



USGA JOURNAL

AND

TURF MANAGEMENT

INSIDE "GOLF HOUSE"



Winners of thirty-one USGA Championships were represented by eight of those who participated in making the motion picture "Inside 'Golf House'." Standing, from the left, Miss Margaret Curtis, Francis Ouimet, Isaac B. Grainger, former President of the USGA; Lindsey Nelson, who introduced the participants; Ben Hogan, Joseph C. Dey, Jr., Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., Findlay S. Douglas, Gene Sarazen and Charles Evans, Jr. Robert T. Jones, Jr., is seated.

FEBRUARY 1956



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1956

International Matches

CURTIS CUP—June 8 and 9 at Prince's Golf Club, Sandwich, England.

Women's amateur teams: British Isles vs. United States

AMERICAS CUP—October 27 and 28 at Club Campestre de la Ciudad de Mexico, D.F.

Men's amateur teams: Canada vs. Mexico vs. United States.

Championships

<u>Championship</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Championship Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
Open	May 18	June 4	June 14-15-16	Oak Hill C. C., Rochester, N. Y.
Amateur Public Links	*June 1	†June 17-23	July 9-14	Harding Park G. C., San Francisco, Cal.
Women's Open	July 13	None	July 26-27-28	Northland C. C., Duluth, Minn.
Junior Amateur	July 6	July 24	Aug. 8-11	Taconic G. C., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Senior Amateur	July 20	Aug. 7	Aug. 20-25	Somerset C. C., St. Paul, Minn.
Girls' Junior	Aug. 10	None	Aug. 27-31	Heather Downs C. C., Toledo, Ohio
Amateur	Aug. 10	Aug. 28	Sept. 10-15	Knollwood C. Lake Forest, Ill.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 31	None	Sept. 17-22	Meridian Hills C. C., Indianapolis, Ind.

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.

* Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

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

GAMBLING AND GOLF TOURNAMENTS

BY RICHARD S. TUFTS

President, United States Golf Association

The Position of Clubs and Associations

THE following resolution by the USGA Executive Committee was favorably received by the Member Clubs' Delegates to the 1956 Annual Meeting:

The United States Golf Association disapproves of gambling in connection with golf tournaments because of the harm it can do to the best interests of the game.

Golf is a game to be played primarily for its own sake, especially amateur golf. When it is played for gambling motives, evils can arise to injure both the game and individual players.

Therefore, the United States Golf Association urges its Member Clubs, all golf associations and all other sponsors of golf competitions to prohibit gambling in connection with tournaments.

This refers to all forms of gambling, including Calcutta auction pools, parimutuel betting, lotteries and other devices.

The USGA has received many letters on golf gambling from individuals, clubs and associations suggesting various courses of action for dealing with the problem. Extreme suggestions called for expulsion of Member Clubs which do not agree with the USGA policy. The majority more temperately favored continued educational efforts. Almost without exception, the comments endorsed the Association's long-standing disapproval of gambling in connection with tournaments.

The Executive Committee feels at present that the Association should not attempt disciplinary action against Member Clubs which disagree with USGA policy. There can be so many kinds and degrees of gambling that it would be impossible



RICHARD S. TUFTS

to draw a fair line between the harmful and the seemingly harmless. Further, the Committee is reluctant to intrude in the private affairs of a club, which theoretically is an extension of the homes of its members.

However, some clubs do not fully appreciate the evils inherent in gambling. Too frequently gambling tournaments coming to the Committee's attention have spawned some unpleasantness, if not dishonesty — such things as falsification of handicaps and scores, evasion of Rules of Golf, pay-offs to players (so-called amateurs), attraction of persons of questionable motives, chicanery in various forms. These things seem almost inevitable where the object is not golf but money. Even in the small, seemingly well-controlled Calcutta, the prospect of financial return has undoubtedly influenced some competitor to "negotiate" for a higher handicap. Golf should be played for its own sake and not for profit.

We therefore urge all clubs and associations to give utmost attention to the matter, and to consider the interests of the game of golf.

We respectfully request governing boards to take clear, positive actions by means of resolutions. Following is a suggested sample resolution (based upon one recently adopted by the Maidstone Club, East Hampton, N. Y.):

RESOLVED, that in support of the stand taken by the United States Golf Association, this Club shall neither hold nor permit to be held Calcutta pools or any other form of gambling in connection with any golf tournament on the Club course, and the officers of this Club are hereby empowered to adopt such rules as may be required to put this resolution into effect; and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States Golf Association.

Beyond the fact that organized gambling is bad for golf, there can be practical reasons for clubs to adopt a resolution similar to the above. Many State and local laws prohibit gambling, and some are very specific with respect to gambling on the premises of liquor licensees. Federal income tax exemptions of non-profit clubs might be jeopardized by gambling tournaments, according to a representative of the Internal Revenue Service.

But the sure and better way to avoid trouble is for clubs and associations to prohibit gambling and to conduct tournaments solely as golf for golf's sake.

The Position of Individual Golfers

Although the USGA Executive Com-

mittee is reluctant to interfere in the private affairs of a club, it has a clear duty to decide whether an individual golfer is or is not an amateur.

The USGA Definition of an Amateur Golfer is as follows:

An amateur golfer is one who plays the game solely as a non-remunerative or non-profit-making sport.

The Association will deny amateur status or refuse entry for USGA Championships to players whose activities in connection with golf gambling are considered by the Association to be contrary to the best interests of golf. The USGA urges all other golf associations to take a similar position in connection with their tournaments.

USGA teams for international matches will be selected from among players who are considered by the Association to have conformed generally with the foregoing policies.

The following new Rule 1-13 of the Rules of Amateur Status is an example of a violation of the Definition of an Amateur Golfer which causes forfeiture of amateur status:

13. Conduct Detrimental to Golf

Any conduct, including activities in connection with golf gambling, which is considered detrimental to the best interests of the game.

The USGA appeals to individual amateurs to avoid participation in gambling tournaments. A sure way to eliminate such tournaments is to withdraw support from them. In the last analysis, the welfare of golf is in the hands of the players of the game.

SOME COMMENTS RECEIVED BY THE USGA

On the subject of Calcuttas, we have abolished them at Pine Valley and I think every club in the country should do likewise.

John Arthur Brown, President
Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J.

Our Board of Governors and our mem-

bership know the fight the USGA is carrying on against organized gambling and trying to uphold the integrity of golf.

The Board has voted unanimously to do everything in their power to help. We are having our nineteenth annual invitation tournament and Seniors invitation

tournament in March, and we have conducted a Calcutta every year in the past. We are happy to inform you that this year there will be no Calcutta in either event.

**Raymond Salmen, Chairman,
Golf and Grounds Committee**

New Orleans Country Club, New Orleans, La.

We have always felt that gambling has no place in golf. In both our club and invitational events we have never offered prizes or encouraged betting which would involve anything more than nominal amounts.

You may be assured that our club will continue the policy which you commend and which we think is in the best interest of the game.

**Harold A. Moore, President
Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill.**

At the Annual Meeting of Western Golf Association it was voted to include the following paragraph in all Western Golf Association tournament contracts:

"The Championship shall not sponsor any form of gambling, including Calcutta pools and pari-mutuel betting."

This is merely a reiteration of an unwritten policy of WGA. Please be sure we of Western will join with the USGA and others in golf in eradicating the evils of gambling.

**Milton Woodard, Executive Vice-President
Western Golf Association, Golf, Ill.**

I agree entirely that there has developed a weakening of the moral fiber of officials of some clubs in their failure to play the game as it should be played and to assign handicaps in an honest and careful manner.

Golf is too fine a sport to be spoiled by anything less than our finest efforts to maintain its integrity and the integrity of all golfers. It is more than recreation, it is *re-creation*.

**Robert O. Conant, Secretary
Hanover Country Club, Hanover, N. H.**

The Southern California Golf Association wishes to reaffirm the position it has taken for many years.

The Directors feel that organized gambling has no place in golf, particularly amateur golf. We feel that Calcutta pools

are a form of gambling which is detrimental to golf and is unnecessary for the success of any golf tournament.

Where there is big money at stake and handicaps involved there is no possible control to prevent a dishonest player from building up a handicap for this occasion. While fortunately there are very few dishonest players we all know they are there and the temptation to get the big money is always present when there is such as a Calcutta offers.

The pleasure of playing with friends and the thrill of winning a match or tournament are all the reward a true golfer expects. The game of golf is too good in itself to permit anything to spoil it.

**Brig. Gen. Stanley E. Ridderhof, President
Southern California Golf Association,
Los Angeles, Cal.**

The Country Club of Virginia outlawed monetary pools of any kind in connection with its annual member-guest four-ball tournament. I am sure the event is more enjoyable for all concerned.

Richmond Gray, Richmond, Va.

We do not permit any Calcutta pool type betting. We are also most fortunate in having a course that is at all times in excellent condition and we therefore do not have to resort to "winter rules." Outside our pro shop on the way to the first tee we have a sign which clearly indicates that there will not be permitted any "preferred lies."

We are entirely in sympathy with your concept that golf is a game that should be played for the game's sake.

**Charles A. Foehl, Jr., President
Taconic Golf Club, Williamstown, Mass.**

The Invitational Tournament of the Menlo Country Club is the oldest in Northern California, and the holding of a Calcutta pool in connection with this tournament was discontinued fifteen years ago. Gambling of any sort including Calcutta pools has no place, particularly in an amateur tournament, and we are wholeheartedly in accordance with your current campaign of the USGA to eliminate any form of gambling in connection with golf.

Brace Carter, San Francisco, Cal.

The Vermont State Golf Association heartily endorses your stand in this matter and we stand ready at all times to cooperate with you to the fullest extent in keeping the game of golf at the highest standards possible.

**Leslie W. Mercer, President
Vermont State Golf Association**

In a tournament in connection with which there was a fairly sizeable Calcutta pool, the final was won by an "outsider." A rumor gained some circulation that the favorite had been "bought off" by the owner of the winning "horse." The fact that this rumor was completely without foundation is beside the point. That such a thought could occur to anyone in the first place is an indication of the potential danger of the Calcutta.

Gerald H. Phipps, Denver, Colo.

Member-guest tournaments should be discontinued if they are to be connected in any way with Calcutta or other substantial financial pools. The guest handicap is beyond the control of the club acting as host and the temptation to establish high handicaps in this connection has not always been resisted. "Member-member tournaments" are not open to the same abuse as the handicapping committee of the club can control all their members in this connection and also their handicaps.

Henry A. Goode, New York, N. Y.

Golf tournaments which feature Calcutta pools have all but died a natural death here in Indiana. Although popular a few years ago, practically all have been discarded because of the ill-feeling which usually develops in this type of event.

**Vern R. Dimond
Elks Country Club, Lafayette, Ind.**

I think the holding of Calcuttas is a disgrace to the game and a reflection upon those who are interested in the preservation of pure amateurism.

Alfred C. Ulmer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Canoe Brook Country Club heartily subscribes to the principles which you have outlined and we have been operat-

ing our golfing activities in line with your suggestions for many years.

**E. Mulford Birdsall, President
Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.**

It seems to me that a Calcutta pool serves as a good foot in the door for a class of people that most certainly do not have a place in golf. These pools are embarrassing for the player and frequently place him in a position that could be exceedingly tempting. There are, no doubt, critics of the rules concerning amateur status, but in my opinion the rules are just and fair. We have an amateur code which is unsurpassed and you are to be complimented for your strict enforcement of it.

Bill Webb, Kansas City, Mo.

The Titleholders Association will not condone a Calcutta in connection with the Titleholders Association Championship, nor will it accept any donation which is derived from the proceeds of any Calcutta.

**Miss Eileen Stulb, First Vice-President
Women's Titleholders Golf Association
Augusta, Ga.**

Our Board unanimously adopted a resolution that henceforth Calcutta pools be discouraged in harmony with your recommendation; further, if this action is inadequate to eliminate Calcutta pools at our Club we will probably take more pointed action to proscribe such pools.

**Charles L. Nichols, President
Bel-Air Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.**

The Executive Committee of The Massachusetts Golf Association unanimously voted that the Massachusetts Golf Association wholeheartedly subscribe to this (USGA) policy. The Massachusetts Golf Association will, as it has in the past, cooperate with the United States Golf Association in denying amateur status to individuals who violate the applicable Rules. This Association will also refuse entry for Massachusetts Golf Association Championships to players whose activities in connection with golf gambling are considered by the Association to be contrary to the best interests of golf.

**John W. Goodrich, President
Massachusetts Golf Association,
Boston, Mass.**



The "Newest" Course

Golf Illustrated tells this one:

An American lady came to St. Andrews and went into a shop to buy a post card of a Scottish golf course as requested by a golfing friend. She was shown a post card with the wording "Old Course, St. Andrews," written across it. She looked at it for a minute, then said to the assistant: "Honey, take that old one away. It's a picture of your newest course I want."

Players — Not Horses

One way of combatting organized gambling in golf was graphically illustrated by some of the contestants in a recent invitation tournament. After the qualifying round it was discovered that there had been an auction pool. Thereupon six of the qualifiers for the first round flight suddenly "got sick" and defaulted their matches.

Many golfers resent being used as "horses".

A Helping Hand

A student at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., who is studying to be a golf course superintendent is the beneficiary of scholarship aid resulting from excess funds from the annual award dinners of the Metropolitan Golf Writers' Association of New York.

The young man is Charles Herbert Fatum, who is a junior in the college and a student of agronomy. He is a former caddie and a member of both the golf

and the cross-country teams. The award by the Metropolitan Golf Writers' Association will benefit not only the individual student but, indirectly, will be of future benefit to the game of golf.

Rule Explanation

As golfers begin operating under the revised code of Rules, the question is raised as to why the principle of the new Rule 35-2a has not been extended to Rule 40-1b on the putting green.

Rule 35-2a grants, to the player only, in singles match play the right to have the opponent's ball lifted if it might interfere with his play, but the opponent now has no corollary right to lift his ball if it might assist the player.

Rule 40-1b, which governs in three-ball, best-ball and four-ball match play, permits any player to have any ball lifted or played if the player considers that it might interfere with or be of assistance to a player or side.

One reason for keeping the multi-ball rule unchanged is that, otherwise, the player might have too much opportunity to use other balls, as to carom off one ball at the side of the hole or to be stopped by a ball beyond the hole. Conceivably a real injustice could be worked on the opponents by tying their hands and not giving them the right to have a ball lifted. In singles the situation is materially different since only one other ball, and not three, is involved.

New York Awards

Harvie Ward, Jr., of San Francisco, Amateur Champion and a member of the 1953 and 1955 Walker Cup Teams, received the Gold Tee from the hands of Billy Joe Patton, the 1955 winner, for his achievements in golf at the annual dinner of the Metropolitan (New York) Golf Writers Association. The Ben Hogan Trophy, awarded annually to an individual who has proved an inspiration by overcoming a physical handicap, was accepted by Representative Jack Westland, of Everett, Wash., in behalf of President Eisenhower. Westland was Amateur Champion in 1952.

"Harvie proved he has changed by being the hardest worker on shipboard when the Walker Cup Team sailed for Europe last year", said William C. Campbell, Captain of the Walker Cup Team. "Five years ago he wouldn't have done that. He's a man with a purpose now. You might see in him, in spite of the present-day competition in golf, the start of a new Jones era."

Ward was the low-scoring amateur in the Open Championship, with a 72-hole score of 296, finishing seventh. He was also low amateur in the Masters Tournament.

Two Books

"A History of Golf", by Robert Brown-ing, is a valuable contribution to the historical lore of golf. This scholarly book presents an over-all picture of the development of the game from its early beginnings and shows the evolution to the present scientific era. The publisher is E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York.

Mrs. Mildred (Babe Didrickson) Zaharias, one of the women golfers Browning discusses in his book, has recorded her autobiography, which is entitled "This Life I've Led." It is a conventional autobiography pulled out of the stock class by the powerful record of its subject. It is interestingly written and compiled by Harry Paxton and published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York.

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER

In the 1955 Metropolitan Golf Association Open Championship at the Fenway Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y., Claude Harmon, Winged Foot Golf Club professional, led the field at the end of the first round by three strokes with a 67. This figure tied the competitive course record.

One of his playing partners, Jay Hebert, matched him stroke for stroke until the 15th hole, where he drove 290 yards into a trap guarding the green. Confronted with the prospect of a possible birdie and a sure par, he missed two easy sand shots and took a duffer's 7. He finished the round with a 70 in a tie for second place, three strokes behind Harmon's 67.



CLAUDE HARMON

The wise thing for Harmon to have done at this stage would have been to go home and rest for the following day's second round, but he realized only too well the agony his playing partner had gone through in piling up seven strokes on that 15th hole and decided to try to help him, even if it cost him a chance to win the tournament.

For the next hour he and Hebert stood in a trap a few yards from the 18th green, banging explosion shots to a practice green nearby.

The next day Hebert's 72 for a total of 142 left him still in second place. Harmon, with a 79, played himself right out of the championship.

Both volumes are highlighted with colorful and historic pictures and will interest both the golfer and non-golfer alike.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

REGULAR

Chicago Women's Golf Club,
Chicago, Ill.
Coffin Golf Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eastern Hills Country Club of Garland,
Texas
Healdsburg Men's Golf Club,
Healdsburg, Cal.
Meadow Brook Golf Club, Reading, Mass.
Meadowbrook Country Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Palm Beach Country Club, Palm Beach,
Fla.
Philipsburg Country Club, Philipsburg, Pa.
Robins Air Force Base Golf Course, Ga.
Sebring Golf Association, Sebring, Fla.
Spotswood Country Club, Harisonburg,
Va.
Sunset Valley Tee Club, Highland Park,
Ill.
Western Illinois State College Golf
Course, Macomb, Ill.
Wildwood Golf and Country Club,
Cape May Court House, N. J.

ASSOCIATE

International Paper Company Course,
Georgetown, S. C.
Lions Municipal Golf Course,
Austin, Texas

Warning from Middlecoff

Speaking at a Sports Achievement Dinner in Dallas, Tex., Cary Middlecoff warned that gambling may cause a scandal in golf equal to that in basketball several years ago.

Middlecoff revealed that he had been offered a bribe to lose a minor golf tournament seven years ago by a man he had never seen before or since.

"If it was like that then, I would say it is probably worse now," said Middlecoff.

Calcutta pools that are held at many of the tournaments were the quickest means of getting golf into disrepute and causing a scandal, he added.

Leighton Calkins

We record with regret the passing of Leighton Calkins, originator of the old Calkins Handicap System, at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was 87.

Mr. Calkins was a member of the USGA Executive Committee in 1907 and 1908. He also served as President of the New Jersey Golf Association in 1907 and 1908 and was Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

The Calkins System for Calculating Handicaps was introduced in 1905 and was adopted by the USGA in 1911 when the Executive Committee resolved to prepare a handicap list of men who were members of Member Clubs. Handicaps were determined by averaging a player's three best scores and applying that average to Calkins' handicap table in the column under the par figure for the course played.

Calkins' principal contribution was the development of the handicap table which took into account not only the difference between the player's average best scores and par but also the degree of improvement which could be expected of players at different handicap levels. The Calkins system was generally discontinued in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

From 1915 to 1920 he served three terms as Mayor of Plainfield. He was a member of the Plainfield Country Club.

S. Davidson Herron

Golf lost another former Champion in the passing of S. Davidson Herron, at Pinehurst, N. C. He was 59. His home was in Sewickley, Pa.

In 1919, at the age of 20, Mr. Herron met Robert T. Jones, Jr., who then was only 17, in the final of the USGA Amateur Championship at the Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa. In defeating the Atlanta, Ga., youngster, who was destined to become one of the great golfers of all time, Mr. Herron played brilliantly, being four under 4s when he achieved a 5 and 4 triumph. By his victory, Mr. Herron became one of the few to win a major title on his home course. In 1923 he was a member of the United States Walker Cup Team which met Great Britain at St. Andrews, Scotland.

AUSPICIOUS PREMIERE

FOR "INSIDE GOLF HOUSE"

DELEGATES and guests at the Annual Meeting of the USGA responded with enthusiasm to the premiere showing of the new USGA motion picture entitled "Inside Golf House." Produced for the USGA by National Educational Films, Inc., the motion picture is on 16 mm. black and white film with sound and runs for 27 minutes.

Findlay S. Douglas, who was Amateur Champion in 1898 and President of the USGA in 1929 and 1930, is the central figure and Lindsey Nelson, Assistant Sports Director of the National Broadcasting Company, the narrator.

They guide the audience through the interesting historical exhibits in "Golf House." Subsequently Miss Margaret Curtis, Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, Bob Jones, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Gene Sarazen and Ben Hogan join them to reminisce over some of their own clubs and trophies and to view again, with the audience, newsreels portraying dramatic parts they played in golf history.

The cast, quite probably the most distinguished ever gathered together for a golf film, had won jointly thirty-one USGA Championships and innumerable other golf titles here and abroad.

The picture proved not only highly educational to those of the younger generation, who were somewhat vague on the details of golf triumphs of the past, but also nostalgic to those of the older generation who could see through the eyes of the cameras the greats of yesterday as they are today and as they were walking across the fairways to make history.

The picture is the second sponsored by



Miss Margaret Curtis, of Boston, who appears in "Inside Golf House" in the type of clothing she wore in winning the Women's Amateur Championship in 1907, 1911 and 1912.

the Association. The first was "The Rules of Golf—Etiquette," which was released a little more than a year ago and was awarded a Recognition of Merit by the Film Council of America. It has been viewed by more than 450 golf groups.

"Inside Golf House" is available to golf clubs and any other groups upon request to National Educational Films, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y. The rental is \$15. Groups desiring both "Inside Golf House" and "The Rules of Golf—Etiquette" for the same day may take advantage of a combination rate of \$25.

"The Rules of Golf—Etiquette" is a 16 mm. Kodachrome with a running of 17½ minutes. The importance of etiquette is emphasized visually through portrayal of various violations of the code in the course of a family four-ball match. Robert T. Jones, Jr. makes the introductory statement. Ben Hogan appears in several scenes.

HONORS FOR THE LADIES —AND FOR BILL CAMPBELL

by

JOHN P. ENGLISH

USGA Assistant
Executive Director

THE USGA honored a group of the leading players of golf in the course of its Annual Meeting, even as it came to grips with less tangible problems which are discussed on page one.

Seven young ladies were selected to represent the United States in the ninth match with the British Isles for the Curtis Cup. They were:

- Miss Mary Ann Downey
Baltimore, Md.
- Miss Patricia Lesser
Seattle, Wash.
- Miss Jane Nelson
Indianapolis, Ind.
- Mrs. Scott Probasco, Jr. (Betty Rowland)
Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Miss Polly Riley
Fort Worth, Texas
- Miss Barbara Romack
Sacramento, Cal.
- Miss Margaret (Wiffi) Smith
St. Clair, Mich.

Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin, of Ardmore, Pa., was again selected as non-playing Captain. She was also Captain of the 1954 Team which defeated the British at Merion Golf Club, Ardmore, Pa., by a score of 6 to 3.

Having thus honored a group of ladies, the Association presented the Bob Jones Award for distinguished sportsmanship in golf to William C. Campbell, of Huntington, W. Va.

The Bob Jones Award was established in 1954 to provide a vehicle for honoring individuals displaying real sportsmanship and for commemorating the exemplary

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN FOR 1956

Richard S. Tufts, President, has appointed the following USGA Committee Chairmen for 1956:

RULES OF GOLF

John M. Winters, Jr., Tulsa, Okla.

CHAMPIONSHIP

John D. Ames, Chicago

AMATEUR STATUS AND CONDUCT

John W. Fischer, Cincinnati

IMPLEMENTS AND BALL

Charles L. Peirson, Boston

MEMBERSHIP

Gordon E. Kummer, Milwaukee

HANDICAP

William O. Blaney, Boston

GREEN SECTION

T. R. Garlington, Atlanta

WOMEN'S

Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin, Ardmore, Pa.

SECTIONAL AFFAIRS

F. Warren Munro, Portland, Ore.

PUBLIC LINKS

Edward E. Lowery, San Francisco

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

J. Frederic Byers, Jr., Pittsburgh

GIRLS' JUNIOR

Mrs. John Pennington, Buffalo

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

John G. Clock, Long Beach, Cal.

MUSEUM

Thomas H. Choate, New York

BOB JONES AWARD

Totton P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis

FINANCE

J. Frederic Byers, Jr., Pittsburgh

sportsmanship, as apart from the skill, of Robert T. Jones, Jr. Francis Ouimet, of Boston, was the first winner and Mr. Campbell the second.

In presenting the replica of the bronze plaque which hangs in "Golf House," Totton P. Heffelfinger, Chairman of the Bob Jones Award Committee, read the following extract which had accompanied Mr. Campbell's nomination:

"The first award was made for distinguished sportsmanship over a long period of time. In order to establish the scope of the award, I believe that the second should be made in recognition of a single and recent example of sportsmanship.

"Bill Campbell's leadership of our Walker Cup Team last spring was the outstanding accomplishment of the year. His personal leadership and example so inspired a team of young players that we obtained a great win under adverse conditions, and the personal conduct of the members of the team must have strengthened the feeling of international good-will between all those who witnessed the matches. Bill's unselfish act, as a playing captain, of refusing to play himself in any of the matches was typical of the spirit in which he carried out his responsibilities as Captain."

Four Newcomers

Although Mr. Campbell, and previously Mr. Ouimet, have set an exceptionally high standard for the conduct of international relations through golf, Mrs. Flippin and the young ladies who will accompany her abroad for the Curtis Cup Match next spring have all the necessary qualifications to maintain that standard.

Mrs. Flippin is not only a fine player, as witnessed by the fact that she holds the United States Senior Women's Golf Association Championship, but she also is a devoted servant of the game, as witnessed by the fact that she has been Chairman of the USGA Women's Committee since 1954. As Captain of the United States Team, when the match was held at her home club two years ago, she displayed outstanding leadership and tact.

Four members of the Team will be playing in their first international team match. These are: Miss Downey, the 1955 Eastern Amateur Champion; Miss Nelson, runner-up in the Women's Amateur Championship last summer; Mrs. Probasco, semi-finalist in the Women's Amateur Championship and Winner of the Women's Southern Championship last summer; and Miss Smith, the baby of the team at 19 but the 1954 Girls' Junior Champion, a semi-finalist in the Women's Amateur Championship in 1953 and a quarter-finalist in 1954 and 1955.

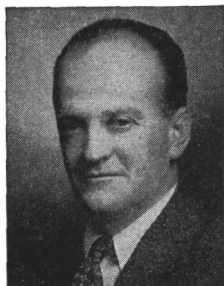
The Misses Lesser, Riley and Romack were members of the 1954 Team, and Miss Riley is a member for the fifth time, having been selected for every team since 1948. Miss Lesser, of course, holds the Women's Amateur Championship. Miss Romack was her predecessor and also was runner-up in the British Women's Championship at the Royal Portrush Golf Club, County Antrim, Ireland, last year. Miss Riley was runner-up in the Women's Amateur Championship in 1953, a semi-finalist last year and she has made at least the round of sixteen in every one of the last nine years.

The Team will sail from New York on May 26 in the SS America, and the match will be held at the Prince's Golf Club, Sandwich, England, June 8 and 9.

In the event that any of the girls chosen for the Team should be unable to participate, the following would be invited, in the order named: Mrs. Philip J. Cudone, Montclair, N. J., Miss Jacqueline Yates, Honolulu, T. H., and Miss Anne Quast, Marysville, Wash. These alternates are not considered members of the Team unless and until they have been invited to replace an original member, however.



Richard S. Tufts
President



John D. Ames
Vice-President



John G. Clock
Vice-President



Charles L. Peirson
Secretary



J. F. Byers, Jr.
Treasurer

The principal business of the Annual Meeting was, of course, the election of the new officers and the Executive Committee. The slate of officers presented by the Nominating Committee was elected. It consisted of:

President, Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.; Vice-President, John D. Ames, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, John G. Clock, Long Beach, Cal.; Secretary, Charles L. Peirson, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, J. Frederic Byers, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Isaac B. Grainger, of New York, N. Y., retired after the customary two years as President, and Charles B. Grace, of Philadelphia, also retired as Secretary, having requested that his name not be considered for re-election.

The two new members of the Executive Committee are C. W. Benedict, of White Plains, N. Y., and Richmond Gray, of Richmond, Va.

Two Special Events

For the first time the Annual Meeting was preceded by two special events of considerable interest to the delegates and guests.

The first was an educational program presented by the five Regional Directors of the Green Section. The program was designed to describe the objectives and the functioning of the Regional Turf Service and it seemed apparent that those who attended were keenly interested.

The second was the premiere of the new USGA official film entitled "Inside Golf House" which had been made for the

Association by National Educational Films, Inc. This feature, too, earned an enthusiastic response and is described in more detail on page eight.

Also, during the meeting, Lincoln A. Werden, representing the Golf Writers' Association of America, turned over to "Golf House" the Ben Hogan Trophy, a two-and-one-half foot bronze statuette of Hogan at the completion of his swing.

This award was established in 1953 by Robert A. Hudson, of Portland, Ore., and is awarded each year by the Golf Writers' Association of America to the golfer making the greatest comeback from a physical disability, thereby inspiring others to keep swinging.

The 1955 winner was President Eisenhower, and Rep. Jack Westland, former Amateur Champion, had accepted a replica in his behalf at the Awards Dinner of the Metropolitan Golf Writers' Association in New York two evenings earlier. The 1954 winner was Ed Furgol, and the 1953 winner Mrs. George Zaharias.

In accordance with custom, the Committee Chairmen reported orally to the delegates. In the course of these presentations it was brought out that:

Membership had increased by 135 clubs and courses to a new high of 1,977.

The Green Section is providing Regional Turf Service for 413 courses, compared with 312 a year ago, through five Regional Offices and is sponsoring research without abatement, in spite of the fact that the operation has resulted in a net expense of \$41,293 because some regions do not have

full quotas of subscribing clubs and travel costs are larger than had been expected.

The combined operations of the Association during the fiscal year ended November 30, 1955, had resulted in an excess of income over expenses of \$23,246, compared with \$69,528 in the previous fiscal year.

The revised Rules of Golf, still uniform with the Rules of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, of St. Andrews, Scotland, except in the size of the ball, had become effective on January 1 and initial reactions had been generally favorable, particularly as they affected speed of play.

Code Is Broadened

The revised Rules of Amateur Status also had become effective in the United States and, for the first time, accommodated industrial golf, under certain conditions, and made provision for action against individuals whose activities in connection with golf gambling were considered detrimental to the best interests of the game.

New entry records had been established for the Amateur, the Junior Amateur and the Girls' Junior Championships, and the downward trend of entries in the Amateur Public Links Championship had been reversed in 1955.

The new Senior Amateur Championship had been enthusiastically received by leading senior golfers and had given the Association a broader and closer contact with a group that includes leaders and supporters of the game in clubs and district associations.

Prize money for the Open Championship had been increased to approximately \$25,000. In the last two years the fixed total had been approximately \$20,000 and a bonus of 20 per cent had been added just before the Championship.

Prize money for the Women's Open Championship had been reduced from \$7,500 to \$6,000.

USGA PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

USGA GOLF HANDICAP SYSTEM FOR MEN, containing recommendations for computing Basic and Current Handicaps and for rating courses. Booklet, 25 cents. Poster, 10 cents.

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

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

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

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

MOTION PICTURES:

"The Rules of Golf—Etiquette," an official USGA film (16 mm. color, with sound, runs 17½ min. Rental \$15). Descriptive folder. No charge.

"Inside 'Golf House,'" an official USGA film (16 mm. black and white, with sound, runs 27 min. Rental \$15. In combination with "The Rules of Golf—Etiquette," \$25.) Descriptive folder. No charge.

List of films on golf available from other sources. No charge.

List of films on golf course maintenance available from other sources. No charge.

HOLE-IN-ONE AWARDS. No charge.

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

MISTER CHAIRMAN, a reprint outlining the duties of the Chairman of the Green Committee. No charge.

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

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

USGA CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD BOOK. Detailed results of all USGA competitions since their start in 1895. \$2.

USGA JOURNAL AND TURF MANAGEMENT, a 33-page magazine published seven times a year. \$2. a year.

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.

FOR EVERY CHISELER, A HUNDRED CONTRIBUTORS

by

LINCOLN A. WERDEN

*Golf Writer, The New
York Times*

In opening the Fourth Annual Awards Dinner of the Metropolitan Golf Writers' Association, at the Plaza Hotel, in New York, on January 26, Lincoln A. Werden did so in a positive and constructive vein which we feel merits wider circulation. Mr. Werden is president of the MGWA. Excerpts from his remarks follow:

WELCOME to the Fourth Annual Awards Dinner of the Metropolitan Golf Writers' Association.

This is not scheduled as a black tie dinner, nor as a black eye dinner. This is an Awards Dinner to mark achievements in golf.

We have heard a lot about a black eye golf has received during the past year. It's awfully easy to get a black eye.

Tonight, however, practically everyone in this room has made some sort of a contribution to golf. And those who haven't are here with friends who have.

I can't help thinking that for every chiseler or racketeer in golf, it's possible to name a hundred who have done something for the good of the game.

There's President Eisenhower, one of the nation's great golfing enthusiasts, who came back to the White House after his illness and signalled to the world he was on the road to recovery by swinging a golf club on the White House lawn. That was an inspiration to many.

There's Jack Westland, here to represent the President tonight, who has a fine record in golf and who won the National Amateur in 1952 . . .

There's Harvie Ward, this year's Gold Tee winner . . .

But contributions to golf are not limited to the players.

Through various caddie funds more than four hundred seventeen young men are now in college on caddie scholarships. Only this evening we learned that the newest one in our area, the Reinach-Turnesa Foundation, is ready to receive applications to send five young men on their way this year to a four-year college course at either Fordham or New York University.

By your attendance this evening and at previous dinners of our organization you have helped establish a scholarship at Rutgers for a young man to study agronomy. The Metropolitan Golf writers plan to continue and expand this program. It happens that the young man, a former caddie who is studying to become a golf course superintendent, is here. I wonder if Charles Fatum would be kind enough to stand up and take a bow?

Possibly through your efforts more young men will be permitted to caddie. The child-labor laws in many states prevent youngsters from caddying until they are sixteen; others until they are fourteen. We don't believe in overloading youngsters with bags weighing one hundred pounds and making them carry double. But possibly some way can be found in the general drive against so-called juvenile delinquency to bring more youngsters out into the fresh air and onto golf courses at an earlier age.

Finally, it will be possible for us to have more dinners of achievement if we all work and plan our projects together to attain a goal. The USGA and PGA must cooperate with each other. So must you men of influence in business, politics, industry and journalism who are interested in contributing toward the solid progress in golf.

THE SENIOR'S GOLF CHALLENGE

by

ANTHONY BASSLER, M.D.

The opinions expressed herein by Dr. Bassler, a member of the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., are presented as a matter of general interest. They do not necessarily reflect the official opinions of the USGA.

"YOU WILL HAVE to give up playing golf," said the doctor, "because it now would take more out of you physically than you can get back in health."

Up to recently, Jones felt fine for two days after a round of golf, but lately he got very tired before the round was over. After a round, his leg muscles pained so deeply that he did not get over the pain and the tiredness for several days. The fatigue toxins that seized him made him want to rest a great deal for several days, much more than seemed to be necessary. His breathing tightened on exertion, and he became jumpy and irritable for no good reason.

The fact was that his age was taking its inevitable toll, even without having had an illness. Yet, before he started, he felt able and wanted to play the game he had enjoyed for fifty years, but it was not until he had played a few holes that this feeling of charging ability began to wither and finally he became painfully aware that it seemed he could go no farther. He used to be able to walk up those hills and on that long hilly eighteenth hole he went up with sprightly step and chest out. Now it was a painful struggle.

There are not many men at three-score-and-ten who have the physical stamina to play golf with comfort. Many younger than he cannot do it at least more than once or twice a week. As the study of members in the locker-room will prove, golf is not an "old man's game." The older men you used to see around on week-ends have gradually disappeared and, unlike "the soldier who never dies," he gradually fades away unhappy, and dies



DR. ANTHONY BASSLER

the sooner because he gets no exercise. From the club he had helped establish and maintain for many years, he gets no special consideration.

Most Popular Outdoor Game

Golf club organizations owe the older men an obligation even if many of the young fellows, who commonly are poor financial assets of the club as compared to the older member, feel that the oldsters should give up the game. Golf is probably the most played outdoor game of any. In the ages of its members today, it is going through a most important transitional period. The population of senior citizens

has increased four-fold in the last twenty years. As in the subjects of health, contentment, peace of mind and a justification for continued existence, modification in the game of golf will have to forego many of the old traditions of the past. The teaching of geriatrics is more and more accepted as the normal order, and things are changed accordingly.

But a full round of golf takes at least three hours, during which the actual swinging of a golf club comprises only ten or fifteen minutes of the time. This three or more miles of walking and climbing hills is too much exercise for most older people, especially when taken only once or twice a week. It is not uncommon for people to die on the golf course. Of course they die in bed, too, but not from the acute effects of exercise on the heart muscle or blood vessels. That exhaustion figures in such cases has been definitely established, because most of those stricken get "hit" on the last few holes of the round due to having become exhausted.

Old age should not be a curse, and is a far different thing from senility. There are many members over the age limit, and even in the seventies, who should play some golf. Preparation should be considered now for the inevitable increase of old people in the next twenty years. This brings up the question as to what should be done to meet the changes in age of our members so they can play golf longer and with benefit instead of harm to themselves.

The two things that suggest a worthwhile change are the use of the golfmobile and to shorten the game of golf to less than eighteen holes. The golfmobile is being used more as time goes on. A number of courses in the South, Southwest and Northwest are using them more and more. Being used when the course is not crowded, a round of golf can be played in a couple of hours with a minimum of physical exercise. It permits a full game of eighteen holes, allowing for both social and tournament play. Often more than eighteen holes may be played without too much strain.

Objection to the golfmobile's use has been raised, in that play is speeded up so that the front players are pushed and back players are on top of the foot players ahead. Others object to the looks of them on the golf course and their running around from side to side, as well as "picking up" wet grass with the wheels. All of these points are poorly taken and are more particularly the criticisms of young and vigorous men, and the opposition of members of the Green Committee. As time goes on, more and more of these carts are being used, and the demand now is quite an insistent factor.

Cost of Play Increases

Unfortunately the cost of their use has increased the cost of a game of golf, which today is much more expensive than it should be. The cost of a golfmobile or its rental, the charge for the batteries, etc., makes the cost approximately ten dollars a round. Most clubs demand that a caddie also be employed, so it makes golf a costly affair indeed. However, unlike the automobile, the cost of the luxury of a golfmobile will keep their use down so they will not be a nuisance on a golf course.

The next item necessary for the retention of senior members is that some type of tournament or game be devised, such as nine or 12-hole tournaments. It would seem that special tournaments could easily be provided. Or a special age rule could be allowed, say for persons over 70 years. To make this possible, the ninth and eighteenth holes should finish somewhere near the club house. Where this does not exist and, if not possible, "cutting in" would have to be arranged for instead of having the prohibitive rule on all players.

Age must be regarded as a period of opportunity no less than youth, even though it be in another dress. This, then, is one of the major challenges of the mid-twentieth century in golf.

Every yesterday should be a dream of happiness, and every tomorrow a vision of hope. Look well, therefore, to this day. Such is the salutation of the dawn.

GOLF PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR



William Gordon, of Whitinsville, Mass., former professional at the Tam O'Shanter Country Club, Niles, Ill., (right), is presented the PGA's first annual "Golf Professional of the Year" award by Harry L. Moffit, President of the PGA, at the annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J.

CONTRIBUTIONS to golf, other than playing ability, are to be recognized annually through the PGA's "Golf Professional of the Year" award, not to be confused with the "Professional Golfer of the Year" award, which is based on achievements in tournaments.

William C. (Bill) Gordon, of Whitinsville, Mass., inaugural winner of the former award, was professional at Tam O'Shanter Country Club, in Niles, Ill., for seventeen years. Now 58 years old, Gordon's work in caddie and community interests, golf charities and veterans' rehabilitation during his career earned him a national reputation. He also was active in the promotion of junior golf and was a member of the PGA Teaching Committee.

Eleven factors were involved in selecting the winner, including the promotion

of junior golf, encouraging women's play, service to the home club, the devotion of one's life to golf, promotion of public relations, tournament play (not necessarily as a top player in national tournaments or even a participant in such events), dedication to fair play, interest in caddies, all-around service to the community, charitable endeavors in behalf of those who are handicapped and constant effort in improving one's ability as a teacher.

The basis of selecting the winner was his contribution in any one, any combination, or in all of the foregoing categories.

Gordon, a native of Massachusetts, is a former vice-president of the PGA and was President of the Illinois Section for seven years.

The "Professional Golfer of the Year" for 1955 was Doug Ford, of New York.

"GOLF HOUSE" FUND ATTAINS ITS GOAL

"GOLF House" Fund has attained its goal, and solicitation to complete the purchase and equipping of "Golf House" has ceased.

The "Golf House" Fund Committee, under Daniel A. Freeman, Jr., of New York, began to function in March, 1950. During the ensuing years 6,031 individuals, clubs, associations and other organ-

izations have contributed \$110,216 to provide a home for the USGA Museum and Library and a headquarters for the Association.

As a token of gratitude, the name of each Founder will be published in an appropriate volume which will always be open for inspection, as is "Golf House" itself. Recent Founders were:

Douglas Andrews
Charles U. Banta
Erwin S. Barrie
Mr. & Mrs. John J. Boland, Jr.
Julius Boros
Mrs. Joseph A. Brower
A. Willis Browning
F. R. Brugler
Jean Wood Brydon
Robert Carter Brydon
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Brydon, III
Dr. Leon E. Buck
John G. Burton
Edward J. Casey
Dr. George W. Chamberlin
Hollis F. Cobb
Ernest Collingham
John K. Conneen
Dr. Jesse A. DeFrance
C. M. Denise
Miss Virginia Dennehy
Edward Knapp Dey
Joseph C. Dey, Jr.
Francis H. Disbrow
Miss Jill Dooley
Bob Dunning
Mrs. J. Victor East
Miss Frances C. Fenn
John W. Fischer
John W. Fischer, III
Everett Fisher
A. B. Foutz
Daniel A. Freeman, Jr.
Lane Fulenwider
Mrs. Evelyn Glick
Alex Greer
Hord W. Hardin
Dr. Victor P. Hauser
Otto S. Hirschhoff

Mrs. Paul Hoagland
J. D. Howell
Robert K. Howse
Edwin Hoyt
Chapin P. Hunt
George E. Johnson
Jack Jolly
In Memory of O. B. Keeler
from a friend.
David Kendrick
William M. Kendrick
P. S. Killian
Gene Krautter
Lynford Lardner, Jr.
C. Charles Latour
Robert F. Lawrence
Robert F. Leach
J. Couper Lord
Paul MacDonald
John L. McCann
Martin F. McCarthy
Pat McGonagill
Wayne McGonagill
William McWane
Harvey Mackay
W. M. Mayberry
Nelson Maynard
Miss Rita Mendelsohn
C. Edmund Miller
Gilson Miltenberger
Harry L. Moffitt
Mrs. Guy E. Morrison
Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Myers
A. J. Mylrea
Thomas P. Newcomb
Perry E. O'Neal
Robert G. Payne
Howard C. Pousette
Col. R. Otto Probst

James N. Pulliam
Mrs. Burnelle Pursell
F. C. Rabold
Mrs. John J. Radigan
Mr. & Mrs. Frank G. Raichle, Jr.
Joseph J. Reller
Daniel H. Ridder
John Anderson Rockwood, Jr.
Earl A. Ross
John M. Schaeffer
Clarence J. Schoo
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Rogers
Shepherd
Arthur M. Shifman
Earl Shock
Mr. & Mrs. George G. Smith
C. E. Snyder
W. H. Stanley
Charles P. Stevenson, Jr.
Louise Lord Stevenson
Robert Lord Stevenson
Roy Stevenson
Wade Stevenson, II
Ken & Lenore S. Summerhays
Ted G. Summerhays
John L. Surdam
Frank True
Frederick R. Twelvetees
Ellis W. Van Gorder
Robert L. Wickser
Paul S. Williams
Elizabeth Gail Wilson
Walter H. Wolford
C. R. Wyckoff, Jr.
Clinton R. Wyckoff, III
Kevin M. Wyckoff
Peter G. Wyckoff
Edward K. Zuckerman

ASSOCIATIONS

Cleveland District Golf Association
District of Columbia Golf Association
Kansas City Golf Association
King County Public Links Golf Association
Memphis Golf Association

Metropolitan Club Managers' Association
Women's Eastern Golf Association
Women's Senior Golf Association of Southern California

CLUBS

Colwood Golfers Association
Country Club of Virginia
Edgewood Country Club

Klutter Klub
San Francisco Golf Club
In honor of E. Harvie Ward, Jr.

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1957

International Match

WALKER CUP—August 30 and 31 at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
Men's amateur teams: Great Britain vs. United States

Championships

<u>Championship</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Championship Dates</u>	<u>Location</u>
Open	May 17	June 3	June 13-14-15	Inverness Club Toledo, Ohio
Women's Open	June 14	None	June 27-28-29	(not determined)
Junior Amateur	June 14	July 2	July 17-20	Manor C. C. Norbeck, Md.
Amateur Public Links	*June 20	†July 7-13	July 29-Aug. 3	Hershey Park C. C. Hershey, Penna.
Girls' Junior	July 26	None	Aug. 12-16	Lakewood C. C. Denver, Colo.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 2	None	Aug. 19-24	Del Paso C. C. Sacramento, Cal.
Amateur	Aug. 9	Aug. 27	Sept. 9-14	The Country Club Brookline, Mass.
Senior Amateur	Aug. 30	Sept. 17	Sept. 30-Oct. 5	Ridgewood C. C. Ridgewood, N. J.

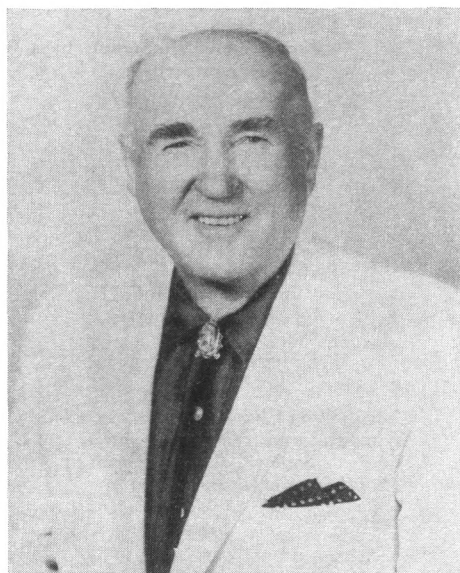
Dates entries close mean last dates for applications to reach USGA office, except in the case of the Amateur Public Links Championship. For possible exceptions in dates of Sectional Qualifying Rounds, see entry forms.

* Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

† Exact date in each section to be fixed by Sectional Chairmen.

Architects Elect

Robert F. Lawrence, of Miami Beach, Fla., has been elected President of the



ROBERT F. LAWRENCE

American Society of Golf Course Architects. William F. Bell, of Pasadena, Cal., was elected Vice-President and Howard Watson, of Quebec, Canada, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Ralph Plummer, of Dallas, Texas, was elected to membership in the Society, bringing the total to seventeen.

Philadelphia's Champion Seniors

Philadelphia golfdom has paid signal honor to two of its most distinguished golfing citizens who gained national championships last year.

Mrs. Harrison Flippin and J. Wood Platt are pretty young seniors, but in 1955 Mrs. Flippin won the Championship of the United States Senior Women's Golf Association and Mr. Platt won the USGA's first Senior Amateur Championship.

This resulted in the award of honorary life memberships in the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia and the Golf Association of Philadelphia, respectively.



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. "56-1" means the first decision issued in 1956. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1956 Rules of Golf.

Only Aggrieved Player May Recall Stroke

USGA 55-46
R. 12-2a

Q.: In a three-ball match A, B and C were scheduled to play in that order from the 18th tee. However, B inadvertently drove first, out of turn.

C requested that the stroke be recalled under Rule 12-2a (Rule 12-3a in the 1956 Rules of Golf) but A did not want to exercise this option.

Whose rights govern?

Question by: HAROLD CALLAWAY
Pinehurst, N. C.

A.: A's rights are paramount since only he was aggrieved by the fact that B played out of turn. C was to play last in any case. If A did not wish to have the stroke recalled under Rule 12-2a (Rule 12-3a in the 1956 Rules of Golf), B's stroke should stand as played and A should play second from the teeing ground. There would be no penalty.

Dropping Ball From Obstruction in "Rough"

USGA 55-38
D. 34; R. 31-2, 32-1a

Q.1: A golf course has water outlets on

practically all holes, which are placed from two to three feet in the rough. I recognize that the Rules of Golf do not distinguish between rough and fairway. It often happens that a player is entitled to relief from these obstructions under Rule 31, Section 2. A ball thus may be dropped, in most cases in the fairway, and be entirely within the Rule. Do you consider such procedure entirely ethical, as well as legal?

A.1: No. We are sympathetic with the attitude of sportsmanship implied by the question, and we believe that a conscientious player would not seek an undue advantage even though the Rule might technically permit it.

However, the object of Rule 31-2 is to relieve the player from interference by an immovable obstruction. As long as this object is attained, the Rule cannot regard any advantage or disadvantage which may incidentally result for the player. This is true generally as well as in the specific case cited because, as has been noted, the Rules of Golf do not distinguish between rough and fairway, both being covered by "through the green" in Definition 34.

This is the technical side and, to a limited degree, it must also be the ethical side, since the Rule is neutral and could well result in either a good break or a bad break for the player. Since he must accept the isolated bad break when it befalls him, he may also take the isolated good break.

It would appear, however, that the situation described could result in an excess of good breaks. We therefore recommend that the Committee do either of the following:

- (a) Adopt a Local Rule requiring that a ball be dropped in the "rough" when lifted under Rule 31-2 because of interference by a water outlet in the rough, or
- (b) If feasible, extend the rough so that a ball must always be dropped in the rough.

Dropping Ball from Casual Water in Road

Q.2: The same question is asked in connection with casual water which lies at the side of a roadway, relief from which is allowed under Rule 32, Section 1-a. In most cases, the ball would have to be dropped on the side of the water away from the hole, in order not to be nearer the hole, though in some cases this would not be necessary. Do you consider it ethical for a player to disregard any possibility of dropping in the road, but to choose instead to drop on grass?

A.2: The principles here are the same as in Answer 1.

Questions by: J. SIMPSON DEAN
Wilmington, Del.

Tractor Ruts Not Ground Under Repair

USGA 55-48

Et. 7; Def. 13; R. 32-1,-2-4;
35-1b,-1d

Q.1: During a tournament a question was raised in regard to ruts made during wet weather by a tractor while mowing fairways and rough. Although many ruts had been repaired some in the rough re-

mained and were quite deep. These ruts had been made several months prior to the tournament.

If a ball settled in one of these deep ruts, making it almost impossible to play the ball, is there any relief for the player? One rule in the Rule book gives relief for a ball lying in a hole made by the greenkeeper. Would this include ruts made by tractor tires used in maintaining the golf course?

A.1: No. Any other interpretation might create a precedent for lifting without penalty from any incidental and minor disturbance of the turf by greenkeeping equipment.

For ground under repair, see Definition 13 and Rule 32.

Marking Ground Under Repair

Q.2: I am interested in any comments you might give me on the proper way to circle ground under repair. We use lime to make the circle, and my question is how much area should be included within the circle. If the circle contains only the ground under repair, it would be quite possible for the ball to lie just outside the circle, but it would be impossible to play the ball if the stance had to be taken within the ground under repair.

A.2: The area marked as ground under repair need be only that from which relief should be given under Rule 32.

After a ball is dropped under Rule 32-1, if the ground under repair interfere with the player's stance, further relief is afforded by Sections 2 and 4 of Rule 32.

Ball Marks Not In Line of Putt

Q.3: Can ball marks be repaired on the green before putting if the ball mark is *not* in the line of the putt? Do you have any suggestions to make about a local rule to permit repairing ball marks before putting?

A.3: If a ball mark is so far removed from the line of play that it could not

possibly affect subsequent play of the hole, no penalty would result from its repair by a player before the play of the hole is completed, provided the putting green surface is not tested in violation of Rule 35-1d. We recommend, however, that players avoid the possibility of any question being raised by deferring repair until play of the hole is completed. See Etiquette, section 7.

Rule 35-1b prohibits touching the line of putt (with certain exceptions which do not apply here).

Questions by: DELBERT H. TALLEY
Terre Haute, Ind.

Ball in Drain Pipe Under Course

USGA 55-51

R. 29-2, 31-2, 32-1a

Q.1: My partner hit a ball which apparently went out of bounds. The ball struck a bank of a roadway which was definitely out of bounds and bounced into a ditch beside the roadway which was also out of bounds. After a diligent search, the ball was found resting in a metal drain pipe leading from the aforementioned ditch underneath the golf course. Although the entrance to the drain pipe was out of bounds, the ball had traveled some two or three feet in bounds in the drain pipe, but underground some six feet. In other words, the ball was under the golf course in a metal drain pipe.

It was ruled that he was entitled to drop from the metal drain pipe without penalty even though he had to go out of bounds to retrieve the ball. The ball was dropped immediately above its resting place in the drain pipe and subsequently was holed out for a birdie 4.

Did we rule correctly on this unusual situation?

A.1: No. In obtaining relief under Rule 31-2, the player may not measure through an obstruction or through the ground.

To obtain relief under Rule 31-2 under the circumstances described, the player must drop the ball within two club-lengths of the opening of the obstruction nearest to where the ball lay, and it must come to

rest not nearer to the hole than the place where the ball lay.

Since the Rules do not give relief from obstructions which are out of bounds, the player may not use any part of an obstruction which is out of bounds as the beginning point in the application of Rule 31-2. Therefore, if the opening of the drain pipe nearest to where the ball lay is out of bounds, Rule 31-2 does not apply, and the only recourse is for the player to declare the ball unplayable and proceed under Rule 29-2.

Ball in Gopher Hole Under Course

Q.2: A player slices a drive which is temporarily out of bounds. The ball enters a gopher hole, which is out of bounds about six inches. However, the gopher hole runs underground toward the golf course, and the ball rolls through this underground passage until it is back inside the line of boundary stakes but below the ground of the golf course. Is the ball out of bounds since it is below ground level?

A.2: No. The ball is technically in bounds.

Rule 32-1a applies. However, in the application of the Rule the player may not measure through the ground in order to determine the place at which the ball is to be dropped, and must therefore measure along the underground passage of the gopher hole to the opening nearest to where the ball lay. This opening therefore becomes the nearest ground which avoids the conditions existing where the ball lay. As the opening is out of bounds, it is obvious that relief cannot be obtained under Rule 32-1a, and the only recourse is for the player to declare the ball unplayable and proceed under Rule 29-2.

Ball Unplayable in Water Hazard

USGA 55-52

R. 29-2, 33-2

Q.: This question arose on Medinah Country Club's No. 3 course, on the second hole. A player hit his tee shot across the water. The ball came to rest on the other side. The player's second shot hit a

tree and entered the water hazard and came to rest against the bank. The player chose to play the ball from the hazard on his third shot. Upon hitting the ball, it became imbedded and unplayable. The player declared the ball unplayable and proceeded to play the ball under Rule 29-2b. The player's fellow-competitors insisted this was incorrect and said he must take the ball back to the other side of the water hazard to play the ball under Rule 33-2. The player insisted he was playing under Rule 29-2 wherein it states a player may declare his ball unplayable anywhere on the course.

1. May a player declare his ball unplayable under Rule 29-2b when it is in the water hazard if he so desires, whether it is to his advantage or not?

2. Can the water-hazard rule be applied after the player has taken a stroke in the hazard, and if so from where would the next stroke be played in this particular case?

Question by: LOUIS STEIRER
Oak Park, Ill.

A.1: Yes. Rule 29-2 provides that the ball "may be declared unplayable at any place on the course". Rule 33-2a permits a lesser penalty than Rule 29-2b and is intended specifically for a ball in a water hazard, but Rule 33-2a is not a mandatory rule.

2: Yes.

In the 1956 Rules a note to Rule 33-2 provides: "If a ball has been played from within a water hazard and has not crossed any margin of the hazard, the player may drop a ball behind the hazard under Rule 33-2a"; in such a case, a ball would be dropped so as to keep the spot where the ball *last crossed* the margin of the water hazard between the player and the hole.

In the case described, after the player's second stroke rebounded into the water hazard, the player could have, under Rule 33-2b, put a ball in play, under penalty of one stroke, at the same place in front of the hazard from which the second stroke was played.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF USGA Journal and Turf Management, published seven times a year at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1955.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Editor, Joseph C. Dey, Jr., and John P. English, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Managing editor, Frank C. True, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Business manager, none.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) President; Isaac B. Grainger, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. Vice-President: Richard S. Tufts, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. Vice-President: John D. Ames, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. Secretary: Charles B. Grace, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. Treasurer: Charles L. Peirson, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

John P. English, Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1955.

(signed) Gottfred Pearson, Notary Public
State of New York.

(My commission expires March 30, 1956)



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

THE USGA GREEN SECTION: ITS WORK AND HOW IT IS DONE

THE WORK of the USGA Green Section has been greatly expanded since the establishment of the Regional Turf Service in 1953. There are now five Green Section Regional Offices located in various parts of the United States.

The duties of the Green Section fall into several categories. The primary objective is to render direct service to golf clubs which are subscribers to the USGA Regional Turf Service. This function consists of individual visits to the clubs by the Regional Directors, written reports summarizing the discussions and findings of those visits, help by correspondence and telephone, and group meetings where representatives of clubs with similar interests come together to discuss mutual problems.

The Green Section also has the responsibility of providing certain publications having to do with the maintenance of golf courses. One type of publication is the Regional Turfletter. Regional Turfletters are published in each of the five Regional Offices. They are more or less informal and informative letters which have as their purpose the discussion of topics of timely nature which primarily are of interest to the respective regions. The other publication is the Turf Management section of

the USGA JOURNAL. Articles appearing in the USGA JOURNAL generally have a somewhat broader appeal and are written with the thought that club members, as well as green committee chairmen and golf course superintendents, will read them.

The third phase of the Green Section's work is that of research and education. The Green Section sponsors research grants at state institutions. It supports fellowships or research assistantships. This is a form of grant-in-aid whereby research is done and a student is trained for advance work in the field of turf management at the same time.

Another part of the research and education program is the coordination of turfgrass research efforts at various institutions throughout the nation. This is largely a matter of keeping up with the work that is being done and passing the information from one station to another, more or less acting as a clearing house to prevent duplication of effort. In this capacity the Green Section cannot dictate, but it can suggest. Another important part of education is the participation of Green Section staff members in the numerous turfgrass conferences that are held throughout the country. The group meetings which were

mentioned in connection with Regional Turf Service also provide an excellent opportunity for passing on information to superintendents and green committee chairmen.

Visits to Clubs

The heart of the direct service of the Green Section is visits to each club. Starting this year, it is planned to visit each club twice a year where possible. On such a visit the regional director goes over the problems with the superintendent and the green committee chairman. Notices are sent to the clubs ten days to three weeks in advance of the regional director's visit. Notices are sent to the superintendent and to the chairman of the green committee. These persons may invite anyone they wish to accompany them and the regional director on the tour of the course. It should be pointed out that the regional director never invites anyone else except the superintendent and the green committee chairman. It is believed that in some cases the superintendent and green committee chairman would like to talk over their problems in private with the regional director. If they wish to do this, they certainly should be given the opportunity.

The regional director considers that the period he spends at each course actually is time spent as an employee of the club. The time is to be spent in accordance with the wishes of the superintendent and the green committee chairman at the club he visits. Most likely the superintendent and the green committee chairman will leave the matter of procedure to the regional director. If this is done, the regional director usually chooses to go over the holes in order, beginning with No. 1, so that he will better be able to remember the features of the holes and so that he will be able to make notes in a more easily remembered order. There are times when the superintendent will take the regional director immediately to any troubles that he might have. If a club is experiencing difficulty it is well for the regional di-

rector to spend as much time as possible on the phases of maintenance which are giving the superintendent trouble.

There are times, however, when the superintendent will tend to guide the regional director away from trouble spots. This usually is because of a mistaken idea as to the purpose of the visit. The regional director must avoid leaving the impression that his visit is an inspection in which shortcomings are to be highlighted. The director must win the confidence of the superintendent if he is to be of any help whatsoever. As soon as the superintendent recognizes that the visit is in the nature of a helpful mission, and that he is not going to be criticized unduly for any shortcomings, he begins to discuss his difficulties more fully. It is then that the regional director may be of greatest help to the club.

The regional director almost always takes numerous notes on his visits. It has been found that it is well to point out to the golf course superintendent that notes are being made in order that one may better be able to remember the features of his golf course. The regional director who visits two courses a day for five days a week encounters so many different golf holes on so many courses that he sometimes finds it necessary to refer to his notes to refresh his memory on a condition pertaining to any given hole at a particular golf course. If the regional director can recall the conditions which prevail in connection with a particular hole or feature of hole, he is in a much better position to provide help when requests come by correspondence or telephone.

Perhaps the factor most important in determining the success of a service visit is tact and a helpful attitude on the part of the regional director. It is seldom that one visits a course where he can find nothing to criticize, but it is also seldom that he visits a course where he can find nothing to praise.

Reports of Visits

An integral part of the new Regional

Turf Service is the written report. This document ties the discussion and thoughts of the yearly service into permanent records of the golf course superintendent and club official. The suggestions made, the problems encountered that year, proposed changes in course design and other improvement undertakings are recorded here for future use and a permanent history is provided.

When Regional Turf Service was in the planning and early operational stage, many persons had the feeling that a service visit and written report would take the form similar to a military inspection report where all discrepancies and failures would be listed. This, of course, was never the purpose of Regional Turf Service and such feelings have proved to be unfounded. The written report has come to be, in many cases, the greatest aid a superintendent and green chairman have when dealing with the budget committee. Rather than distract from the superintendent's well thought-out conclusions, it supports his thinking in most cases where he needs support—before club officials.

If a superintendent is queried as to why tees have no grass, why the greens putt slow or why new traps are not being built, any answer he gives probably will sound more like an excuse for not accomplishing the work than a sound evaluation of the problems he faces. However, if the Regional Turf Service report points out that a manpower shortage exists at the club — and the needed tee enlargement program, more frequent green mowing and general course improvement operations are curtailed because of manpower—then the superintendent has an opinion from an outside source and the querying club member receives a sound, substantiated reason and no longer can look upon the superintendent's reply as a defensive excuse. This is not a hypothetical situation; it has occurred numerous times.

Does this mean that all turf managers are always right in the eyes of the Regional Turf Service report? Not so, for

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.

a spade must be called a spade—and particularly in turf work. If proven recommendations have been suggested one year and, in the following years, no honest effort has been made by the superintendent to try any of these proven recommendations on his course, then, in all honesty to the club, the regional director is duty bound to call this situation to the attention of club officials in the report. Further visits and reports would be largely a waste of time and money under these circumstances. Of course, there are all degrees between the immediate acceptance of a suggestion and the absolute, complete and final rejection of one. If a superintendent (or anyone else) is completely closed to new ideas, new approaches and new methods, then extension work is up against a difficult situation and little may be expected from it. There must be at least a slight degree of open-mindedness before a demonstration or suggestion will be accepted. Incidentally, open-mindedness must also be present in the regional director because sometimes the superintendent is justified in his rejection of a suggestion. The Regional Turf Service reports should openly congratulate superintendents who are efficient managers and who have tried new ideas and devised new methods of their own. At the same time, reports should be critical when criticism seems warranted after considering all of the facts. In other words, *honesty* is the primary ingredient in report writing.

As any college freshman soon learns, some professors grade their students by

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO USGA RESEARCH FUND

Goldthwaite's Texas Toro Co.,
Fort Worth-Housont-Dallas, Texas
Golf Course Superintendents Association
of Northern California
Golf and Lawn Grass Nurseries,
Atlanta, Ga.
Malinckrodt Chemical Works,
New York, N. Y.
Ranelagh Golf Club, Buenos Aires,
Argentina
Vineland Chemical Co., Vineland, N. J.

the weight of the document turned in rather than by the content. Regional Turf Service reports should not be so judged. They should contain the highlights of the visit and need not go into great detail. The one or two most important points discussed during the visit could make up the bulk of the report. One and a half to two pages of single spaced copy should prove adequate in most instances.

Mail and Phone

More requests for help by correspondence and telephone are received in the Regional Offices than one might imagine. They often come from clubs which face an urgent and immediate problem, such as a sudden disease or insect attack. These urgent calls usually are telephoned requests. One of the interesting things about such calls is the fact that they most frequently come from outstanding golf course superintendents. The man who does a good job is the man who also takes advantage of all the help available to him. Perhaps this is not a surprising revelation.

In an earlier paragraph, the need for taking notes concerning golf course features was mentioned. The regional director can be much more helpful if he has a mental picture of the area under discussion. The regional director is a scientist who is trained to consider the environmental factors which may contribute to a particular difficulty. The untrained person who may report symptoms of his

troubles over the phone frequently fails to recognize the significance of contributing factors.

Requests which are made by correspondence are usually concerned with less urgent problems. They usually pertain to long-range plans or the availability of grasses, soil test data and matters of a similar nature.

Group meetings are sometimes held with representatives of many clubs (although such meetings are being reduced this year). Group meetings may have representatives from as few as three to as many as 25 clubs, depending upon the number of golf courses in a localized area. The primary purpose of group meetings is to permit superintendents and green committee chairmen to ask questions concerning management of their golf courses and solutions to their problems. Usually, representatives of clubs in a more or less localized area will have problems of mutual interest to be discussed.

There is one difficulty that is sometimes associated with these group meetings. This difficulty is in getting the superintendents to enter into the discussion. This reticence or reluctance to enter the discussion usually calls for some advance planning on the part of the regional director to promote participation by the group. A meeting may take many different forms. In the case of an evening meeting, a regional director may use slides to bring to mind some of the outstanding problems of an area. In talking about slides pertaining to particular problems, considerable comment is apt to be elicited from the audience.

Sometimes meetings are held during the day and in this case the matter of discussion takes care of itself because when superintendents and green committee chairmen meet at a golf course and look at a few greens and fairways, problems will naturally come to mind and be discussed. Group participation ceases to be a problem after the first few meetings. A group

whose members are well acquainted discuss their work freely.

Some meetings are more or less formal in nature. If they do take such a form, staff members of local colleges or turf associations may be called upon to participate in the meetings. This kind of meeting usually allows greater opportunity for educational features to be brought in. While the purpose of the meeting is not primarily one of education, it seems desirable to introduce this kind of discussion when it can be done without obscuring the primary purpose of the meeting.

Periodical Publications

The Green Section presently is responsible for two important periodical turf-grass publications that relate to golf course management and maintenance. The first is that which appears regularly as the Turf Management section of the *USGA JOURNAL*. The *USGA JOURNAL* is published seven times yearly and copies are mailed to all USGA Member Clubs. Its content is national in scope and the Turf Management section, naturally, is slanted in that direction. On the other hand, the second Green Section periodical, the *Regional Turfletter*, places emphasis on turf matters within each individual region. Each *Turfletter* deals with local problems as seen through the eyes of each regional director, and offers suggestions about what to do about them. Each regional director publishes six individual *Turfletters* annually which are sent to persons designated by each club subscribing to *Regional Turf Service*. Usually the green chairman and the golf course superintendent are the designated recipients.

Published golf turf management and maintenance information first became available in the United States through the publication of *The Bulletin of the Green Section of the United States Golf Association* when the Green Section was formed in 1921. Later Green Section publications were *Turf Culture* and *Timely Turf Topics*. This represents a substantial

USGA GREEN SECTION REGIONAL OFFICES

Correspondence pertaining to Green Section matters should be addressed to the nearest office below:

USGA Green Section Northeastern Office,
Lipman Hall,
College of Agriculture,
Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, N. J.

USGA Green Section Mid-Atlantic Office,
Room 206, South Building,
Plant Industry Station,
Beltsville, Md.

USGA Green Section Southeastern Office,
Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station,
Tifton, Ga.

USGA Green Section Southwestern Office,
Texas A. and M. College
College Station, Texas.

USGA Green Section Western Office,
1709 West Eighth Street,
Los Angeles 17, Cal.

amount of information issuing from the Green Section on golf turf culture for 35 years.

During the year 1955, the Turf Management section of the *USGA JOURNAL* contained thirty-five articles of importance pertaining to golf course turf. These included fourteen articles which dealt with advice and management, thirteen articles on research, two articles on club relationships, and six articles dealing with announcements and administration. *Regional Turfletters* published during 1955 contained some seventy articles on matters of local interest in management and maintenance. These included articles on grass selection, nursery establishment, disease, weed and insect control, water management, fertilizer management, soils and soil testing, conference announcements and highlights, and questions and answers.

The *Regional Turfletter* is a chatty, informal publication which serves our Member Clubs as follows: (1) It brings timely turf information to club officials (green committeemen and superintendents) interested in golf course management. (2) It brings new developments of re-

search to golf course officials. (3) It conveys practical information that each regional director picks up in his travels that he believes will be helpful to others. (4) It emphasizes specific golf turf problems found within each Region, and tries to encourage some search on these problems. (5) It contains information of the nature that club officials could use for their individual club bulletins for locker room and club house bulletin boards. (6) It directs attention of club officials to the important turf meetings and conferences that take place nationally and within each Region. (7) It helps strengthen the golf turf program within each region, thus benefitting each member club, locally and on a national basis.

The combination of national and regional publications now emphasized by the Green Section covers a broader field than was possible before. It keeps each regional director ever alert for information which may better enable the Green Section to serve USGA member clubs on a regional and national basis.

Research and Education

Research and education received the primary consideration during the first 30 years of the Green Section's life. It is an extremely important part of the work. The emphasis has now been shifted to direct service through the Regional Turf Service plan, but the importance of research and education has not been minimized. As a matter of fact, research and education efforts have been increased since the beginning of the Regional Turf Service program. The regional offices are very helpful in the carrying on of a well-balanced research program. This is because regional directors are operating in the field and are better aware of the many problems facing golf course management throughout the nation. Because of this intimate contact with golf course problems, the Green Section is able to do a better job of placing its limited funds advantageously in order to get the most research done for the money.

How does the Green Section carry out its responsibilities in the matter of research and education? Funds are rather limited in view of the extremely large number of problems that face golf courses throughout the country. Recommendations concerning the use of these funds are based upon the premise that funds from golf sources should support studies of those problems that are peculiar to golf, or should support work in an area where specific knowledge is particularly needed.

Grants-in-aid made to state institutions are one of the ways in which research is sponsored. These grants usually are in amounts of \$500 to \$1,000. They usually are made for some special purpose or for the study of a specific problem. There are several advantages to research grants. When a college or a state experiment station accepts a grant-in-aid, it must assign its own personnel to the study of the problem at hand. The funds from a grant-in-aid usually are not sufficient to allow their use for the payment of salaries, though in some cases additional labor is hired from these funds. By using its own personnel, paid for by its own revenues, the experiment stations or colleges often spend several times the amount of the grant-in-aid in order to get the studies completed. The experiment station officials are aware of the fact that they must spend much of their institution's money when they accept grants-in-aid; however, they continue to accept grants-in-aid because they feel an obligation to work on the problems presented to them. When a group or an interest has a great enough need for a bit of research that they are willing to pay for it from private funds, the agency directors then feel an obligation to spend some time and effort toward the solution of that problem.

Sometimes grants-in-aid may be used to stimulate interest. As soon as a state institution makes a contribution to the knowledge of a particular subject, in this case turfgrass management, inquiries begin to flow in. As the personnel of state in-

stitutions learn of the great amount of interest in the work that they have done, they are inclined to continue the work and to seek appropriated funds from public sources. Many of the state and regional turf research programs that are currently contributing much to our knowledge were started by small Green Section grants.

Another from of grant-in-aid is a fellowship or research assistantship. This kind of grant serves a two-fold purpose. It assures the completion of a significant bit of research, and it provides for the advanced training of a student in the field of turfgrass management. The completion of a significant research project is a requirement that all colleges make upon students who are working toward advanced degrees. Therefore, when a student accepts financial aid through an assistantship he obligates himself to a thorough study of the problem which he attacks.

In 1955 the Green Section disbursed funds in support of research assistantships to six institutions. An assistantship at Rutgers University was established for the study of thatch control in putting green turf. This is one of the great troubles in putting green turf all over the United States. An assistantship at Rhode Island University supported the study of *Poa annua* control. *Poa annua* is one of the most widespread and troublesome weeds in the United States today. An assistantship at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station was established for a study of nematode problems in turf. It is known that parasitic nematodes are found in much of the turf in the southern half of the United States. It is not yet known how much damage nematodes are doing. This study has as its purpose the discovery of the extent of nematode damage in turf.

A research assistantship at Texas A. & M. College supports a study of soil physical properties of putting greens. Much valuable information already has come out of this study and it promises to contribute much to our knowledge of putting green construction. At Purdue University a re-

COMING EVENTS

1956

Feb. 20-23:

Penn State Turf Conference, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.

Feb. 27-28:

Southern Turfgrass Association Conference, Ridgeway Country Club, Memphis, Tenn. Reg. Perry.

Feb. 28-29-Mar. 1:

Cornell Turf Conference, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. John F. Cornman.

Feb. 29-Mar. 1-2:

Minnesota Turfgrass Conference, Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Min. Roy Nelson.

Mar. 5-7:

Midwest Turfgrass Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. W. H. Daniel.

Mar. 12-13-14:

Iowa Golf Course Superintendents Association Turf Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. H. L. Lantz.

Mar. 15-16:

Michigan State Turfgrass Conference, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich. James Tyson.

search assistantship supports a study of nutritional requirements of turfgrasses. The assistantship at the University of California at Davis supports a study of irrigation needs of turfgrasses. All of these studies are expected to yield significant contributions to our knowledge of turfgrass management.

Another part of the research and education program of the Green Section is the coordination of the research that is being carried on at many state institutions throughout the country. The Green Section supports financially a relatively small part of this research, yet the fact that the Green Section has had an interest in the initiation of the programs in many of the states places it in an excellent position to inquire about the research being done at the various institutions. By keeping aware of the research efforts of various state institutions, it is possible to suggest appropriate problems needing study and to prevent duplication of effort.

Another contribution of the Green Section to turfgrass education in the United States is through the participation of the various regional directors in turfgrass conferences. Green Section personnel appeared

in the program of practically every turf-grass conference held in the United States in 1955. In addition, all the regional directors attended the national Golf Course Superintendents Association Turf Conference and Show and a part of the staff attended the National Agronomy Society Meetings in Davis, Cal. The fact that Green Section personnel are able to attend these national meetings enables them

to gather information which they may pass along to individuals at the various USGA member clubs. Education in matters of turf management may be done in individual conversations or in group meetings. It is believed that the USGA Green Section has never carried on a more comprehensive program of research and education than it is doing at the present time.

1954-55 GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR 35 CLUBS

Compiled by Harris, Kerr, Foster & Company, Accountants and Consultants

An analysis of the golf course maintenance costs for 35 clubs located in all sections of the country indicates that for 1954-55 the average cost per hole amounted to \$2,204, an increase of slightly more than 2 per cent over the preceding year's average for these same 35 clubs. The highest costs were recorded by clubs in the West Coast area, with an average of \$2,750 per hole, due principally to greater payroll costs in that section. The costs for all other areas, eastern, southern and mid-western, were stable, however.

The 1954-55 actual expenditures for greens maintenance for these 35 clubs totaled nearly \$1,500,000, the average for each club amounting to approximately \$42,000.

For comparative purposes, the costs shown in the schedule below have been expressed in terms of one hole, since a number of the clubs included maintain 27 or 36-hole golf courses, as against the usual 18-hole course common to most clubs.

In all areas, the salary and wage cost for the greenkeeping staff was slightly higher than in the preceding year and generally accounted for about two-thirds of the total cost of golf course maintenance.

A breakdown of the costs:

	<i>Average All 35 Clubs (666 Holes)</i>	<i>East (17 Clubs 351 Holes)</i>	<i>South (6 Clubs— 99 Holes)</i>	<i>Mid-West (7 Clubs 126 Holes)</i>	<i>Far West (5 Clubs 90 Holes)</i>
AVERAGE COST PER HOLE, 1954-55:					
Salaries and Wages	\$1,538	\$1,493	\$1,507	\$1,450	\$1,873
Course Supplies and Contracts	356	397	339	372	190
Repairs to Equipment, Course Buildings, etc.	181	203	162	111	211
All Other Expenses	129	109	135	62	296
Total	\$2,204	\$2,202	\$2,143	\$1,995	\$2,570
PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS, 1954-55 BASED ON 1953-54:					
			<i>Percentage</i>		
Salaries and Wages	+3.1%	+ 1.2%	+ 6.3%	+ 6.7%	+ 2.4%
Course Supplies and Contracts	— .5	+ 8.8	— 3.9	+ 2.3	—23.7
Repairs to Equipment, Course Buildings, etc.	+1.8	+ 1.6	—14.9	+18.8	—18.6
All Other Expenses	+1.5	—11.4	+10.7	— 6.1	+20.1
Total	+2.3%	+ 1.8%	+ 2.9%	+ 6.0%	— .5%

ANNUAL INDEX TO USGA JOURNAL AND TURF MANAGEMENT

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Whose Game Is It?	Nov.	13	MISCELLANEOUS		
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How Carts Affect Courses	Apr.	5	Do You Know Your Golf?	July	18
Putting the Golf Before the Cart	Apr.	4	Do You Know Your Golf?	Aug.	16
What Clubs Can Do About			Do You Know Your Golf?	Sept.	16
Motorized Carts	Apr.	7	English Returns	June	4
BOOKS			Golf Business	June	3
Two Books	Feb.	6	A Helping Hand	Feb.	5
CHAMPIONSHIPS			Honors for the Ladies and for		
1956 Amateur Championship	Apr.	2	Bill Campbell	Feb.	9
Another Kocsis to the Fore	Aug.	14	How Many Golfers?	July	1
Latest Entry, the Newest Reason	Sept.	1	Indoor Practice Area	June	2
Mission Fulfilled	Nov.	10	It Wasn't Long Ago	July	2
New Champion and New Inspiration	July	8	Intercity Competition	Aug.	20
Open Championship	Apr.	1	National Golf Day	Apr.	2
Overheard At the Open	July	1	The "Newest" Course	Feb.	5
Scene of the Open Championship	June	9	New Western G. A. Headquarters	July	7
Two More USGA Competitions	Sept.	2	New York Awards	Feb.	5
CLUB OPERATIONS			Pro's Job	Nov.	4
Country Club Operations in 1954	Nov.	14	Scores By the Thousands	June	4
Club President Looks At His Manager	July	5	Sign of the Times	June	1
Country Club's Restaurant Problem	Sept.	8	USGA Nominees for 1956	Nov.	18
Is Your Club Ready For The Family	Aug.	11	USGA Etiquette Film Given		
COURSES			National Award	Apr.	3
Golf In a Hurry	Aug.	4	Washington Debates "D. S."	Apr.	2
Increase In New Courses	June	1	WGA Appoints McGuigan	June	3
"GOLF HOUSE" AND GOLF COLLECTING			NECROLOGY		
Auspicious Premiere for			C. Dewey Allen	Apr.	3
"Inside Golf House"	Feb.	8	Gilbert S. Arthur	Nov.	4
Clubs of Champions	Sept.	1	Morton G. Bogue	Aug.	4
51 Year Old Replica	Nov.	4	Lady Katherine Cairns	June	3
"Golf House" Fund	June	2	Leighton Calkins	Feb.	7
"Golf House" Fund	Aug.	3	Frank H. Chapman	July	4
"Golf House" Fund	Sept.	18	Francis B. Dickinson	July	4
"Golf House" Fund	Nov.	19	S. Davidson Herron	Feb.	7
"Golf House" Attains Its Goal	Feb.	17	William C. Hunt	July	4
Time Stands Still	Nov.	2	Shirley M. Liscomb	Sept.	4
Two-Week-Old Founder	Apr.	1	Clarence Overend	Apr.	3
HANDICAPPING			Fitzwilliam Sargent	Apr.	3
"Score" or "Card"—We Still Want It	June	20	PLAY OF THE GAME		
USGA Handicap System Adopted	Apr.	3	Bob Hope on "Manners"	July	4
Wanted: A Score For Every Round	Apr.	10	British Pro Suggestions	Aug.	1
HISTORICAL			Easiest Way Becomes a Habit	July	14
Another Long Span	Aug.	4	For Every Chiseler, a Hundred		
Record Qualifying Score	Sept.	1	Contributors	Feb.	13
Sarazen Most Durable Performer			Gambling and Golf Tournaments	Feb.	1
in Open	June	13	Golf Professional of the Year	Feb.	16
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Dignified Students of Auld St. Andrews	Apr.	18	(Westland)	June	19
Joe Conrad's Victory in the			My Most Memorable Golf Experience		
British Amateur	July	16	(Chapman)	Sept.	17
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Claude Harmon	Feb.	6
Harry Glick	July	3

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Robert M. Joyce	July	3
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IT'S YOUR HONOR

Integrity in Golf

TO THE USGA:

In the USGA JOURNAL of November, 1955, I read "The Integrity of Golf is at Stake," and as a golfer and newspaper editor I commend your attitude.

I have none but reading information on the operation of such gambling as the Calcutta betting pools, but I can readily appreciate how this may help undermine the integrity of golf. I have, however, personally observed some of the other afflictions, such as attempts by players to keep their handicaps high and soft local rules, to which you refer.

I do not profess to know the answers, but I do feel that they lie deep in the attitudes of those who play, or try to play, the game. And, in this respect, I also feel, in the light of my own experience, that an attitude is a sort of indoctrination which must begin early in the life of a golfer.

I believe I was fortunate in learning the game as a young boy, and a caddie, in the days when the Rules of Golf and its etiquette really stood for something. It became almost a passion, for instance, to stand immobile when a shot was being played, never to stand back of but at the side of a player, to hold the pin with the flag touching the ground, never to play out of turn, never to play ahead of the tee markers or farther behind than the Rules permit, and never to sole a club in a bunker.

But, today, I observe many a golfer violates all of these Rules. Years ago, I played in Hudson River Golf Association tournaments, and any player who violated one of these Rules would be out of the tournament or would take or have imposed upon him a fitting penalty.

In my own case, for example, I never

knew "winter rules" (except actually in winter) until I played golf in this area. When I first played the game, at least forty years ago, we played the ball where it lay, at times even blasting it out of the middle of the fairway when it was in deep due to soft condition of the turf. Actually, we had no other attitude toward the game. As most of us know, today that philosophy in many respects either has deteriorated or does not exist.

As for handicaps, there was keen rivalry for the lowest. Playing out of the Dutchess Golf and Country Club, I once had an MGA rating of eight. That I viewed with pride. I never played in an MGA tournament to test the rating, but I still have among my souvenirs that handicap rating card.

It is possible, it seems to me, that clubs do not inform their members as much as they should about the Rules and etiquette, which latter is important, too. I feel sure that in many instances there is ignorance of these Rules and that, if the players were better informed, they would be glad to comply with them.

In many cases, too, I believe, there is a total absence of knowledge of the real philosophy of golf, but this may present a more difficult problem. Such a philosophy, I feel, can come only from long years of playing the game, together with at least some knowledge of the game's historical background.

At any rate, I hope your article has come to the attention of many players and others interested in the game. If it has, I am sure it will be helpful. I have always contended that golf, perhaps of all sports, is one which scandal ought not to touch. I hope that my contention is on a firm basis.

George A. Yaeger
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