links	†June 8	‡June 21-27	Team: July 11 Indiv.: July 13-18	W. Seattle C. C., Seattle, Wash.
Junior Amateur	July 6	July 20	July 29-Aug. 1	Southern Hills C. C. Tulsa, Okla.
Girls' Junior	August 7	none	August 17-21	The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
Women's Amateur	August 10	none	August 24-29	Rhode Island C. C., W. Barrington, R. I.
Amateur	August 17	Sept. 1	Sept. 14-19	Oklahoma City G.&C.C. Oklahoma City, Okla.

*Championship Qualifying Rounds at Oakmont Country Club and Pittsburgh Field Club, June 9 and 10.

†Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

‡Exact date in each Section to be fixed by Sectional Chairmen.



THROUGH THE GREEN

A Heavenly Morning

FORE, an occasional publication of the Merion Golf Club, tells this one:

Saint Peter and Saint Paul were teeing off on the long par-three first hole of the Celestial Country Club.

St. Peter drove first and his ball went into the cup for a hole-in-one.

St. Paul casually teed his ball and drove. His ball also went into the cup.

All the way to the green there was unearthly silence. Then, as he picked both balls out of the cup, St. Peter said: "What do you say we cut out the miracles and just play golf?"

Who Closes the Course?

A Member Club has asked who should be charged with the responsibility for closing its course to play because of weather conditions.

There is no uniform policy on this matter, but the advice of Richard S. Tufts, Chairman of the USGA Green Section Committee and formerly Chairman of the USGA Championship Committee, may be interesting to many Clubs.

In the normal course of events, he points out, there are only two reasons for closing a course.

The first is when play might be injurious to the course. The Green Committee and the golf-course superintendent usually are in the best posi-

tion to assess this point. Since they are responsible for the condition of the course, they should have authority to protect it from undue damage. Whether the responsibility of the golf-course superintendent should be final or advisory is a matter for the club to determine. There is no reason to vest the same authority also in individuals who have no responsibility for the maintenance of the course.

The second is when weather conditions might make the course unfit for play during a competition. The Golf Committee usually is in the best position to assess this point, although the professional might well advise it. The Green Committee and the golf-course superintendent need have no voice in this decision.

16 Putts for 18 Holes Again

In September, 1949, we noted that George Lockwood, then 73, of the Inglewood Country Club, near Los Angeles, had played a full round on his home course during which he had to putt only sixteen times. The episode occurred in December, 1947, and seemed to us a record—an assumption which apparently was borne out when no reader arose to dispute it.

We understand now, however, that a gentleman named Melvin D. Chatten, then 55, of the Elks Golf Club, in Elkhart, Ind., duplicated Mr. Lockwood's feat last sea-

son. Mr. Chatten one-putted fourteen greens, two-putted one green and chipped into the cup three times during an 18-hole round.

The Man Behind the Bench

You should know a little bit about the gentleman who donated and set up the club-maker's bench as of 1904, authentic from spring-jaw vise to tea chest, in "Golf House." It has attracted considerable interest. Jim Gallagher is 72 and one of the real old-timers of the club-making trade. He started caddying at the Grey Oaks course of the St. Andrew's Golf Club in 1895, when he was 15. A year later he went to work for Willie Tucker, the professional there, as one of his five club-makers. Tucker, who was related to Willie Dunn by marriage, recommended Gallagher to Dunn in 1900, and Gallagher began making clubs for the versatile Scot in what probably was the United States' first indoor golf school, on 42nd Street just off Fifth Avenue in New York.



James Gallagher

As most golfers knew him

In Dunn's shop Gallagher first saw wooden club-heads with socket hosels. Until that time wooden heads had been spliced to the shafts. This new type of head had been made on a shoe-last machine, and the innovation undoubtedly was a factor in developing Gallagher's own inventive bent as he worked successively for Jock Forgan, Alex Findlay, in his own shop in New York and for various manufacturers. Among other developments, he invented in 1934 the Turf-Rider wooden clubs, which achieved wide popularity.

Gallagher is best known, however, as the conductor of the club-making and repair clinic which the Professional Golfers' Association of America instituted in 1933. Its purpose was to instruct PGA members in the art of making and repairing steel-shafted clubs, so that they could serve their players in their own shops. He took the clinic into forty-four states and covered 26,000 miles.

Gallagher first visited "Golf House" in the spring of 1951, bringing with him an 80-year-old club and two "newer" models made by Willie Dunn about 1898. A year later, he returned, bringing an old Forgan niblick, with holes punched through the blade so the sand could pass through, an idea which had worked well when the sand was dry but not when it was wet. During these visits he developed the idea of turning over all his old club-making tools to "Golf House." "I wouldn't be where I am today if it were not for golf," Jim said, "and I want to put something back into the game."

Rules of Golf Booklet

The 1953 edition of the Rules of Golf booklet is now available in a bright new spring coat of cream and green color. The text of the Rules of Golf, as such, remains unchanged, but there have been some revisions of other matter in the booklet, notably the Rules of Amateur Status. The booklets may be purchased at "Golf House". The charge is 25 cents per booklet.

For Lady Chairmen

A book we would be proud to have published is the Handbook for Golf Chairmen produced by the Chicago Women's District Golf Association as a reference and guide in the conduct of women's golf at clubs. It should be extremely useful as a supplement to our own booklet, *The Conduct of Women's Golf*.

The *Conduct of Women's Golf* sets forth basic suggestions for play and recommendations for local rules and handicaps. The Handbook for Golf Chairmen goes on from there to suggest how a women's golf committee should be organized and how to conduct various types of competitions. One of its most useful features is the check list of subjects which must be settled upon in order to carry out properly each of the many functions of a women's golf committee.

We recommend the book unreservedly to those who are concerned with the conduct of any form of women's competitions, from club championships through team matches to junior events, at clubs.

That 35-Year Span

In the September issue we mentioned the feats of W. Hamilton Gardner and Paul Hyde in winning championships of the Country Club of Buffalo over spans of 35 years.

Now a third instance of the same championship being won by an individual over a span of 35 years has cropped up: Mr. Findlay S. Douglas, the Amateur Champion in 1898, won the President's Cup at the Nassau Country Club, in Glen Cove, N. Y., in 1901 and again in 1936.

This puts Mr. Douglas in the same class with Messrs. Gardner and Hyde. We are still looking for anything to beat this.

National Golf Day

Julius Boros, the Open Champion, will be the golfer to beat when National Golf Day rolls around again on May 23. He will play his round at the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh, the same course on which he will defend his Championship in June. Last season approximately 30,000

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER



Curt Jacobs

Prior to the 1952 "Big Ten" Championship over the new course at the University of Illinois, Curt Jacobs, the Wisconsin captain, played the course in an easy 71. He was one of the favorites.

The scores on the first day of the 72-hole stroke play event were high, unusually high even for early spring performances by college students. Fairways were thick with new grass, and the boys didn't always get hold of their fairway shots too well. Oversize traps snared errant pulls and pushes and presented tough sand shots. Built-up greens had no fringe at all. A relentless wind swept over the Illinois prairies, shifting direction from morning to afternoon.

None of these factors, however, could account for the 85-86 posted by Jacobs. It didn't seem possible for a fine golfer to blow that high.

The next morning Jacobs held out a badly cut, slightly festering left hand for inspection by John Jamieson, the Wisconsin coach. He was hustled to a doctor for stitches and anti-tetanus shots. There was no more golf for him in that tournament.

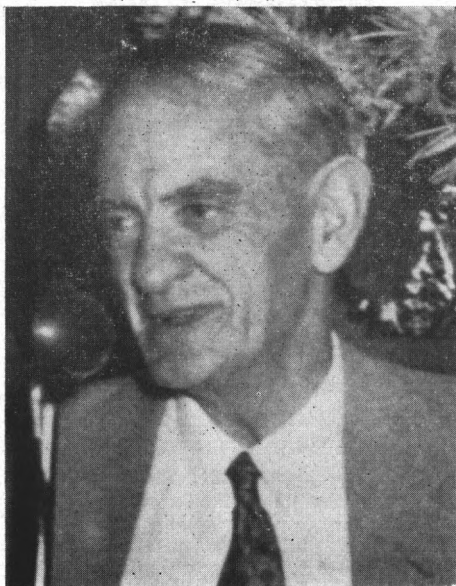
Curt Jacobs had played 36 holes with a left hand accidentally cut by a razor blade. Despite pain and an embarrassingly high score, he hadn't uttered a murmur of complaint or alibi. He had just worn a glove and kept swinging.

LESTER BOLSTAD

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

golfers, competing with handicaps on their own courses against Ben Hogan, raised more than \$80,000 for the USO and various golf activities.

43 Years at Wannamoisett



George Gordon

Professional golf is not a field famed for lengthy associations between individuals and Clubs, despite some notable exceptions, and so we think it is news that George Gordon, a Scot who came here in 1911, is now starting his forty-third year as professional at the Wannamoisett Country Club, near Providence, R. I. Two hundred fifty members attended a testimonial dinner for him on the eve of his 69th birthday, during the off-season.

Allocating Handicap Strokes

The problem of allocating the order in which handicap strokes are to be taken on the holes of a golf course is a recurrent and knotty one. The USGA recommends, generally speaking, that the first stroke be allocated to the most difficult hole to score well on, not necessarily the most difficult to score par on, and that the handicap strokes should be evenly distributed.

One of the essentials in carrying out these recommendations is solid statistical evidence on the subject. The Suburban

Club of Baltimore County turned up a neat means of acquiring such evidence.

The Maryland Open Championship was held at the Suburban Club, and the Club's Handicap Committee had ready-made statistics on the scoring on each hole of the course during 184 rounds that were played in one day. Developing hole-by-hole statistics from the score sheets of stroke-play tournaments in which scores are recorded hole by hole is a device which can be used by almost any Club.

The Suburban Club simply totaled the scores for each hole, and it had a basis for determining the relative difficulty of each hole. A similar tabulation from week-end club tournaments also would provide a statistical base.

Necrology

We record with regret the passing of three men who have served this Association with energy and distinction and who have contributed significantly to the best interests of the game they loved. Reuben J. Bush, Jr., of New Orleans, Ralph H. Linderman, of Lake Wales, Fla., and Marshall C. Speight, of Richmond, Va., will be sorely missed not only in their own communities but in the broader community of golf.

With equal regret we note, too, the passing of Frank W. Crane, of New York, the first golf writer of *The New York Times*. Mr. Crane followed golf almost from its beginning in this country, and after his graduation from Columbia, in 1890, he began bringing articles about the game into the Times office. They constituted the first series of articles that paper published concerning the game. Mr. Crane eventually joined the regular staff and covered many early tournaments.

APOLOGY

In the September, 1952, issue there appeared a poem entitled "Mulligans," which was credited to James F. Blair. The poem is the work of Edgar A. Guest, and we apologize.

The People Speak on Amateur Status

By JOHN P. ENGLISH

USGA ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Last winter we asked thirty-five golfers to study the 1952 Rules of Amateur Status and send us their suggestions for constructive change. In an attempt to get a variety of informed opinion, we sent our request to some leading amateur and professional golfers, both men and women, to some club presidents, to some association presidents, to some golf equipment manufacturers and to some former Presidents of this Association. The golfers selected represented many segments of golf and many sections of the country.

Twenty-three replied, and their opinions were of great assistance in preparing the revisions which have been made effective in the 1953 Rules of Amateur Status.

Of this number, nine endorsed in principle the code as then written and indicated that a relaxation of any of its basic features would only weaken it. Views in this category were expressed by C. W. Benedict, 1952 president of the Westchester County (N.Y.) Golf Association; Dr. Arthur E. Billings, president of the Merion Golf Club, Ardmore, Pa.; George W. Blossom, Jr., 1942-43 president of the USGA; Bing Crosby, honorary vice-president of the Western Golf Association; John G. Jackson, 1936-37 president of the USGA; Herbert Jaques, 1933-34 president of the USGA; Miss Pat O'Sullivan, a member of the 1952 Curtis Cup Team; Lee S. Read, 1952 president of the Southern Golf Association, and one sectional association president who asked that his name be held in confidence.

For the Code

Mr. Blossom expressed a common view when he wrote: "I believe we all realize that our Rules of Amateur Status are anything but perfect, but on the other hand I think the people interested in the USGA and the general sportsmen feel that our amateur status results are the

best of any sport. It would be too easy to change the rules and wake up to find we are in the same position that so many other sports are in."

Mr. Jaques pointed out: "Our Rules of Amateur Status have stood the test of time. Granted they impose certain hardships and financial inequalities, team matches, for instance, still go on. If they prevent many younger men from participating, they also produce the incentive for financial success in business. After years of study and thought, I cannot find any compromises or easing of the Rules that will avoid abuse when administered by enthusiastic, inexperienced, local committees or individuals.

Dr. Billings believes: "The only reason that amateur golf has been maintained on its present high level of amateurism is because of the existence and enforcement of the rather strict code. We have had in the other sports many regrettable infractions as a result of both laxity in rules and lack of proper enforcement. I think a tribute should be paid to the members of the USGA Executive Committee, past and present, for their wonderful understanding of the true spirit of amateurism and for their creation and execution of the rules and regulations which exemplify this spirit in its broadest concept."

Miss O'Sullivan wrote: "I feel that the Rules are strict. I do not feel, however, that they are unreasonable in any way. Possibly from the viewpoint of certain individuals, they are harsh, but when it is considered how many individuals are concerned, it is obvious that the rules must be adopted for the group, not for individuals therein.

"A very good example of this was my own problem in the 1949 Eastern Amateur Championship. I had too many clubs in my bag and discovered it after I had hit only one shot. I was disqualified under

the Rules at the time, and it seemed hard. Yet after I thought about it, I realized that the Rules of Golf were set up for the collective group and not for individual cases. I had no intent to use the extra clubs, but there could be others who would take advantage of such a situation."

Mr. Crosby suggested: "I think it might be a good idea if all the top amateurs were to be closely scrutinized and any of them who have no visible means of support other than golf should be screened closely with a view to determining just how they are supporting themselves . . . Perhaps the task of eliminating 'hustlers' from golf could best be accomplished by the people in charge at the private clubs."

Mr. Benedict felt the Definition of an Amateur Golfer could be tightened. (This provides that "An amateur golfer is one who plays the game solely as a non-remunerative or non-profit-making sport.") "The words 'non-remunerative' and 'non-profit-making' mean substantially the same thing. They both definitely imply that the person derives a profit . . . It would seem to me that the definition of an amateur should stipulate that he 'plays the game solely as a non-remunerative or non-profit-making sport, and entirely at his own expense.'"

Col. Read, in recommending support and publicity for the rules, asked himself what was the basic cause of most cases of questionable amateur status: "The answer which bounces back to me every time is either the desire of an individual or institution to do some youngster a favor or to develop the game of golf to the point of commercialism, at the sacrifice of the player. The greatest sin here is that the boy's honesty is concurrently impaired. He is encouraged to cheat, and the practice weakens the basic character on which the game is built."

Other Views

Fourteen of the twenty-three individuals who replied recommended liberalizations. The interesting features of these replies were, however, that at least ten of the fourteen apparently still endorsed the gen-

eral principles of the code and that recommendations for liberalizations were scattered over eight separate clauses.

The ten who appeared to endorse the general principles of the code in the course of suggesting one or two specific liberalizations were Miss Patty Berg, the 1938 Women's Amateur Champion and now a professional; William C. Chapin, vice-president of the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.; George Dawson, a semi-finalist in the 1926 Amateur Championship and now vice-president of A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc.; John W. Dawson, a member of the 1949 Walker Cup team; Miss Pat Lesser, a semi-finalist in the 1952 Women's Amateur Championship; Charles B. Lindeman, president of the Seattle Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Barbara Romack, a quarter-finalist in the 1952 Women's Amateur Championship; Robert R. Walker, chairman of the Rules Committee, Western Golf Association; Jack Westland, the 1952 Amateur Champion; and one president of a state association who asked that his name be held confidential.

The Expense Rule

The principal target was the rule prohibiting the acceptance of expenses in connection with the general run of golf tournaments after the 18th birthday, except from one on whom the player is normally dependent.

This is the clause which, more than any other, distinguishes the USGA Rules of Amateur Status from the codes of most other sports, and eight respondents recommended that it be liberalized. They were Mrs. Charles F. Spalding, an entrant in the 1952 Women's Amateur Championship; Ellsworth Vines, former amateur and professional tennis champion and now golf professional at the Wilshire Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. Harvie Ward, Jr., 1952 British Amateur Champion, and Mr. Chapin, Miss Lesser, Mr. Lindeman, Mr. Westland and the president of the state association who asked that his name be held in confidence.

Mr. Chapin and Miss Lesser would restrict the acceptance of expenses to those

incurred in connection with the Amateur and Women's Amateur Championships, respectively. Mr. Westland believed that recognized golf associations should be allowed to pay the expenses of teams which represent them. Four of the others favored a general liberalization of the clause, and the fifth recommended that it be either more rigidly enforced or changed.

The Association did not, however, consider it advisable to relax this clause because it fears the creation of a class of players to whom golf would become a primary pursuit and who would compete, ostensibly as amateurs but actually as subsidized players. The creation of such a class is deemed undesirable because it would be unfair to true amateurs who play for pleasure and to whom the game is a secondary pursuit. Also, the hypocrisy can only weaken the characters of the individuals involved. One or two exceptions to the present rule might not create such a class, but they would establish precedents which would make further exceptions inevitable.

The Faculty Member

The second most popular target was the clause which prohibited faculty members or other employees of institutions of learning from receiving compensation for giving instruction in golf. Five individuals favored a relaxation of this clause, the majority to permit instructors of physical training to give instruction in golf. They were George M. Thompson, president of the Southern California Golf Association, whose letter represented the opinions of that association; and Miss Berg, Miss Lesser, Miss Romack and Mrs. Spalding. Mrs. Spalding favored a general broadening of the jobs girls may hold and still play as amateurs.

This clause was relaxed by the addition of the following exception, but this excepts only: "Faculty members of recognized educational institutions who are not primarily teachers of physical training or athletic sports and whose golf instruction is given to students and is incidental to their academic duties." It was believed

that to except also regular instructors of physical training and coaches would open the way to considerable abuse and that such instruction is properly the function of a professional.

Value of Prizes

Four respondents proposed that, in view of the declining value of the dollar, the limit on the retail value of a prize for an amateur should be raised, and the limit was increased from \$100 to \$150. Those who suggested a change of this nature were John Dawson; Mr. Lindeman, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Walker.

Scholarships

The president of the state association, a member of Mr. Thompson's board and Mr. Ward expressed the belief that the prohibition against scholarships granted because of golf skill or golf reputation should be relaxed, and this clause, too, underwent some rephrasing to bring it more closely into conformity with the amateur status codes of the leading college athletic conferences, all of which were carefully studied by the Association last winter.

The new clause cites as an example of an act which violates the Definition of an Amateur Golfer when committed after the 18th birthday: "Because of golf skill or golf reputation, accepting any consideration as an inducement to be a student in an educational institution. However, a student may accept a scholarship approved by a regular authority of the institution awarding all scholarships."

Suggestions for relaxation in other phases of the Rules were widely scattered, and only one was incorporated into the revised code.

Shop Boys

Mr. Walker proposed that the age limit on employees engaged in making, repairing or cleaning clubs in a golf shop at a golf course be increased from the 18th birthday to the 21st birthday, and this was done. As Mr. Walker pointed out: "A youngster is hardly in a position at the age of 17 to make a decision as to

whether or not he wishes to become a professional. Extension of the age at which this decision must be made to 20 years would provide the boy with an opportunity to make a more mature decision and in the meantime to take advantage of the highly desirable type of employment."

Reinstatement

Mr. Vines and Mr. Walker both proposed relaxations of the reinstatement procedure. Mr. Vines favored abolition of the requirement that an individual can have been a professional not more than five years in order to be eligible normally for reinstatement. Mr. Walker suggested making exceptions to the stipulation that an individual may be reinstated only once. In each case, the objective was to make it possible for older men, who might have been professionals more than five years or who might have been reinstated once in their youth, to enjoy their later years in club and senior competitions.

Actually, the Executive Committee already is empowered to waive the five-year rule and does when circumstances warrant. It considers, however, that allowing individuals to change their minds more than once would be dangerous.

Golf Equipment

Mr. Ward further suggested that amateurs be allowed to accept golf equipment from manufacturers, but he added: "I don't think the equipment should be accepted without some sort of payment . . . It is my firm belief that some rule could be written to allow amateurs to accept equipment at a reasonable discount."

The clause governing this subject has been slightly rephrased to prohibit the acceptance of golf equipment from any dealer after the 18th birthday "without payment of current market price." The subsidizing of amateurs by golf equipment dealers, however, is considered on exactly the same basis as the subsidizing of amateurs through the payment of other golf expenses, and the Association is not disposed to lower the first bar.

USGA PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

THE RULES OF GOLF, as approved by the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, effective January 1, 1952 (1953 edition). Booklet, 25 cents (special rates for quantity orders).

ARE YOUR LOCAL RULES NECESSARY?, a reprint of a USGA Journal article containing recommendations regarding local rules. No charge.

THE RULE ABOUT OBSTRUCTIONS, a reprint of a USGA Journal article. No charge.

HANDICAPPING THE UNHANDICAPPED, a reprint of a USGA Journal article explaining the Callaway system of automatic handicapping for occasional players in a single tournament. No charge.

THE CONDUCT OF WOMEN'S GOLF, containing suggestions for guidance in the conduct of women's golf in clubs and associations, including handicapping, 25 cents.

TOURNAMENTS FOR YOUR CLUB, a reprint of a USGA Journal article detailing various types of competitions. No charge.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AGAINST LIGHTNING ON GOLF COURSES, a poster. No charge.

MOTION PICTURES ON GOLF. No charge.

HOLE-IN-ONE AWARDS. No charge.

GLOSSARY OF GOLF TERMS. No charge.

AMATEURISM IS IN THE HEART, a reprint of a USGA Journal article by E. G. Grace. No charge.

THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION, a pamphlet describing its origin and activities. No charge.

BETTER LAWN TO COME, a reprint of a USGA Journal article. No charge.

TURF MANAGEMENT, by H. B. Musser (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.), the authoritative book on greenkeeping. \$7.

USGA JOURNAL AND TURF MANAGEMENT, a 33-page magazine published seven times a year and containing authoritative information on the Rules of Golf, USGA championships, handicapping, amateur status, greenkeeping methods, clubs and ball, new trends and the play of the game. \$2 a year.

These publications are available on request to the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Naturalness: The Key to Golf

by RALPH HUTCHISON

PROFESSIONAL, SAUCON VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB, BETHLEHEM, PA.

A point I have never forgotten in my years of teaching golf is a comment Macdonald Smith made after winning his fourth Los Angeles Open in 1934. Smith was in his forties at the time but he bested a field which included the best young players of the day. A couple of days later Mac said:

"Hutch, it is just being natural when you hit the ball. I never forgot that on a single shot in the Los Angeles Open."

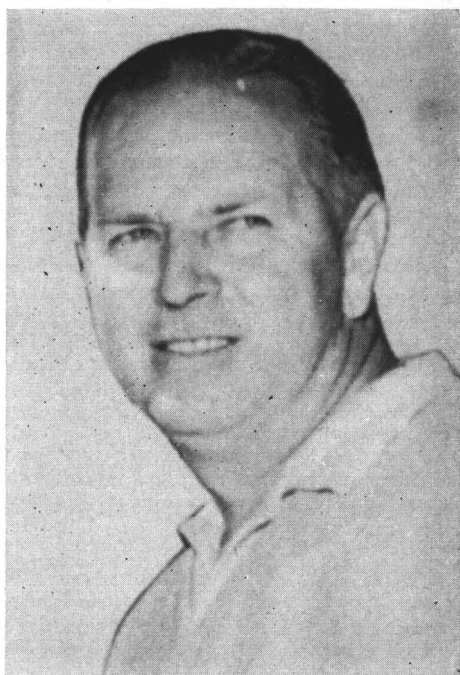
He went on to explain that Bob Jones, Gene Sarazen, Harry Cooper, Bobby Cruickshank and Ed Dudley were natural players and never allowed an artificial motion in any of their swings.

As a result of this chat, in my teaching, I try first to gain the absolute confidence of my student and to keep him mentally and muscularly relaxed. It is important to keep the student in natural positions.

Different types of persons, according to their physical makeups, will do things differently and even think differently. I try to find the most natural way for each individual to absorb the point I'm stressing with the physical equipment he possesses. At all times I endeavor to keep the content of my teaching so simple that a child could understand.

The individual must understand why and what he can do, and never necessarily try to copy what I do.

It seems to me advisable never to leave a student unsure of what he is striving to do. If at the end of a session the student doesn't understand clearly what we have been working on, I have him return at the earliest opportunity, emphasizing that he shouldn't practice or play until he has a clear idea of what he is trying to do.



Ralph Hutchison

In diagnosing faults, I take enough time to analyze the swing so that I know whether it is a mental or a swinging flaw. I then try to be strong enough to follow through on my diagnosis, since the student often will want to vary from the correct line of thought after his first poor shot.

It is essential that a player form a mental picture of the golf shot before it is actually executed. By that I mean not only where the shot is to be played but how. Thus movies have become very important in golf instruction. The pupil can see himself as others see him. That way, golf to him becomes more natural. And, as Macdonald Smith told me years ago, you have to be natural if you are ever to develop a fine golf swing.

More about the Jones Portrait

Few contributions to "Golf House" have attracted more interest than the painting of Robert T. Jones, Jr., which was presented by a group of members of the Augusta National Golf Club last January.

It was clear during the presentation, made by Clifford Roberts, that Jones was deeply touched, and upon his return to his home he wrote the following letter:

My dear Cliff:

I should like it very much if you could find some way to make known to those members of the Augusta National who made possible the portrait for "Golf House" the fact that they could have done nothing that could have given me as much real pleasure.

As I tried to say at the presentation, this portrait, and the hanging thereof, expresses for me a combination of the two

most delightful associations of my golfing experience. More precisely, it represents an effort on the part of those who have assisted us in building our favorite Club to perpetuate my likeness where I would most like to have it done.

The whole affair gave me quite a lift of spirit. I enjoyed renewing old friendships and basking again in familiar atmosphere. Additionally, I found I could do more than I thought I could, once the proper stimulus was provided.

Sincerely,

Bob

As originally planned, the gift was to be made by six members of the Augusta National Golf Club, but Jones' friends in the Club are so numerous that the number of donors could not remain so limited. For the record, a small plaque attached to the portrait contains ninety-nine names and reads:

Floyd D. Akers
J. B. Atkins
E. J. Barber
E. J. Barber, Jr.
R. E. Barbour
W. Stanton Barbour
Thomas M. Belshe
Douglas M. Black
D. C. Bothwell
Alfred Severin Bourne
Jerome P. Bowes, Jr.
Albert Bradley
Thomas W. Bright
James F. Brownlee
Emmons Bryant
John M. Budinger
David R. Calhoun, Jr.
J. Douglas Casey
Clement S. Castleberry
John O. Chiles
Alexander F. Chisholm
Robert H. Christy
John D. Coffin
J. D. Stetson Coleman
Stuart W. Cramer
Henry C. Cullum
Jackson P. Dick
Robert A. Drum
Oscar John Dorwin
Arthur B. Edge
Frank B. Edwards
Dwight D. Eisenhower
John D. Ewing

Jerome A. Franklin
George A. Fry
Harvey C. Fruehauf
Alester G. Furman, Jr.
T. R. Garlington
Freeman F. Gosden
B. C. Gould
Jay Gould
Eugene G. Grace
James T. Greene
Herbert W. Grindal
W. Montgomery Harison
James J. Harris
J. B. Harris
I. J. Harvey
Eugene M. Howerdd
Robert K. Howse
James M. Hull
Henry A. Hurst
Crawford Johnson, Jr.
W. Alton Jones
Hollis Lanier
William K. Laughlin
Barry T. Leithhead
Duncan MacLeod
Laurence M. Marks
Grover C. Maxwell
Lewis B. Maytag
L. F. McCollum
William McWane
Clifford Meigs
Harry J. Miller
Elmer F. Pierson

Charles V. Rainwater
Philip D. Reed
Robert L. Rhodes
Clifford Roberts
Julian Roberts
William E. Robinson
Edmund P. Rogers
George A. Sancken
C. J. Schoo
E. D. Slater
Richard L. Snideman
Thomas F. Staley
Russell B. Stearns
Percy M. Stewart
L. N. Stockard
Samuel H. Swint
W. Stuart Symington
Richard Tift
Francis A. Townsend
Gene Tunney
B. J. Van Ingen
G. Herbert Walker
Fielding Wallace
William H. Wallace, Jr.
William K. Warren
H. Hamilton Wende
John Hay Whitney
Frank A. Willard
W. Dickinson Wilson
Carl I. Wood
George W. Woodruff
Robert W. Woodruff
Charles R. Yates

The presentation of the Jones portrait attracted considerable interest, and the number of visitors to "Golf House" has approximately doubled since the portrait was hung. Nearly all of them arrive with the remark: "Where is that portrait of Bob Jones?"

Our guest book now lists visitors from forty states, the District of Columbia, and Bermuda, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Cuba, Sweden, Denmark, Chile, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, Japan, Germany, Netherlands and Saudi Arabia.

The effort to complete the financing of "Golf House" rolls on, with the emphasis on contributions from the Member Clubs

whose headquarters this is. In the period since the last issue of the USGA JOURNAL twenty-nine additional Clubs have enrolled as Founders, bringing the total which have contributed to 486.

Contributions received from Clubs alone since the last issue of the USGA JOURNAL amounted to \$2,067.50, and "Golf House" Fund now totals \$98,114.49. This has been given by 5,333 individuals, clubs, associations and other sources.

The goal remains \$110,000, and it is earnestly hoped that it will be fulfilled this year. Contributions in any amount will be gratefully received.

Founders not previously listed who had enrolled at press time are:

INDIVIDUALS

Wharton Allen
Robert N. Babbish
In Memoriam—Cornelius R. Berrien
by Stephen Berrien
Gordon J. Birgbauer
Miss Sue H. Brooke
Robert P. Chandler
In Memoriam—George F. Clark
by P. L. Clark
Edward R. Collins
William P. Cansidine
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Diehl

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow
John Ellis
H. E. Engstrom
Arnie Ferrin
Mark W. Flanagan
Hilary D. Forrester
Keith Fowler
Harry E. Gunn
John D. Howell
Larry Lance
Dr. F. A. Larson
Ralph C. Larson

Dr. W. F. Lasby
Frederick A. Marsh
Hugh Ross
Charles J. Shirm
Helen T. Steiner
R. F. Steiner
R. Douglas Swinehart
Arthur C. Williams
John R. Williams
E. Malcolm Wolcott
Blaine Young

CLUBS

Atlanta Athletic Club, Ga.
Bala Golf Club, Pa.
Belle Meade Country Club, Tenn.
Benvenue Country Club, N. C.
Country Club of Northampton County, Pa.
Dedham Country and Polo Club, Mass.
Green Brook Country Club, N. J.
Green Hills Country Club, Cal.
Greenville Golf and Country Club, N. C.
Hinsdale Golf Club, Ill.
Meadowlands Country Club, Pa.
Menlo Country Club, Cal.
Midvale Country Club, N. Y.
Mt. Pleasant Golf Club, Md.
Overland Park Golf Club, Colo.

Park Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y.
Stanford Golf Club, Cal.
Sunny Croft Country Club, W. Va.
Susquehanna Valley Country Club, Pa.
Thunderbird Ranch and Country Club, Cal.
Town and Country Club, N. Y.
Univer Golfers Association, N. Mex.
Waiala Country Club, Hawaii
Wanake Country Club, N. Y.
Wellshire Golf Club, Col.
Western Golf and Country Club, Mich.
Weston Golf Club, Mass.
Wigwam Country Club, Ariz.
Woodhill Country Club, Minn.

ASSOCIATIONS

California Junior Girls Golf Association
Junior Girls Alumni Golf Assoc. of California
St. Louis Women's District Golf Association

OTHERS

The Golfing Club, Cal.
Greenkeepers Club of New England
Old Time Caddy Club, Minn.

Amateur Status in College Golf

After a prolonged investigation, the USGA Executive Committee concluded last winter that several golfers associated with North Texas State College, in Denton, Texas, had not conducted themselves in conformity with the Rules of Amateur Status.

The policy in such cases is to so inform the individuals and, in due course, any associations directly concerned, but not to initiate public announcement of the action. The USGA does not want to embarrass any individual publicly. If the individual chooses to make the matter public, the Association has no objection.

In this case, several of the individuals concerned did make public the fact that they had received letters from the Association informing them that they were no longer amateur golfers under USGA Rules. They also were told that they could apply for reinstatement if they so desired.

Since the case as a whole is now a matter of public knowledge and interest, the Association is no longer constrained on its broad aspects.

As a starting point, it should be clear that the action was taken against a group of individuals, and not against the College. The College has been entirely co-operative in the matter and has undertaken to conduct its golf activities in conformity with the Rules of Amateur Status in the future.

Three Principles Involved

While the cases of almost all the individuals involved varied in detail, the violations concerned two principles:

"Rule 2-3: Receiving compensation for giving instruction in playing golf . . .

"Rule 2-9: Accepting expenses, in money or otherwise, in connection with a golf competition or exhibition (except from

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

REGULAR

Antioch Golf Course, Cal.
Blythe Country Club, Cal.
Cuyuna Country Club, Minn.
Detroit Amateur Golf Club, Pa.
Eagles Mere Golf Club, Pa.
Grand Rapids Country Club, Mich.
Greenwood Country Club, N. J.
Griffin Ladies Golf Association, Ga.
Island Hills Country Club, N. Y.
Maui Country Club, Hawaii
Meadow Brook Golf Club, Utah
Oakwood Country Club, Okla.
Tam O'Shanter Country Club, Mich.
Temple Country Club, Tex.

ASSOCIATE

Casselberry Country Club, Fla.

one or whom the player is normally dependent) . . . Exception: (c) As a representative of a recognized educational institution . . . in (1) team events or (2) other events which are limited to representatives of recognized educational institutions . . . "

The Association has long considered that "an amateur golfer is one who plays the game solely as a non-remunerative or non-profit-making sport." It believes that anyone who receives any form of compensation for his ability to play golf violates this definition. The Association's objective, of course, is to protect those who play solely for pleasure from having to compete against a group which is subsidized.

In this case, the evidence that some individuals had been compensated by work scholarships for instructing classes in golf and/or that some had accepted expenses in connection with a non-college golf competition was conclusive. It also appeared that some of the individuals had committed the violations knowingly, since their attention had been brought directly to the Rules of Amateur Status in previous communications. The action, therefore, became mandatory.

Solving Caddie Problems

Does your Club face a problem in obtaining caddies?

If it does, it is not alone, but experience has developed several devices which have been effective at other clubs.

A Racine, Wis., club sends its professional to call personally at all neighboring junior high and high schools each winter to point out the advantages of caddying at that club. Some clubs make similar contacts with Boy Scout organizations.

A Minneapolis, Minn., club makes an arrangement with a downtown organization handling underprivileged youngsters whereby a club bus picks up a group of these boys each morning and returns them at the end of the day.

A Buffalo, N. Y., club advertises through newspapers and by radio for caddies.

A Huntington, W. Va., club presents free golf clinics at the local YMCA during the winter, promoting not only interest in golf but also in caddying.

One club gives a \$5 bonus to each caddie who recruits a permanent fellow-worker. Another gives points under its bonus system, which also rewards regularity of attendance and efficiency.

Many clubs open their golf seasons with an attractive caddie dinner, to which the regular caddies invite caddie prospects.

On the Club Level

These tested suggestions are examples of manner in which the Western Golf Association attacks one aspect of the caddie problem, to which it devotes itself in behalf of its member clubs. They are extracted from its booklet, "Recruiting and Retaining Your Caddies." This booklet, in turn, is one of several means which the WGA employs in attempting to achieve its primary goals:

To enhance the enjoyment of golf through better caddies and to make caddying an honored and respected avocation for young men.

WGA operates on the premise that "good caddies are indispensable to good golf."

Its publicized Evans Scholars Foundation, which has provided college scholarships for more than 250 caddies since 1930, and its honored Western Amateur, Open and Junior Championships are means to these ends, but they tend to obscure the worth-while work the WGA does on the Association-to-Member Club-and-Player level.

Many clubs could profit by peeking over WGA's shoulder at this phase of its activity.

As WGA has delved into the caddie problem, it has developed a set of principles designed to guide clubs in all their relationships with caddies. This program has been formulated in another booklet, "Caddie Committee Manual," which is the bible on the management of caddies and the testament to years of thought and experience.

In order to institute a sound caddie program, WGA advises, a club must place the responsibility on a committee which has time and the facilities to discharge that responsibility.

"An examination of published club by-laws reveals that frequently the responsibilities for caddies are included in the work of other committees, i.e., the golf, sports and pastimes, grounds and green committees," WGA finds.

Recommended duties and responsibilities of the Caddie Committee include:

Selection and supervision of the Caddie Master.

Initiation, supervision and direction of the recruitment program.

Supervision and direction of the training of new caddies and refresher training for old caddies.

Formulation and supervision of the necessary caddie attendance and performance records.

Organization and recommendation to the Board of a plan for caddie compensation and establishment of a uniform system of caddie rating.

Formulation and recommendation to the Board of necessary caddie rules and regulations. This should include enforcement of these rules, following their approval by the Board.

Provision of adequate facilities for caddies when not in service. Facilities should include clean and adequate toilets and washrooms.

Establishment of incentives for faithful and efficient service by the boys.

Provision of adequate eating facilities for caddies on club premises.

Confirmation with club legal counsel in regard to state and local laws governing employment of minors. The club insurance program must provide sufficient protection for the club and members in the event of caddie accidents on the grounds.

Provision for physical examination of caddies to verify the boys as physically qualified for their strenuous duties.

Obtainment of transportation for caddies when necessary.

Provision of system for checking with school authorities on boys reporting for work while school is in session.

Preparation of caddie application for employment.

Recommendations Implemented

As might be expected, the WGA has implemented each of these recommendations with detailed suggestions.

Those concerning incentives, rather than tips, for faithful and efficient service are examples of particular interest. "Tipping," WGA says, "is the quickest means to demoralize your caddie service. Boys are quick to learn the good and poor tippers, and they are sure to seek assignment to the most generous members. If caddie rates are fairly established and incentives to good work are adequate, tipping is not necessary . . . Whenever possible, it is advisable that the boys be paid by the caddie master, and not by the members. The ticket system is the answer to eliminating tipping. Another advantage of the caddie master paying the caddie is

that the former can discuss the member's rating and criticism of the boy right at the moment while it is freshest in the minds of both. In that way, the boy's weaknesses are quickly cured."

Instead of tips, WGA recommends an incentive plan comparable to those operated in many businesses, and financed by the club. Some suggested incentives are:

Privilege of playing golf and/or use of the swimming pool on stated days and times.

Participation in a cash bonus system.

Privilege of participating in club caddie tournaments.

Privilege of representing the club as a caddie in golf and other athletic competitions.

The recommendations regarding caddie house and yard are equally pertinent. WGA believes, and most golfers will agree, that these facilities reflect the type of caddie service the members receive. Disreputable and defaced property indicate lack of respect and lack of supervision. On the other hand a clean and properly supervised area can attract desirable types of boys to the club.

"If gambling, smoking, rough-housing and foul language are tolerated," WGA says, "either the wrong type of boy is being employed or those in charge are falling down on their jobs. In either case, get rid of the weakness.

"In spite of the caddie shortage, never hesitate to dismiss a caddie for a rule infraction which has been explained and which the other boys respect. Parents and school teachers never will encourage or allow boys to caddie if the caddie house and yard has an unsavory reputation."

The WGA stresses the importance of an attractive caddie yard in still another booklet, "A Camera Tour of Caddieville, U. S. A.," which points up by photographs a large number of devices which are being used by some clubs to improve conditions for their caddies.

It would be a disservice to WGA to indicate that this sampling reveals more than a fraction of its work and purpose, but there is food for thought and material for betterment even in these samples.

The Plan for the Open Championship

There will be two important departures from previous practice in the 53rd Open Championship of the USGA.

The Championship Proper will be held at the Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa., June 11 through 13, and entries on official forms, accompanied by the \$10 entry fee, must be received at USGA headquarters no later than 5 P.M. on Monday, May 18.

First, a new form of Championship is being tested this year in an effort to reduce the premium on qualifiers' places. Sectional rounds will be conducted on the same basis as last year, except that 300 will be qualified instead of 162. Exemptions from sectional qualifying will remain as they have been.

A Championship Qualifying Round will be instituted for those who are successful in sectional rounds or exempt from sectional qualifying. This will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9 and 10, at the Oakmont Country Club and the Pittsburgh Field Club, with half the field playing each course each day. Only the Champion, Julius Boros, will be exempt from this round. The 149 low scorers and those tied for 149th place will join Boros in the Championship Proper at the Oakmont Country Club, starting the next day. The Championship Proper will be conducted in the familiar pattern for a purse which has been increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Second, an attempt will be made to tighten the procedure invoked when a qualifier or exempt player withdraws after sectional qualifying and an alternate is notified of his eligibility to compete.

Every qualifier and exempt player will receive a Player's Certificate which certifies his eligibility to compete. If a holder withdraws, he must notify the cognizant official and return the certificate no later than 10 A.M. on Thursday, June 4, which is three days after the sectional qualifying. Failure to comply will render the player liable to possible disqualification from future USGA competitions. Eligible

players must also register at the Oakmont Country Club no later than 10 A. M., on Monday, June 8, or advise the USGA of a later time of arrival.

Thirty-four qualifying sections have been established. These sectional rounds will be at 36 holes, stroke play on Monday, June 1, except that the play in Honolulu will take place on May 25. Sites of sectional qualifying rounds follow:

ALA.	Birmingham	C. C. of Birmingham
ARIZ.	Phoenix	Arizona C. C.
CAL.	Los Angeles	Virginia C. C.
	San Francisco	Olympic C. C.
COLO.	Denver	Lakewood C. C.
D. C.	Washington	Congressional C. C.
FLA.	St. Petersburg	Lakewood C. C.
HAWAII	Honolulu	Waialae C. C.
ILL.	Chicago	Green Acres C. C. and Onwentsia C.
IOWA	Des Moines	Des Moines G. & C. C.
LA.	New Orleans	New Orleans C. C.
MASS.	Boston	Charles River C. C.
MICH.	Detroit	Knollwood C. C. and Orchard Lake C. C.
	Grand Rapids	Kent C. C.
MINN.	Minneapolis	Interlachen
MO.	Kansas City	Indian Hills C. C.
	St. Louis	Bellerive C. C.
N. J.	Boonton	Knoll G. C.
N. M.	Albuquerque	Albuquerque C. C.
N. Y.	Buffalo	Brookfield C. C.
	New York	Winged Foot G. C.
	Troy	C. C. of Troy
N. C.	Charlotte	Myers Park C.
OHIO	Cincinnati	Maketewah C. C.
	Cleveland	Mayfield C. C. and Oakwood C.
OKLA.	Tulsa	Oaks C. C.
PA.	Philadelphia	Manufacturers' G. & C. C. and North Hills C. C.
	Pittsburgh	Allegheny C. C. and Shannopin C. C.
TENN.	Memphis	Colonial C. C.
TEXAS	Fort Worth	Colonial C. C.
	Houston	Lakeside C. C.
	Lubbock	Lubbock C. C.
WASH.	Seattle	Seattle G. C.
W. VA.	Huntington	Guyan G. & C. C.

The Effect of Novel Clubs

By CHARLES B. GRACE

CHAIRMAN, USGA IMPLEMENTS AND BALL COMMITTEE

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, and this Association recently disapproved a wooden club of new design which has been produced under the trade name "Slipstream."

These clubs were designed to provide greater clubhead speed from the same amount of applied power. This was to be accomplished by directing small columns of free-flowing air through three passages running through the club-head from the face into a stream-lined egress chamber at the back, thus dissipating the partial vacuum behind the club-head produced by generated turbulence. The entrances to the passages in the face were outside the hitting area.

The decisions to disapprove this type of club were based simply on the fact that it represented a "substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make" and therefore did not conform to Rule 2-2a. However, the philosophy behind the decisions runs far deeper than might be apparent from that simple wording.

The "Slipstream" club, if approved, would open the door to all sorts of clubs having little or no relation to the basic standards of the game.

For one example, we could foresee it as paving the way to a clubhead which, for all practical purposes, would violate the spirit of that part of Rule 2-2b relating to the shape of the head which provides: "The head of a golf club shall be so constructed that its length from the back of the heel to the toe shall be greater than the breadth from the face to the back of the head."

The reduction of clubhead drag has substantially the same eventual effect as if mechanical propulsive equipment, such as springs, were incorporated in the clubhead. The effect is to promote a greater

speed of the clubhead by means other than the player's skill. This idea is contrary to the spirit of the Rules.

Apparently the sole justification for the club is that it might produce increased distance. The same reasoning motivated some golf ball manufacturers in the past. That is why the USGA felt obliged to establish specifications of not only size and weight but also impact velocity for the golf ball. The Association invested a good many thousand dollars in the creation of a machine to test impact velocity of the ball. Had this not been done and had not the progressive lengthening of the ball thereby been arrested, the eventual result would have been to throw many golf courses out of balance architecturally, to make them "shorter" in playing qualities, to change the nature of the game of golf and to produce costly expense for altering and lengthening courses, with attendant cost increases for maintenance and taxes.

The USGA exists for the sole purpose of serving the welfare of all golfers, including the average golfer. That is precisely why the Association (which is an organization of Clubs) has fixed standards for implements and the ball and for the Rules of play and has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in USGA Green Section work designed to produce better golf-course maintenance at lower cost. Through standard specifications, the Association has sought indirectly to bring about improved quality and better value in implements and the ball, rather than merely a continual increase in distance.

The measure of the Executive Committee's decisions is what is considered best for the game, in the long run. The Committee is convinced that, while admitting improvements within the spirit of the Rules, a charm of golf is found in its challenge to improve skill.

How Golf Began in the Northwest

The playing of two USGA Championships in the Pacific Northwest last summer again focussed attention on the lively state of golfing activity in that picturesque and hospitable section of the country.

Golf appears to have discovered the Pacific Northwest within the last two decades, and two Amateur Championships, two Professional Golfers' Association Championships, two Amateur Public Links Championships, one Women's Amateur Championship, one Women's Open Championship and a Ryder Cup Match have been held there since 1933.

Yet the Pacific Northwest discovered golf sixty years ago, and there are now some 140 courses in Washington and Oregon alone. The golf history of the area is just about as lustrous as that of the East, where the game was first adopted in this country sixty-six years ago.

Alexander Baillie, a young Scot from Brechin, Forfarshire, introduced golf into the Pacific Northwest.

When he was 21, the Balfour-Guthrie Company, Ltd., sent him to the new world to open a branch office in Portland, in 1880, and he opened another in Tacoma, in 1888. In his office force at Tacoma were some thirty persons, half of them homesick Scots. Baillie felt he could relieve some of their homesickness if he could establish in Tacoma the game which so many of them had played in Scotland. So in 1894 he obtained a five-year lease on 280 acres just outside the suburban village of Edison and organized the Tacoma Golf Club, the first permanent club in the Northwest.

Also on the West Coast

This was, coincidentally, the year in which golf hit other places on the West Coast. Some golf was played at Portland

in 1894; A. T. Huggins, S. G. Bowley, David Norrie and Joseph Peeples are said to have introduced the game on a vacant lot on Powell Valley Road. However, the Waverley Golf Club, site of the 1952 Women's Amateur Championship, was not organized there until 1896. Golf also reportedly was played at the Erlington Golf Club, in Seattle, in 1894; Erlington passed, however, and the Seattle Golf Club, which was established in 1900 and was the site of the 1952 Amateur Championship, is the oldest permanent club in Seattle.

By 1903, golf was sufficiently established in the Northwest so that the Seattle and Victoria Golf Clubs could institute their home-and-home matches which have continued to this day. This is an American international series apparently exceeded in age only by that between The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., and the Royal Montreal Golf Club, which was started in 1898. Through 1952, Seattle and Victoria played 43 matches, Seattle winning 25 times and Victoria 17 times, with one tie.

The land which the Tacoma Golf Club leased in Edison cost one dollar a year. With this nominal fixed charge, the initiation fee was set at \$2.50 and the dues at 25 cents a month. Baillie became president and held the office for ten years. The other charter members were O. F. Cosper, James Dishart, C. W. Dishart, James Gillison, S. Medlicott, J. S. Merrill, C. S. Milliken, Ralph Stacy, John Arkley, John S. Baker, Dr. H. Allan and Frederick Watson.

Four red-shingled houses, set side by side, formed the first clubhouse. The Eisenbeis family, which owned the property, lived in one of the end cottages, Eisenbeis being employed as a general caretaker and Mrs. Eisenbeis as cook. Another building served as a club room and the other two as locker rooms. There were, of course, no lights or heat.



The course and clubhouse of the Tacoma Country and Golf Club on American Lake

L. Blyth, of North Berwick, Scotland, presented it to encourage that new club after visiting his nephew, Percy Blyth, a Waverley member. It was played for twice a year through 1903, the first winners being R. B. Miller, with 103, and Lt. H. P. McCain, with 98. Competitions then were spasmodic until 1930, when it resumed its status as the Club's most honored trophy. It is awarded now to the winner of the handicap tournament held on the day of the annual meeting each September.

Tacoma did, however, entertain the first Pacific Northwest Golf Association Championships in April, 1899. The PNGA had been organized during the winter of the same year, when the only 18-hole courses in the area were at Tacoma, Portland and Victoria, B. C., yet a hundred visitors came from Oregon and British Columbia for the play. Malott, twice winner of the Balfour Medal, defeated A. H. Goldfinch, of Victoria, in the final of the Amateur, and Mrs. Melbourne Bailey, also of Tacoma, won the Women's Championship. PNGA Championships also were held at Edison again in 1902 and 1906.

The American Lake Site

By 1904, though, a relocation of the Tacoma Golf Club became inevitable. Baillie's campaign to interest Tacomans in the game was belatedly showing symptoms of success, and the owner of the Edison land was anxious to convert that course to house lots to accommodate the expansion of the community.

The first meeting of founders of the Tacoma Country and Golf Club was held in the Union Club on October 18, 1904, and in subsequent meetings a decision was reached to purchase the R. B. Lehman place and surrounding land to a total of 280 acres on the eastern shore of American Lake. Baillie was elected president of the new organization, which was joined by a group of young Tacoma businessmen, and conducted the successful negotiations for the new land. On January 21, 1905, the new club was christened and new officers were elected. Charles Hyde became president and Baillie vice-president.

Construction of a clubhouse was completed in June, 1905, practically on the

site of the present clubhouse. In June, also, thirty-six members participated in a drawing for lots for cottages and tent sites, to be used as summer accommodations on the club grounds. A spur line of the Tacoma Railroad and Power Company was constructed into the club grounds in 1906, and this, with the advent of automobiles, stimulated interest among Tacomans.

Yet the new course grew slowly over prairie grass, stones and gravel. Available money had been used to build the clubhouse, and a proper water system for the clubhouse and course had to be financed as soon as possible. There were many years between 1905 and 1923 when only one hole could be added or improved, and the Edison course remained in play through 1906.

On the evening of June 22, 1909, the new club received a hard blow. While many of the members were attending John Drew's opening in "Jack Straws" at the Tacoma Theater, the new clubhouse burned to the ground. An assessment and a bond issue were required to complete another clubhouse, but the 213 members proved equal to the task and the formal opening took place on October 8, 1910. The exterior of the colonial building, with its broad veranda overlooking the lake, has not been perceptibly changed since that day. The following week the PGA Championships were held for the first time on the American Lake course of the Tacoma Country and Golf Club.

The first Junior Week was held in August, 1911, and appears to have been one of the earliest programs of its kind. At the Junior Week dinner, in 1929, D. J. Young, then president, commented: "Junior Week is a unique innovation in this club and has proved its value by being adopted by many other clubs."

In 1911 Jim Barnes came to the club as professional, followed later by Mortie Dutra and Chuck Congdon, and in 1913 Harry Vardon and Ted Ray played their memorable exhibition at Tacoma before a gallery of 1,000, indicating the keen interest that had developed in the game.

Charles Evans, Jr., Robert A. Gardner and some other crack amateurs of the day played a series of exhibitions all over the Northwest in 1912 at the invitation of A. S. Kerry, of Seattle, popularly known as "the father of golf" in the area and later a member of the USGA Executive Committee. These did more to stimulate the game there, and so did the advent of H. Chandler Egan, a multiple winner of the Amateur and Western Amateur Championships, who left Chicago and purchased an apple orchard in Medford, Ore.

In 1924, Dr. O. F. Willing represented the Northwest on the Walker Cup Team, and he was followed by Don Moe, Jack Westland, Chandler Egan, Scotty Campbell, Harry Givan and Bud Ward.

By 1926 golf made such strides in the Northwest that Mr. Kerry was able to gather a team of eight Pacific Northwest amateurs which beat, 8 to 0, a team chosen from all other entrants in the Western Amateur at the White Bear Yacht Club, in St. Paul. The final of that Western was all-Northwest, too, Frank Dolp, of Portland, defeating Bon Stein, of Seattle. C. D. Hunter, Jr., was a member of that team and became the Tacoma club's best known player.

At the annual meeting of the Tacoma Club in 1923, funds were solicited to initiate various improvements in the course. Scott Z. Henderson, president at the time, conceived the notion of inviting substantial subscriptions from certain affluent members for the remodeling of a specific holes and in return permitting the donor to name the hole he improved.

One of those approached was the same Mr. Kerry, a non-resident member. In a period of intense civic rivalry between Seattle and Tacoma over Mount Rainier, he provided funds to remodel the eighth hole with the proviso that it be named "Mount Rainier." Kerry's Seattle friends roared with laughter at this sly coup, until Henderson restored Tacoma's equilibrium by accepting with the remark that he considered no name more appropriate for a hole in the ground than "Mount Rainier."



THE REFEREE

Decisions by the
Rules of Golf Committees

Example of symbols: "USGA" indicates decision by the United States Golf Association. "R & A" indicates decision by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. "53-1" means the first decision issued in 1953. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1953 Rules of Golf.

Provisional Is Ball in Play when Drop Renders Original Unplayable

USGA 52-80

R. 29-2a, 30-1, 31-2

Q: A ball is struck toward a part of the course where it may be unplayable. The player plays a provisional ball, as provided in Rule 30-1.

The first ball is found to be touching a pipe. The player lifts it without penalty and drops it in accordance with Rule 31-2. The ball comes to rest in an unplayable lie.

The player abandons the first ball and contends that he may now play the provisional ball. Is he right?

Question by: S. H. KUHN

BONNIE BRIAR COUNTRY CLUB
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

A: Yes. In equity, lifting and dropping the first ball under Rule 31-2 constituted an extension of the stroke played with that ball. When it became unplayable, the player in order to proceed under Rule 29-2a would have had to return to the spot from which the original ball was *played* (not the spot from which it was lifted). As he had already played the provisional ball from that spot, the provisional ball must be continued in play.

Balls Striking Ball Hit Provisionally

USGA 52-82

D. 22. R. 26-1a, 2a, 30-2

In regard to the Rule 30-1d (a provisional ball is never an outside agency), I should like to cite these examples.

Q1: A player makes a shot which lands in the rough 250 yards from the tee. He elects to play a provisional ball and that shot lands 200 yards from the tee. He plays the provisional ball a second time, and this time the ball comes to rest 150 yards ahead of his original ball. He finds he can play his original ball. He neglects to retire the provisional ball from play. He makes a stroke with the original ball which strikes the provisional ball. Does the player incur a penalty? Does Rule 26-3 apply?

A1: No. When the player elected to play his original ball, the ball which he had played provisionally was automatically retired from play (Rule 30-2). The latter ball therefore was no longer a provisional ball but an outside agency (Definition 22).

It is not necessary to retrieve one ball before playing the other in proceeding under Rule 30-2, and in the case you describe it would have resulted in considerable and unnecessary delay.

When the player's original ball then struck the other ball, it was a rub of the green and Rule 26-1a governed. The other ball is not considered to be a part of the player's equipment as contemplated by Rule 26-2a since it was not within his immediate possession or control.

Q2: The provisional ball is still in play (the player has not reached the spot where his original ball came to rest). A competitor's ball strikes the provisional ball!

a) Does Rule 27-3 apply?

b) An opponent's ball strikes the provisional ball. Does Rule 27-2b apply?

A2: a) Yes, if the provisional ball was at rest.

b) Yes, if the provisional ball was at rest.

Q3: The provisional ball should have been retired from play but was not. A competitor's ball strikes the provisional ball. Does Rule 26-3b apply? An opponent's ball strikes the provisional ball. Does Rule 26-2b apply?

A3: See Answer 1 above.

Questions by: MRS. C. L. GRAHAM
LONG LAKE, MINN.

Handicap Found to Be Incorrect

USGA 52-85

R. 11-1

Q: Handicaps at our club are given by a handicap chairman from scores turned in by players. A asked the chairman if her handicap was not too high and was told it was correct. With this handicap, A entered a tournament and won two matches, thereby placing her winner of her flight. After the tournament, the two defeated players checked A's scores and found the handicap chairman had made a mistake and that A had played with too high a handicap. A was asked to replay her two matches.

Can a player's handicap be challenged after the tournament has been played? Will you refer me to the rule which governs this incident?

Question by: MRS. L. C. YATES
ROANOKE, VA.

A: In the absence of a claim entered as provided in Rule 11-1, the matches stand as played. However, there is nothing in the Rules which should deter the winner from acceding to a request by the Committee that the matches be replayed as a matter of good sportsmanship.

Cleaning and Replacing Ball on Putting Green

USGA 52-86

R. 21-1, 23-3, 28 App. 5

Q: The general practice among players at our club is to mark the ball on the putting green, lift it and clean it by hand or replace it with a new ball for putting. We would appreciate your interpretation whether or not a ball on the putting green can be lifted, cleaned or exchanged for a new ball.

Question by: J. D. LAUX
ITHACA, N. Y.

A: The practice you cite is contrary to the Rules of Golf.

Rule 23-3 provides: "A ball lifted from a water hazard, casual water, ground under repair, or under Rule 32 may be cleaned; otherwise, during the play of a hole a player may not clean a ball, except to the extent necessary for identification or if permitted by Local Rule."

When a player lifts his ball on the putting green in accordance with a Rule of Golf and there is no Local Rule which permits balls to be cleaned, it is incumbent on the player to handle his ball in such a way as to leave no question as to whether he may be cleaning it in violation of Rule 23-3.

This Association approves a Local Rule permitting the cleaning of a ball on the putting green only on specific days when temporary conditions, including mud and extreme wetness, interfere with proper playing of the game (see USGA Appendix 5 and suggested Local Rules on page 58 of 1952 Rules of Golf booklet).

Rule 21-1 provides that a player must hole out with the ball driven from the tee, except under certain conditions not pertinent to your question. Rule 28 permits the replacement of a ball which has become unfit for play, but Note 1 under that Rule specifies that mud or loose impediments adhering to a ball do not make it unfit for play, within the meaning of the Rule.

Player May Change Clubs between 18-Hole Rounds

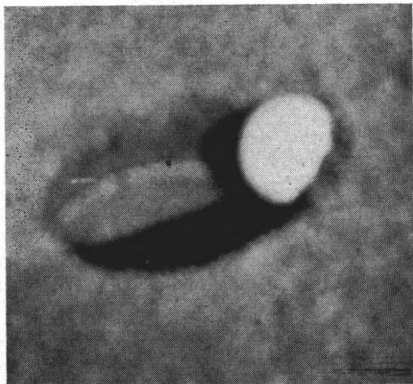
USGA 52-87

D. 29, R. 3

Q: In the semi-finals of a tournament in which thirty-six holes were to be played, a player wanted to exchange a club at the end of the first eighteen holes. What is the correct ruling?

Question by: NORMAN B. BEECHER
BALTIMORE FOREST COUNTRY
CLUB
BALTIMORE, N. C.

A: It is permissible to change clubs between eighteen-hole rounds in a thirty-six-hole match. Rule 3 is applicable only during a "stipulated round," and Definition 29 provides: "The 'stipulated round' consists of playing the eighteen holes of the course in their correct sequence, unless otherwise authorized by the Committee." The latter phrase only authorizes a Committee to alter the sequence in which the holes shall be played.

BALL HOLED?

Definition 4 of the Rules of Golf provides:
"A ball is 'holed' when it lies within the circumference of the hole and all of it is below the level of the lip of the hole."

**Teed Ball not in Play
 until Stroke Is Made at It**

USGA 52-88
 D. 5

Q: Rule 14 says that if a ball, when not in play, fall off a tee or be knocked off a tee by the player in addressing it, it may be re-teed without penalty. The words "when not in play" raised a question at our club. On the third hole a player drove out of bounds. He teed up another ball and in the act of addressing it touched it so it fell off the tee. What is the penalty, if any?

Question by: FRANK ROSS
 HARTFORD, CONN.

A: There is no penalty, because a teed ball is not in play until a stroke has been made at it. Definition 5 provides: "A ball is 'in play' as soon as the player has made a stroke on the teeing ground. It remains in play as his ball until holed out, except when it is out of bounds, lost, or lifted in accordance with the Rules or Local Rules."

**Loose Impediment in Hazard
 when Ball Is not in Hazard**

USGA 52-89
 D. 17, R. 17-3, 18-1

Q: A player's ball lies in the fairway on the edge of a trap which stands between the player's ball and the hole. The player decides to execute his shot to the hole by putting through the trap. A small, loose pebble in the trap makes this stroke hazard-

ous. Can the player push the pebble into the sand so that it cannot interfere with the ball's subsequent roll through the trap?

Question by: WILLIAM T. ELMER
 FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

A: No. Rule 17-3 prohibits a player from improving his line of play by moving, bending or breaking anything fixed, with certain exceptions which are not pertinent to this case. Sand is "fixed" and may not be pushed down in the manner proposed. The penalty for a violation of Rule 17-3 is loss of hole in match play or two strokes in stroke play.

The lifting of a loose impediment in a hazard, when the ball is not in a hazard, is, however, expressly permitted by Rule 18-1, and a pebble, or small stone, is a loose impediment (Definition 17).

While the player in question would, therefore, incur a penalty if he pushed down the surface of the hazard in his line of play, he would not incur a penalty if he simply removed a loose impediment from his line of play.

**Ball Comes to Rest
 on Ball outside Match**

USGA 52-90
 R. 24-1b, 2, 3

Q: A's ball came to rest upon a golf ball semi-buried in long grass and presumably a lost ball, at least not in play in his match. If A moves his own ball in removing the other ball, is there a penalty involved? If so, what is the penalty?

Question by: MRS. BEN DOLP
 PORTLAND, OREGON

A: As the ball was outside the match, it may be lifted without penalty as provided in Rule 24-1b for match play or Rule 24-2 for stroke play. If the player's own ball be accidentally moved in the process, he incurs no penalty and must replace his ball; see Rule 24-3.

Ball Lodges in Flag

USGA 53-1
 D. 20; R. 31-1

Q: A player hit his tee shot on a short hole and the ball hit the flag. The flag wrapped around the ball holding it there. Will you please explain what should be done in this case?

Question by: HENRY LINDNER
 AUGUSTA, GA.

A: A flagstick is an obstruction (Defini-

tion 20) and Rule 31-1 applies. The ball may be placed on the putting green as near as possible to the spot directly beneath the fold of the flag in which it lay; however, it may not be placed in the hole, as Rule 1 provides that the ball must be played into the hole by strokes.

Ball Adheres to Club

USGA 53-2
R. 26-1b

Q: My shot to the green hit the flag and bounced into a sand trap which was scarcely four feet away from the pin. There my ball was lodged against an embankment about a foot high. I opened a 9-iron and took a hefty cut at my ball. One of my feet was on the green while the other was in the trap. After my swing, I saw no ball, yet it wasn't on the green. It was on my club, held firmly by wet red clay.

Question by: MRS. VERA LAKE
SHREVEPORT, LA.

A: Rule 26-1b governs. This provides that the player shall, in a hazard, drop a ball as near as possible to the spot where the object was when the ball lodged in it, without penalty.

Tee Not Obstruction

R & A 52-41
D. 20

Q: A ball comes to rest near the sleepers shoring up a tee four feet high, bordered on one side by an out-of-bounds railway fence and on the other by a cart track or rough roadway, formerly a hazard. A green lies near the roadway on the side remote from the tee. Whilst the player cannot make a shot direct to the green, he can play away. My committee would like to know whether Rule 31-2 applies in this case.

Can built-up tee with sleeper supports at the sides be regarded as an immovable artificial obstruction? Would a built-up tee minus timber supports come under the heading "artificial"?

Question by: ABERDOVEY GOLF CLUB
ABERDOVEY, MERIONETHSHIRE

A: As a teeing ground is an integral part of the course, it can never be regarded as an immovable obstruction if built up, even if riveted with timber supports.

Penalty after Half Is Earned

R & A 52-85
Rule 6-2

Q: A and B were playing C and D in a mixed foursome. Both balls were on the

green, A and B on the edge of the green and C and D within a few feet of the hole. A putted to within a few inches of the hole, C conceded the next putt and A picked their ball up. Before proceeding to putt, C asked A how many they had taken, and A replied, "Five." C and D were due a stroke at this hole and, as they had already played 6, assumed they had lost the hole, picked up and proceeded to walk off the green. B at this point corrected A's statement and admitted to being down in 6. C then replaced their ball as near as possible to the original lie, putted and missed his putt. Who incurs a penalty and what is the penalty?

A: A and B incurred a penalty under Rule 10-2 and should have conceded the half of the hole to their opponents (Rule 6-2).

Question by: MALONE GOLF CLUB
BELFAST, NO. IRELAND

Hole Made by Greenkeeper Defined

R & A 52-94
Def. 13

Q: Definition 13 — "Hole made by a greenkeeper."

Rule 32-1c — "Ground under repair."

Is an old golf hole made by the greenkeeper "ground under repair" (a hole made by a greenkeeper) under Definition 13?

May Rule 32-1c be applied when the turf used to make up the old golf hole has sunk or shrunk through drought or other outside agency?

RHOS AND PENRHYN
GOLF CLUB
LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVON-
SHIRE

A: A hole made by a greenkeeper as contemplated by Definition 13 is either a hole as defined in Definition 15 or a hole dug on the course for any special reason. An imperfectly refilled hole, repaired by a greenkeeper, does not come under either category. Rule 32-1c does not apply.

Testing Rough

R & A 53-2
R. 8

Q: In regard to Rule 17, is it permissible, when playing a ball in the rough, firstly to test the strength of the rough by swinging the club either in the direction of the hole or otherwise?

Question by: STOCKPORT GOLF CLUB
STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE

A: Yes, provided that in doing so the lie of the ball is not improved. Note to Rule 8 refers.



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

Correspondence pertaining to turf management matters should be addressed to:
 USGA Green Section, Room 331, Administration Building, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.
 Western Office: Box 241, Davis, Cal.

MATTED GREENS CONTRIBUTE TO POORER GOLF

By CHARLES G. WILSON

REGIONAL DIRECTOR, USGA GREEN SECTION WESTERN OFFICE

Mat is the bane of a superintendent's existence, and yet the average golfer considers a cushion of mat to be an important constituent of putting quality.

The golfer wants a cushion to hold his shot; the superintendent wants turf that is easy as well as economical to maintain. A cushion of mat is not the answer from either standpoint.

Our topnotch golfers agree that a tightly mowed, firm (not overwatered) putting surface, free from "graininess," presents the ideal. To keep the green tight and free from grain, mat must be removed and discouraged. Deep rooting will provide the necessary "air cushion" to hold the shot.

It is only by thorough recognition of the problem that corrective and intelligent control measures can be undertaken.

What is Mat

The dictionary states that "mat" is a thickly overgrown and entangled mass of vegetation. Considering it in this light, mat would be visible to the eye. Unfortunately, in turf, mat consists of an undecomposed mass of roots and stems hidden

underneath the visible green vegetation, usually between it and the soil surface. In some instances topdressing may unwisely have been used to cover this mat formation and layers may be found at several depths under the putting-green surface. It may vary in thickness from a negligible amount to several inches in depth.

Matted conditions can be found anywhere that grass putting greens are in use. Usually it is more prevalent in cool humid regions, although the excessive use of water, which nearly excludes oxygen, can cause tremendous accumulations even under near tropical conditions.

How Does Mat Accumulate

Infrequent and high mowing, light traffic and the type of grass used all contribute to mat formation. However, according to the foremost turf authorities, the basic cause of formation is the slow decomposition of dead stems, stolons, leaves and roots.

Why Is Mat Detrimental

The golfer is entitled to uniform putting conditions. Graininess, ball scars, slow putting, scuffing, foot printing and

slow healing cannot, therefore, be tolerated. All of these hindrances to enjoyable golf are directly or indirectly influenced by mat build-up. The golfer, further, is entitled to a reward for a properly made approach shot. A spongy cushion of mat will not hold a proper shot under dry conditions. When it is thoroughly saturated, such a green will hold even the poorest of shots, thus placing no reward on the accuracy and skill which is part of the game.

From the superintendent's standpoint, heavy mat causes excessive gripes from golfers for these reasons and leads to a vicious cycle of overwatering to satisfy the players' complaints. Overwatering leads to further mat accumulation and a weak shallow-rooted turf, subject to the ravages of disease and weed infestation. Thus, a heavily matted turf becomes more and more costly to maintain. Additional fertilizer, fungicide and insecticide treatments are required, and the water bill continues to rise.

Mat Correction and Prevention

Mat removal and prevention is accomplished biologically and mechanically. Both methods are utilized on our finest golf courses. Bacteria are the key to biological decomposition. Raking, combing, aerating and close and frequent mowing are the keys to mechanical removal.

BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL:

Bacteria, which are minute single-celled organisms invisible to all but the high-power microscope, are the major biological agents responsible for the breakdown of this undecomposed mass of vegetation. Like all forms of life bacteria require certain foods and correct temperature, air and moisture relationships to keep happy and increasing. For multiply they must, because it is by virtue of mass (estimated to be 500 pounds in the root zone of an acre of ordinary fair land) and not their, to us, insignificant size that bacteria do the job of mat decomposition. As it is agreed that mat must be kept to a minimum on putting-green turf, the favorable conditions necessary for bacterial activity are listed

below. This list may be used by the superintendent as a check-off to encourage an abundant bacteria population:

1. *Organic Matter*: Most golf courses in the West are assured of an overabundance of organic matter. Bacteria use the carbon in organic matter as a source of energy.
2. *Oxygen*: One of the important results of aerating greens is to encourage aerobic bacteria. Aerobic bacteria are responsible for most of the breakdown and need air to form the simple compounds which are used by the turf plants. The turf also needs air before it can assimilate the moisture and nutrients necessary for growth.
3. *Water*: Moisture must be present. Unfortunately, most turf in the West is overwatered, and often so much water is used that air is nearly excluded. Humans also need water but drown if air is excluded. Turf grasses and bacteria, for these purposes, can be considered in the same vein as humans.
4. *Heat*: Optimum activity takes place when temperatures are between 70° and 100°F and begins at about 40°F. Activity stops at freezing, but the bacteria are not killed, only resting. Thus it is understandable that in colder climates organic matter accumulates rapidly, whereas along the equator it may be virtually nonexistent.
5. *Lime*: Bacteria need calcium for growth and are unable to derive enough from acid soils. Optimum activity occurs when the soil is neutral or only slightly acid in reaction (pH 6.5 to 7.0). Acid putting-green soils from Monterey north along the West Coast to Vancouver are notorious for mat accumulation. Heavy rainfall and/or heavy watering has leached the soil of calcium. A simple soil test will determine the pH. Usually lime should be added every two to three years under acid conditions. Even in sunny Southern California and interior valleys,

where soils are normally thought to be alkaline, soil tests on putting greens have shown that the pH varies from 4.5 to above the neutral point. If the pH is below 6.0, lime should be added.

6. *Nitrogen*: On a par with water misuse and acid conditions, nitrogen is a most important factor in encouraging bacterial activity. Nitrogen is the meat and potatoes to bacteria because it is a building block in their structure. Thus, with plenty of organic matter and the other conditions being favorable, bacteria will remove nitrogen from the soil to satisfy their needs. This will stunt the turf's growth unless sufficient additional nitrogen is added to satisfy both the grass and the bacteria. Fortunately, the addition of nitrogen presents no problem, and the color, slow growth or sparseness of the turf will indicate the need.

MECHANICAL REMOVAL:

1. *Mowing*: Close and frequent (six to seven times per week) mowing will discourage mat formation. Unfortunately, the practice has been to mow greens only two or three times a week. In order to get by with twice-weekly mowing, the superintendent doesn't use enough nitrogen fertilizer. This is not the superintendent's fault; he is limited by the confines of his budget. Still, it is difficult to understand why infrequent mowing is tolerated at the average club. The average golfer (the one who pays the bills) may use 99 or more strokes in playing 18

holes of golf. From tee to green he is in every possible type of trouble, from the deep woods to the sand traps. He may never be on the fairway but on the green he is the equal of all the Sneads and Hogans combined. Therefore, this average golfer is entitled to the best possible putting-green turf. This turf should ideally be free from grain and mat and as tight and true as the living-room rug where he often practices.

2. *Height of Cut*: The height setting is intended to imply the length of the grass above the soil surface after it has been mowed. In practice, this setting is the distance of the bed knife from a flat surface such as the barn floor. Thus the mowers may be set for a 3/16-inch cut, and, under conditions of a 4-inch mat build-up, will be mowing at more than 4 inches! Championship turf is mowed at 3/16 inch to 1/4 inch above the soil surface.
3. *Raking*: When mat has accumulated, it is necessary to remove it by thorough raking. Early spring is the best season of the year for this type of renovation because the turf recovers rapidly. Many superintendents also rake in the fall when bentgrass is growing vigorously. Under heavy mat accumulation, it is sound management practice to rake both spring and fall. The object is to remove the mass of undecomposed stems and roots. When the job is done properly, it will seem drastic to the layman. The green should be raked and mowed in several directions to remove this trash. In fact, after the operation is finished, the green will no longer be green in color but may be decidedly brown. This off-color is temporary in nature, and a good bentgrass will thrive on such treatment. Raking must always be done before topdressing is applied. The unforgivable sin is to topdress without making contact with the existing soil. Burying a mat of grass will result in a layer of organic matter

TURF MANAGEMENT

Worth-while discussions of the problems confronting Green Committee Chairmen are contained in *TURF MANAGEMENT*, a book sponsored by the United States Golf Association. This volume was edited by H. Burton Musser and published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.

It is available through the USGA, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.; the USGA Green Section, Room 331, Administration Building, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., and bookstores generally. The price is \$7.

which interferes with root penetration because it limits the natural movement of water. Power greens renovators are now being sold for the purpose of removing mat. Probably the most successful tool for this purpose is the old Del Monte rake mounted on power equipment. Even the common garden rake, with sharply filed teeth, will do a creditable job in the hands of a workman with a strong back.

4. *Brushing and Combing*: The use of brushes or combs mounted on the green mowers will tend to discourage mat formation and should be used during periods of vigorous growth. However, they will not, as is thought by some, eliminate the problem.
5. *Aerating*: The use of aerating machines, available in a wide range of makes and sizes, to cultivate the soil under an existing turf is so well established that its value hardly bears repeating. It has been established that bacteria require oxygen, moisture and nutrients to break down mat. Also, one commonly observes that under conditions of heavy thatching on sloping greens, much of the fertilizer and water applied runs off the surface and is wasted. Aerating machines are essential tools to correct these problems and most golf courses rightly consider them to be as necessary as the mowers. Aerating naturally ties in with raking, top-dressing if needed, fertilization and lime to correct acidity.

6. *Drainage*: Good drainage is paramount if success is to be obtained in combatting mat. Standing water and slow percolation of water will nullify results of the management factors previously discussed. When soils are saturated, air is nearly excluded and organic build-up is bound to occur. This condition is typical in swamps where undecayed vegetation may be several feet deep. Under-drainage and a uniform, layerless soil mixture are the answers to good sub-surface and internal drainage.

Conclusion

How can the individual club know whether or not this insidious problem of mat belongs to them or is related only to the fellow down the road?

You can't see it from the surface, but you can feel it under foot and the superintendent can always tell by the simple process of cutting out a plug of turf.

The age of the green doesn't mean very much. The writer has seen one and a half inches of mat on a green only one year old! Still, mat might be likened to old age in that it creeps up gradually over a period of years. Unlike old age it can be corrected and prevented before deterioration of turf and playing conditions occur. Therefore, periodic checks should be made. Certainly, if the mat is more than one half inch in depth, it would be worthwhile to drag this article out of the file, assemble your fighting legions, and fire both barrels at "public putting enemy number one."

BENTGRASS GREENS FOR THE SOUTH

By CHARLES DANNER

PROFESSIONAL, RICHLAND GOLF CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Our experiences with bentgrass greens at the Richland Golf Club, in Nashville, Tenn., indicates that bentgrass greens can be grown and maintained throughout the entire year in the South. Here at Richland we have had one bent green for four

years and we constructed a new practice green with bentgrass during the fall of 1951.

Since we have been growing bent, we have had temperatures as low as 15° below zero and as high as 107°. For ten months out of the year the bent greens have been trouble-free. Only during July

*John E. Hood Photos*

Chester Scott and Claude Woodall watch Emmett Reed putt on the new bent practice green at Richland Golf Club, Nashville, Tenn. The members at Richland like the new bent greens.

and August do we have to watch them closely and use the best of management practices concerning water, fertilizer and fungicide applications.

Because of our success we plan to convert all of our greens to bentgrass. Cherokee Country Club, in Knoxville, opened 18 new bent greens for play in 1951. Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, with Alex McKay in charge, completed 18 new bent greens in the fall of 1951 and opened them for play in May, 1952. The summer of 1952 was a bad one for bentgrass, but the greens at Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville all came through the summer without too much trouble and, by the fall of 1952, they were all in good shape, with no more worries until July, 1953.

Creeping bent greens can be grown and maintained the year-round in the South. They will be more successful, however, if certain steps and principles are employed when the greens are being planned and

before they are built. We consider these points extremely important:

1. *Construction of the green.* We feel that tile drainage is an essential for a successful bent green, particularly in the South. The tile line should be laid and the trenches back-filled with pea gravel. The proper mixture of topsoil is most important to provide for internal and sub-surface drainage. To provide for surface drainage there should be a fall of about one foot to each 50 feet.
2. *Mixture of topsoil for the greens.* At Richland we used 65 per cent coarse sand, 20 per cent loam soil and 15 per cent peat, all by volume.
3. *Selection of the bentgrass.* In our experience Arlington (C-1) creeping bent has proven to be the best strain of grass at Richland. In some areas the combination of Arlington (C-1) and Congressional (C-19) gives splendid results. As one goes

South we hear reports of Cohansey (C-7) doing exceptionally well where the summer temperatures are even higher than they are here at Richland. Seaside bent has performed reasonably well in Texas, but there are indications that some of the improved strains may be superior to the old Seaside. Old Orchard (C-52) bent and the new polycross creeping bent from seed might also do well, but, so far as we are concerned, the latter two have not yet been proved.

After the bent greens have been properly built to provide the best possible sub-surface, internal and surface drainage, the management of the grass becomes most important. We feel that these factors must be followed with great care:

1. *Water management.* This is probably the most important function. We feel that the greens should be watered when needed during the early morning and watched throughout the day for wilting, particularly during the heat of the summer. When wilting occurs, we give the green a light syringing or sprinkling during the day, just enough to keep the grass cool. This restores moisture in the blades of grass which become wilted because the water is being lost from the leaves faster than the roots can take it up from the soil.
2. *Select the right fertilizers and adhere*

COMING EVENTS

April 15-16: Seventh Annual Southeastern Turf Management Conference, Tifton, Ga. B. P. Robinson.

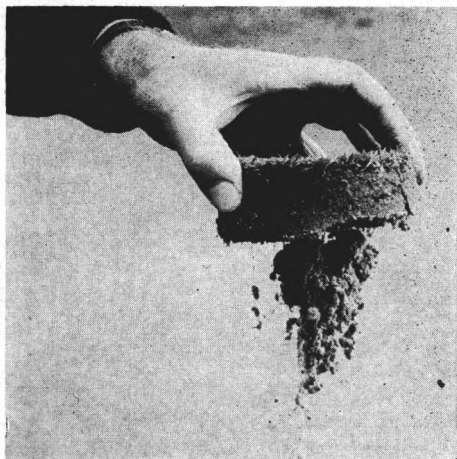
May 11-12: Turf Conference, Southern Turf Association. J. E. Hamner, superintendent, Memphis Country Club, Memphis, Tenn., general chairman.

June 8: Turf Field Day, Central Plains Turf Foundation, Wichita, Kan.

August 3: Field Day, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. W. H. Daniel.

October 21-23: Fourth Annual Central Plains Turf Foundation Turf Conference, Manhattan, Kan. William F. Pickett.

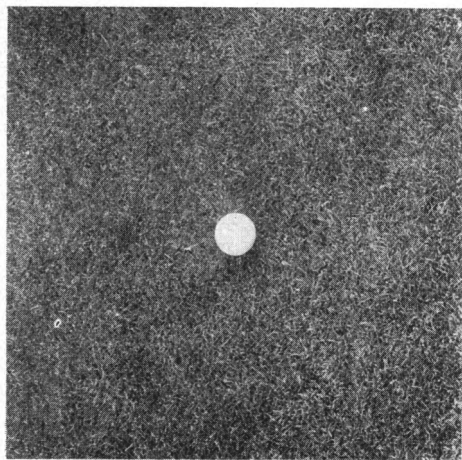
November 16-20: American Society of Agronomy Meetings, Dallas, Texas. L. G. Monthey.



A plug from the new bent practice green at Richland Golf Club, Nashville, Tenn. Roots have been found in this green as deep as ten inches

to a regular schedule. At Richland we used Vigoro at the rate of 20 pounds to each 1,000 square feet in March and November. Any similar fertilizer of approximately the same analysis probably would give equal results. From April through October, once each month, we used a mixture of Milorganite and 60 per cent muriate of potash at the rate of 15 pounds of Milorganite and 4 pounds of potash to each 1,000 square feet. These materials were mixed and applied together. We use no fertilizers during December, January and February.

3. *Select the right fungicides and establish a regular schedule for prevention of disease.* We find that this regular application of fungicides is a preventive schedule and has produced excellent results. During hot, humid weather extra applications of fungicides will be needed. At Richland we use three ounces of Tersan to each 1,000 square feet, and, mixed with the Tersan, we apply one ounce of Calo-Clor to each green. This mixture is sprayed on each week. In addition we used Cadmate at the rate of 1½ ounces to each



Closeup of the practice green at Richland Golf Club. This green has a mixture of Arlington (C-1) and Seaside bents. The green was constructed in September, 1951.

1,000 square feet every two weeks. As a result of this spray program we had no large brown-patch nor any dollarspot in our greens last summer, and we believe this is due to our regular preventive treatments. During the summer of 1952 we did have an attack of pythium but a light application of hydrated lime seemed to check this disease. We used the hydrated lime at the rate of four pounds to each 1,000 square feet and dusted it on. We allowed this to remain on the green, without watering in, for two days.

We started our preventive treatments of Tersan, Calo-Clor and Cadminate about May 15 and stopped the treatments September 1.

As you can see, we are well sold on bentgrass greens, and we believe they can be grown and maintained the year 'round in the South at less cost than maintaining bermuda and rye greens. Here, we feel, are some of the advantages of bent greens:

1. We have a putting green of the same texture throughout all the year.

2. We have no transition periods, such as we used to have, when we converted from bermuda to rye and vice versa.

Here, we feel, are some of the savings we have in bent greens:

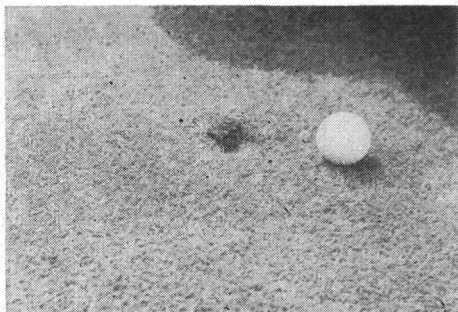
1. We have no bill for ryegrass seed in the fall.
2. We have no bill for bermudagrass seed in the spring.
3. We use less water than formerly because of the proper mixture of topsoil and good drainage.
4. We use about 50 per cent less fertilizer than we did on bermuda.
5. We have saved a great deal of labor because we do not do as much mowing and we do a lot less topdressing. Our bermuda greens needed to be topdressed four to five times during the bermuda season and one to three times during the rye season. For bentgrass we feel that one topdressing a year should be ample. The savings on topdressing material and on labor to prepare and to spread the material on greens will be highly significant.

In conclusion, I would like to state that, now we know bentgrass is adaptable to southern climates, we southern greenkeepers owe it to ourselves and to our clubs to experiment with bentgrass in our own localities and to give a thorough trial to the best grasses known for putting greens.

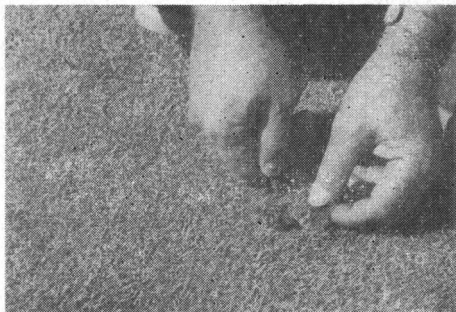
PARK EXECUTIVES

The American Institute of Park Executives has appointed Emile (Bim) Mardfin as its new Executive Secretary. Mr. Mardfin took up his new duties March 1, after retiring from the New York City Park Department, where he had been serving as Assistant Director of Maintenance and Operation. He was responsible for the complete rehabilitation since the war of New York's ten public golf courses and its 20-acre pitch-and-putt course.

HOW TO REPAIR BALL MARKS IN PUTTING GREENS



Ball mark on a creeping bentgrass green. If not repaired, the grass will turn brown and bumpy putting will be the result.



Wooden tee can be used to pry up "flap" and loosen soil which has become compacted by force of the ball.



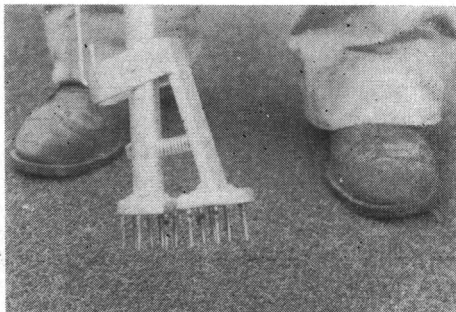
One hand holds "flap" while other, using tee, lifts soil and pulls turf from opposite side of ball mark.



The thumbs often can be used to advance in working broken turf together after it has been loosened and lifted.



Gentle pressure with foot firms repair and levels surface, for the benefit of all who may putt on the green in the future.



This instrument is commonly used to repair ball marks professionally. It spikes the turf and works the pieces together.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Mengert's Reaction

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE USGA:

Thank you for the very kind letter you sent me concerning my turn to professional golf. I read your letter over and over, especially the part about sportsmanship in the game of golf.

Playing in the Phoenix Open last winter I had occasion to take your advice. On the third tee I looked in my bag and noticed I had 16 clubs. I had driven a long way to play in the tournament and it was very discouraging to see that my caddie had forgotten to take out the extra clubs. I played out the round shooting a 69 to tie the lead, and then announced to the committee that I was disqualifying myself. I remembered your words, "The value of companionship and sportsmanship are really more important than the play of golf."

I will always remember what you have told me, Mr. Heffelfinger, and I want to thank you and the USGA for teaching me that it isn't how well you score that is important but how you play the game.

AL MENGERT
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Word to Rules Critics

TO THE USGA:

Some of your correspondents who criticize unfavorably the present Rules of Golf seem to this old-timer to show with unfortunate clarity that they cannot have played by the former Rules, at least since 1898. My acquaintance with them does not go back further.

I cannot find anything new in Rule 16, which one correspondent indicates is being considered new by some golfers, nor in the penalty stroke for a ball which moves after address, against which one man rebels. As for the frustrated feeling of the duffer who cannot keep on a narrow course and whose ball in the rough is usually in an unplayable lie, if one wishes to play *golf*, one must endure this discouragement. Life

is that way, and some believe that the game of golf should imitate life, which also is dour and harsh and even unfair. Unusual courses need not, and in fact cannot, alter the basic Rules of Golf.

There is a widespread impression that the Rules of Golf should be framed to allow an indifferent player to play 18 holes, stroke play, in the 90s. There is always a remedy for those who merely wish to whack a ball from a perfect lie—simply do not call the game "golf" at all but give it some other name such as "outdoor tiddly-winks."

AUSTIN Y. HOY
WESTPORT, CONN.

Re the Museum

TO THE USGA:

Please accept my congratulations for the wonderful success to date in establishing "Golf House." Also, add the contribution enclosed.

In time, our national museum of golf history will be unsurpassed by any other country in all ways except its antiquity. Certainly all true golfers of American nationality will be extremely proud of Golf House.

JOHN B. HICHBORN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Donation From Japan

TO THE USGA:

Enclosed you will find a contribution which my father, Komyo, asked me to deliver as a donation to "Golf House."

My father is a member of the Rules Committee of the Japan Golf Association. He is still very active in golf affairs and loves to play golf. However, because of his age, he cannot play so well as he did when he took the Japan Amateur Championship, back in 1928.

KOSHO OHTANI
KYOTO, JAPAN

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

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