



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

CLIMAX OF A COMEBACK



Courtesy of Boston Herald

Mrs. George Zaharias accepts the Cup emblematic of the USGA Women's Open Championship to climax her victorious fight against cancer. Isaac B. Grainger, President of the USGA, and Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin, Chairman of the USGA Women's Committee, are sharing the dais with Mrs. Zaharias at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, Mass.

AUGUST 1954



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1954

Americas Cup Match—August 12 and 13 at the London Hunt and Country Club, London, Ontario, Canada. Men's Amateur Teams: Canada vs. Mexico vs. United States.

Curtis Cup Match—September 2 and 3 at the Merion Golf Club, Ardmore, Pa. Women's Amateur Teams: British Isles vs. United States.

(Dates entries close mean last dates for applications to reach USGA office.)

Championship	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Championship Dates	Venue
Amateur	Closed	Held	August 23-28	C. C. of Detroit Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
Girls' Junior	August 16	none	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	Gulph Mills G. C. Bridgeport, Pa.
Women's Amateur	August 30	none	Sept. 13-18	Allegheny C. C. Sewickley, Pa.



THROUGH THE GREEN

The Duke's Divots

After a Duke of Manchester had visited the Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J., some years ago, he sent back the following admonition, suitably printed for posting:

As these links were not meant to be carted away,

The divots you cut in the course of your play

Should be quickly replaced by your caddy or you,

With their roots to the soil and their blades to the dew.

In Any Sport

Robert Moses, Park Commissioner of New York City, was talking about the difference between amateur and professional viewpoints in athletics one evening, and he put forward the thought which we try to keep uppermost in administering amateur golf:

"There is room for both professional and amateur, but in this American scene the amateur means more to us than the professional.

". . . There is, to put it bluntly, more to the spirit of amateur sports than can be measured by the jaded, pot-bellied, cynical, sideline, grandstand and bleacher kibitzers who care about nothing but blood, slugging and world records. I am supposed

to be a hard-boiled fellow in administration, but I'm not ashamed to be an idealist about recreation, the great outdoors, conservation of public and human resources, honest competitive sports and fun for its own sake without cash inducements.

"This is what amateur athletic competition does for boys and girls: It teaches them to fight fair, to recognize the gap between eligibility and victory, to accept defeat with a grin and success without swelling, and to realize that in the long run the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. What pursuit teaches more?

"No professional sport, not even golf and baseball, does this. The best you can say of most professional athletics is that the performers are faster, more skillful and better trained. They have turned fun and exercise into serious business and a livelihood. On the other hand, professional sport rarely approaches amateur standards of conduct. Gladiators can't waste much time on the niceties of life."

From Girl to Grandmother

Mrs. Sydney Grossman, of the Hillcrest Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal., has continued her unusual record in the women's club championship there. Mrs. Grossman won her first club championship as a girl twenty-seven years ago and now has won it sixteen times. In the meantime she has raised a family and is a grandmother.

Take-It-Over Event

How many times after a round of golf have we said, "If I just hadn't skulled that shot on the third or bent that tee shot into the water on the sixteenth . . . if I could only take them over." Well, the Maidstone Club, at East Hampton, N. Y., gives its members a chance to do exactly that.

It holds a Take-It-Over tournament as a mixed foursome with selective drives. Combined handicaps of a team must be at least twenty-five. The "Take-It-Over" strokes total one-half of combined handicaps. For example, if the "Take-It-Over" strokes total fifteen, the team at its discretion can replay 15 strokes. The player who plays a "Take-it-over" stroke is the one who has just played the previous stroke. If a putt was missed and the player decides to "Take-It-Over," the ball is replayed by placing it as near as possible to the spot where it lay on the previous shot. If a stroke is to be replayed through the green, the ball has to be dropped as prescribed in Rule 22. A local rule for this tournament only requires that when a stroke is to be replayed from a hazard, the ball may be placed to give the player a lie similar to the one that existed on the previous shot.

The Golf Committee cautions members about the great pitfalls of playing with one's wife. "This method of play demands careful judgment in the use of handicap strokes. Suppose you have a five-foot putt to make. You miss it. You decide to take it over. Your wife disagrees. You try it. You miss it . . . so, if you do play with your wife and have trouble, don't come to the Golf Committee for help. We have plenty of troubles of our own."

New Construction

Golf course construction in 1954 has already accelerated to four times the pace set in 1953 when a post-war high in such activity was reached, according to a report of the National Golf Foundation.

Executive Vice-President Rex McMorris said that golf courses under construction and in the planning stage for the first

SPEEDING UP PLAY

When your caddie packs double, he cannot be in two places at the same time.

If your caddie has urgent business in another direction, why not select two or three clubs that you think you may need for your next shot?

Are all of these conferences before you dub your next shot necessary?

In any case, why not select your club on your own time?

Do you try putts over when someone is waiting to shoot to the green?

—From the *Los Angeles Country Club Bulletin*.

three months of 1954 equalled half the total reported for all of 1953: "Fifty-three new golf courses were opened in 1953, one hundred and nine were under construction and two hundred and twenty-five were in the planning stage. In the first three months of 1954, courses under construction increased 52 per cent to one hundred and sixty-six and those in the planning stage totaled three hundred and fifty-seven—an increase of 58 per cent. During this period eleven new golf courses were opened in the southern states."

The Bobby Jones Story

Of special literary interest is the book Mrs. O. B. Keeler and Innis Brown have put together from the writings of the late "O.B." and of the late Grantland Rice entitled *The Bobby Jones Story*. The publisher is Tupper & Love, Atlanta, Ga.

Jones' autobiography, *Down the Fairway*, was written with "O.B." in 1927, three years before Jones accomplished his Grand Slam and retired. Much happened and much was written after that book. This new work assembles all the best material about Jones from the beginning to the end of his golfing career—in his premature autobiography, in the *Atlanta Journal*, in Associated Press dispatches and in other publications. It seems likely to become a standard record of his achievements as well as the window to his thoughts and personality.

Could You Qualify?

Golfers being imperfect souls, there are some rather unusual qualifications for competitors in the annual tournament of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, held annually during the last week in July, this year at Ogden, Utah.

Clark N. Stohl, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, reports that, "To be eligible to compete it is necessary that participants meet established church standards of conduct and abstain from the use of intoxicants and tobacco. Unbecoming conduct such as throwing of clubs or swearing are not tolerated.

"The golf program was developed to enable Church members of all ages to compete in one of the Church-sponsored competitive sports. The aims of the entire LDS athletic program are not primarily to determine the best performer or team but to provide for good, clean, wholesome recreational activity for Church members. Sportsmanship is of the utmost importance."

The Church of Latter-Day Saints sponsors competitions in many sports. Its basketball league, according to Mr. Stohl, is the world's largest, with more than 1,250 teams and about 12,500 players.

The golf tournament starts with a prayer.

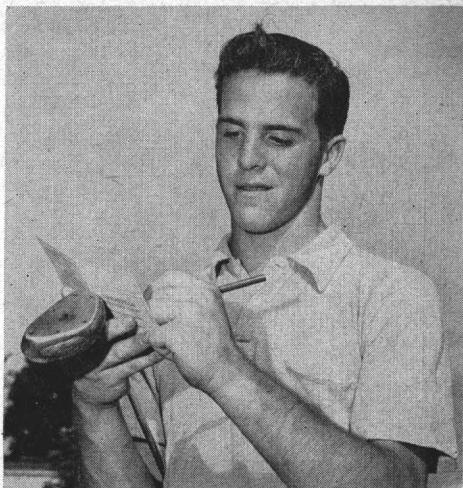
Good Medicine

John G. Brubaker had been battling for his health for several months when the Baltimore Golf Association took a hand. Horton F. Weeks, the president, and Jimmy Flattery, Irvin Schloss and Johnny Bass, professionals, presented to him a plaque bearing the inscription:

"To Mr. John G. Brubaker for his wonderful service to the golfers of Baltimore. From the Baltimore Golf Association, 1954."

All of Brubaker's friends hope that it will prove to be good medicine for the recent member of the USGA Public Links Committee.

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER



BOB JORDAN

There was a youngster playing in the Virginia Junior Championship at Belle Haven Country Club, in Alexandria, who would put many a golfer to shame. He hit the ball 79 times in the qualifying round, but his score was 83 because at the Country Club of Virginia, in Richmond, Bob Jordan had learned to play the game as it should be played.

On the first hole Jordan played a wrong ball, discovered the fact and so advised his playing companion, who was unaware Jordan was having any difficulty. Jordan called a two-stroke penalty on himself and started with a 7.

On the eighteenth hole Jordan was bunkered in 2, but, as far as his playing companion knew, Bob played a delicate shot from the sand and holed a putt for a par 4.

"You had a four?" the companion asked as he started to total the score. Jordan replied, "No, I had six."

It seems Jordan inadvertently had touched the sand on his backswing and had incurred a two-stroke penalty. Nobody had seen him touch the sand, but Bob knew the club had grounded and penalized himself.

**Treat your caddie as you would
your son.**

ALL MATCH PLAY OR QUALIFYING

• For Qualifying •

by **WILLIAM O. BLANEY**

*Former New England and Massachusetts Amateur Champion
Chairman, USGA Handicap Committee*

“WHY DOES THE USGA Amateur Championship lack the lustre of the USGA Open Championship?”

When someone asked me that question, my answer probably was a bit vague, but the question set me to thinking what could be done to increase the lustre of the Amateur Championship.

Today my answer would be that the Championship proper is too much of a scramble, thereby preventing a small number of outstanding amateur players from establishing themselves as top-drawer attractions, similar to the top twenty professionals whose names appear so regularly among the leaders in the Open and other important tournaments.

The reason for this is simple. The present form of the Amateur Championship is all match play, with every match at eighteen holes except the semi-finals and final. This places too many pitfalls along the way for any outstanding player to make a consistently good showing over a period of time. Each year an almost entirely new group of names reaches the quarter- and semi-finals. As a result, no one leaves the Championship with a lasting reputation. Consider how many Champions in the last twenty years have reached the round of four, or the round of eight, when defending their titles. Few there are who ever again attained a semi-finalist ranking.

Uncertainties in 18 Holes

Eighteen-hole matches are too much of a gamble for any player to win consistently. The finest player in the country can play fifteen or sixteen holes in one or two under par and still find himself on the losing end if his opponent happens to hit a hot streak. Almost every contestant can hit

those hot streaks once in awhile, not just the best players. Furthermore, a lot of eighteen-hole matches place so much pressure on a top-notch player that his game is bound to deteriorate on occasions.

On the other hand, the records will reveal players who have reached the quarter- or semi-finals without having come close to low-70 figures. This definitely does not add lustre to our Amateur Championship.

One defense of the present system of all match play is that it permits more players to qualify sectionally and attend the Championship proper. This, to me, is incidental to picking a true Champion. Is our top amateur tournament a social event, or is it to determine who is the best golfer in the country?

Another defense of the present method is that contestants in some previous Championships have been polled as to their preference and have voted overwhelmingly in favor of all match play. This seems quite natural, because players are loath to vote against a method under which they have been successful in reaching the Championship. Perhaps also many players opposed to the present method did not enter the Championships for which polls were taken because they would not risk the expense of traveling to far corners of the land where their stay in the Championship proper might be limited to less than 18 holes if their first-round opponents happened to have unusually good rounds.

It is quite logical that players' polls will favor the method under which the most players are accepted at the scene of the Championship. Almost every entrant wants to go, and the more places available, the

(Continued on page 20)

AT THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP?

• For All Match Play •

by JOHN D. AMES

USGA Vice-President and Chairman of Championship Committee

THERE ARE MANY possible ways of conducting the USGA Amateur Championship, and many ways have been tested since the start of the Championship in 1895. There have been Championship qualifying rounds variously at 18, 36 and 54 holes, qualifying fields of 16, 32 and 64 players, double qualifying at the Championship site, all match play with a field of 210 after sectional qualifying.

Every pattern which seemed to have any merit has been tried. There is no gospel on the subject, no single wholly right pattern.

Through all the experiments, one fact stands out clearly: the Championship has always been ultimately determined at match play. Match play is the essence of the tournament, even when some form of stroke-play qualifying has been used.

The reason for this is embedded in the original nature of golf. Golf was and is essentially a recreation, and that means fundamentally a game for amateurs. It was first a man-to-man contest. Later, score play, or stroke play, evolved and became the primary game for professionals.

There are simple and natural reasons for this difference: match play for amateurs, stroke play for professionals. Match play is a friendly game, played by amateurs ostensibly for fun. One serious error can result in, let us say, an 8 for a hole—but the loss to the player is just that one hole.

Stroke play is a stern, unforgiving test. Every stroke counts. An 8 can cost a professional the Open Championship and its great rewards. That is as it should be, for golf is the professional's full-time business and the Open Championship should demand his best at all times. (Interestingly enough, match play is used by the Profes-

sional Golfers' Association for deciding its annual Championship.)

So in the Amateur Championship the winner has always been determined at match play. The very first Championship, in 1895, was entirely at match play, with no qualifying. Today, after many wanderings among the highways and byways of other schemes, the Championship proper is entirely at match play, after sectional qualifying at 36 holes.

Purpose of the Championship

Now what is the purpose of the Amateur Championship?

Primarily and on the surface, it is to determine the Champion golfer among the members of the hundreds of USGA Regular Member Clubs.

But as much as we might like to believe otherwise, the winner is not necessarily the best amateur golfer in the country. He happens to be the best player of the particular Championship week. He is not an invincible. At some time or other, he has been defeated and he will again be defeated by men whom he has eliminated in the Championship. That is the kind of game golf is, and there is rarely any such person among amateurs as an unbeatable Champion.

Besides, as has been said by Richard S. Tufts, USGA Vice-President, "Who wants to go to all that trouble for the benefit of one individual? More must be accomplished than just selecting a Champion. . . .

"Just as the Open is commercial, so is the Amateur non-commercial. The pace is more leisurely. It is designed for friendly combat, and there is the feeling that here are gathered those who play the game for pleasure and for sport.

"The influence of the Amateur on the game is far more general and more intimate than can ever be true of the Open. Competitors at the Amateur come from every golfing district, and they are men who come in close, every-day contact with the golfers of their communities. As the leading players, they are respected and followed. To this extent, the thoughts and attitudes they may bring back with them from the Amateur must exert a considerable influence on American golf. The Amateur must, therefore, be conducted in a manner in keeping with the true spirit and the best traditions of the game."

Thus, we do not deplore what William O. Blaney calls the lack of lustre of the Amateur. Actually, the Amateur has its own special appeal and lustre. As Paul wrote to his friends the Corinthians, "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory."

A Growing Entry

From the start of the Championship until World War II, there was one year in which the entry for the Amateur Championship reached 1,000. Since the War, the entry has exceeded 1,000 every year except 1946. The all-time high was 1,416 in 1951; this year produced the third highest total of 1,281. Thousands of eligible amateurs (handicaps not more than 4) enter only occasionally or when the Championship proper is near their homes.

There are more good players today than ever before. If individual stars are not quite so bright as in the Twenties, perhaps it is because there are more of them to share attention.

How can the USGA best serve those members of its member clubs who want to compete for the Championship? As all of them cannot convene at one location, the USGA began, in 1931, a system of sectional qualifying rounds at many locations. For expediency, these trials have been at 36 holes stroke play in one day. The size and the quality of each sectional field has determined the number of qualifiers in the

section for the Championship proper. The sectional qualifiers join certain exempt players to form a field of 200 for all match play in the Championship.

Why is this the present form, instead of further stroke play qualifying at the Championship site? Besides the reasons given already, there are the following:

1. A larger field (200 players) can be admitted to the Championship proper for all match play. This is important in view of the premium on each qualifier's place. This year the ratio of sectional entries to qualifiers' places was $7\frac{1}{3}$ to 1. If there were qualifying at the Championship, the field would have to be cut to about 150. In 1946 at Baltusrol, the last year of qualifying at the Championship, there were 149 starters, and lack of light was a serious handicap in the play-off for last place. Contrary to Mr. Blaney's opinion, it would not be possible to admit as many players as for the Open, because there is less available daylight at the time of the Amateur, in August-September, than for the Open, in June, and time would have to be allowed for a last-place play-off, which is not true of the Open.

2. Stroke play should not be overemphasized for a match play Championship. When a player qualifies in his section, he should be able to start play for the Championship and not be required to qualify again. In the 1933 Amateur at Kenwood Country Club, in Cincinnati, the finalists, who ostensibly were the two best match players of the week, George Dunlap and Max Marston, both had won their places in a play-off. That was putting a heavy premium on stroke play.

3. Admittedly there is greater likelihood of upsets at eighteen holes than at thirty-six holes match play. But eighteen holes is a game of golf. There is no known method of avoiding upsets even if that were desirable, which is very doubtful. Golf is a game of both unusual skill and unusual uncertainty. Play does not follow form with the same fidelity as in many other games. Almost any four-handicapper can, upon occasion, outplay the best player

for a spell. Therein lies much of the attraction in golf, much of its come-on quality. It is a game for the hopeful. Golf is no respecter of persons.

4. As far as lustre is concerned, 36-hole stroke play qualifying among amateurs is rather dull for spectators.

Players' Opinions

What do the players think? After all, the Championship is for their enjoyment and benefit.

The USGA has twice polled players on the form of the Amateur Championship. Following the 1946 Championship, in which there was qualifying at the Championship site, the contestants voted 81 to 21 in favor of all match play. Another poll of those who played in the 1950 Championship resulted in a vote of 94 to 45 for the all match play.

There were some interesting comments in the latter poll. Among those favoring all match play were the following:

"I traveled 800 miles once and 1,000 miles another time and failed to qualify for match play. I'd much rather lose a match than not play one at all."—James A. Wittenberg, Memphis, Tenn.

"The present plan means more players at the tournament, more interest, more color."—Dan Carmichael, Columbus, Ohio.

"I think it is hard enough to qualify in your own section without going to another state to qualify again."—Ray Palmer, Wyandotte, Mich.

"In order that the Championship be thoroughly national, it is essential that as many players be on hand as it is possible to handle. With reduced places in sectional qualifying areas, it is obvious that some good players may not secure a spot."—Jack Malloy, Oklahoma City.

Jerry Cole, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., made this analysis: "I favor the present plan because of the broader scope of national representation. By this I do not mean that poorer players are given a chance to knock off a star. Quite the contrary, more good players get into the matches. The

difference between 150 and 200 men competing can be very great.

"Take the 1950 Championship, for instance. Four out of the eight quarter-finalists finished last or next to last in their sectional trials. If only 150 sectional places were allotted, these four may never have gone to Minneapolis. On the other hand, of the other four quarter-finalists, three led their sectional qualifying and one was exempt. This contrast is striking—the sectional leaders and those who squeaked through might very well have had their positions reversed.

"The point is this: that even though a good player suffers an off-day in his sectional trial, he still has a chance to show his stuff in the long pull of the Championship proper."

Solid Champions

Finally, whatever the merits and the demerits of all match play, it has invariably produced a solid Champion.

Here are the winners of the all-match-play tournaments:

1895—CHARLES B. MACDONALD

1903—WALTER J. TRAVIS

1934—W. LAWSON LITTLE, JR.

1935—W. LAWSON LITTLE, JR. (Little won the British Amateur also at all match play in both 1934-35)

1936—JOHN W. FISCHER

1947—ROBERT H. (SKEE) RIEGEL

1948—WILLIAM P. TURNESA

1949—CHARLES R. COE

1950—SAM URZETTA

1951—BILLY MAXWELL

1952—JACK WESTLAND

1953—GENE LITTLER

That is an imposing roll. Every one a thorough Champion. Some of them rank among the all-time great players of golf.

Whether or not another super-golfer emerges from the new generation is not now important. The thing to cheer about is that amateur competitive golf is healthy and vigorous.

THE COMEBACK OF MRS. ZAHARIAS

by

JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.

USGA

Executive Director

THE GOOD which golf can do has been multiplied many times by the inspiring examples of three particular Champions in recent years. The flame of their influence has leaped across the boundaries of the small world of golf and warmed chill spirits in the wide world of everyday life. People who have "never shot a golf" have been helped by these golf Champions with the old problem of how to deal with great physical trouble.

Ben Hogan was thought to be through with golf after a near-fatal automobile accident in February, 1949. He came back to win the Open Championship three more times and the British Open once.

Ed Furgol, despite a crooked and withered left arm resulting from a childhood accident, made himself into a golf player. After years of struggle, he became the Open Champion this year.

In the spring of 1953 Mrs. George Zaharias, the former Babe Didrikson, underwent an operation for cancer. There was grave question about her future health. But she came back, and only last month she won the USGA Women's Open Championship in a great demonstration.

In each of these three lives there is meaning which far transcends golf ability. Unknown thousands have been uplifted by the personal examples of Ben Hogan, Ed Furgol and Babe Zaharias. Bob Jones must also be included in the list. He cannot even play golf now, crippled as he is. But he daily handles his problem like the "Grand Slam" Champion of old.

Nearly everyone at some time or other has a problem which tends to make him feel that life is being unfair. "Why does this have to happen to me?" we all have doubtless said bitterly at some time.

We are helped to understand by such

faith and courage as these winners at golf have shown: perhaps the meaning is that the development of faith is what all of us need to be winners at life.

It reminds you of the Bible miracle about a man who was blind from his birth. The disciples asked the Master who had sinned, the man or his parents, that caused him to be born blind.

The Master said that neither he nor his parents had sinned, but that he was that way in order that the power of God should be made manifest in him.

And He gave him his sight.

Mrs. Zaharias' Great Career

The athletic career of Mrs. Zaharias is in a class by itself. As far back as 1931 she won national AAU championships in the running broad jump, 80-meter hurdles and baseball throw, setting world's records in the last two. The next year she won five national track and field championships. The same year, 1932, in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles she set a new world and Olympic record for the javelin throw of 143 feet 4 inches, set an Olympic record for the 80-meter hurdles and lost the final of the high jump.

She has played professional baseball, pocket billiards and various other sports. In November, 1934, she entered her first golf tournament at Fort Worth and won the medal with 38-39-77. The following spring she took the Texas Championship. From June, 1946, to October, 1947, she won 16 consecutive tournaments.

Mrs. Zaharias has entered the USGA Women's Amateur Championship once, in 1946, the British Women's Amateur once, in 1947, and the USGA Women's Open once, in 1954. She won every time. Before the USGA assumed sponsorship of the



Courtesy of Boston Herald

MISS MARY K. WRIGHT
The leading amateur

Women's Open last year Mrs. Zaharias had won it twice.

Rarely has any golfer in a national competition dominated the proceedings as thoroughly as Mrs. Zaharias did in the Open last month at the Salem Country Club, in Peabody, Mass. Here she was, trying to make a comeback after her operation last year. She was opposed to the best women golfers in the game. She was playing a really exacting course which stretched to nearly 6,400 yards, with a women's par of 72. She faced 36 holes on the last day.

Her winning score of 291 was twelve strokes better than the next score. At that, she went three over par on the last three holes, and thus only three over par for the 72 holes. She did not have anything higher than a 5 on her card.

Miss Claire Doran, Cleveland amateur, shared the first-round lead with Mrs. Zaharias at 72. Next day Mrs. Zaharias pulled away with a 71, and her total of 143 gave her a seven-stroke lead over the defending

Champion, Miss Betsy Rawls. On the final day she had rounds of 73 and 75.

Miss Betty Hicks was the runner-up with 303, followed by Miss Louise Suggs at 307. Miss Rawls tied at 308 with the low amateur, 19-year-old Miss Mary Kathryn Wright, of La Jolla, Cal.

Prize money of \$7,500 was awarded to twelve leading professionals, with the winner receiving \$2,000.

The Salem Country Club, which had been host to the 1932 Women's Amateur Championship, provided not only a real test but excellent arrangements all around. The Club's President, Lionel MacDuff, and the General Chairman of the Club's Committees, Joseph M. Batchelder, spared no effort to insure hospitable and efficient arrangements for their guests. It was a wonderful tournament in every respect.

Mrs. Zaharias' Cards

Hole	Yards	Par	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	400	4	3	5	4	4
2	402	4	4	4	4	4
3	146	3	3	3	4	3
4	372	4	4	4	4	5
5	473	5	5	5	5	4
6	206	3	4	3	4	3
7	337	4	4	4	4	4
8	477	5	4	5	4	5
9	355	4	4	4	4	4
<hr/>						
Out	3,168	36	35	37	37	36
10	361	4	5	4	4	3
11	470	5	4	5	5	5
12	144	3	3	2	3	3
13	342	4	4	4	4	5
14	193	3	4	4	3	3
15	508	5	4	4	4	5
16	400	4	5	3	4	5
17	397	4	4	4	5	5
18	375	4	4	4	4	5
<hr/>						
In	3,190	36	37	34	36	39
Total	6,358	72	72	71	73	75

Don't Be Misled

Although some of the promotional material concerning Chick Evans' new book *Golf for Boys and Girls* may be misleading, the author has by no means sacrificed his amateur status to prepare this piece of instruction. All royalties will be turned over by the publisher directly to the Evans Scholarship Fund.

HOW TO BEHAVE THOUGH A GOLFER

WHAT IS THE FIRST section in the Rules of Golf booklet?

It is no accident that the code starts with Etiquette.

It was not always so. For many years Etiquette appeared at the very end, after all the long text of the playing Rules. But when a major revision was published by the USGA in 1947, these tips on how to be courteous were presented on page 1, and there they probably will stay forever.

As important as are the playing Rules, thoughtful golfers have always felt that the *way* in which the game is played is even more important. Etiquette is simply an expression of the game's traditional sporting spirit, a spirit of consideration of the other fellow.

This is something that is caught, rather than taught. Either you have it or you don't. Either you're polite or you're inconsiderate. If you're inconsiderate, no amount of Rules-making will change you. It will make no difference to you whether Etiquette is published on page 1 or page 100.

Have you ever really read through the section on golf courtesy? It's worth reviewing every now and then, no matter how punctilious you are in your golf course behavior.

The code of Etiquette deals with two main fields of relations:

1. Relations between player and player.
2. Relations between the player and the course.

There are many unwritten rules of etiquette. It would require too many pages to detail every action which a player might take in being polite. The situations which have occurred most commonly are those which have found their way into the published code.

Test your courtesy at golf. Below is the full code. Rate yourself on every point, from 10 if you are perfect down to 0 if you are completely guilty.

If your total score is 90 or better, you'll pass. If you break 90, you ought to spend an hour a day in meditation and prayer.

Here is the code:

1. No one should move, talk or stand close to or directly behind the ball or the hole when a player is addressing the ball or making a stroke.
2. The player who has the honor should be allowed to play before his opponent or fellow-competitor tees his ball.
3. No player should play until the players in front are out of range.
4. In the interest of all, players should play without delay.
5. Players searching for a ball should allow other players coming up to pass them; they should signal to the players following them to pass, and should not continue their play until those players have passed and are out of range.
6. Before leaving a bunker, a player should carefully fill up all holes made by him therein.
7. Through the green, a player should ensure that any turf cut or displaced by him is replaced at once and pressed down, and that, after the players have holed out, any damage to the putting green made by the ball or the player is carefully repaired.
8. Players should ensure that, when dropping bags or the flagstick, no damage is done to the putting green, and that neither they nor their caddies damage the hole by standing close to the hole or in handling the flagstick. The flagstick should be properly replaced in the hole before the players leave the putting green.
9. When the result of a hole has been determined, players should immediately leave the putting green.

Score

PRIORITY ON THE COURSE

In the absence of special rules, singles, threesomes or foursomes should have precedence of and be entitled to pass any other kind of match. A single player has no standing, and should give way to a match of any kind.

Any match playing a whole round is entitled to pass a match playing a shorter round. If a match fails to keep its place on the course and loses more than one clear hole on the players in front, it should allow the match following to pass.

Total _____

THE CURTIS CUP TEAMS

by

JOHN P. ENGLISH

USGA

Assistant

Executive Director

FOUR EXPERIENCED international golfers and four newcomers have accepted invitations to represent the USGA against a team of women amateurs from the British Isles in the eighth Match for the Curtis Cup at the Merion Golf Club, Ardmore, Pa., next month.

The Captain of the Team is Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin, of Ardmore, Pa. Although Mrs. Flippin is a prominent player, she will be a non-playing Captain. The eight players are:

MISS CLAIRE DORAN, Cleveland, Ohio
MISS MARY LENA FAULK, Thomasville, Ga.

MISS DOROTHY KIRBY, Atlanta, Ga.
MISS PATRICIA LESSER, Seattle, Wash.
MISS POLLY RILEY, Fort Worth, Texas
MISS BARBARA ROMACK, Sacramento, Cal.

MRS. HOWARD K. SMITH (*nee* GRACE DEMOSS), Coral Gables, Fla.

MISS JOYCE ZISKE, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Misses Doran, Kirby and Riley and Mrs. Smith have played on previous Teams. The Misses Faulk, Lesser, Romack and Ziske are new to the Team.

If any of these should be unable to attend the Match, an invitation would be issued to one of the following alternates, in order:

MRS. ROBERT L. IHLANFELDT (*nee* EDEAN ANDERSON), Seattle, Wash.

MISS MARY ANN DOWNEY, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. HUGH B. JONES, JR., (*nee* MAE MURRAY), Montpelier, Vt.

The customary principles governed the selection of this Team. They are:

1. Merit as a competitive golfer, based upon records in tournaments of importance in recent years.

2. Sportsmanship and general ability to represent the United States in international relations.

3. Unquestioned status as an amateur golfer.

Selection of Team members is not influenced by age, geography or any factors other than those named above.

In choosing this Team, a Selection Committee composed of members of the Women's Committee considered twenty-one candidates who had been nominated for consideration and presented its recommendation to the Women's Committee. The Women's Committee in turn considered the matter and presented its recommendation to the Executive Committee, which approved the selections.

Those selected are due to report to Mrs. Flippin at the Merion Golf Club on Sunday afternoon, August 29, for team practice.

The Match will start on Thursday, September 2, with three 36-hole foursomes, and will conclude on Friday, September 3, with six 36-hole singles. Matches even after 36 holes will be considered halved and will not be played to a conclusion.

The Captain of the British Team is Mrs. John Beck, of Ascot, England, and the other players are:

MISS JEANNE BISGOOD, England

MISS PHILOMENA GARVEY, Ireland

MRS. R. T. PEEL, Scotland

MISS ELIZABETH PRICE, England

MISS JANETTE ROBERTSON, Scotland

MISS FRANCES STEPHENS, England

MRS. GEORGE VALENTINE (*nee* JESSIE ANDERSON), Scotland

Of this group, only Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Peel and Miss Robertson, who is 19 and the

youngest player in the Match, are new to the competition. The Misses Bisgood, Garvey, Price and Stephens and Mrs. Valentine not only played in the last Match, at Muirfield, Scotland, in 1952, but also in the last Match in this country, at the Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1950.

Miss Stephens recently won the British Championship for the second time, and Mrs. Valentine also has held that title.

Mrs. Beck already has made a preliminary visit to this country to confer on arrangements. The British Team will sail on the S.S. Atlantic, docking at Quebec on August 18. It will play an exhibition against a Canadian group at the Beaconsfield Golf Club, near Quebec, on August 24 and travel to Philadelphia on August 25. The Team members plan to week-end at the Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J.

The British now hold the Curtis Cup. They won it for the first time at Muirfield in 1952, by a score of 5 to 4. Previously, the USGA Team had won five Matches and another had been halved.

The series was originated in 1932, after the Misses Harriot and Margaret Curtis, of Manchester, Mass., had offered the Cup for international competition among teams of women amateur golfers, and has been held every other year, alternately in this country and abroad, except during the war years.

Sketches of the United States Captain and players follow:

Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin

Mrs. Flippin, the non-playing Captain, is serving in that capacity for the first time. She is Chairman of the USGA Women's Committee, attended Bryn Mawr, lives in Ardmore, Pa., and is a member of the Merion Golf Club, where the Match will be held.

As Miss Edith Quier, she won the Eastern and Pennsylvania Amateur Championships in 1936, and she has held the Philadelphia Championship on three occasions.



MRS. HARRISON F. FLIPPIN

Miss Claire Doran

Miss Doran, a member of the Team in 1952, has both bachelor's and master's



degrees from Western Reserve University and devotes part of her time to teaching. Her home is in Cleveland, Ohio, and she represents the Westwood Country Club.

She won the Western Amateur and Ohio Amateur Championships last year, the latter for the third time, and is the 1954 Western Amateur Champion. While she lost in the third round in the last USGA Women's Amateur Championship to Miss Patricia Lesser, she was runner-up to Miss Dorothy Kirby in 1951 and a quarter-finalist in 1952. She is a member of the USGA Girls' Junior Committee.

In the 1952 Match at Muirfield, Scotland, Miss Doran defeated Miss Philomena Garvey in singles, 3 and 2, and she and Mrs. Marjorie Lindsay McMillen defeated Miss Frances Stephens and Mrs. George Valentine in foursomes, 6 and 4. She went to the fourth round of the British Championship following the Match.

Miss Mary Lena Faulk

Although Miss Faulk is the USGA Women's Amateur Champion, she is representing her country in international team com-



petition for the first time. She is a bookkeeper, attended Ward-Belmont, Florida State University, lives in Thomasville, Ga., and is a member of the Glen Arven Country Club.

Last year prior to winning the Women's Amateur, she was runner-up in the North and South Tournament, a semi-finalist in the British and the Trans-Mississippi Championships and made an impressive showing in the winter tournaments in Florida. She was Georgia Champion in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Miss Dorothy Kirby

Miss Kirby, the USGA Women's Amateur Champion in 1951 and a member of the last three Teams, is in the sales department of a television station in Atlanta, Ga. She is a member of the Capital City Club.

Her golf career started at the age of 13 when she won the Georgia Championship and it has included two other appearances in the final of the Women's Amateur. Last year she was a quarter-finalist in the Women's Amateur and a semi-finalist in the Western Open.



In the 1948 Match at Birkdale, England, she lost to Miss Jean Donald, 2 down, but she and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., defeated Miss Garvey and Mrs. Zara Bolton, 4 and 3, in foursomes. She also reached the quarter-final round of the British Championship that year. In the 1950 Match at the Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y., she and Miss Dorothy Kielty defeated Miss Garvey and Miss Jeanne Bisgood, 6 and 5, in foursomes. In the 1952 Match, she defeated Miss Donald, 1 up; and she and Mrs. Howard K. Smith lost to Miss Donald and Miss Elizabeth Price in foursomes, 3 and 2.

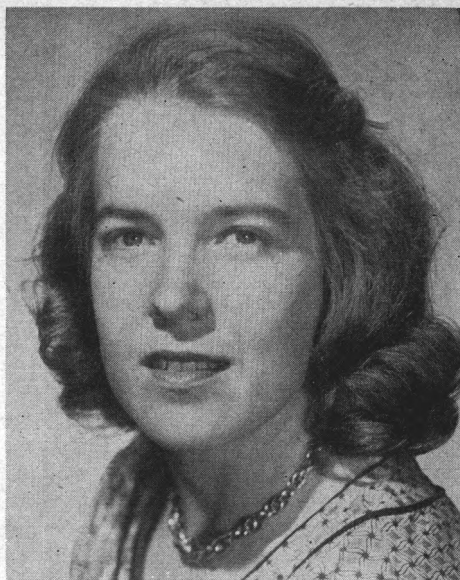
Miss Patricia Lesser

Miss Lesser lives in Seattle, Wash., was graduated from Seattle University last



spring and represents the Sand Point Country Club. She is 21 and is also a first-time member of the Team.

Last year she was a quarter-finalist and the year before a semi-finalist in the USGA Women's Amateur Championship. She won the Collegiate and Pacific Northwest Championships, was first amateur in the USGA Women's Open Championship and a semi-finalist in the Canadian and Western Open Championships. She won the USGA Girls' Junior in 1950.



Miss Polly Riley

Miss Riley is an advertising sales representative in Fort Worth, Texas, and plays at the River Crest Country Club.

In addition to playing with the last three Curtis Cup Teams, she has won the Southern Championship five times, the Western Amateur, the Trans-Mississippi and the Texas Amateur and Open Championships. She was runner-up to Miss Faulk in the last USGA Women's Amateur and has been a quarter-finalist three times.

In the 1948 Match at Birkdale, England, she defeated Miss Maureen Ruttle, 3 and 2, and was beaten in the second round of the British Championship. In the 1950 Match, she defeated Mrs. Valentine, 7 and 6. In the 1952 Match, she defeated Miss Moira Paterson, 6 and 4, but she and Miss Patricia O'Sullivan lost to Miss Paterson and Miss Garvey, 2 and 1, in foursomes.

Miss Barbara Romack

Miss Romack, another 21-year-old, is the Canadian Champion. She attended Sacramento College, sells life insurance in Sacramento, Cal., plays at the Del Paso Country Club there and will be making her debut as a member of the international team.

She lost in the fourth round of the



USGA Women's Amateur last year and in the quarter-finals two years ago. She won the North and South Tournament and the California Championship in 1952.

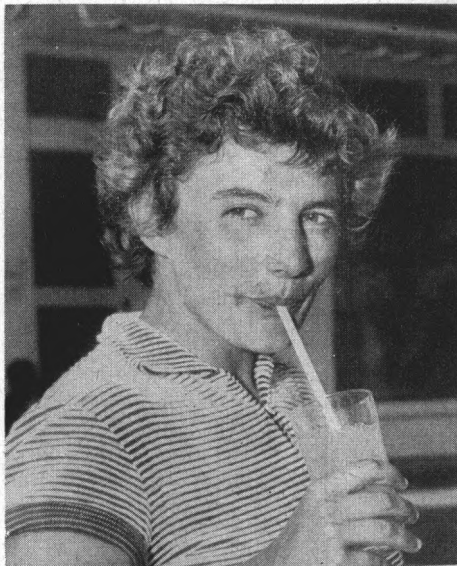
Mrs. Howard K. Smith

Mrs. Smith, nee Grace DeMoss, a member of the 1952 Team, is now a housewife in Coral Gables, Fla., but she is a graduate of Oregon State College and a member of the Corvallis Country Club, Corvallis, Ore.

She reached the semi-final round of the

1950 and 1951 USGA Women's Amateur Championships and was in the fifth round last year. She won the 1949 Canadian Championship and gained the Canadian final again in 1950. She has taken the Pacific Northwest, Oregon State, Oregon Women's Golf Association and Arizona Championships.

In the 1952 Match, she lost to Miss Price, 3 and 2, in the decisive singles match; and she and Miss Kirby lost to Miss Price and Miss Donald, 3 and 2.



Miss Joyce Ziske

Miss Ziske is also a new member of the Team and, at 20, is its youngest member. She lives in Milwaukee, Wis., and plays at the Rivermoor Country Club in nearby Waterford.

While she attracted attention by defeating Miss Marlene Stewart, then the British Champion, at the nineteenth hole on the first day of play in the USGA Women's Amateur Championship last summer, she really came into her own last winter by making a remarkable record against many of the best women players in Florida and Mid-South tournaments. She won both the Palm Beach and North and South Tournaments. She was Wisconsin Champion in 1952.



EVEN THE HEAT COULDN'T STOP SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

by
FREDERICK L. DOLD
*Chairman,
USGA Public
Links Committee*

THE NEW Amateur Public Links Champion is Gene Andrews and, as usual, he lives in Southern California.

At the age of 40, Andrews survived the hottest weather ever recorded in Dallas, Texas, and became the oldest winner of the tournament.

On the day of the final, the temperature rose to 108 degrees and Andrews was locked in a tight match at the Cedar Crest Golf Course with a 26-year-old opponent named Jack E. Zimmerman, of Dayton, Ohio. It seemed inevitable to many in the large gallery that the younger man, a solid shot-maker and a courageous opponent, would wear him down over 36 holes. Yet sheer determination can do wonderful things, and it brought Andrews through by a margin of one hole. He never made the equalizing error after winning the thirty-fourth with a par to go ahead. He scored a 73 and 72, three over par, for his two rounds in the final.

Thus Southern California now has won eight of the last fifteen Championships and six of the nine since the war. Pat Abbott won in 1936 and took the James D. Standish, Jr., Cup to Southern California for the first time. After him came Bruce McCormick, Smiley Quick, Mike Ferentz, Dave Stanley, Pete Bogan and Ted Richards, Jr.

Andrews and Richards, as a matter of fact, played from the same course, the Rancho Golf Course.

Andrews, a life-insurance salesman, and a fine putter, was playing in his first Amateur Public Links Championship and had failed to qualify in two previous tries. As a member of the Mission Valley Golf Club, in San Diego, he played in the Amateur Championship at Pebble Beach, Cal., in 1947 and lost to Harold Paddock in the second round. He was raised in St. Louis,

attended the University of Missouri, lived in Dallas for a time in the Thirties and got serious about golf while serving with Sam Snead at the Naval Base in San Diego during the war.

Zimmerman, who is a power-plant engineer at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, was in his fifth Amateur Public Links Championship but his best previous efforts had taken him only to the third round. There was no early indication that he would do better at Dallas, either, for he posted an 85 in the preliminary team competition, and it took him a time to get his game together. He was graduated from the University of Dayton and did post-graduate work at Illinois Tech.

The less fortunate semi-finalists were William C. Scarbrough, Jr., 30, of Jacksonville, Fla., a Chief Aviation Ordnance-man in the regular Navy, and Joseph S. Evans, 31, of St. Louis, Mo., a baker. Both men had played brilliantly in earlier rounds but wilted before Zimmerman and Andrews, respectively, and both semi-finals ended on the thirty-second green. Zimmerman was even par and Andrews three under for the distance, the latter having played the morning round in 68.

And Then There Was the Heat

If there ever has been a hotter Amateur Public Links Championship, veteran members of the Public Links Committee could not recall it, and they included Earl Shock, of Dayton, Ohio, who attended the very first Championship, at Toledo, Ohio, in 1922, and Joseph S. Dickson, of Louisville, Ky., who has attended every Championship except one since 1929.

The searing Texas sun drove the thermometer up to 108 on the Saturday of the team competition, to 109 on Sunday and



There was only "that much" difference. At least, that is what Gene Andrews (right), of Los Angeles, Cal., the new Amateur Public Links Champion, seems to be saying to Jack E. Zimmerman, of Dayton, Ohio, the runner-up. Andrews won the 36-hole final, 1 up, at the Cedar Crest Golf Course, Dallas, Texas.

to an all-time Dallas high of 110.3 on the Monday when individual match play began. Thereafter, the heat relented temporarily but reached well over 100 every day and was back at 108 for the final.

Twice during the final the fire department was called to put out fires which started in the parched grass and threatened the twelfth green.

Players learned to protect themselves from the heat by draping wet bath towels over their heads or carrying umbrellas. Even then several succumbed to the heat.

Hal McCommas, of Dallas, a sophomore member of Southern Methodist University's college championship golf team and the only quarter-finalist of last year who qualified again, staggered successfully through temperature of 102 in the third and fourth rounds on Wednesday and then was ordered to bed by his doctor.

Two other players could not complete their first-round matches, and two more had to walk in during the third round be-

cause of the intense heat, which favored neither youth nor age.

The oldest qualifier, William T. Brown, 57, a Los Angeles school teacher, went down in the first round, and the youngest qualifier, Robbie Webb, 14, of Gulfport, Miss., fell in the second round, along with the two former champions, Andrew Szwedko, of Pittsburgh, and Stanley Bielat, of Yonkers, N. Y. Both Szwedko and Bielat were 2 up with two holes to play and lost at the nineteenth hole. Szwedko won in 1939, is now 44 and was playing in his fifteenth Amateur Public Links Championship. Bielat won in 1950 and is 41.

Richards, who won last year at Seattle, was ineligible to defend because he has since joined the Bel-Air Country Club. He will reappear in the Amateur Championship.

Dallas Wins Team Trophy

It isn't often the home-town people who work so hard receive any tangible reward for staging a championship. The Dallas committee was rewarded tangibly and promptly, however. Its three-man team won the Warren G. Harding Trophy in the 18-hole stroke-play competition before the individual championship began.

Jesse James, a 26-year-old aerodynamics engineer who lives across the street from Cedar Crest's first tee, scored a 71. Richard Martin, who is 40, came in with a 76. And the dependable Andy Sword, a 38-year-old policeman, finished with a 73 to give Dallas a total of 220, three strokes above the record, and insure the victory. Sword and John Hatch later were to carry Dallas' hopes of winning the individual championship into the quarter-final round.

The Los Angeles team was second, five strokes back, at 225. Detroit and St. Louis tied for third at 227.

The shining silver cup was handed to Gordon Young, founder and President of the Dallas Public Links Golf Association, at the USGA dinner for the players that same evening, and there seemed no question but that Young felt completely rewarded for his efforts before a stroke was played

(Continued on page 21)

THE JUNIOR AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP TO DATE

THE possibility of conducting a championship for boys was under consideration by the USGA prior to World War II, and discussions were resumed after the war. On January 9, 1948, the Executive Committee decided to inaugurate a Junior Amateur Championship for boys who had not reached their 18th birthday. Its purpose was to develop in the younger players a knowledge of the rules and background of the game and an understanding of the spirit in which it should be played. The first Championship was conducted by the USGA Championship Committee at the University of Michigan Golf Course, August 11-14, 1948. There were 495 entrants, of whom 128 were qualified for the Championship proper through sectional rounds at 41 locations throughout the country. The lowest qualifying score was a 69 by Warren Higgins at Dallas Country Club. This Championship, like the Amateur, was conducted entirely at match play, and Dean Lind, a 17-year-old high school graduate from Rockford, Ill., came through the seven 18-hole rounds to win. He defeated Ken Venturi, of San Francisco, 4 and 2, in the final. The youngest qualifier was Mason Rudolph, 14, of Clarksville, Tenn., who went to the quarter-final round, where he was beaten by Lind.

1949—The final round of the second Championship was played between two boys who qualified together at Louisville, Ky., and roomed together at Georgetown University, while play was going on at the Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C., in July, 1949. Gay Brewer, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., another 17-year-old high school student, defeated Mason Rudolph, now 15 years old, 6 and 4. Col. Lee S. Read, of Louisville, who had brought the boys to Washington, refereed. Brewer had been eliminated in the second round the previous year. The entry dipped to 416, and the lowest qualifying score again was

a 69, by Ronnie Hughes at the Wilshire Country Club, in Los Angeles. Dean Lind, of course, was too old to enter a defense of his title.

1950—Young Mason Rudolph went all the way at the Denver Country Club, in July, 1950. The lad who had gone to the quarter-finals at 14 and to the final at 15 became the first 16-year-old Champion by defeating Chuck Beville, 17, of Los Angeles, 2 and 1, after twice winning on extra holes in earlier rounds. Rudolph already had qualified for the Open, and his victory in the Junior Amateur enabled him to play in the Amateur, his third USGA Championship in the same year. The first two Junior Amateur Championships had been conducted by the USGA Championship Committee, but this year a USGA Junior Championship Committee, with 54 members, was organized to stimulate local interest, conduct sectional qualifying rounds, assist at the Championship and advise on policies regarding junior golf. Richard S. Tufts, of Pinehurst, N. C., who had conducted the first two Championships as Chairman of the Championship Committee, became Chairman of the Junior Championship Committee and continued to conduct the play. Players were housed at the University of Denver. The entry rose to 457, and Jerry Fehr led them all with a record score of 66 in the sectional round at the Olympic View Golf Club, in Seattle. Gay Brewer had gone over the age limit and was not eligible to defend.

1951—There was a defending Champion for the first time at the University of Illinois, in July, 1951, but he lasted only four rounds. At that point, Billy Ford, of Charleston, S. C., upset Mason Rudolph by one hole. K. Tommy Jacobs, of Montebello, Cal., another 16-year-old, came on to win, defeating Floyd Addington, 17, of Dallas, Texas, 4 and 2, in the final. Jacobs had lost in the third round the previous

year. Entries this year rose to a new high of 596, and, as in the first year, 41 sectional qualifying rounds were held to accommodate them; Jimmy Powell's 69 at San Antonio, Texas, was the low score. The caliber of junior play was improving steadily. Twelve of the Junior qualifiers subsequently gained places in the Amateur, and Jacobs went to the semi-final round of that Championship. The new Junior Championship Committee also began to take shape and eleven members were present at the University of Illinois.

1952—Again the defender could not repeat. Don Bisplinghoff, a 17-year-old Or-

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

REGULAR

American Legion Golf Club, Ga.
 Audubon Golf Club, La.
 Bath Country Club, N.Y.
 Bluegrass Country Club, Tenn.
 Bon-Air Country Club, Pa.
 Brainerd Golf & Country Club, Tenn.
 Catawba Country Club, N. C.
 Cleveland Country Club, N. C.
 Duquesne Golf Club, Pa.
 Emerywood Country Club, N. C.
 Forest Lake Country Club, Mich.
 Fort Campbell Golf Club, Ky.
 Galveston Country Club, Texas
 Glen Lakes Country Club, Texas
 Goose Creek Golf Club, Va.
 Harvey Golf Club, N. D.
 Indian Valley Country Club, Pa.
 Kurth Golf Course, Texas
 Lakeside Country Club, S. C.
 Lincoln Hills Country Club, Wis.
 McKinney Country Club, Texas
 Mt. View Golf Club, Wash.
 NCR Employees Benefit Association, Ohio
 Pennrose Park Country Club, N. C.
 Reedsburg Country Club, Wis.
 St. Clair River Country Club, Mich.
 Spring Meadow Golf & Country Club, N. J.
 Standard Town & Country Club, Ga.
 Toccoa Golf Club, Ga.

ASSOCIATE

Alpena Golf Course, Mich.
 Edgewood Country Club, Mich.
 Minneopa Golf Club, Minn.
 Ohio University Golf Course, Ohio
 Purdue University Golf Course, Ind.
 Tee-A-Way Lodge and Country Club, Wis.

lando (Fla.) High School student, defeated Tommy Jacobs, 3 and 2, in a semi-final and succeeded him by beating Eddie Meyerson, also 17, of Los Angeles, 2 up, in the final. The Championship was held at the Yale Golf Course in July, 1952, and attracted a record entry of 711, who took part in sectional qualifying at 42 locations. The qualifying record was equalled when Dale Lingenbrink made a 66 at the same Olympic View Golf Club, in Seattle, where Jerry Fehr had set the mark two years earlier. Bisplinghoff established another scoring record when he went to the turn in 31, three under par, in the quarter-finals. The prestige of the Championship was well established, after five years, and the qualifiers represented 32 states and the District of Columbia. Among them was Vernon Stanley, 12, of Charlotte, N. C., the youngest ever to gain a place in match play.

1953—Rex Baxter, Jr., of Amarillo, Texas, a lean, serious boy of 17, won convincingly at the Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Okla., in July-August, 1953. He defeated George Warren, III, 16, of Hampton, S. C., 2 and 1, in the final. The entry list for this event closed at a new high of 713, representing 41 states, the DC and Canada. Leo H. Jordan, Jr., technically lowered the record in sectional qualifying rounds when he played the Sante Fe Hills Country Club course, in Kansas City, Mo., in 60, although par there was only 58. Three 13-year-olds qualified, and all advanced to the fourth round. The youngest was Jack Nicklaus, of Columbus, Ohio, who had turned 13 in January. Another was Verner Stanley, who qualified for the second time. Three Canadians also qualified, but they went out in the first round. Keith Lopp, of Long Beach, Cal., and Robert L. Prall, of Salem, Ore., went farther in the second round than any pair had gone previously in match play. Lopp finally won on the twenty-third hole. Terry Thomas, of Canandaigua, N. Y., made a hole in one on the 165-yard fourteenth hole as he was losing in the third round. Donald Bisplinghoff was too old to defend.

For Qualifying in the Amateur Championship

(Continued from page 4)

better he likes it. But this still does not help in selecting the best golfer in the country.

Double Qualifying Favored

The solution seems to be to return to the former method of conducting the Championship: namely, after 36-hole sectional qualifying to hold a 36-hole qualifying test at the scene of the Championship, with 32 or 64 players (preferably 32) to qualify for match play and with all matches at 36 holes (or, at the most, with two 18-hole matches the first day and the balance at 36 holes).

The 36-hole qualifying at the Championship would separate the boys from the men, and the 36-hole matches would tend to favor the better players over a short, hot stretch of some fly-by-night player. The result would be that the really fine players today would qualify repeatedly and advance in match play to the extent of their true ability.

Just as many players can start in the 36-hole qualifying for the Amateur Championship as can start on the first day of the Open Championship. If a true Open Champion can be determined from a limited field, then a true Amateur Champion can be determined from an amateur field of similar size.

The argument may be proposed that having all matches at 36 holes would extend the tournament another day and make it more of an endurance contest than a golf match. If anyone has played through a major championship, he knows it already is an endurance contest and another day will not make much difference. To play consistently good golf over a period of time requires endurance, and this should be one of the requirements of a true champion.

With 36-hole qualifying at the Championship proper, a qualifier for match play would accomplish something of which he could be justly proud.

Such a player in an all-match-play Championship might play equally as well in his first-round match and still lose to an opponent who played a little bit better. He then might feel obligated to take the first train home because of his "poor" showing. Compare his plight with that of another player who, always struggling to break 80, could not possibly have passed a qualifying test at the Championship but who, through the luck of the draw and his opponents' poor play, advances to the quarter- or semi-finals and then returns home a hero because of his "fine" accomplishment.

Can anyone justify this comparison? With 36-hole qualifying at the Championship proper, those who play poorly at the beginning will be on their way home soon, and properly so, while the real Championship players will continue on into match play where a real Champion will prevail.

The Blind Draw

If it is desired to have players from different parts of the country compete against one another, pairings during the two 18-hole qualifying rounds could be so arranged. This idea could be further advanced by having the qualifiers play in threes instead of couples. This would increase intersectionalism among Championship contestants much more than the present blind draw, where two players from New York may meet in the first round of a Championship in Seattle, Wash.

Could Bob Jones have won the Amateur as many times as he did if the Championships during his era had been played at all match play? Look at his record in the British Amateur for the answer: many tries but only one win.

A return to 36-hole qualifying at the scene of the Championship would mean the creation of a new group of gallery-appealing players like those of former years, such as the Joneses, the Ouimets, the Evanses, the Sweetsters, the Von Elms, the

Voigts, the Willings, the Gardners and many others. Lustre would be restored to the Amateur Championship and galleries would increase. There might be fewer names to consider in Championship play, but they would be bigger and better names. And, incidentally, with fewer names to be considered, the selection of a Walker Cup team might be a much easier and less controversial task.

The above is not intended to cast any aspersions on recent Champions. All have been fine players. But it is possible, maybe probable, that under former Championship methods their names might be more prominent than they are today.

Public Links

(Continued from page 17)

in the individual competition. Young and his General Chairman, Les A. Stemmons, Jr., proved a remarkably effective team in preparing for this first Amateur Public Links Championship in the Southwest, and all the players and committeemen who enjoyed Dallas' hospitality and efficiency are deeply in their debt.

The Dallas Park Board had Cedar Crest in remarkable condition, considering the long drought and the difficulty of obtaining water, and the kind remarks of the players were a tribute to the wisdom with which the available water had been used.

Cedar Crest has a great tradition, which was completely upheld. It is the course where Sid Cooper once was professional and where his little boy, Harry, grew up and learned to play. And Walter Hagen won his fifth and last Professional Golfers' Association Championship there in 1927.

You can't help a little child up the hill without getting nearer the top yourself.

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, 1954. Booklet, 25 cents (special rates for quantity orders). Poster, 25 cents.

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.

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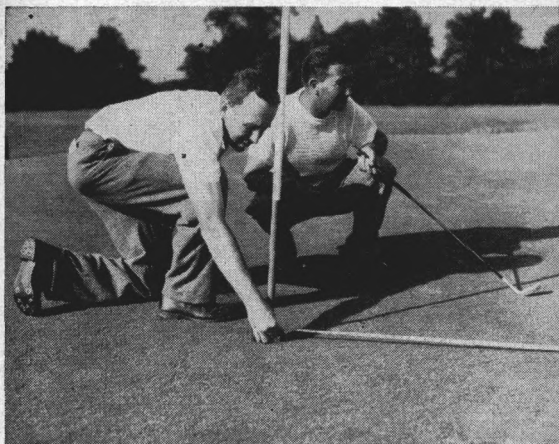
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THE REFEREE

**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. "54-1" means the first decision issued in 1954. "R.37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1954 Rules of Golf.

Ball Not Identified Is Lost

R & A 54-4
D. 6

Q: In a match-play competition A and B were playing a long, one-shot hole, which was semi-blind, straight into a low, bright sun. Owing to the sun, neither tee shot was observed by the players, who were carrying their own clubs. On reaching the green one ball was seen to be on it. A went onto the green, looked at the ball but did not touch it and said to B, "This is yours." They then searched unsuccessfully for the other ball, and after five minutes A said, "Come on. We have had our five minutes. Let's get on." B then picked up the ball on the green, looked at it and said to A, "This is not mine, it is yours." He replaced the ball. A lifted the ball, confirmed that it was in fact his, and replaced it. They then searched for B's ball. A found a ball, and said to B, "Here you are." Without identifying the ball as his, B played it onto the green and they completed the hole, A taking one stroke fewer than B to do so. It was then found that the ball B had played was not the one he played off the tee.

Having conceded the hole under the mistaken impression that the ball on the green belonged to B, did A have any right to play the hole out when it was found after-

wards to be his or was the hole irrevocably lost by him when he so conceded it?

A: A cannot escape the consequences of his failure to identify his own ball. When A failed to find his ball after a five-minutes search, it became a lost ball and no longer in play. As A elected not to adopt the procedure for a lost ball but to concede the hole, his decision was irrevocable. B's subsequent actions could not deprive him of a hole already won.

Provisional Balls Unlimited

R & A 54-5
R. 30-1

Q: A player in a stroke round plays a ball from a tee he has reason to think may be lost or unplayable. He plays a provisional ball. This also was probably unplayable. Before leaving the tee he plays a further ball and then goes forward, finds his first ball playable and proceeds to hole out with that ball, recording the actual strokes taken with that ball.

Was any penalty incurred? If not, why?

A: No penalty was incurred.

If a player considers that a ball played provisionally may be lost, out of bounds or unplayable, he is at liberty to play a second provisional ball and so on. The second provisional ball bears to the first pro-

visional ball the same relationship as regards procedure and penalties as the first provisional ball bears to the original ball.

In the 1949 Royal and Ancient Golf Club code the player was restricted to one provisional ball for a ball thought to be lost or out of bounds. This restriction was removed in the 1951 code when the penalty of stroke and distance was re-introduced.

Ball on Lip of Cup in Stroke Play

USGA 54-10

R. 25-1, 35-2d, 37-7

Q: Is there any rule in stroke play which allows a competitor to wait five minutes when his ball rests on the lip of the cup to see whether it will drop? I have looked through the Rules of Golf, 1953 edition, and can find no such ruling. The only reference I could find dealt with match play, Rule 35-2d. Cary Middlecoff is reputed to have waited two and one half minutes of a five minute stretch to see whether his ball would drop in a recent tournament on the circuit.

If there is such a rule, could you tell me where I could find a book covering Rules governing medal play which do not appear in the Rule book referred to above?

Question by: BEN FEINBERG
FAIRMONT, MINN.

A: There is no Rule permitting a delay of five minutes or any other specific period.

Rule 37-7 provides in part: "Players shall at all times play without undue delay." The penalty for violation in stroke play is two strokes; for repeated offense, disqualification. As Rule 25-1 prohibits play while a ball is moving (with certain exceptions), the player is entitled to the benefit of any doubt.

With specific reference to the putting green, the above is expressed in the following note to Rule 35-2d, which, while published in connection with a match play Rule, applies in principle to stroke play also:

"Whether a ball has come to rest is a question of fact. If there be reasonable

doubt, the owner of the ball is not allowed more than a momentary delay to settle the doubt."

The Rules of Golf cover both match play and stroke play.

Lateral Water Hazard Rule Explained

USGA 54-11

D. 14c, R. 33-3b

Q: I do not understand Rule 33-3b. The word "opposite" seems to be our nemesis, but the complete sentence is confusing to us also. Perhaps your decision on a specific hole would help clarify the Rule. There is a par 3 hole at Minnesota Valley Country Club which has a lateral water hazard. However, if a player drops his ball within two club-lengths of the margin, he is definitely placing it nearer the hole. I am enclosing a map of the hole. It is played from a low tee up a hill to the green. To the right of the green is a sand trap and then further to the right is a steep hill down to the lake, so that if a ball is sliced, it can easily come to rest in the lake. It is surely a lateral water hazard because no part of it is directly between the tee and the green. If you will place an X on the map to show me where the ball should be dropped, I shall appreciate it very much.

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

A: In proceeding under Rule 33-3b, first determine the point where the ball last crossed the margin of the lateral water hazard. A ball may then be dropped at either of the following places:

(a) Within two club-lengths of that point, on the same side of the hazard as that point; or

(b) On the other side of the hazard, opposite that point, and within two club-lengths of the hazard margin on the other side.

In either case the ball must come to rest not nearer the hole than that point where the original ball last crossed the hazard margin.

In the case you cite, the lake appears so large that it is not practical to drop a

ball on the "other side."

It is virtually always possible to drop a ball on the near side of a lateral water hazard and abide by the Rule. To do so it is sometimes necessary to drop the ball close to the hazard margin. A radius of two club-lengths from the last point of crossing almost always gives ample area in which to drop the ball without having it come to rest nearer the hole. Judging from the diagram submitted, this could be done in the present case.

For definition of a lateral water hazard, see Definition 14c.

Provisional Ball for Ball in Water Hazard

USGA 54-12

R. 30-1,2,3; 33-2

Q: In our club a great deal of argument is made over Rule 30-3 and Rule 33-2. There does seem to be a conflict in the penalty. Will you please give me a clarification?

Question by: GEORGE M. BALL
BUSHNELL, ILL.

A: If a provisional ball has been played under Rule 30-1 and if the original ball is abandoned in a water hazard or a lateral water hazard, Rules 30-2 and 30-3 require that the provisional ball then become the ball in play. The player thus has, in effect, exercised option b of Rule 33-2, and to his score for the hole there must be added the penalty stroke provided for in Rule 33-2. The purpose of Rule 30-3 is to prohibit the player from having the further option of proceeding under Rule 30-2a.

Ball Strikes Flagstick Attended by Partner's Caddie

USGA 54-14

R. 26-2, 34-2d, 40-3b

Q: Two players played their better ball against the better ball of two other players (a four-ball match). A player's ball struck the flagstick while his partner's caddie was attending the flag. At first it seemed this would come under Rule 34-2d: "If the player's ball strike the flagstick when it is

attended by or has been removed by himself, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player's side shall lose the hole." I quoted this rule but was reminded by one of the opponents that Rule 40-3b under Best-Ball and Four-Ball Match Play says: "If a player's ball be stopped or deflected by the player, his partner or either of their caddies, clubs or other equipment, the player is disqualified for the hole. His partner incurs no penalty." This became important because the "innocent" partner won the hole.

At first it would appear that the difference between Rules 34 and 40 lies in whether or not what is struck is the flagstick or caddies and equipment. However, section 3g of Rule 40 says "In all other cases where, by the Rules of Golf, a player would incur a penalty, the penalty shall not apply to his partner." Furthermore, even if the flagstick vs. caddies and equipment has nothing to do with it, Rule 26-2 seems to be in contradiction to Rule 40.

If you can straighten me out, I shall be grateful.

Question by: WILMER E. KENWORTHY
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

A: The case is governed by Rule 40-3b. The player was disqualified for the hole when his ball struck the flagstick attended by his partner's caddie. The partner incurred no penalty, as his ball was not affected.

Rule 40-1a provides: "The Rules of Golf, so far as they are not at variance with the following special Rules, shall apply to all three-ball, best-ball and four-ball matches."

Thus, Rule 34-2d is superseded by Rule 40-3b in the present case. "Side" as used in Rule 34-2d applies to several forms of play, such as singles, threesomes and foursomes, but not to four-ball play because a special Rule for four-ball play takes precedence.

Rule 34 deals specifically with the flagstick. Rule 26-2 deals with caddies, clubs and other equipment carried by the players and their caddies. The subject matter of both these Rules is comprehended by Rule 40-3b for four-ball play.



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

The Superintendent, the Chairman and the Locker Room

by J. PORTER HENRY

Chairman, Green Committee, Algonquin Golf Club

Webster Groves, Mo.

IN MY FIFTEEN YEARS as Chairman of the Green Committee at the Algonquin Club, near St. Louis, I have learned that on account of the differing whims and fancies of the members, there is no royal road to a wholly satisfied membership. I have been impressed with the varieties and the difficulty of the problems confronting the superintendent.

Without disparaging his excellent work and that of turf foundations, it seems to me that our progress comes largely through trial and error. What we learn seems to be somewhat of a negative character. We learn what not to do. If we try one thing, we wish we had tried another.

We are like the bachelor who married late in life. Having gained a knowledge of both single monotony and matrimonial torments, he concluded, "Whether you marry or not, you'll regret it."

The difficulty stems from the time elements. Our experiments are year-to-year affairs. It takes several years to determine the success of any venture. We have acquired answers to some problems, none to others. Our experiences make skeptics of us.

We recently spent \$4,000 on a reseed-

ing program, preceded by burning the fairways, with magnificent results; but being a little skeptical, I said to the superintendent, "Suppose all this new grass disappears this summer and leaves the same old crabgrass, goosegrass and so forth and the members ask us what we are going to do. What is our answer?" It came very quickly: take to the woods.

On the theory of trying anything once, one of my predecessors tried yarrow on the fairways. During the hot, dry summers the experiment seemed justified, but the third hot wet summer proved disastrous. Only a few patches survived and when Miss Joyce Wethered, then British Champion and now Lady Heathcoat-Amory, was playing an exhibition at our club and noticed the yarrow, she said: "I see you are troubled with yarrow over here, too."

While the superintendent's job is precarious, let no one contend that the path of the Chairman of the Green Committee is strewn with roses. If a footprint in the sand costs the player a stroke, he rarely fails to tell the Chairman about it. If the topdressing on the green is too heavy or the cut of the green too short or too long

to suit his style or if long and continuous rain in hot weather seems to justify the closing of the course or if he loses his ball in the leaves or the rough, it is the Chairman who invariably hears about it.

The Dangers in the Job

The Chairman can be an asset or a liability to a club. If he thinks he knows too much about grass culture and maintenance and insists upon putting his ideas to work, the Lord help the golf course. On the other hand, if he knows nothing about the subject and therefore is unable to appreciate the problems of the superintendent, he is worthless as a liaison officer between the superintendent and the locker room.

Likewise, if the Chairman hasn't the courage to risk the displeasure of members when the situation requires, he is failing in an important aspect of his job.

Importance of Publicity

The smart Chairman adopts a program of keeping his Board and membership well informed in advance of his various moves, and he must have sufficient knowledge to answer capably questions asked of him by the Board and the members.

Two experiments illustrate the importance of publicity.

For many years our greens had thinned out badly in the summer. Our superintendent then was of the old school which was reluctant to pay much attention to the agronomists, the agricultural departments or the USGA Green Section. He felt that these theorists could not improve on his wide experience. In spite of my efforts this attitude continued and so did our troubles. Finally, I found it necessary to find a new superintendent, who discovered that our greens were so heavily compacted that nothing short of violent treatment could improve the situation. He concluded that mere tining would not be sufficient unless we tined with very heavy forks. To this end he built a heavy instrument capable of puncturing the green with very large holes. Before the program started, we illustrated the problem to our Board and to a good many members who were present.

We showed, with bricks taken out of the green, how compact the soil was and, with bricks made with suitable soil, how supple the soil should be. Consequently, when the work began, the members had been fully warned, were conversant with the problem and were willing to endure the temporary inconvenience.

A contrary experience occurred when we decided several years ago that we should experiment with five or six of our fairways by chemical burning and reseedling. I asked a reluctant Board to permit the experiment, but no publicity was given to it. After the application of the chemicals, these fairways were denuded of grass and the Chairman came in for a tremendous amount of condemnation. The members were going to take special delight in replacing him at a coming election. Fortunately, before the election occurred, our watering system and a favorable season made these fairways so far superior to the others that the members forgot their determination to relieve the Chairman of his job and re-elected him by almost a unanimous vote. The condemnation and criticism could have been avoided by means of adequate publicity.

Informing the Membership

Another publicity expedient was to have a dinner meeting at which a grass program was presented to the membership in order to acquaint them with the problems. At this meeting the Chairman gave a little talk about the grass plant, the function of the leaves and the roots, soil conditions and fertilization and then turned the meeting over to the superintendent for a question period. Most members having lawns were highly pleased and they had become acquainted with the course problems.

A serious problem with the Chairman is closing the golf course when weather conditions demand. In our district our greens sometimes suffer heavily unless this is done. Here the Chairman must assume the responsibility, upon the advice of the superintendent, and he must not waver in his determination.

The Chairman must insist that the super-

intendent has only one boss, not 300, and any criticisms or suggestions must come to the Chairman, not to the superintendent.

Another difference which has been resolved is the desire of the low-handicapped man to lengthen the holes or tighten the greens with bunkers and the desire of the 100 shooters either to leave the course as is or make it easier. This has been resolved by eliminating all bunkers that merely penalize the 100 shooter and installing bunkers at the greens which penalize a bold shot gone wrong. If a scratch player wants to attempt to reach a green on his second shot, a bunker requires a shot to be perfect. But the 100 shooter, who is satisfied to reach the green in three or four, is not handicapped particularly by the tight green.

A conscientious Chairman must be mindful of the fact that he and the superintendent must exert every effort to provide the best possible course for the pleasure and pride of the membership. But he has learned from experience that most members are somewhat myopic. The average member is interested only in the immediate. He finds it difficult to understand, for example, why we should spoil a beautiful green, and his game in the early spring, by brushing and topdressing. Naturally he knows nothing of the consequence of matting, and therefore it means nothing to him. He is thinking in terms of today's play, not the many tomorrows.

The Chairman must support the super-

intendent in his programs when they are known to be beneficial, even though they risk the displeasure of members. Like the surgeon who may amputate a leg to save the patient, the Chairman and the superintendent must be willing, however reluctantly, to displease and be criticized and spoil a few days play, rather than multiply the bad days of the future.

No Appeasement

For the superintendent and Chairman to do a good job and succeed in giving the most pleasure to the members, they must not be appeasers in order to postpone criticism. They must not be thin skinned and permit the jibes and taunts of a few or even many of the members to get under their skins and tempt them to entertain the idea of throwing in the towel.

Acting from a genuine motive—to do everything to build better turf for the members' enjoyment—the superintendent and Chairman must pursue their efforts, willing rather to be replaced than to let possible criticism induce them to avoid a necessary, if annoying, practice.

It must not be inferred from the above observation that constructive criticism and suggestions should not be welcomed. Indeed, they should be invited. In our interest and absorption in our work we often neglect many details of grooming the course, or some detail or inconvenience, and a suggestion or criticism of a member may be a welcome reminder.

The Turfgrass Research Program at Texas A. & M.

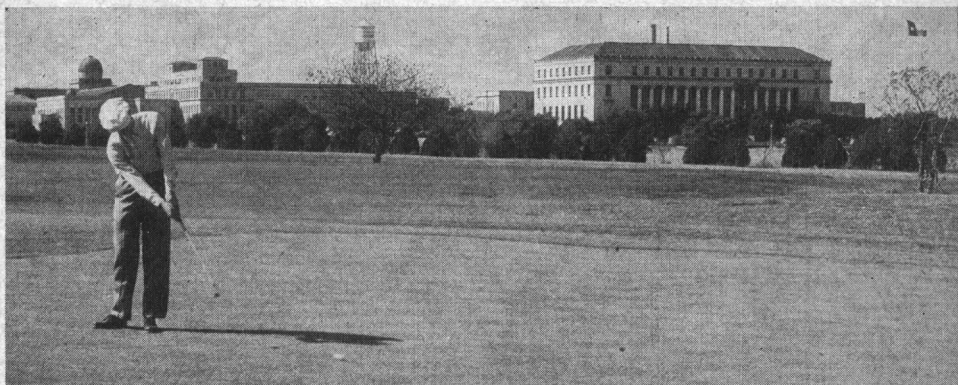
by MARVIN H. FERGUSON

Southwestern Director and National Research Coordinator, USGA Green Section

THE FIRST Texas turfgrass conference was held in 1947. An enthusiastic group attended and during the conference the Texas Turfgrass Association was formed. The purposes of this Association were to foster and support research on turf problems of importance in the state.

Since the founding of the Association much progress has been made in the development of turf-management informa-

tion. A research program was inaugurated by Texas A. & M. College immediately following the first turf conference. The early efforts were on a relatively small scale, because there was a scarcity of funds for support of the work. Accumulation of a large number of different types of bermudagrass which were known to exist in the turf areas of the state was considered to be a matter of primary importance. The



The Texas A. & M. College Golf Course is located adjacent to the campus. Pictured above is the No. 1 green, with the Administration Building in the background. In addition to its value as a recreational facility, the golf course provides an excellent opportunity for carrying on turf investigations under playing conditions.

major emphasis was placed upon the selection and evaluation of desirable turf types.

Evaluation of Bermuda Types

The selections which were brought together were evaluated on their performance relative to turf quality for such purposes as golf-course putting greens, fairways, tees, home lawns, athletic fields, road shoulders, airfields and cemeteries. Since the inception of this program some 125 selections have undergone field-plot testing and evaluation for various turf purposes. Several fine-leaved strains have been determined to be capable of producing superior putting-green turf. These include T-8, T-11, T-35A and T-94. Of these, T-35A and T-94 have demonstrated marked superiority and are beginning to find considerable use on golf courses. Broader-leaved strains which have appeared to be outstanding are T-22, T-47 and U-3. U-3 was selected at Beltsville but has been included in these tests for purposes of comparison. T-47 is an especially vigorous compact strain which appears to be excellent for heavy-use areas. It is expected that a great many athletic fields will be planted to this strain as soon as vegetative material becomes available commercially.

The turf research program in Texas has not been confined to the field plots at the Experiment Station. Because of geographical and climatic variations within the state,

it has been necessary to conduct tests in more than one location. Under the joint sponsorship of the Texas Turfgrass Association and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, field tests have been established in Wichita Falls (Park Department), Dallas (Park Department), San Antonio (Park Department), Lubbock (Texas Technological College) and on numerous golf courses throughout East Texas where putting-green strains are being evaluated. The research program at Wichita Falls has been quite extensive. In actual numbers of plots, the program has exceeded that being conducted at College Station. Much valuable information has been gained from this field testing program.

Testing Nutrient Requirements

One of the outstanding tests conducted at both College Station and at Wichita Falls has been a rather elaborately designed test for determining the nutrient requirements of bermudagrass. This experiment was conducted by use of a factorial design in which four rates of nitrogen (0, 4, 8 and 12 pounds of N per 1,000 square feet, respectively) per year were used; four corresponding rates of P_2O_5 and K_2O were used. These treatments were applied in all possible combinations and were replicated three times. The work is continuing but results to date have indicated that bermudagrass in Texas needs at least 8

Turf Management

The book "Turf Management," sponsored by the United States Golf Association and edited by Prof. H. B. Musser, is a complete and authoritative guide in the practical development of golf-course turfs.

This 354-page volume is available through the USGA, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y., the USGA Green Section Regional Offices, the McGraw-Hill Book Co., 350 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y., or local bookstores. The cost is \$7.

pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year. Indications are that if plenty of water is available and if the turf can be mowed frequently, bermudagrass can use efficiently as much as 12 pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year and possibly more. Phosphorus and potash have shown less effect than nitrogen on turf quality. It is believed, however, that on soils that are naturally low in phosphorus and potash some additional amounts of these nutrients should be applied. Current recommendations based on these tests call for the application of 10-5-5 fertilizer in the spring and the use of straight nitrogen materials thereafter throughout the year.

Financial support for the Texas turf research program has come from state appropriations and from grants-in-aid. Grants-in-aid have been made by the USGA Green Section, the Texas Golf Association, the American Cyanamid Company and Goldthwaite's Texas Toro Company. In addition to these grants, many smaller contributions by individuals and other organizations have been made to the program. The largest single source of support has been from Goldthwaite's Texas Toro Company. Their substantial contributions of money and supplies in the early days of the Texas program kept it going. At the present time, state appropriations represent the major source of financial support, with services and supplies still being contributed by Goldthwaite's.

In July, 1953, USGA Green Section established a regional office at Texas A. & M. College in cooperation with the Agronomy

Department of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Shortly thereafter an assistantship was established for the purpose of studying physical properties of soils as related to putting-green turf. Raymond Kunze was chosen to fill this assistantship, and at the present time he is engaged in research having to do with physical properties of soils. It is expected that this study will yield a great deal of valuable information relative to the construction of putting greens.

Experiments Under Playing Conditions

A cooperative relationship has been established recently between Texas A. & M. College Golf Course and the Department of Agronomy. Henceforth, turfgrass research work will be done on the golf course under actual playing conditions. This arrangement will provide efficient maintenance because the turf on the golf course must be maintained regularly and the labor for research purposes may be conserved. This arrangement offers an opportunity to test strains and management practices under actual play, thereby getting away from one of the criticisms that is ordinarily leveled at turf research at State Experiment Stations, namely, the conducting of experimental work without traffic. It is believed that golfers at the College Golf Course will exhibit considerable interest in research work being conducted and that the small amount of inconvenience that may be caused them will be more than off-set by their interest in what is being done for the betterment of turf.

At the present time, under the leadership of Dr. Ethan Holt, the Texas A. & M. turf-research program is one of the outstanding programs in the nation. Dr. Holt has numerous plans for future work. Among them are programs of Dallisgrass control research, continued fertilizer research, investigations in the establishment of winter greens and the efficient transition from winter greens to summer greens. There are many problems confronting turf growers in the Southwest, and it is believed that the facilities and personnel at Texas A. & M. College are in a good position to solve them.

Keep Your Collars Neat

HOW DO THE COLLARS on your putting greens look? Are they ragged and worn, or are they well kept and nicely manicured?

A great many putting-green collars appear to be rather thin, somewhat weedy and showing the effects of too much wear. In contrast to this, there are superintendents who are able to keep collars of putting greens in very nice condition, making a beautiful frame around the putting green.

A great deal of the difference is in the manner in which the mowers are turned at the edge of the putting green. Most superintendents have their men make one or more circles around the green with the putting-green mower before starting to mow crosswise. The mower sometimes is turned on the putting surface but more often is turned on the collar. This turning naturally brings about more wear and more compaction on the collar. Some additional wear at these points cannot be avoided. Frequently, however, the grass seems actually to be burned by the friction of the driving roller on the mower. Fast turning, with the mower running at full speed, contributes to this situation.

A Solution

It is believed that collars could be kept in better condition if the man were instructed to throttle the mower down when he comes to the edge of the green, turn it slowly on the collar, making a wide circle, and then to accelerate again after he is back on the putting surface and has begun to mow.

In many cases the desire to hurry the operation prompts superintendents to teach their men to turn the mowers rapidly without much, if any, throttling down of the engine, even though the superintendent realizes that such rapid, sharp turning causes a great amount of friction and consequent damage to the collar of the putting green. It is believed to be poor economy to do a job so rapidly that the turf around the green is damaged.

The matter of keeping good collars is

especially important in the areas where there are bermudagrass fairways and bentgrass greens. In order to prevent the encroachment of bermudagrass into the bent greens, it is necessary to maintain a protective collar of bentgrass. This bentgrass is difficult to maintain at best. When mower damage contributes to the difficulties, it becomes almost impossible.

Cutting at Intermediate Height

There is another matter which deserves some thought in the maintenance of putting-green collars. That is the change in mowing height from the collar to the putting surface. There are golf courses on which the height of the turf on the collar is the same as the height of the turf on the fairway. This may range from three-quarters to one and a half inches. In contrast, the putting green is maintained at a quarter of an inch. It may be seen that this differential mowing produces a very abrupt change. Sometimes golf balls may lodge against this shoulder of higher turf and a difficult lie is provided.

One solution to this problem is to make a couple of turns around the putting green collar with the mower set at an intermediate height so that there is not the abrupt change in mowing heights. An easy method for maintaining this intermediate height was described in the *USGA Western Turfletter* of August, 1953. An account is given of a device built by Forrest Bishop, superintendent of the Tri-City Country Club, Kennewick, Wash. Mr. Bishop extended the shaft of the scalping roller on each side of his greens mower so that this shaft would hold three and one-half inch pulleys, which acted as snap-on wheels for rapid conversion of the greens mower to a collar mower. These pulleys raised the height of the cutting blade just enough to give an intermediate height of mowing. This saves the necessity for having a special mower for this job and it does not require adjustment of the mower blades.

A good looking collar is important on a shirt or on a putting green.

New Grasses from Pennsylvania

Pennlu creeping bentgrass and *Pennlawn* creeping red fescue are two new strains that have been released by Pennsylvania State University.

The *Pennlu* strain of creeping bentgrass was taken from the seventeenth green of the LuLu Temple Golf Course, near Philadelphia, and sent to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station in 1937. It was increased and was first subjected to turf quality tests as a putting green in the fall of 1939. Performance records were secured in the fall of 1940 and in 1941. Active turf testing was discontinued from 1942-1945.

The following is from the release published by the Pennsylvania State University:

"Turf quality evaluations, based on the weighted factor method, have been made on these strains, plus twenty-nine others which have been included in the trials from time to time as poorly performing strains were discarded, for a one to six year period (1947-1952).

"Results of the field plot trials showed that 10(37)4 (*Pennlu*) was significantly better than any other of the twenty-three strains tested continuously for the full six-year period. Also, it was as good or significantly better than any other of forty-three strains tested for three years (1950-1952). Recognized named strains with which *Pennlu* has been compared for three years or more in this series of trials include Congressional, Toronto, Arlington, Collins, Cohansey, Metropolitan and Washington.

"Characteristics of the *Pennlu* strain that are chiefly responsible for its consistently good performance are high disease tolerance, good vigor, density and texture, and ability to withstand a wide temperature range (high and low).

"This strain has been evaluated primarily for use on golf-course greens and similar specialized turf. It has been released by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station as a superior variety for such use. It is not recommended for general lawn turf.

"A limited quantity of Breeder's material for vegetative propagation of foundation planting stock is maintained by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station and can be secured by application through State Experiment Stations or Crop Improvement Associations to Foundation Seed Stocks of the Pennsylvania State University. The price of this material is \$10 per square foot of nursery stock."

The *Pennlawn* strain of creeping red fescue has resulted from a breeding and selection program that was begun in 1938. The official release published by the Pennsylvania State University describes in considerable detail the synthesizing procedure and the testing.

The following paragraphs are quoted from the published information released by the University:

"It is believed that the significantly better quality of the *Pennlawn* variety is due chiefly to:

- "1. Greater tolerance to leafspot disease.
- "2. Better foliage density.
- "3. Faster rate of spread by underground root stocks.
- "4. Greater ability to withstand close clipping.

"*Pennlawn* is not immune to the leaf-spot disease. It is, however, more tolerant to them. It is not attacked as severely and recovers much more rapidly. It seldom becomes cuppy and open due to severe injury from this source when cared for properly. While its rate of spread is not as rapid as good Kentucky bluegrass, it approaches the bluegrass in this respect. It has the same degree of shade tolerance common to the ordinary Chewings and creeping red forms and also the same general tolerances to soil fertility and moisture.

"Based on its performance records to date and the high quality of the parent strains the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station believes the *Pennlawn* to be a superior variety and that it will produce significantly better turf than any other type of fescue presently available."

COMING EVENTS

Aug. 19, 20

Twenty-third Annual Turf Field Days, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I. Dr. J. A. DeFrance.

Sept. 8, 9

Turf Field Days, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa. Prof. H. B. Musser.

Sept. 14

Annual Turf Field Day, Westwood Country Club, St. Louis, Mo. Leo Bauman.

Sept. 15

First Annual Rocky Mountain Turfgrass Conference, Colorado A. & M. College, Ft. Collins, Colo. Prof. A. M. Binkley.

Sept. 17

Utah Turfgrass Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah. A. R. Emery, 721 East, 3120 South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sept. 21, 22

Eighth Annual Regional Turf Conference. State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash. A. G. Law.

Sept. 27, 28

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation Field Days, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. William H. Daniel.

Sept. 30

Northern California Turfgrass Conference, University of California, Davis, Cal. R. M. Hagan.

Oct. 4, 5

Southern California Conference on Turf Culture, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal. V. T. Stoutemyer.

Oct. 7, 8

Arizona Turfgrass Conference, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. J. S. Falkner.

Nov. 8-12

American Society of Agronomy Annual Meeting. St. Paul, Minn.

Dec. 6-8

Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference. Stillwater, Okla. Dr. Wayne Huffine.

Dec. 13-15

Texas Turfgrass Conference. College Station, Texas. Dr. Ethan Holt.

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IT'S YOUR HONOR

Expression of Gratitude

TO THE USGA:

I wish I had the ability to describe properly my gratitude to golf for the great pleasures, the vivid (but soon forgotten) disappointments and the health it has given me. From the health point of view, I really credit it with being, perhaps, a life saver for me, at least a life prolonger.

Although now more than 70 and my wife more than 60, we feel it a wonderful privilege to be able still to enjoy together several nine-hole rounds each week. We have never had low handicaps nor have we collected many trophies. During the about forty years I have played a businessman's game week-ends, vacations, etc. I have never made a hole in one. In fact, in all that time I have seen only one made.

Nevertheless, we have and still do enjoy it. So we feel we would like to make a contribution, even though small, to "Golf House" and the USGA as a grateful tribute to the excellent work you have done for this grand game, your splendid leadership in popularizing it and helping to keep it on such a high level of true sportsmanship and courtesy.

JAMES L. HALL
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Exemption of Ex-Champions

TO THE USGA:

As just another golfer, I would like to protest your new ruling which compels all former Champions to qualify for the Open in the future. (Editor's Note: The last five winners will continue to be exempt.)

Many of us who play and enjoy

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

watching golf have never seen some of these former greats in action, for one reason or another. Furthermore, would you eliminate such men as Sam Snead or Ben Hogan when, in a few years, they start going downhill?

It seems to me that by extending the tournament a day, the problem could be solved without any trouble. Perhaps another alternative would be to have a Senior Open, limited to golfers over 50 or some other age. Whatever the solution—and I'm convinced there is one—I think your present stand is 100 per cent wrong.

ED VAN HORN
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TO THE USGA:

The writer feels the urge to drop a note to your organization after reading an article by Joe Williams of the *New York World-Telegram and Sun*.

I imagine the reasons which prompted the recent USGA ruling regarding former Open Champions' automatic right to play this tournament were many and justified.

In competitive athletics, people pay to see performance and not "gracious companionship." If, as Mr. Williams says, the maximum number of places to be gained is five or six which will be filled by a like number of strays from the Missing Persons Bureau, represented by our career caddies, then perhaps he had better take a look into the past of some of our best golfers today.

Let Mr. Williams champion a few of these so-called "strays from the Missing Persons Bureau" as he has our illustrious old campaigners.

I favor your ruling and honestly believe it will prove beneficial to all.

JOHN R. BABEUF
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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