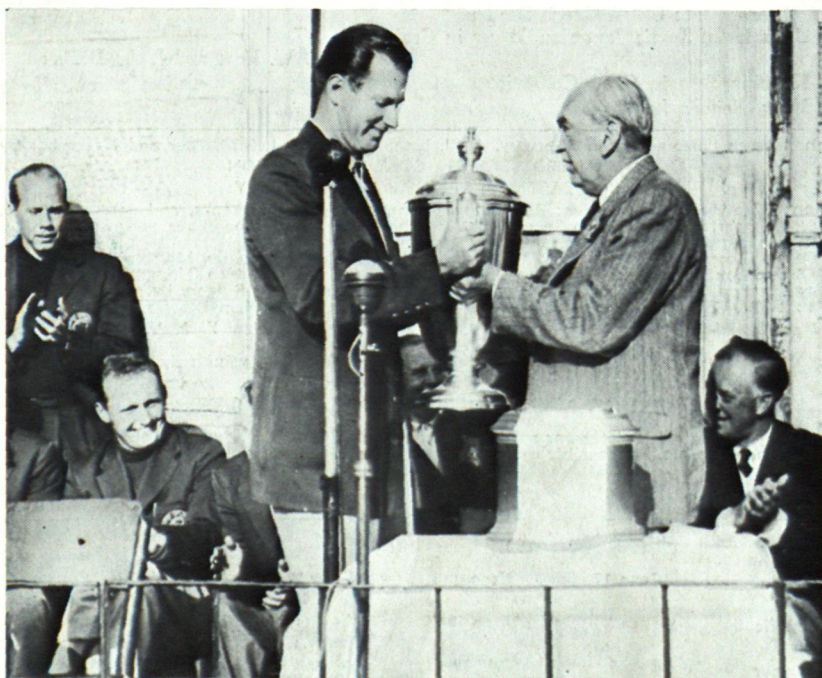




# USGA JOURNAL

## AND TURF MANAGEMENT

### THE WALKER CUP PRESENTATION



*Wide World Photo*

Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, presents the Walker Cup to William C. Campbell, Captain of the United States Team, at St. Andrews after the United States victory.

**JUNE 1955**



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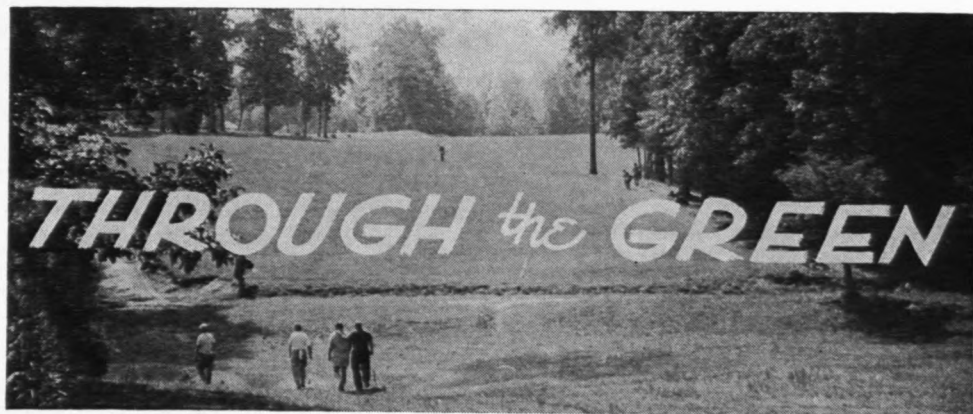
*March 8, 1879.*  
*Edited by Joseph C. Dey, Jr., and Frank C. True. All articles voluntarily contributed.*

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

<u>Championship</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Championship Dates</u>	<u>Venue</u>
<b>Open</b>	Closed	June 6	June 16-17-18	Olympic Country Club, San Francisco, Cal.
<b>Women's Open</b>	June 17	None	June 30, July 1-2	Wichita Country Club, Wichita, Kansas
<b>Amateur Public Links</b>	*June 3	†June 19-25	Team: July 9 Indiv.: July 11-16	Coffin Municipal G. C., Indianapolis, Ind.
<b>Junior Amateur</b>	July 5	July 19	August 3-6	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
<b>Girls' Junior</b>	August 3	None	August 15-19	Florence C.C., Florence, S.C.
<b>Women's Amateur</b>	August 8	None	August 22-27	Myers Park C. C., Charlotte, N. C.
<b>Amateur</b>	August 12	August 30	Sept. 12-17	Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
<b>Senior Amateur</b>	August 26	Sept. 8	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	Belle Meade Country Club,

\* Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

† Exact date in each Section to be fixed by Sectional Chairman.



### ***A Sign of the Times***

A letter from Texas the other day, in which checks for entry in the USGA Open Championship, a subscription to the USGA Journal and Turf Management and the Record Book of USGA Championships and International Matches, were enclosed, contained the following postscript:

"Dusty down here. How is it up there?"

### ***Increase In New Courses***

More than twice as many golf courses were opened for play in the U.S. in 1954 than in the previous year, according to the annual report of the National Golf Foundation, which stated that 126 new courses were opened in 1954, compared with 52 in 1953.

Other highlights of the report are:

Golf courses under construction, as of Dec. 31, 1954, totaled 259; an increase of 137 per cent over the 109 courses under construction at the end of 1953.

Courses in the planning stage increased 68 per cent, from 225 to 378 in the same period.

Early reports on the distribution of the recently completed "how-to" color sound slidefilm, "Community Planning Gets A Golf Course," indicate lively interest on the part of community groups and private individuals in the construction of new golf courses and — even more encouraging — the active desire to do something about it.

Don Neer, former national sports chairman for the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed field representative of the National Golf Foundation in conjunction with the Foundation's expanded golf course development program for 1955.

### ***He Also Is a Good Golfer***

Most persons usually think of a general chairman for a club which is host to a major tournament as a hard-working individual who seldom breaks 90 as a golfer. This is true in some instances, but it doesn't apply to Robert A. Roos, Jr., General Chairman for the Olympic Country Club, San Francisco, Cal., site of the 55th USGA Open Championship.

When Roos drew E. Harvie Ward, Jr., winner of numerous major tournaments and a member of the Walker Cup Team, as an opponent in the final of the San Francisco City Championship recently, the gallery of some 5,000 took it for granted a woefully one-sided match was about to ensue.

To the surprise of everybody, Roos, who never has won a major tournament, not only shot a one-under-par 71 in the morning round, but brought Ward in 2 down. Six birdies were included in Roos' 71. In the afternoon, however, Roos missed three putts and sent a drive out of bounds, which turned the tide, Ward winning, 4 and 3.

## **"Golf House" Fund**

The "Golf House" Fund has increased to \$103,650 and the number of Founders now stands at 5,619. We still need \$6,350. The Fund is for the purchase, equipment and maintenance of "Golf House." Those who have enrolled as Founders recently are:

Mrs. Dolores Baronian  
George Bijur  
Frank H. Hedrick  
Jim Searle

## **Reinstated Amateurs**

Some pertinent points on the subject of reinstated amateurs were brought out in an exchange of letters between Judge Lloyd G. Beatty, of Glen Ridge, N. J., and Isaac B. Grainger, President of the USGA. Judge Beatty's letter, in part, follows:

Hurrah! Hurrah! I heartily congratulate you, the USGA and the Committee on the selection of the Walker Cup Team. Not a reinstated amateur (ex-pro) on it.

... As you know, I have been preaching no reinstatements. Golf is the only sport which permits it. ... Most sports bar professionals, even though they are not in the same sport. ... If the USGA is concerned about the Amateur Cham-

pionship being used as a stepping stone to turning professional, then why not take a corrective stand and stop the return trip?

... I do not hold that a player should be barred as a professional because he or she is a professional in some other sport. ... Golf is America's greatest game. Most of the other sports have their taint.

Mr. Grainger's response, in part, follows:

... You overlook the fact that Dale Morey was reinstated to Amateur Status after a short professional period and Joe Conrad was among the North Texas State students who were guilty of an unfortunate technical violation and thereafter reinstated.

... I think as a judge you would admit that the criminal law would be very bad if no reinstatement to complete citizenship were possible for minor infractions. The probationary period under criminal law is certainly much less than in many cases for the golfer who has strayed. As long as we have reinstatement rules there certainly can be no difference between amateurs. One who has been restored to amateur status either must enjoy the full benefits thereof or he should remain in his former classification.

I think you will agree with me that, of all sports, golf has the best record in keeping professionalism from invading the amateur atmosphere. The USGA will certainly not relax its policies in this connection. The number of reinstatements per year is so infinitesimal in relation to the amateur ranks that it is certainly not a problem at the present moment.

## **Indoor Practice Area**

An innovation in the Metropolitan Area is the installation of an all-year practice area at the new Pine Hollow Country Club, Norwich, N. Y., which was formally opened the other day. The area consists of a 22 x 15 foot room in which driving nets have been installed. The nets are for free use by members.

## **USGA Film On Etiquette**

Thus far there have been more than 300 bookings of the new USGA motion picture entitled "The Rules of Golf — Etiquette." The film, which recently was awarded a Recognition of Merit by the Film Council of America, is a 16 mm. Kodachrome with a running time of 17½ minutes.

The importance of etiquette is emphasized visually through various violations of the code in the course of a family four-ball match. Ben Hogan appears in several scenes. Robert T. Jones, Jr., makes the introductory statement.

The shipping of prints is handled by National Educational Films, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York 16, N. Y., which produced the film in cooperation with the USGA. The rental fee is \$15, which includes the cost of shipping the print to the renter.



## **WGA Appoints McGuigan**

The appointment of Roland F. McGuigan, for the last nine years Dean of Men at Northwestern University, as Vice-President and Educational Director of the Western Golf Association has been announced by James L. O'Keefe, WGA President, and Carleton Blunt, Chairman of the Trustees of Evans Scholars Foundation.

Mr. McGuigan will leave Northwestern University in July to take over full-time duties as supervisor of the more than 250 ex-caddies who will be in the Evans Scholars program next fall. The over-all programs of WGA and the Evans Scholars Foundation will continue under the supervision of Executive Vice-President Milton Woodard.

Evans Scholars Foundation is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year and has furnished college educations for 385 young men since its inception in 1930.

## **The Golf Business**

Once again golf equipment led all other categories of athletic and sporting goods in sales during 1954, according to an annual survey conducted by Ernst & Ernst for the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association. Measurement is in dollar volume, based on factory selling price, including excise tax.

Sales of golf equipment during the year were \$51,263,963. Sales of baseball and softball equipment, the second-place item, were \$26,072,531.

Golf equipment comprised more than 38 per cent of all athletic and sporting goods sold, which reflects an increase in its relative position in the field. Golf equipment sales last year increased 4 per cent over the previous year.

Manufacturers who participated in the survey sold 4,372,162 golf clubs, 2,949,484 dozens of golf balls and 570,140 golf bags last year.

## **Necrology**

We record with much regret the passing of Lady Katherine Cairns, of London, non-playing Captain of the British Curtis

## **SPORTSMAN'S CORNER**

The scene was the par-3 twelfth hole at Pebble Beach during the 1952 California Amateur Championship. It was the afternoon round of the semi-final match between Bruce McCormick and Bud Holscher. McCormick was 1 up.

McCormick hit his iron shot into a bunker short of the green, while Holscher hit a fine shot some twenty feet from the hole. McCormick's explosion left him about a twenty-five foot putt which he rolled up for a seemingly sure 4. Holscher now could take two putts from twenty feet and win the hole.



**BRUCE McCORMICK**

He never got the chance. While he was lining up the putt, Holscher's caddie, who had taken the flag, walked over and repaired his ball mark. The referee had no choice but to award the hole to McCormick, since the caddie's action was a violation of Rule 35-1b.

McCormick would have none of this. On the next hole he teed his ball, swung his club above it three or four times and conceded the hole.

While many might question the necessity for such a tactic, none would ever question the sportsmanlike spirit behind it. It is pleasant to report that McCormick won at the thirty-eighth hole.

---

Cup Team at Muirfield in 1952, the only British Team ever to defeat the United States. Lady Katherine, who died at her London home on March 18, was Chairman of the Ladies' Golf Union and a member of English international teams for years. The game and international golfers have lost a devoted friend.

## ***Electric Golf Car Survey***

Some enlightening facts concerning the use of the power-driven golf car, one of the most controversial subjects in golf, are contained in a booklet, "New Caddie Committee Guide and Electric Golf Car Survey," issued by the Western Golf Association.

As a service to its member clubs, the WGA made a survey after the 1954 golf season among its member clubs which had experienced the use and control of the golf car.

The only point on which opponents and proponents of the electric car seem to agree, according to the survey, is that it has value in permitting older and physically handicapped players to participate in a recreation which otherwise might not be available to them.

Approximately 29 per cent of the clubs which allow power-driven cars restrict their use to those submitting a doctor's certificate or those over an established age. In practically all clubs responding to the WGA questionnaire, a degree of control of the golf car has been established. In some instances it involves merely the decision of the professional or course superintendent in banning the use of the cars during or following a rain. The majority of clubs vest control of the vehicles in a committee or the board of directors.

## ***Uniform Ties for Walker Cup***

For the first time in the history of the Walker Cup Match, members of both the United States and British Teams wore identical neckties at St. Andrews, Scotland, last month.

The ties, of navy blue, with small red figures of the American Eagle and the British Lion, were the gift of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. One of the ties, incidentally, was presented to the USGA Museum in "Golf House."

## ***Scores By the Thousands***

The next several days will be ultra busy ones at the headquarters of National Golf Day, where the 18-hole scores of

## **NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA**

### **REGULAR**

Alexander City Country Club, Ala.  
Bay City Country Club, Mich.  
Benton County Country Club, Inc.  
Cambridge Country Club, Md.  
Colwood Golfers Association, Ore.  
Cortland Country Club, N. Y.  
Crown Point Country Club, Vt.  
Cumberland Country Club, Md.  
Dickinson Country Club, Texas  
Fort Dix Golf Club, N. J.  
Freeport Golf Club, Texas  
Gatesville Country Club, Texas  
Hillsdale Golf and Country Club, Mich.  
Lexington Golf Club, Va.  
Old Warson Country Club, Mo.  
Pine Needles Country Club, N. C.  
Silver Lake Country Club, Mich.  
Sunset Grove Country Club, Texas  
Union Country Club, S. C.  
Vernondale Golf Club, Cal.  
Woodland Golf Club, Ind.  
Whitefish Lake Country Club, Mont.  
Yakota Golf Club, Japan

### **ASSOCIATE**

Fairview Golf Course, Ohio  
Utica Municipal Golf Course, N. Y.  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute Golf Course  
Va.

thousands of men and women who matched strokes against Ed Furgol, USGA Open Champion, and Mrs. George Zaharias, USGA Women's Open Champion, will be tabulated. This is the first year women had an opportunity to compete against a feminine champion. Furgol and Mrs. Zaharias played at the Olympic Country Club in San Francisco, where the Open Championship is to be played.

In the last three years, prior to this year, more than \$317,000 has been contributed to the National Golf Fund, Inc., through National Golf Day, sponsored by Life Magazine and the Professional Golfers' Association with the cooperation of the USGA. Of that total, \$23,700 has been allotted to turfgrass research and education and disbursed at the direction of the USGA Green Section.

## ***English Returns***

John P. English has returned to the Association as Assistant Executive Director after an absence of three months.

# CAPTAIN'S CHOICE IN THE WALKER CUP

by

JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.

USGA Executive Director

SUPPOSE you had the opportunity to play for the United States in a Walker Cup Match against Britain. You were right on the scene — St. Andrews, Scotland, — you had been runner-up in the British Amateur Championship the year before, you were playing well in practice, and you were the only member of your Team who had ever competed over the Old Course at St. Andrews.

That would seem a tailor-made situation for you to win a sprig of golfing laurel.

Big Bill Campbell was in that situation last month. He did distinguish himself. But his distinction lies in the fact that he did *not* play in the Match.

As Captain of the United States side, he declined to put himself in the line-up for either of the two days of the Match. He used all the other eight members of the Team, even though he was one of the strongest and certainly the most experienced American player.

His self-denial resulted not from false modesty. It was an incident in the natural course of Bill Campbell's duties as Captain as he envisioned those duties.

Have you ever considered the duties of a captain in golf? It has many facets, but the main job is to lead a group of individuals — all of them skilled at a highly individualistic game — to view the enterprise as a team effort. In a brief period of time they must learn to approach the Match not as separate personalities, but as an integrated group, every member standing ready to subordinate and to make any necessary sacrifice for the common welfare.

## *Chance to Know Each Other*

It is quite a trick to bring that about. That is one reason why USGA teams going overseas travel by ship rather than by

plane — to give them opportunity in several days of isolation at sea to get to know one another really well.

When the Team disembarked from the SS America at Southampton last month, it was a Team in fact. The team spirit was enhanced as the practice days passed at St. Andrews. Bill Campbell's briefing concerning the many subtleties of the Old Course had been so thorough that, as Bruce Cudd said, "All we had to do was go out and play."

But they had to learn to play in alternate rain and hail — in winds which, during one lunch period, swung round 180 degrees from due east to due west, at about 25 miles per hour. They had to learn to play with pajamas under their clothes to keep them warm, with rain pants and rain jackets on top, wearing newly bought fur-lined gloves between shots. They had to learn to play run-up shots with the small ball, from beautiful turf that gives the cleanest lie imaginable to tremendously large and fast greens, directly contrasting with our American pitch shots from lush, snugly turf to soft greens.

After nearly a week of practice, one member of the Team was playing not too well, and Bill was on the point of scrapping all his plans for the foursome lineup for the first day of the Match. He had not planned to play himself in the foursomes, but now it almost seemed the thing to do.

But the player who was off form was an experienced golfer — one of the older members of the side — and Bill finally decided to nominate him.

"I have faith in him," Bill said simply.

## *Victory by Largest Margin*

That player and his partner won their foursomes by the largest margin of all

## THE VICTORIOUS WALKER CUP TEAM



*Top row, left to right: Bruce H. Cudd, Dale Morey, Isaac B. Grainger (President of the USGA), William C. Campbell (Captain), James G. Jackson and Richard L. Yost. Below, left to right: William J. Patton, Donald R. Cherry, Lieut. Joseph W. Conrad and E. Harvie Ward, Jr.*

four of the first-day matches, which America swept.

Captain Campbell scurried around all day, watching this match and then another, making sure that he had all available information on which to base his lineup for the eight singles matches on the second day. After checking with a couple of scouts, he made his decision.

"I just can't take one of those boys out. They'll all play tomorrow," he said. "They played their hearts out today, and every last one of them earned the right to play in the singles."

That is why Bill Campbell did not play in the Walker Cup.

It should be noted that the player who had been off form in practice shot the greatest golf in the morning round of the singles — he was out in 32 and home in 36, for a 68 over the Old Course. He won his match by 6 and 4.

And so the wheel turned a full cycle for Jimmy Jackson, of St. Louis. In the last match at Kittansett in 1953 he had

discovered sixteen clubs in his bag on the second hole of his foursomes, and he and Gene Littler had been penalized the loss of two holes — they nearly were disqualified. Now, at St. Andrews, he and Bruce Cudd won their foursome by 5 and 4 and he was brilliant in defeating Cecil Ewing in singles after that 68 in the morning.

It could not have happened if his Captain had not had faith in him.

American teams have been blessed with great leaders: Bill Fownes, Bob Gardner, Bob Jones, Francis Ouimet, Willie Turnesa and Charley Yates. Standing in worthy succession in that great tradition is Big Bill Campbell.

This was the fifteenth Walker Cup Match, and the fourteenth United States victory. It was unexpected in some quarters, and certainly the 10-2 margin was a surprise. The British had a rather veteran Team, steeped in knowledge of St. Andrews, and the United States side was young and almost completely untried at Scottish linksland golf. As a matter of



fact, only one American had gone as far as the final of the USGA Amateur — Dale Morey, who was runner-up in 1953.

Britain's only victory had come at St. Andrews. All its best showings had been made over the Old Course. Twice the score there was 6 to 5, with one match halved.

But it must be borne in mind that we in the United States, with 5,100 golf courses, have about three times as many courses and thrice the population of the British Isles. Moreover, we play more competitions, and our players are tournament-hardened.

In contrast, Ronnie White, who played No. 1 for Britain, is a Liverpool lawyer who cannot find the time to play in the British Amateur. He has never won the British Amateur, yet for many years he has been perhaps as fine an amateur golfer as there is in the world. Until this year he had never lost a Walker Cup singles, having defeated Dick Chapman, Charlie Coe, Willie Turnesa and Fred Kammer.

This time Harvie Ward, now at the peak of the amateur ranks, played brilliantly to defeat White by 6 and 5.

In view of United States predominance, what of the future for the Walker Cup

series? It seems a pity that the series has been one-sided in total result. At St. Andrews some one suggested unofficially that the British team should include representatives from the Dominions. After all, an Australian, Doug Bachli, won the British Amateur last year.

### Valuable Friendship Tie

Aside from past results and ideas advanced for the future, one central fact shines out from the history of the Walker Cup Match. It is a most valuable tie of friendship between Britain and the United States.

From a strictly selfish view, Americans who go overseas for golf competition are usually greatly enriched. We are a nation whose golfers are of first and second generations, occasionally third. The game abroad is much older. In "Golf House" we have a copy of Rules used about 1744 by the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers. There is much we can still learn about golf from our British friends, even though our international teams are presently stronger than theirs.

That is what the Walker Cup really means.

## 1955 INTERNATIONAL MATCH FOR THE WALKER CUP

Held at St. Andrews, Scotland

May 20 and 21

### FOURSOMES

Points		Points	
GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES	
Joseph B. Carr and Ronald J. White.....	0	E. Harvie Ward, Jr., and Donald R. Cherry (1 up) ..	1
Gerald H. Micklem and John L. Morgan.....	1	William J. Patton and Richard L. Yost (2 and 1) ....	1
Ian Caldwell and Ernest B. Millward.....	0	Joseph W. Conrad and Dale Morey (3 and 2).....	1
David A. Blair and J. Robert Cater.....	0	Bruce H. Cudd and James G. Jackson (5 and 4).....	1
Total Foursomes	0	Total Foursomes	4

### SINGLES

Points		Points	
GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES	
Ronald J. White .....	0	E. Harvie Ward, Jr. (6 and 5).....	1
Philip F. Scrutton .....	0	William J. Patton (2 and 1).....	1
Ian Caldwell (1 up) .....	1	Dale Morey .....	0
Joseph B. Carr .....	0	Donald R. Cherry (5 and 4).....	1
David A. Blair (1 up) .....	1	Joseph W. Conrad .....	0
Ernest B. Millward .....	0	Bruce H. Cudd (2 up).....	1
R. Cecil Ewing .....	0	James G. Jackson (6 and 4).....	1
John L. Morgan .....	0	Richard L. Yost (8 and 7).....	1
Total Singles	2	Total Singles	6
Grand Total, Great Britain	2	Grand Total, United States	10

Non-playing Captain: G. Alec Hill

Captain: William C. Campbell

# FRUITFUL MEETINGS ON THE RULES

A NUMBER of improvements in the Rules of Golf have been drafted by representatives of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews and the United States Golf Association, and will be submitted for approval to their governing bodies during the summer. There will be no immediate change in the playing code.

The proposals of the joint negotiating committee, which met in London and St. Andrews last month, are almost all minor in character. They are intended to cover pretation of existing Rules which have occurrences in play and difficulties of inter-arisen since the present world-wide code was drafted during R & A — USGA meetings four year ago. The major object of the negotiators was to clarify the Rules still further.

Matters of fundamental importance which were considered include:

1. *Lifting of the ball on the putting green:* It is hoped, by proposals for changes in Rules, to reduce the amount of ball-lifting.
2. *The flagstick:* It is hoped to simplify the handling of the flagstick.
3. *The ball:* Studies will be continued on both sides of the Atlantic in the hope of producing agreement on a standard ball. At presnt the only difference between the Rules of Golf under the R. & A. and under the USGA is the diameter of the ball. In Great Britain the ball must not be smaller than 1.62 inches; in America, 1.68 inches. In both countries the maximum weight is 1.62 ounces. The joint committee was desirous of reaching agreement on a standard, and one which can be checked by simple means. The problem is not easy. For the presnt, it has been agreed to pursue investigations which have been conducted for some years, and to propose no change in

## *A Very Apt Poem*

Many years ago the Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, of Palm Beach, Fla., came across a poem. He didn't know who wrote it, but he corrected the metre so it would read better. It fitted so well into the service for golfers at the Royal Poinciana Chapel in Palm Beach that he had it printed on the calendar. One golfer who read it told Dr. Lindsay he was going to have it put on his tombstone.

The poem:

### *Golfer's Prayer*

When facing outward on life's tee  
Whate'r may be my fate  
Grant, I pray, this boon to me  
That I may drive them straight

And if my best be not enough  
Then give me courage high  
To go out there into the rough  
And play them as they lie.

And when on life's broad putting green  
The others make the cup  
If I do not, may I come clean  
And always be well up.

And when my game of life is played  
And my clubs are laid aside  
No matter what mistakes I've made  
May I have qualified.

---

the Rules until after thorough examination.

No further details will be issued until the respective governing authorities have had an opportunity to consider the report of the negotiators.

The negotiations were carried forward in the same spirit of harmony and friendship which distinguished the meetings in 1951, when the present world code was drafted. It is hoped to have similar periodic reviews of the Rules in future.

The representatives were:

R. & A. — Lt. Col. Charles O. Hezlet, Chairman; Dr. James Lawson, David McCurrach, Lord Brabazon of Tara, James Mitchell and Thomas Whitaker.

USGA—Richard S. Tufts, Chairman; Charles B. Grace, John W. Fischer and Joseph C. Dey, Jr.

# SCENE OF THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

THE 6,700-yard length of the Olympic Country Club's Lake Course in San Francisco, site of the 55th USGA Open Championship this month, requires an explanation. There are two par 3 holes of 139 and 187 yards, respectively, which reduce the yardage on the card and create the impression the tournament will be played over a comparatively short course. Any player anticipating a "soft touch," however, is due for disappointment.

Although the San Francisco Bay Area may be a newcomer to the list of USGA Championship sites, the Olympic Country Club's Lake Course is known to many of today's professional golfers. In 1946, when the San Francisco Open Championship was played on this course, a winning score of 283 for 72 holes was posted by Byron Nelson. The tournament, which attracted more than 150 of the leading professionals and amateurs, saw only two players able to break 70. One of these was the low score of the tournament, a 68 by Nelson. Although the event was played in January, when the course was heavy from rains, there was no rough such as will be in evidence for the Open this month.

## *Rolls Held To Minimum*

The course, hard by the Pacific Ocean, is continually moistened at night by San Francisco's fog, which holds the roll to a minimum and makes the course play much longer than the yardage indicates. A stretch of five holes, beginning with No. 2 and running through No. 6, probably is as difficult a run of continuous holes as competitors ever will be called upon to face in the Open Championship. It is there the winner may well be decided in the late rounds. Following a comparatively routine par 5 first hole of 500 yards, a contestant will face the following:

No. 2, a hole of 423 yards, up-hill, which calls for a drive placed to the left of the fairway center, with severe trouble for the player who wanders off the fairway to the left. A well-hit tee shot will

leave anything from a No. 3 iron to a No. 6 iron to the green.

No. 3, par 3, 220 yards down to a tightly trapped green with a narrow opening at the front. This shot from the championship tee may be anything from a No. 2 wood to a No. 2 iron.

No. 4, a dog-leg to the left, is approximately 433 yards, with a down-hill tee shot and an up-hill second with about a No. 5 iron. The green is large, but only part of the flagstick is visible, due to the contour of the ground.

No. 5, the first hole on which a handicap stroke is allowed, is 457 yards, par 4, and bends to the right. The tee shot is down-hill and calls for an extremely well-placed drive in order to reach the green with a long iron or No. 4 wood.

No. 6, 437 yards, also is a par 4. While the drive is not difficult, the second shot requires a well-controlled, medium length iron to a green sloping from right to left to assure the player his par 4.

## *Real Test Of Ability*

While these by no means are the only difficult holes on the course, the fact that they come in succession will test the mettle of the finest players in the game. One hole deserving of mention, since it comes near the end of the round, is No. 16. This is a double dog-leg to the left, 603 yards. The second shot here is all important. The fairway narrows between trees at the point where this shot must be placed. Two well-hit shots may leave only a No. 8 or No. 9 iron to the green, but the least mistake could result in taking a 7.

The home hole has been extended to 337 yards. It should give galleries numerous thrills in watching players putt on a green which sits toward the tee at approximately a 35-degree angle. Ben Hogan took four putts on this green in 1946.

The Lake Course, although near the ocean, runs entirely through trees, which form a natural windbreak. On days when winds of gale proportions can be found on the companion Ocean Course, just

## Home Hole in the USGA Open Championship



*Moulin Photo*

The eighteenth green of the Olympic Country Club's Lake Course in San Francisco, where the Open Championship will be played this month, promises to give galleries numerous thrills. The green sits toward the tee at about a 35-degree angle. It was here Ben Hogan took four putts in the 1946 San Francisco Open. The hole has been extended to 337 yards for the Open.

across the road, nothing more than a gentle breeze will prevail on the Lake Course.

With few exceptions, greens on the Lake Course will not present the problems to contestants which the large undulating greens at the Oakmont Country Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club did in the 1953 and 1954 Open Championship, respectively.

Preparations for the Open Championship has impinged upon the private and public lives of several hundred San Franciscans, extending over a period of almost two years. First the Championship involved Robert A. Roos, J., General Chairman for the Club, and his immediate associates in the establishment of policy. Next, sub-chairman were brought in to handle such matters as the sale of tickets and adver-

tising in the program to finance expenses, the editorial preparation of the program, the maintenance of the course and grounds, the handling of parking and galleries during the Championship, the establishment of a system for reporting and posting scores, the recruiting and training of caddies and many other details.

### *The Picture Expands*

As new men were brought into the picture to handle these specialized problems, they in turn fanned out among their friends in the Club for assistance.

USGA officials also contribute their services, not as much to the preparation of the facilities at the Club as in the handling of entries and the conduct of the Championship play itself. Those who attend will see these USGA officials on the

course during play. They are identified easily by their navy blue jackets, navy blue, silver and scarlet ties and hat bands. There are fifteen of them, from all parts of the country.

It isn't generally known that all these men contribute their time and services without any reimbursement. Their contribution in travel alone is sizable. Many of them this year will arrive almost directly from St. Andrews, Scotland, where they went for the recent Walker Cup Match.

#### *Intricate Web Of Details*

Some idea of the intricate preparations necessary in conducting the Open Championship may be gained from the maze of details involved in communications arrangements. Take the Open at the Baltusrol Golf Club last year, for example. The New Jersey Bell Telephone Company provided more than 45 circuits to carry press, radio, television and telephone traffic. An 1,800-pair cable was run in to relieve the Springfield, N. J. area around Baltusrol. From this cable some 76 pairs were carried into the clubhouse to supplement an existing 51-pair cable.

On Baltusrol's Lower Course the construction and installation forces had to improvise. Cable was run from the clubhouse out onto the course itself. A telephone pole was placed on the bowling green to serve the press tent, as well as two restaurant tents which straddled the first fairway of the Upper Course. From this point, wire was strung along trees out to the sixteenth tee to provide a private line for the relaying of scores to the press tent. Similar private line arrangements were provided at the ninth tee for the combined press and the Newark Evening News. Approximately two miles of wire were required to get these three circuits back to the scoreboard and press tent.

The National Broadcasting Company provided its own telecasting equipment, which was set up to beam a signal from a tower and mobile truck near the seventeenth fairway and a vantage point near the eighteenth green to a small dish antenna on the roof of the clubhouse. From

### **MEN'S HANDICAPS FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Effective this year, handicaps submitted by amateurs as a basis for eligibility for the Amateur, Senior Amateur and Open Championships must have been computed in accordance with the USGA Golf Handicap System for Men (1953 edition). Either basic or current handicaps will be acceptable.

While the USGA has long maintained a handicap qualification as a basis for eligibility of amateurs in these championships, it has not previously specified the method by which these handicaps should be computed.

Scores to be recorded shall be only those made when the player has complied with the Rules of Golf. Scores made under "winter rules", general "teeing up" or "preferred lies" must never be used for handicapping purposes.

there the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company took over and beamed the signal by micro-wave to the master antenna atop the Empire State Building, in New York City.

#### *Exemption Rules Changed*

Sam Snead, Al Mengert and Rudy Horvath were added to the list of those exempt from sectional qualifying for the Open this year as a result of a new interpretation of rules. The exemptions were extended to include the ten lowest scorers of the 1954 Open, exclusive of the last five winners of the Championship.

However, Ed Furgol, the present Open Champion, Ben Hogan and Cary Middlecoff, former Champions, also were among the first ten last year. Thus three more exemptions became available. Snead finished eleventh last year, while Mengert and Horvath tied for twelfth.

In addition to Middlecoff, Hogan and Furgol, the last five individuals who have won the Open include Lew Worsham and Julius Boros. Among the others exempt as among the ten lowest scores last year are Gene Littler, Dick Mayer, Lloyd Mangrum, A. D. (Bobby) Locke, Tommy Bolt, Shelley Mayfield, Freddie Haas, and William J. Patton, an amateur.



# DO YOU KNOW YOUR GOLF?

*Answers to questions below will be found on page 19.*

*Scoring: All questions right: par 36. For each answer wrong: add 4 to 36.*  
*Score*

1. The highest 72-hole score ever made by a winner of the USGA Open Championship was made by:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Fred Herd  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Alex Smith  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Willie Smith  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (d) Willie Anderson \_\_\_\_\_
2. The first player who broke 80 for four consecutive rounds in the USGA Open Championship was:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Harry Vardon  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Willie Smith  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Lawrence Auchterlonie \_\_\_\_\_
3. The smallest man to ever win the USGA Open Championship was:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) James Foulis  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Fred McLeod  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Willie Smith \_\_\_\_\_
4. The first amateur to win both the USGA Open and Amateur Championship in the same year was:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Francis Ouimet  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Charles Evans, Jr.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Robert T. Jones, Jr. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The highest score on one hole in the USGA Open Championship was made by:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Walter Hagen  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Ray Ainsley  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Willie Chisholm \_\_\_\_\_
6. The first time a play-off in the USGA Open Championship ever resulted in a tie was in:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) 1916  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) 1922  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) 1925 \_\_\_\_\_
7. The largest number of holes necessary in a play-off to determine the winner of the USGA Open Championship occurred in:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) 1927  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) 1929  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) 1931 \_\_\_\_\_
8. The first time the entry in the USGA Open Championship ever exceeded 1,000 was in:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) 1921  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) 1928  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) 1932 \_\_\_\_\_
9. The last amateur to win the USGA Open Championship was:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Robert T. Jones, Jr.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Johnny Goodman  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Francis Ouimet \_\_\_\_\_

# SARAZEN MOST DURABLE PERFORMER IN OPEN

by

**BILL INGLISH**

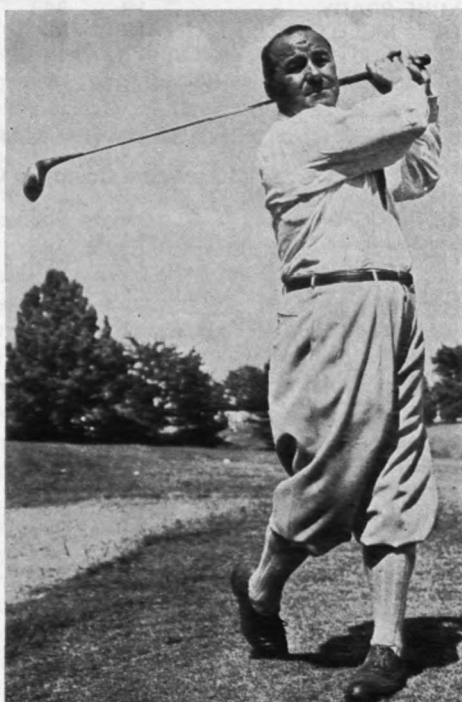
*The Daily Oklahoman-  
Oklahoma City Times*

**G**ENE SARAZEN is the most durable performer in the history of the USGA Open Championship, having appeared in 31 consecutive Championships while playing through 26.

Sarazen started his amazing string as an 18-year-old at Inverness in 1920 and has teed off in every Open since, until this year, when he is assisting in the telecasting at San Francisco.

Only two other contestants have played through 20 or more. Walter Hagen was around at the finish in 22, while Alex Campbell, who started back in 1899, stood at 20 when he retired.

Slight inconsistencies will be noted in the 18 and 72-hole averages of some of the early-day stars because the first three Opens were contested at 36 instead of 72. In their case, all their rounds are figured in the 18-hole average but their 72-hole average is restricted to 72-hole performances.



**GENE SARAZEN**

## CLASS I

(25 or More Complete Opens)

Player	Complete Opens	High	Low	Period	72-Hole Average	18-Hole Average
GENE SARAZEN .....	26	313	286	1920-1952	299.31	74.83

## CLASS II

(20 or More Complete Opens, But Fewer Than 25)

WALTER HAGEN .....	22	318	290	1913-1936	300.59	75.15
ALEX CAMPBELL .....	20	340	302	1899-1924	320.2	80.05

## CLASS III

(15 or More Complete Opens, But Fewer Than 20)

RALPH GULDAHL .....	15	318	281	1930-1949	297.47	74.37
PAUL RUNYAN .....	16	327	289	1928-1952	298.75	74.69
HORTON SMITH .....	17	322	288	1927-1952	300.76	75.19
DENNY SHUTE .....	16	325	284	1926-1950	300.81	75.20
LEO DIEGEL .....	15	315	294	1920-1934	301.8	75.45

Player	Complete Opens	High	Low	Period	72-Hole Average	18-Hole Average
MACDONALD SMITH .....	18	318	288	1910-1937	302.33	75.58
TOMMY ARMOUR .....	16	317	292	1920-1940	302.81	75.7
BOBBY CRUICKSHANK .....	17	218	285	1921-1950	303.35	75.84
JOHNNY FARRELL .....	17	322	292	1920-1940	304.24	76.06
JIM BARNES .....	15	315	289	1912-1930	305	76.25
AL WATROUS .....	17	317	297	1921-1951	306.41	76.6
JOHN GOLDEN .....	15	332	294	1920-1935	308.27	77.07
JOCK HUTCHISON .....	16	338	288	1908-1932	308.56	77.14
MIKE BRADY .....	19	343	294	1906-1932	308.7	77.19
FRED MCLEOD .....	19	334	297	1903-1928	313.53	78.38
ALEX SMITH .....	17	340	295	1898-1921	316.29	79.07
GIL NICHOLLS .....	15	366	293	1898-1920	320.33	80.08

#### CLASS IV

(10 or More Complete Opens, But Fewer Than 15)

BEN HOGAN .....	11	308	276	1939-1954	288.09	72.02
SAM SNEAD .....	14	309	282	1937-1954	291	72.75
LLOYD MANGRUM .....	12	304	284	1939-1954	291.83	72.96
JIMMY DEMARET .....	10	300	278	1937-1954	293.2	73.3
DICK METZ .....	11	307	287	1935-1954	293.64	73.41
JOHNNY BULLA .....	12	309	287	1936-1953	295.58	73.89
DUTCH HARRISON .....	11	307	288	1936-1953	295.82	73.95
ROBERT T. JONES, JR. ....	11	309	287	1920-1930	295.91	73.98
VIC GHEZZI .....	12	311	284	1932-1949	296.5	74.12
HENRY PICARD .....	11	313	289	1934-1951	296.82	74.2
HERMAN BARRON .....	12	309	285	1931-1949	297.58	74.39
HARRY COOPER .....	12	320	284	1927-1939	298.08	74.52
JOHNNY REVOLTA .....	11	316	293	1933-1954	299.27	74.82
OLIN DUTRA .....	10	308	292	1930-1939	299.6	74.9
BILLY BURKE .....	13	315	292	1928-1947	300.38	75.09
CRAIG WOOD .....	14	317	284	1925-1951	300.57	75.14
ED DUDLEY .....	12	315	287	1928-1941	300.75	75.19
CHICK EVANS .....	11	313	286	1914-1936	301.7	75.43
AL ESPIONOSA .....	11	314	294	1925-1940	302.73	75.68
TONY MANERO .....	10	318	282	1928-1940	304.5	76.01
FRANK WALSH .....	12	317	292	1926-1940	304.17	76.04
BILL MEHLHORN .....	14	322	290	1920-1937	304.36	76.09
JIMMY THOMSON .....	11	321	293	1925-1949	304.73	76.18
JOE TURNESA .....	10	314	294	1923-1933	305.5	76.37
WILLIE HUNTER .....	11	322	298	1922-1938	305.82	76.45
JOE KIRKWOOD, SR. ....	11	318	293	1921-1948	306.64	76.66
WILLIE MACFARLANE .....	12	320	291	1912-1938	307.25	76.81
CLARENCE HACKNEY .....	10	316	302	1916-1936	308	77
WILLIE KLEIN .....	12	323	298	1923-1941	309.33	77.33
GEORGE SARGENT .....	13	324	290	1909-1927	309.77	77.44
TOM KERRIGAN .....	11	326	292	1914-1936	309.82	77.45
JOHN RODGERS .....	10	329	293	1920-1940	310	77.5
EMMETT FRENCH .....	11	325	303	1915-1929	310.27	77.57
BOB MACDONALD .....	12	324	296	1911-1933	311.67	77.92
HARRY HAMPTON .....	12	328	304	1915-1933	312.17	78.04
TOM MCNAMARA .....	13	343	294	1903-1919	312.77	78.19
WILLIE ANDERSON .....	14	339	299	1897-1910	317.7	79
PETER ROBERSTON .....	10	333	308	1904-1913	316.8	79.2
ALEX ROSS .....	14	347	302	1903-1926	317.5	79.37
LAWRENCE AUCHTERLONIE ..	11	346	305	1899-1909	322.18	80.55
GEORGE LOW .....	14	341	303	1899-1919	322.21	80.55
JACK CAMPBELL .....	10	349	309	1900-1912	328.7	82.17
ISAAC MACKIE .....	12	350	299	1901-1921	328.75	82.18
JAMES FOULIS .....	11	347	317	1895-1911	334	83.37
HARRY TURPIE .....	10	357	319	1898-1906	335.89	84.15
HORACE RAWLINS .....	14	361	322	1895-1909	339.3	84.7

# WHAT IS A SECOND CHANCE WORTH?

by

CUY B. FARRAR

**A** SECOND CHANCE! How many of us have wished for such an opportunity! For a chance to redeem past failures, to recall the years the locusts have eaten. Should we profit by it or should we still take the same course involving the same mistakes in spite of our second chance if such a thing could ever be offered to us?

Sir James Barrie, in his delightful play, "Dear Brutus," did not encourage us to hope for much improvement from the opportunity offered by a second chance, but golfers, the most optimistic of human beings, might not agree with him.

If only I had a chance of playing all my bad shots over again! If only I had taken more care with that curly putt! If only I had decided on a different line from the tee! How often have we heard these "ifs" in the clubhouse at the end of a medal round, the might-have-beens of every competition day!

## *What Would the Saving Be?*

Suppose the Rules of Golf allowed us to recall any stroke that failed to satisfy us during a round and we were actually given a second chance to replay any shot. What would the saving be in strokes?

If we had to abide by the result of our second chance, should we dare recall a moderately good shot, knowing full well that we might be worse off after our second attempt? Many intriguing situations would arise calling for careful considerations before claiming a second chance.

I have in my possession the details of a game played some time ago to determine how much a second chance really was worth to a moderately low handicap golfer when playing a medal round.

The match was between A, a six handi-

cap golfer, who challenged B, a scratch player, to play an eighteen-hole medal round on level terms, A being allowed to recall any stroke during the round which he desired to play again, but, for better or worse, having to accept the result of his second attempt.

This novel form of handicapping created considerable interest and speculation amongst members of the club on whose course the match was played, some declaring that a second chance at any shot was worth more than half a stroke a hole, whilst the more cautious doubted if it would save more than three or four shots in all.

What interested me was not so much the actual result of the match, which depended mostly on the form of the individual players on the day, but the number of strokes recalled by A, the result of his second attempts, and the actual clubs with which these recalled shots were played.

After the game an analysis of A's card showed that he had recalled twenty-four shots in all, seven from the tee, five through the green, one in a bunker, and eleven putts.

Only one, or at most two, shots were actually saved on the putting green out of the eleven second chances, a miserable putt being holed at the second time of asking and a long approach putt being laid dead after an indifferent first attempt. Against these gains must be set a disaster when a second chance from four yards resulted in three more putts being taken—a shattering blow.

The five shots recalled through the green definitely saved two strokes, an approach shot played with a No. 5 iron ending a few yards from the pin, the initial attempt being trapped in a bunker, and a second

chip shot that went stone dead. The other three second attempts neither gained nor lost any definite advantage on the original strokes.

### *Drives Are Improved*

The advantage of a second chance from the teeing ground was very evident, four of the recalled drives being a great improvement and resulting in a probable saving of four strokes. The other three second attempts did not make the playing of the holes any easier. It is interesting to note that all seven of the second drives were equal or superior to the initial ventures.

A summary of the recalled shots is as follows:

Tee shots = seven recalled; probably four strokes gained.

Through the green = five recalled; two shots gained.

On the green = eleven recalled; two shots gained; one lost; net gain = one shot.

Bunker = one recalled; one shot gained.

It is difficult to assess the probable result of the subsequent shots of those recalled, but the player in this particular case undoubtedly benefited by a net gain of seven or eight shots from the 24 second chances he elected to take.

### *Looking Back*

After the round, A said he felt he ought to have saved more strokes on the putting green, but most of his second chances were at putts of several yards in length, the only short putt missed being when three putts were taken after recalling an unsuccessful first effort.

This method of handicapping is obviously not one for golfers on a crowded course at weekends, but when time and opportunity permit it is an interesting and amusing experiment.

The predicament of the long handicap golfer who had made an indifferent approach over a bunker, but is too frightened to recall his shot, or the nervous player who appears to have putted dead and then misses his holing-out putt twice in succession, would cause much innocent amusement to spectators, if not to the players concerned.

## USGA PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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*These publications are available on request to the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Please send payment with your order.*



# OLD CLUB, NEW COURSE FOR WOMEN'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

**T**HE WICHITA COUNTRY CLUB, in Wichita, Kan., site of the USGA Women's Open Championship, starting at the end of this month, has one of the newer golf courses. Construction started in 1949, and the facilities were opened in December, 1950. But the Club's history stretches back farther than that, for this in actuality was the fifth change of clubhouse and course since its incorporation.

The Wichita Country Club is one of the oldest golf clubs west of the Mississippi River. The founder of golf in Wichita was Bennett B. Cushman, who at the end of the nineteenth century had been an active golfer at the Chevy Chase Club, near Washington, D.C., and who in 1900 moved to Wichita, bringing along with him his very real golf enthusiasm.

After several months of conversation and education of Wichitans by Cushman, the Wichita Country Club was formally incorporated on September 8, 1900. The cups at that time were tin cans and the greens were as nature, unaided, had developed them. There were no flags, no artificial hazards and, of course, no caddies. There were no dressing rooms or showers, no place even to wash one's hands. Membership was fixed at 100.

## *First Tournament In 1900*

The Country Club held Wichita's first golf tournament on October 19, 1900, and in spite of jibes by bystanders and wisecracks of the town's funny men the event was a great success and the game took hold from the beginning—so much so that mature businessmen feared that some of the younger set were devoting entirely too much time to golf and too little to business.

The estimated value of goods, chattels and lands were set at \$8,000 in 1901, at which time the Club had moved into its

## **Unusual Hazards in Golf**

The following dispatch arrived from Boston the other day:

"Golfers among the Massachusetts State Prison inmates today had their 'secret' golf course and their golf clubs taken away from them.

"In addition, Deputy Warden Albert Thompson and a guard, Victor Anchukiat, were suspended for lowering four golf clubs from the wall to the prisoners.

"Acting Warden Perley S. Vance said he had no knowledge of any golf course within the prison walls.

"An employee of the Correction Department said, however, that some of the prisoners who work in the foundry built a miniature course in the yard outside the shop."

clubhouse commonly known as the Bird Cottage.

The Club has played host to several major tournaments in the past, both on the old and the present courses. In 1936 John Dawson won the Trans-Mississippi Amateur and in 1948 Charles Coe was the winner of the same tournament. Skee Riegel was the winner of one of his first major tournaments, the Western Amateur Championship, in 1947.

The Mid-Continent Open was held at Wichita Country Club for several years during the 1920s. Winners included Walter Hagen and Jock Hutchison. Purses of \$1,500 to \$2,000 at that time attracted all the outstanding professionals.

Last year Beverly Hanson was the winner in the Women's Open Invitational, which carried a \$5,000 purse. She scored 78-73-71-73 — 295 and won by seven strokes. The lowest eighteen-hole score was 71.

The Club has developed two intercollegiate champions in a period of four years. Marilyn Smith, now playing professional

## USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1956

<u>Championship</u>	<u>Venue</u>	<u>Dates</u>
OPEN	Oak Hill Country Club Rochester, N. Y.	June 14-15-16
WOMEN'S OPEN	Northland Country Club Duluth, Minn.	_____
AMATEUR PUBLIC LINKS	Harding Park Golf Course San Francisco, Cal.	_____
JUNIOR AMATEUR	Taconic Golf Club Williams College Williamstown, Mass.	_____
GIRLS' JUNIOR	(not determined)	
WOMEN'S AMATEUR	Meridian Hills Country Club Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 17-22
AMATEUR	Knollwood Club Lake Forest, Ill.	Sept. 10-15
SENIOR AMATEUR	(not determined)	_____

golf, won the Women's Collegiate Championship at Columbus, Ohio, in 1949, and Jim Vickers won the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship at Purdue University in 1952.

### USGA Member Since 1910

The Club has been a member of the USGA since 1910, and Frederick L. Dold, one of its members, was a member of the USGA Executive Committee for five years. Prior to that he had been president of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association. John Butts, another member, was president of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association in 1954. Messrs. Dold and Butts are Co-Chairmen for the Club for this Women's Open Championship.

The course, running 6,330 yards over slightly rolling country with a women's par of 72, presents a good test of accuracy. It has had few changes since its construction by William Diddel, of Carmel, Ind., who did the planning and worked closely with Wes Updegraff, former green super-

intendent, and Mike Murra, the Club's professional for twenty-nine years.

The present green superintendent is Everett Queen. Fairways are mixtures of blue grass and bent and the greens are C 1 and C 19 bent. Natural hazards are employed, and there are only about fifty sand traps. An interesting feature of the course is the large rolling greens, several of them measuring more than 8,500 square feet. This places great emphasis on the approach and on putting.

The nine Women's Open Championship played thus far, beginning in 1946, have been won by five contestants — Miss Patty Berg, Miss Betty Jameson, Mrs. George Zaharias, Miss Louise Suggs and Miss Betsy Rawls.

Mrs. Zaharias, the Champion, has three triumphs to her credit, having also won in 1948 and 1950.

The USGA, at the request of the Ladies' Professional Golfers' Association, assumed sponsorship of the Championship in 1953.

# MY MOST MEMORABLE GOLF EXPERIENCE

by

JACK WESTLAND

USGA Amateur  
Champion, 1952

**T**HE most embarrassing moment in my golf career might give some sadistic pleasure to other golfers who have been in similar circumstances.

In 1932 I, as a member of the United States Walker Club Team, was playing against Sean Burke, the then Irish Champion. I finally managed to get 3 up and 3 to go when someone notified me that it didn't make any difference how my match came out, as we already had won the cup.

Well, I proceeded to lose the next two holes and then we squared away on the final hole. We both hit good drives, with Burke a yard or so in front of me. I hit a No. 4 iron dead to the flag, but it hit the ledge of the trap guarding the green and fell back in. Burke then hit an iron which went awry, landed on a paved road and bounced some 75 yards away. From there he hit the ball into another trap.

Now it was my turn to play. There probably were 5,000 people watching and, because my ball was lying cleanly, I thought: "I'll show 'em how good I am and chip this one out real close." I chipped all right, but the ball not only failed to clear the lip of the bunker—IT BURIED IN IT.

Burke then played a fine explosion shot close to the hole, while I, after two futile attempts, finally dislodged the ball and asked my caddie if there was any point in putting, only to get the reply: "Hell no, pick it up and let's get out of here."

P. S. I've *blasted* ever since.

## DO YOU KNOW YOUR GOLF?

(Answers to questions on page 12)

1. (d) Willie Anderson, who tied at 331 with (b) Alex Smith in 1901 at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass. Anderson won in the play-off.
2. (c) Lawrence Auchterlonie (78-78-74-77—307) in 1902 at the Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, N. Y.
3. (b) Fred McLeod, of the Midlothian Country Club, Chicago, who weighed 108 pounds. He won in 1908 at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
4. (b) Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, in 1916.
5. Ray Ainsley, who took a 19 on the par 4 sixteenth hole in the second round in 1938 at the Cherry Hills Club, Denver, Col.
6. (c) 1925. Willie Macfarlane and Robert T. Jones, Jr., each shot 75 in the first 18 holes of the play-off at the Worcester (Mass.) C.C. In the second 18 holes, Macfarlane won, 72 to 73.
7. (c) 1931. Billy Burke vs George Von Elm, 72 holes, at the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio. Burke won by one stroke, 297 to 298.
8. (b) 1928. The entry was 1,064 at the Olympia Fields C.C., Matteson, Ill.
9. (b) Johnny Goodman in 1933 at the North Shore Golf Club, Glen View, Ill.

# "SCORE" OR "CARD" — WE STILL WANT IT

After reading the article "Wanted—A Score for Every Round" in the April issue, William Hubbard, of Holyoke, Mass., telephoned to suggest that changing the word "score" to "card" would give the article greater effect.

He reasons that most rounds are played at match play, with many of those including at least one or more pick-up holes, so how can a player turn in a "score" if he has not completed play on all eighteen holes. The answer lies in the fact that the USGA permits, *for handicap purposes only*, the use of a score of two more than par on any pick-up hole for men handicapped at 18 or less, and a score of three more than par for men handicapped at 19 or more. The purpose of this is to prevent loss of valuable eighteen-hole scores from players' handicap scoring records. The results are accurate enough for the issuance of equitable handicaps.

## Procedure Should Be Modified

Use of this procedure should be modified somewhat when conditions so warrant. Take the case of the player whose third stroke ends some twenty feet from the cup on a par 4 hole and he picks it up because his partner has holed in 4 or his opponent has made a birdie 3. To give him an automatic two-over or three-over par on that hole for handicap purposes would hardly be justified. Equity would indicate that he probably would have gotten down in two putts, so a one-over par 5 would serve better for handicap purposes.

Whether we ask for a "score" or a "card" for every round is less important than obtaining some actual figures that the handicappers can use. Turn it in, and handicaps will gravitate to their proper levels.

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

## USGA SEEKS IDEAS ON HANDICAP SCORING RECORDS

The USGA Handicap Committee wants to issue a standard form of Scoring Record on which to post a player's scores and handicap, including all necessary data from which to periodically compute the player's handicap as easily and quickly as possible. Many different forms have been examined, but not one seems to completely fill the bill.

It is known that many clubs and associations have special forms of their own. From one or more of these may come the answers to all our needs. The Handicap Committee would greatly appreciate receipt of sample forms from any club or association willing to let us use any or all of its ideas (a minimum of six copies are needed). If a satisfactory form can be found or devised, it is probable that the USGA will have it printed in large quantities for sale to member clubs at a lesser cost than could otherwise be obtained.

Another need is a method of collecting as many day to day scores as possible from players. The more obtained, the better the handicapping. It is believed that no one method will work at all clubs. If enough good ideas can be obtained, the best ones will be publicized promptly.

Please mail sample forms and ideas to William O. Blaney, Chairman, USGA Handicap Committee, 40 Broad Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts.

## New Venture For C.D.G.A.

The Chicago District Golf Association, which has pioneered many useful projects in behalf of the private clubs which it represents, has taken a step in another new and useful direction. It has agreed to manage sectional qualifying Rounds in the Chicago area for the Amateur Public Links Championship and to collect, handle and disperse funds in connection with this Championship for Chicago public links players. We feel this is a commendable activity and reflects a most generous and helpful spirit.



# 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. "55-1" means the first decision issued in 1955. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1955 Rules of Golf.

### **Ball Dropped In Wrong Location**

USGA 54-36

D. 29, R. 1, 7-2, 21-3, 29-1

**Q:** The tee shot on the hole in question requires a long carry over an abandoned quarry in order to reach the fairway. If the ball is hooked too much and carries over the quarry, it is apt to wind up in woods or heavy rough.

The player's drive was hooked. The player believed the ball had carried over the quarry and into the woods and rough. The ball could not be found within five minutes of searching.

The player dropped a ball in this rough, at approximately the position where he thought his original ball was lost. He added a penalty stroke to his score and played the ball out onto the fairway, claiming that his score to this point was 3. He holed out in three more and claimed a 6 for the hole.

Was the player correct?

**A:** No. Rule 29-1 provides in part: "If a ball be lost . . . , the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was played, adding a penalty stroke to his

score for the hole".

The player did not put his second ball in play according to this Rule. Therefore:

*Match Play:* The player lost the hole.

*Stroke Play:* The player did not play the hole (Rule 1) or the stipulated round (Definition 29 and Rule 7-2), and therefore had no score which could be accepted. He thus disqualified himself.

He could have made a score by proceeding under Rule 21-3. In such a case, his second ball improperly dropped would be deemed a wrong ball, with a penalty of two strokes for playing it, making his score 3 to that point. He then must have returned to the tee and put a ball in play according to Rule 29-1, and his score to that point would have been 5. As he did not do so, he was disqualified—see Rule 21-3, last paragraph.

Although the penalty statement under Rule 29 calls for a penalty of two strokes in stroke play for a breach of the Rule, it does not apply to cases such as this in which a ball is deliberately dropped nearer the hole and played, and a ball is not played from the tee into the hole by successive strokes. If it were otherwise, there would be nothing to prevent a player, hav-



ing a lost ball, from dropping a ball on the putting green alongside the hole with a two-stroke penalty. The two-stroke penalty applies to all violations of the Rule except where superseded by other Rules as in the present case. As examples in which the two-stroke penalty would apply in stroke play, we cite the following

(a) A second shot played from a "fair-way" becomes lost. The player drops a ball ten yards to the side of the spot from which the original ball was played, and not as nearly as possible at that spot.

(b) A second shot played from a hazard becomes lost. Instead of dropping another ball in the hazard, as the Rule provides, the player places a ball in the hazard.

### ***Lateral Water Hazard***

USGA 55-10

Def. 30, R. 11-1, 14, 33-3b

**Q 1:** In a match, both players drove into a lateral water hazard. Player A dropped his ball within two club-lengths of the margin. Player B dropped his ball four club-lengths from the margin. The hole was played out and won by B.

During the play of the next hole one of the gallery called the referee's attention to the violation of the Rule by B, which should have cost him the hole.

(a) Did the referee then have any power to correct the result of the hole? Could any action be taken by the Tournament Committee on learning of the occurrence?

(b) If the referee had observed B about to drop in violation of the Rule, would he have had a right to warn B, and thus avoid the violation?

**A 1:** (a) Even though player B violated Rule 33-3b, neither the referee nor the Tournament Committee could have changed the result of the hole after the players played from the next teeing ground—see Rule 11-1.

(b) Yes. A referee is under no obligation voluntarily to inform players of their rights or warn them when they seem about to breach the Rules (see Definition 26).

Anything a referee may do in this order is gratuitous. If he volunteers information about the Rules, he should do so uniformly to both players. There is no prohibition in the Rules against this, since "information on the Rules or Local Rules is not 'advice'."

When referees are assigned in USGA Championships, they attempt to inform the players uniformly of pertinent Rules in order to prevent inadvertent infractions and to educate the players.

### ***Ball Rolls Off Tee***

**Q 2:** A player having addressed his ball on the tee raises his club and begins its forward movement with the intention of hitting the ball. As he does so he sees the ball starting to fall from its tee. He stops his swing before it has progressed half way. Am I right in thinking that he has made a stroke?

May he then re-tee his ball under Rule 14, although under Definition 5 his ball is in play, or must he play the ball as it lies?

**A 2:** The player's intention to move the ball died before he was able to move it, and there was no stroke; see Definition 30.

Rule 14 applies.

### ***"Green" Committee***

**Q 3:** Am I correct in thinking that "Green Committee", and "Green fee" are correct, and that to add an "s" is an error?

**A 3:** "Green Committee and "Green fee" are correct.

Questions by: NORMAN B. BEECHER  
CLEARWATER, FLA.

### ***Unplayable Lie In Hazard***

USGA 55-11

Def. 13, 17, 20; R. 18-1, 29-2, 31

**Q 1:** Is there such a thing as an unplayable lie in a bunker? If there is, where does the player drop the ball?

**A 1:** Note to Rule 29-2 states: "The player is the sole judge as to when his ball is unplayable. It may be declared unplayable at any place on the course."

Rule 29-2 gives two options as to how a player may proceed if he deems his ball unplayable.

### ***Obstructions and Impediments***

**Q 2:** From which of the following objects is the player entitled to relief if they interfere with his stance or swing in a bunker or other hazard: Bottles, newspapers, heavy branches, rakes, mound of dirt made by a gopher.

A strong wind knocked a huge branch from a tree into a bunker. Before the grounds-keeper could remove such obstacles, a member hit a ball into a bunker and because of the branch he had an unplayable lie. The members insisted that being in a bunker was a penalty of itself and that he could not have an unplayable lie in a hazard.

In another instance, a player's ball came to rest in a bunker directly behind a large mound of dirt made by a gopher. Here again the grounds-keeper would probably have smoothed the mound in order not to add a possible penalty to a bunker. In this instance, the player insisted that the mound of dirt was ground under repair under Definition 13 and that he was entitled to drop his ball in the bunker in a manner to give relief, but no nearer the hole.

There have been a number of instances in which players have removed from bunkers prior to playing their ball such items as empty cigarette packs, bottle caps, cans and other unnatural objects. We would assume that in accordance with Definitions 17 and 29 players have a right to do so.

**A 2:** The following are among obstructions under Definition 20: bottles, newspapers and rakes. Obstructions are artificial things. Relief from obstructions, without penalty, is provided by Rule 31.

A loose branch of a tree, being a natural object, is a loose impediment under Definition 17. A loose impediment may be removed except when both the impediment and the ball lie in or touch a hazard—see Rule 18-1.

The size of a loose branch or the posi-

tion into which it has fallen does not affect its classification.

Rule 32 gives relief without penalty from a hole, cast or runway made by a burrowing animal, anywhere on the course, including hazards.

Questions by: MITCHELL N. HOTRA  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### ***Honor After Claim***

USGA 55-12

R. 11-1, 11-4, 37-7

**Q:** A and B are playing a match for which no referee was appointed. On one of the holes a dispute arises. A makes a claim before the players play from the next teeing ground, as required by Rule 11-1. It is understood that this was done so that the matter might thereafter be referred to the Committee, and that it did not have to be resolved on the spot.

**1.** If this is correct, the match then should continue play—in which case, who has the honor?

**2.** Consider also that B refuses to continue play until a referee has been sent for to settle the claim. A wishes to continue immediately. Can A claim the next hole by virtue of Undue Delay, Rule 37-7? If so, how much time must elapse to constitute Undue Delay? What would then be the procedure? Is the match ended when B refuses to continue play? Or does A continue to play by himself if necessary, until enough holes have passed to win the match?

**A 1:** The honor should, in equity, be decided by lot—see Rule 11-4—except that if B had the honor on the disputed hole and A's claim was to gain a half B would retain the honor.

**A 2:** Rule 37-7 does not apply. If there is any doubt as to the legality of A's claim, B would not be obliged to continue play until the claim had been settled. It is generally preferable that the status of a hole be determined before play begins on the next hole. In match play each player is entitled to know how the match stands at all times.

Question by: MISS B. L. ROBERTS  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## **Modifying Penalty For Disqualification**

USGA 55-14

R. 36-5, 37-3

**Q 1:** In your Rules of Golf, it states that the penalty of disqualification may be modified or waived. In what way may it be modified?

**A 1:** In proceeding under Rule 36-5, the Committee may reduce a disqualification penalty to any lesser penalty which it considers appropriate to the violation. Only the Committee as a group may take such action; it may not be done by a referee or other individual on his own responsibility.

**Q 2:** In our state championship, a contestant, through negligence, on the day of and before the qualifying round, chipped onto one of the regular greens. She reported it to the committee as soon as she realized her mistake. The committee ruled on her question after she had completed her qualifying round, but before she posted her score.

The committee modified the disqualification penalty (Rule 37-3) by giving her a two-stroke penalty. She qualified for third flight, with or without the two-stroke penalty. Is this fair to the No. 1 player in the fourth flight, who would have had a spot in the third flight had she been disqualified?

**A 2:** The judgment of the local committee must control, as it is in possession of all the facts. The committee should be guided by the principles in Rule 36-5

**Q 3:** Do you recommend that a penalty of disqualification be modified when it is a qualifying round of a state championship?

**A 3:** It is up to the local committee. Disqualification penalties have been waived and modified in national championships and international team play.

**Q 4:** Are we setting a precedent for future years whereby it will be hard to disqualify anyone where this person was allowed to continue play?

**A 4:** Obviously, waiver or modification should be made only for substantial

cause, as Rule 36-5 provides. If a precedent is a fair one, it need not be feared.

**Q 5:** Would you recommend that the state board establish in their records something that would cover future problems such as this?

**A 5:** Yes.

Questions by: MRS. KEENE H. MORISON  
WILTON, ME.

## **Marking Ball On Putting Green**

R & A 54-68

R. 30-3, 33-2

**Q.1:** We shall be glad if you will give us a decision regarding marking the position of a ball on the putting green, i.e., ball nearer the hole in match or stroke play. How can one mark the position of a ball without testing the surface of the green, i.e., roughening or marking the surface?

**A.1:** No instruction is given in the Rules of Golf as to how the position of a ball should be marked on the putting green. A customary and satisfactory method, which avoids the difficulties you mention, is to use a small coin as a marker. This should be placed behind the ball or, if so placed it interferes with the stroke of another player, it should be moved one or more putterhead lengths to one side.

## **Original and Provisional Balls in Water Hazard**

**Q.2:** Provisional Ball.—In the event of the original and provisional balls resting in a water hazard and both being unplayable, what is the procedure?

**A.2:** When a provisional ball is played for a ball in a water hazard the original ball must be played as it lies, or retired from play so that the provisional ball then becomes the ball in play—Rule 30-3. In the case you quote the player must proceed with the provisional ball in accordance with Rule 33-2, i.e., it may be dropped behind the hazard under penalty of one stroke; if the original ball was played from the tee the player will then be playing his fifth shot.



Better Turf for Better Golf

# TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

## BEHAVIOR OF ZOYSIA JAPONICA MEYER IN COOL-SEASON TURF

By S. W. HART AND J. A. DeFRANCE

Research Assistant in Agronomy and Agronomist, respectively, at Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

THERE HAS BEEN increased interest by homeowners, golf course superintendents and others the last few years concerning the use of *Zoysia* for turf purposes. In response to numerous requests regarding the use of this grass for turf under New England conditions, a number of experiments have been under study at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station since 1936.

*Zoysia japonica*, Japanese or Korean lawngrass, was introduced into the United States in 1906 by Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, who collected the seed in Korea and designated it as *Zoysia pungens*. Later the name was changed to *Osterdamia pungens* and still later to *Zoysia japonica* (see footnotes 1 and 3). The second introduction was made in 1930 from Kokai, Korea, by W. J. Morse and P. H. Dorsett who found it in an area where

winter temperatures reached  $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$ . and the ground froze to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet (see footnote 2). A finer textured species, *Zoysia matrella*, Manila grass was introduced in 1911 from Manila, Philippine Islands by Dr. C. V. Piper, United States Department of Agriculture (see footnote 2).

After over 40 years of careful selection, breeding and experimentation a strain of *Zoysia* has been developed which has more favorable characteristics for turf purposes than the parent plant. The new improved strain numbered Z-52 and designated as Meyer *Zoysia* has a texture quite similar to Kentucky bluegrass, is very drought resistant, thrives during the heat of summer and grows in almost any type soil, requires relatively little maintenance and appears to be fairly resistant to insects and wear (see footnote 1).

In May, 1949, Z-52 *Zoysia* was supplied to the Rhode Island Station by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Golf Association for trial under different environmental and cultural conditions. It was suggested that sod plugs of the *Zoysia*, if planted into existing turf, might mix

### Literature Cited

1. Gray, Fred V., and Alexander M. Radko, Meyer (Z-52) *Zoysia*. *USGA Journal and Turf Management* pp. 30-31. Nov., 1951.
2. Harper, John C., *Zoysia for Turf: Varieties and Adaptations*. Proc. 23rd Annual Penn State Turfgrass Conference pp. 47-50. Feb. 1954.
3. Hitchcock, A. S., *Manual of the Grasses of the United States*. U.S.D.A. Misc. Pub 200, Revised by Agnes Chase 1950

and blend to provide a combination turf that would be composed of a good warm season grass and a good cool season grass which together would represent a superior and very satisfactory year-round turf.

#### *Methods and Materials*

To determine lateral spread and compatibility of Meyer Zoysia in pure plantings of basic grasses and in mixtures of basic grasses, sod plugs of Meyer Zoysia two inches in diameter and two inches in depth were planted in the center of the subplots of the various grasses and mixtures, June 1, 1952. The Zoysia plugs were obtained from a nearby plot which was planted with Z-52 stolons in May, 1949, and represented healthy and vigorous Zoysia turf which had been maintained at a height of one inch.

The experimental area consisted of 4000 square feet of turf planted to individual and mixed seedings of basic, permanent lawn grasses. The plots, seeded in August, 1949, were 10 by 20 feet. A split plot design was employed for mowing with one half of each plot cut at three-fourths inch and the other half at one and one-half inches. The plantings and rates of seedings are given in Figure 1 (page 29) at the conclusion of this article. The pH of the area at the time the Zoysia plugs were planted was 6.9.

The turf was mowed twice weekly. An 8-6-4 fertilizer with 30 percent of the nitrogen in a natural organic form was applied at the rate of 15 pounds per 1000 square feet both in the spring and early fall. Supplemental nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate at the rate of three pounds per 1000 square feet was applied once during the growing season. A combined broad-leaved weed and crabgrass treatment was made in 1953 by applying 2, 4-D amine and phenyl mercuric acetate (PMAS 10%).

Data on the lateral spread of Zoysia were taken in November of 1953 and in November of 1954. Since the Zoysia did not spread uniformly in all directions, measurements of minimum and maximum lengths and widths of spread were taken together with an estimate of the number

### **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.

of square inches covered. From these figures an approximate area of Zoysia spread was determined. Compatibility of Zoysia with the other grasses was determined from observation. Turf scores for 1953 and 1954 of the various sub plots into which the Zoysia plugs had been planted were taken and presented in Table 1. (Page 31).

#### *Results and Discussion*

During the first growing season little could be learned concerning the lateral spread and compatibility of the Zoysia. By late fall of 1952 all of the plugs were alive and had taken root, but no lateral spread was noted. The following winter was exceptionally mild with the minimum temperature recorded as only 5°F. No winter kill of the Zoysia occurred.

Observations made early in the growing season of 1953 showed the Zoysia to be living and healthy but still making no apparent lateral growth. As the season progressed, however, it was observed on some plots that the Zoysia was beginning to spread. The winter of 1953-1954 was more severe with the minimum temperature being recorded as -18°F. Snowfall was not heavy, but the plots were covered most of January and February. No winter kill was evident.

During 1954, good lateral spread of Zoysia was evident in some of the plots. The results of measurements taken in November 1953 and 1954 are given in Table 1 (page 31) and shown graphically in Figure 2 (page 30).

Lateral spread of Zoysia was most in the plots of Trinity, Illahee, Creeping Red

and Chewing's fescue where the area in square inches ranged from 180 to 480 in the closely cut turf. Compared to this the spread of the Zoysia in the fescue turf cut at 1½ inches ranged from 48 inches in Illahee to only 8 in Chewing's fescue and even to no spread at all in the Creeping Red fescue.

On the plots of Arlington Creeping bent, Seaside bent and Velvet bent the lateral spread was considerably less, as the area ranged from 4 to 9 square inches on the closely cut turf and from 1 to 8 inches on the 1½ inch cut turf. Some of these grasses appeared to resist the spread of the Zoysia, and in some cases the 2 inch plugs were reduced in size and in some other cases no evidence of Zoysia could be found in 1954. The fact that there was little or no spread of the Zoysia into these grasses and even reduction of Zoysia, could be considered as incompatibility provided by the competition of dense turf.

On the Colonial bent plots mowed at ¾ inch height the spread of Zoysia ranged from 32 to 48 inches, and on the 1½ inch cut plots the spread ranged from 0 to 18 inches.

The amount of spread of Zoysia into Commercial Kentucky bluegrass was 52 square inches and into Merion bluegrass 24 inches at the ¾ inch cut, and on the 1½ inch cut the lateral spread was 15 inches in the Merion and only 6 inches in the Commercial bluegrass.

The Kingston Mixture which is composed of the 3 basic cool season grasses, namely Chewing's fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and Astoria Colonial bent was only invaded to the extent of 21 square inches

on the closely cut turf and there was even a reduction of the 2-inch plugs to only 1 square inch on the 1½ inch height of cut. Similar results were recorded on the mixture of Kentucky bluegrass and Astoria Colonial bent, and also on the Chewing's fescue and Velvet bent mixture. However, it can be noted that there was more invasion of the Zoysia into the two commercial mixtures at both heights of cut. The commercial mixtures did not produce as dense turf as did the Kingston Mixture.

There appeared to be competition afforded to the lateral movement of the Zoysia by dense healthy turf as can be noted by a comparison of the various turf scores with the amount of spread of Zoysia on the various sub plots. This competition, rather than incompatibility, was probably the reason for such little spread of the Zoysia into some of the plots.

Height of cut had a definite effect also on the spread of Zoysia into the various grasses and mixtures. At the ¾ inch height of cut, the lateral spread of Zoysia was, in general, much greater than at 1½ inch height. In all cases the spread of Zoysia was greater in the closely cut turf.

Under the conditions of this experiment and on the basis of these observations and measurements, Zoysia did not appear to demonstrate good compatibility with the cool season grasses. Where the Zoysia spread was the greatest, it spread by forcing its way into the basic grass area and the intermingling of the two was only slight. It therefore does not appear that the method of planting Zoysia sod plugs 2-inches in diameter into established turf two years old is a satisfactory one to produce a compatible mixed Zoysia and cool season turf. From observations taken throughout the course of this experiment, it was indicated that the combination of warm and cool season grasses will involve much more work in management and culture to provide an even balance of the two. Uniform intermingling, mixing and compatibility is needed to

#### **SUBSCRIBERS TO USGA GREEN SECTION RESEARCH FUND**

William F. and David W. Gordon, Pa.  
George E. Lineer, Cal.  
New York-Connecticut Turf Improvement Association, N. Y.  
Bernard H. Ridder, Jr., Minn.  
W. H. C. Ruthven, Canada  
Western Pennsylvania Golf Association, Pa.

prevent patchiness of the turf, which would be especially noticeable in the cool seasons of the year when the *Zoysia* is off color.

### Summary and Conclusions

An experiment to study the lateral growth and compatibility of *Zoysia japonica* Meyer in established turf of basic grasses and mixtures maintained at two heights of cut was in progress at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station during the seasons of 1952, 1953 and 1954.

Sod plugs of Meyer *Zoysia* two inches in diameter were planted in various plots of 2-year old turf of the basic grasses and mixtures June 1, 1952 to observe their lateral spread and compatibility.

Measurements taken in November of 1953 and again in November of 1954 indicated that lateral spread of *Zoysia* was greatest in the red fescues such as Cheving's Illahee, Trinity and Creeping Red fescue, in Commercial bluegrass and in Merion bluegrass and the Colonial bent grasses, whereas lateral spread was least in Arlington Creeping bent, Seaside Creeping bent and in Velvet bent.

The lateral spread of *Zoysia* was inhibited, in general, by dense turf.

Lateral spread was also greater in turf mowed at  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch than at the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch height of cut.

Meyer *Zoysia* appears to be winter hardy in southern New England, but whether it is sufficiently compatible with the basic turf grasses under the cool conditions of the Northeast could not be entirely determined from the results of this experiment to date. Further observation and work need to be done to determine this and to determine the best management practices to blend *Zoysia* with the basic grasses when planted into existing turf.

Under the conditions of this experiment the planting of plugs of *Zoysia* two inches in diameter into the existing turf appeared to be a questionable method. If sod plugs of *Zoysia* should be planted into existing turf the turf should be kept closely mowed to help encourage lateral growth of the *Zoysia*.

## COMING EVENTS

### 1955

#### June 7:

Joint Meeting of Tidewater Turfgrass Association and Mid-Atlantic Association, GCS, Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

#### June 20:

Regional Field Day, Texas Turfgrass Association, Lubbock, Texas.

#### August 9-11:

Third University of Florida Turf Conference, Gainesville, Fla. Dr. Gene C. Nutter.

#### August 10:

24th Annual Rhode Island Field Day, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I. Dr. J. A. DeFrance.

#### August 15-19:

American Society of Agronomy Meetings, Davis, Cal. L. G. Monthey.

#### August 20:

Regional Field Day, Texas Turfgrass Association, San Antonio, Texas.

#### September 7-8:

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

#### September 23-24:

Edmonton Turfgrass Conference, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Prof. R. H. Knowles.

#### September 27-28:

Northwest Turfgrass Conference, Pullman, Wash. Prof. A. G. Law.

#### September 30-October 1:

Utah Turfgrass Conference, Utah Copper Golf Course, Magna, Utah. J. W. Richardson.

#### October 3-4:

Rocky Mountain Turfgrass Conference, Colorado A&M College, Fort Collins, Colo. Prof. George A. Beach.

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Contribution No. 855 of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Northeastern Section of the American Society for Horticultural Science, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 29, 1955, under the title "The Lateral Spread and Compatibility of *Zoysia japonica* Meyer in Established Turf and Basic Grasses and Mixtures at Two Heights of Cut."



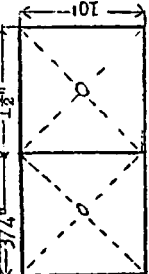
Figure 1. Plot plan for the Study of the Lateral Spread and Compatibility of Meyer Zoysia in Turf of the Basic grasses and mixtures at Two Heights of Cut.  $\frac{3}{4}$ " Height of Cut  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\frac{1}{2}$ "

20	Eastern States Mixture	18	Kentucky Bluegrass 80% Colonial Bent 20%	16	Chewing's Fescue 90% Piper Velvet Bent 10%	14	Illaho Fescue	12	Chewing's Fescue
19	Associated Seed Co. Mixture	17	Chewing's Fescue 50% Kentucky Bluegrass 35% Astoria or R. I. Bent 15%	15	Chewing's Fescue 90% Astoria or R. I. Bent 10%	13	Trinity Fescue	11	Creeping Red Fescue
10	Kentucky Bluegrass (Commercial)	8	Piper Velvet Bent	6	Seaside C. B.	4	Highland Colonial	2	R. I. Colonial
9	Merion Bluegrass	7	B-11 Velvet Bent	5	Arlington C-1 C.B.	3	R. I. Colonial 84	1	Astoria colonial

Seeding Rates Per 1,000 sq. ft.

- Colonial Bents.....2 lbs.
- Seaside.....1  $\frac{1}{2}$  "
- Velvet Bents.....1 "
- Bluegrasses.....3 "
- Fescues.....5 "
- Mixtures.....3 "

Detail Plan of Zoysia Planting



Scale - 1" = 10'

Figure 2 Lateral Spread of Zoysia in Established Turf at Two Heights of Cut - Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, 1954.

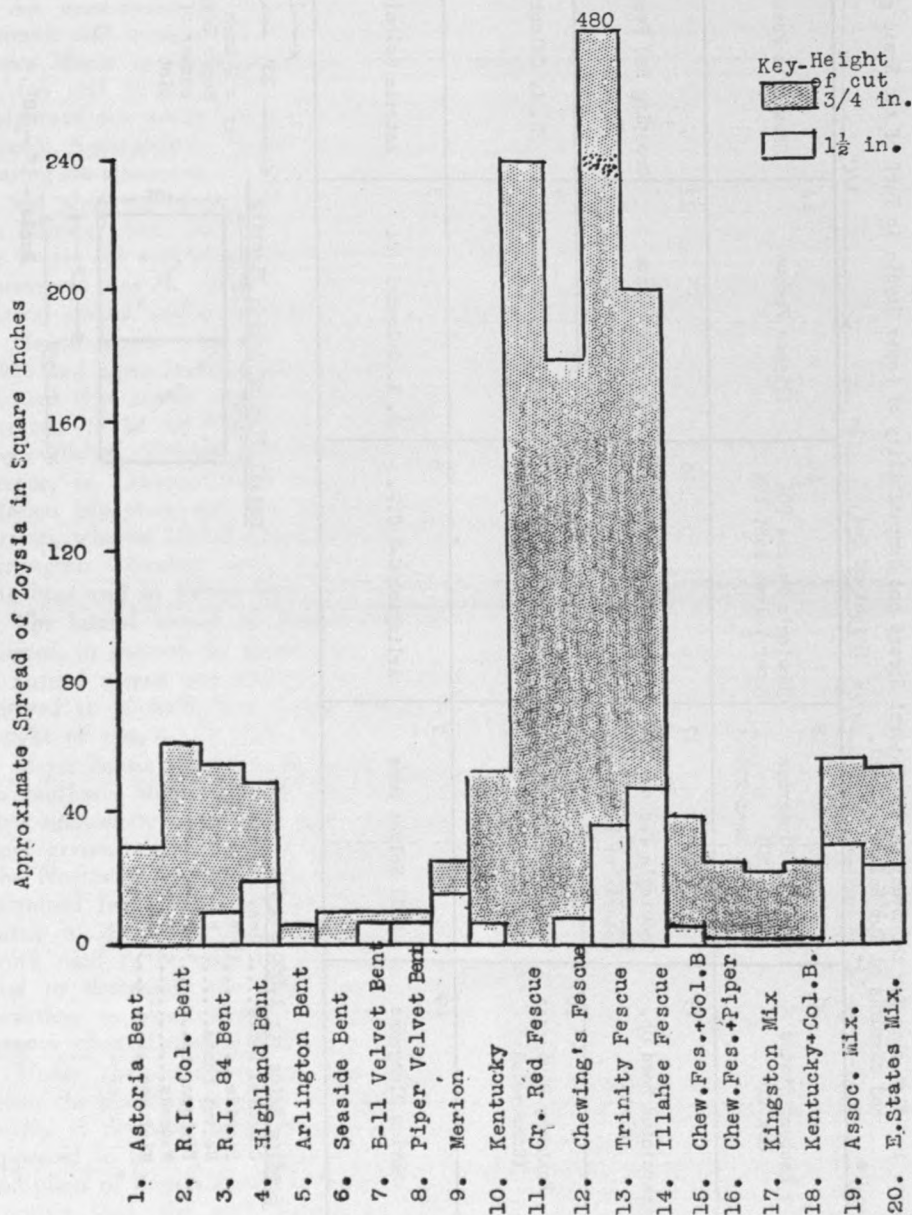


Table 1. The Lateral Spread of Meyer Zoysia into Individual and Mixed Lawngrass Plantings Mowed at Two Heights of Cut During 1953 and 1954 at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, Rhode Island.

Grass	Height of Cut*	Zoysia Area in Square Inches**		Turf Score	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
1. Astoria Colonial Bent	L	27	32	6	6
	H	6	0	5	5
2. R. I. Colonial Bent	L	33	60	3	4
	H	9	0	4	3
3. R. I. 84 Colonial Bent	L	16	54	6	6
	H	6	10	6	6
4. Highland Colonial Bent	L	15	48	1	5
	H	6	18	4	3
5. Arlington Creeping Bent	L	1	4	7	8
	H	1	1	7	7
6. Seaside Creeping Bent	L	4	9	6	7
	H	1	1	6	7
7. B-11 Velvet Bent	L	9	9	3	3
	H	6	8	3	3
8. Piper Velvet Bent	L	9	9	4	4
	H	8	8	4	3
9. Merion Bluegrass	L	6	24	8	9
	H	4	15	8	8
10. Kentucky Bluegrass	L	6	52	4	5
	H	1	6	6	4
11. Creeping Red fescue	L	15	240	4	4
	H	4	0	3	3
12. Chewing's fescue	L	18	180	5	5
	H	6	8	5	5
13. Trinity fescue	L	16	480	4	6
	H	12	36	6	5
14. Illahee fescue	L	36	200	5	5
	H	12	48	6	4
15. Chewing's fescue plus Colonial Bent	L	16	39	6	7
	H	6	4	6	7
16. Chewing's fescue plus Velvet Bent	L	16	24	5	5
	H	6	1	5	4
17. Kingston Mixture	L	24	21	7	7
	H	4	1	7	7
18. Kentucky 80% plus Colonial Bent 20%	L	20	24	6	5
	H	4	1	6	5
19. Associated Mixture	L	10	56	7	6
	H	6	30	7	6
20. Eastern States Mix	L	24	54	3	7
	H	9	24	4	3

Note: Two-inch plugs of Zoysia were planted in the center of each sub-plot on June 30, 1952.

<sup>a</sup> Turf score rating ranges from 1 to 10 with 1 as poor and 10 as excellent and refers only to the turf plots of the individual grasses or mixtures into which the 2-inch plugs of Zoysia were planted.

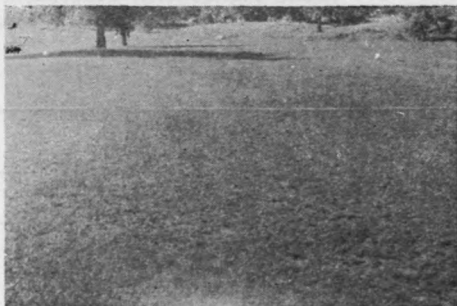
\* L =  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch Height of Cut, H =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches Height of Cut.

\*\* Area is approximate since Zoysia does not spread uniformly in all directions.

## KEEPING TEES IN GOOD CONDITION



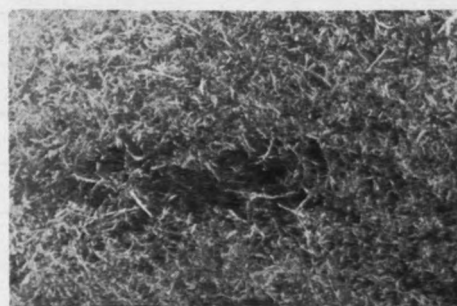
The fourth hole on the Texas A. & M. College golf course is a typically attractive and exacting one-shotter. It is 150 yards long.



The tee is not exceptionally large, but there is opportunity for rotation of tee markers so they always may be placed on good turf.



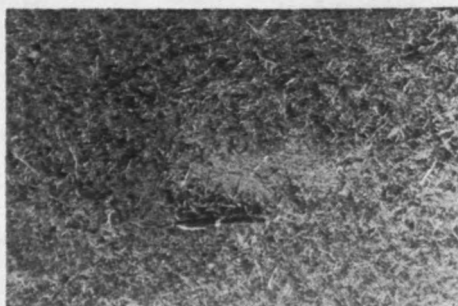
Iron shots leave rather deep divots. This turf will look poorly kept after relatively few rounds of golf if divots are not repaired promptly.



Divot in bermudagrass discloses numerous growing points on rhizomes and stolons. Grasses which do not spread by stolons heal more slowly.



When the maintenance man moves the tee markers, he should carry good fertile topsoil to fill the divots. In the case of bluegrass, fescue or bent grass tees, it may be well to mix in a small amount of grass seed.



The repaired divot. Leveling these scars before the turf and soil around the divot have dried out will hasten recovery of the turf. The repair has been quick and easy. A good-looking tee makes a good golf hole better.

# IT'S YOUR HONOR

## Artificial Aids

To the USGA:

Since American sport is deteriorating in every way possible — for instance, livelier baseballs, basketball played on stilts, boxing skill gone from boxing and rules makers constantly trying to hike the score in football — I think the USGA should take a stand on artificial aids to lower the golf score. By this I mean not only control of the size and shape of the ball but limits on club construction.

Golf carts are becoming such a nuisance that I believe the player should have a doctor's certificate in order to use one. I have seen players and carts out in front of the play to the annoyance of their opponents and partners. They also pack the soil, give a physical advantage, and in general are not in the best interests of golf.

I recently played two courses locally and both placed markers 150 yards from the green. One used an iron pipe painted white and the other planted evergreens on the edge of the fairway. Would the next step be to have a professional ride alongside on a bicycle and call out the club to be used?

Golf has always been a game where judgment of distance was the prime requisite. But with the distance markers, all players will be in a class with the inventors of "near beer", the poorest judges of distance ever known.

Why not a Rule allowing a free drop when the play is interfered with by a marker? This might call attention to the silly things!

The two clubs I refer to above, have both held national championships on their courses.

A golf body of fine people recently printed an announcement that all competitions in 1955 would be played

under "winter rules". They would rather make a low score than a good score, I am afraid.

Please put more emphasis on the elimination of the imaginary "winter rules."

J. WOOD PLATT  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Pressing Club on Green

TO THE USGA:

Rule 35-1a: "A player may remove any loose impediment from the putting green by picking it up or brushing green either by picking it up or brushing it aside either with his hand or a club; *nothing may be pressed down, and if a club is used it shall not be pressed with more than its own weight on the ground.*" (Italics supplied for emphasis.)

The wording is unfortunate in that many players take it to mean they may press down with club's own weight. As Chairman of the Green Committee of Miami Shores Country Club, I have drafted the Local Rules and I have refereed several matches. It is my view that the intention of the rule is to prohibit pressing down with a club under all circumstances, and that if a club is used with no more than its own weight it may only be done (not in pressing) in brushing.

It is recommended that a substitution for the underlined words be as follows:

"nothing may be pressed down. If a club is used to brush aside such impediment, no more pressure thereon may be used than the club's own weight on the ground."

CHARLES B. CLEVELAND  
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

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