



# USGA JOURNAL

AND  
TURF MANAGEMENT

## 'ON CAMERA' FOR NEW USGA FILM



Johnny Farrell, golf professional at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J., indulges in a practice swing prior to the filming of a scene for the USGA's latest motion picture "Play Them As They Lie," premiered at the Association's annual meeting last month. Filmed in color over the Baltusrol course, the picture gives an authentic interpretation of the Rules of Golf—Fairway and Rough. The film is now available to clubs and interested groups. (Further comments on page 18.)

FEBRUARY, 1957



# USGA JOURNAL

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TURF MANAGEMENT

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## USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1957

### Championships

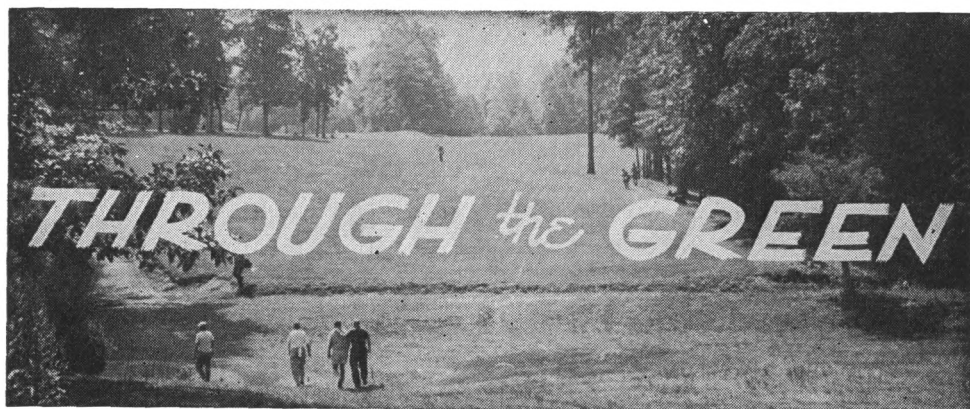
<u>Championship or Team Match</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
<b>Open</b>	May 16	June 3	June 13-14-15	Inverness Club Toledo, Ohio
<b>Women's Open</b>	June 14	None	June 27-28-29	Winged Foot G. C. Mamaroneck, N. Y.
<b>Junior Amateur</b>	June 14	July 2	July 17-20	Manor C. C. Washington, D. C.
<b>Amateur Public Links</b>	*June 20	†July 7-13	July 29- Aug. 3	Hershey Park C. C. Hershey, Pa.
<b>Girls' Junior</b>	July 26	None	Aug. 12-16	Lakewood C. C. Denver, Colo.
<b>Women's Amateur</b>	Aug. 2	None	Aug. 19-24	Del Paso C. C. Sacramento, Cal.
<b>(1) Walker Cup Match</b>	—	—	Aug. 30-31	Minikahda Club Minneapolis, Minn.
<b>Amateur</b>	Aug 8	Aug. 27	Sept. 9-14	The Country Club Brookline, Mass.
<b>Senior Amateur</b>	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.

(1) Walker Cup Match—Men's Amateur Teams: Great Britain vs. United States.



### ***Don't Be Rattled***

So you think you have troubles! Golfers at the Bisbee Golf Course, Bisbee, Arizona, take their troubles, including rattlesnakes, in stride. A Local Rule permits the golfer who finds his ball within a club length of a rattlesnake to move the ball two club lengths without penalty. The unanswered question: Do you keep your eye on the ball or the snake when playing the next shot?

### ***From Tee To Wrong Green***

Is it possible to hit a ball from the second tee straight down the middle of the second fairway for a distance of 230 yards and, on the same stroke, end up on the third green? John M. MacKenzie, of the Seawane Harbor Club, Hewlett, N. Y., says it is and offers the corroborating testimony of his golfing partner, William J. Hanley, to back up his contention.

Mr. MacKenzie hit such a drive. He knew where it landed because it sent a flock of seagulls fluttering noisily into the air when the ball landed among them. However, when he reached the area there was no golf ball.

Mr. MacKenzie dropped a new ball and played on. As he and Mr. Hanley approached the third green they saw three balls on the green where two should have been. A closer inspection revealed the third ball to be the one Mr. MacKenzie lost on the second hole. A dent on the ball in the shape of a gull's beak revealed the culprit.

### ***Golf Writers Honor Russell***

Clinton F. Russell, of Duluth, Minn., received the Ben Hogan trophy at the Metropolitan Golf Writers Dinner in New York last month. Mr. Russell, who lost his sight in an accident in 1924, was honored for overcoming his physical handicap to continue playing golf and for the inspiration his struggle against blindness has been to others. He is a former world blind golf champion and an organizer of the United States Blind Golfers Association.

John Jay Hopkins, founder of the International Golf Association, was awarded the Gold Tee award in recognition of his contributions to golf. Due to Mr. Hopkins' illness, the award was accepted on his behalf by Frank Pace, International Golf Association vice-president.

The ceremony was recorded by the Armed Forces Radio for rebroadcast to the armed forces overseas on the following Sunday.

### ***WGA Elects Officers***

Carleton Blunt, of Chicago, Ill., has succeeded James L. O'Keefe, of Chicago, as President of the Western Golf Association. Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the Evans Scholar Foundation for the past six years, has been associated with the W.G.A. since 1936.

Elected with Mr. Blunt as officers of the Association for 1956 were: Vice-Presidents — Norman G. Copland, Chicago; Cameron Eddy, Chicago; Frank H. Hoy,

## PREPARING FOR THE AMATEUR



Officials of the Massachusetts Golf Association presented a novel pre-Christmas package in connection with the 1957 USGA Amateur Championship to be held at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., September 9 to 14. The plan offered ticket purchasers an opportunity to buy season tickets providing grounds and clubhouse privileges for the six days of the tournament and the three practice days for \$15. Regular season tickets, for grounds only, will cost \$12. From left to right are: Joseph A. Galvin, Jr., President; John W. Goodrich, B. F. Jaques and William O. Blansy, former M.G.A. Presidents.

Milwaukee; Harold A. Moore, Chicago; James M. Royer, Chicago; George K. Whyte, St. Louis; Secretary—A. R. Carman, Jr., Chicago; Treasurer—Walter W. Cruttenden, Chicago; General Counsel—Lynford Lardner, Jr., Milwaukee.

### *PGA Choices*

Jack Burke, Jr., winner of the 1956 PGA and Master's Championships, has been named "Professional Golfer of the Year" for 1956 by the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

The Houston, Texas, professional received a total of 118 votes in winning the award. Dr. Cary Middlecoff, of Memphis, Tenn., the 1956 USGA Open Champion, was runnerup in the balloting with 82

votes. Burke is the ninth recipient of the award.

Harry C. Shepard, of the Mark Twain Golf Course in Elmira, N. Y., was also honored as "Golf Professional of the Year" for 1956 by the PGA.

In receiving the award, Mr. Shepard was cited for contributions to the game over a period of 40 years. An active advocate of junior golf, Mr. Shepard has served as a member of many youth organization committees in his community. He has promoted many golf tournaments and has encouraged industrial golf leagues as well as service club leagues in his community.

### *Beharrell Honored*

John Beharrell, 18 year old winner of the 1956 British Amateur Golf Champion-

ship, was recently named Golfer of the Year by the British Association of Golf Writers. He received the honor as the player who did most for British golf in 1956.

### ***Wedding Bells***

Marriage is foremost in the future plans of Misses Patricia Ann Lesser, of Seattle, Wash., and Barbara Romack, of Sacramento, Cal., both of whom recently became engaged. Miss Lesser and Miss Romack are both former USGA Women's Amateur Champions and were members of the 1954 and 1956 Curtis Cup Teams.

Miss Lesser, the 1955 USGA Women's Amateur Champion, is the fiancée of John Harbottle, Jr., of Tacoma, Wash. Both are graduates of Seattle University where they were members of the golf team. Mr. Harbottle is currently studying at the University of Washington Dental School.

Miss Romack, the 1954 USGA Women's Amateur Champion, is engaged to Edward Wayne (Bud) Porter, a native of Alturas, Cal. The couple will be married on May 11. In addition to her competitive accomplishments, Miss Romack is a member of the USGA Girls' Junior Committee. Mr. Porter is currently the associate golf professional at Haggin Oaks Golf Course in Sacramento, Cal.

### ***Time of Decision***

The last months of 1956 were a time of decision for five of the country's prominent amateur golfers. In quick succession came the news that Ken Venturi, Miss Margaret (Wiffi) Smith, Tommy Jacobs, Doug Sanders and Joe Conrad were leaving amateur ranks to pursue professional golf careers. They leave amateur golf with records of distinction and best wishes for future success as professional golfers.

### ***Equalled His Age***

The Royal Canadian Golf Association has added another name to the roster of golfers who have matched their age and golf score. The late George S. Lyon, of Toronto, Ontario, President of the R.C.G.A. in 1923, equalled his age from his 69th

birthday until he was just short of 80. On a number of occasions he accomplished the feat on his birthday.

Mr. Lyon was one of the colorful figures in Canadian sport. He played his first round of golf at the age of 38 after distinctive success as a tennis player, cricketer, swimmer and baseball player. He was eight times Canadian Amateur Champion, winner of the Canadian Seniors title on ten occasions and runner-up in the USGA Amateur Championship in 1906.

### ***Miss Hoyt's Age***

It now develops that Miss Beatrix Hoyt was 16 years old, not 17, when she won her first USGA Women's Amateur Championship in 1896 at the Morris County Golf Club, in Morristown, N. J. Her correct birth date is July 5, 1880.

Newspapers at the time of her victory uniformly carried her age as 17, but Miss Hoyt, who is living in Thomasville, Ga., informs us that they were in error. She is, of course, the youngest to win the event.

### ***Education Through Golf***

Golfers of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Golf Association have contributed a total of \$37,785 to the Reinach-Turnesa Caddie Scholarship Fund since its beginning a year ago. As a result, six caddies from Westchester County are now pursuing a course of study at either New York University or Fordham University.

### ***Tournament Sites Changed***

Gasoline rationing resulting from the Suez crisis is responsible for a change in the sites of the British Amateur and Open Championships for 1957.

The amateur, scheduled to be played from May 27 to June 1 at the Royal St. George's Golf Club, Sandwich, has been changed to the Formby Golf Club, Lancashire, England. The Open Championship will be played over The Old Course at St. Andrews, Scotland, from July 1 through 5, instead of at Muirfield, Scotland.

The new sites are nearer population centers and have much better railway transportation than St. George's and Muirfield.

## Good News in Books

An addition to many golfing libraries during the Christmas season was the new \$4.95 edition of Herbert Warren Wind's epic *The Story of American Golf*, which was originally published by Simon and Schuster in a boxed, \$15 edition in 1948. In the interim, the text has been completely up-dated to take into account all developments since 1948, and the up-dating includes an entire new chapter entitled, appropriately, "The Age of Hogan." Anyone who could only gaze wistfully at the first, expensive edition can now take the same material into his home and spend many happy winter hours getting acquainted with the golfing greats—because Mr. Wind has tremendous zest for golf history and a great talent for characterization.

A second pre-Christmas edition, *The Golfers Own Book*, is a potpourri of golf history, a guide to golfing facilities throughout the country, golf instruction and prose in one volume. Edited by Dave Stanley and George G. Ross, the volume contains a variety of information calculated to supply specific facts and a background of many golf subjects. Articles by Bobby Jones, Johnny Farrell, Johnny Revolta, Cary Middlecoff, P. G. Wodehouse, Paul Gallico, and many others, are delightfully interspersed with a choice selection of golf cartoons.

## Prince Fumitaka Konoye

The death of Prince Fumitaka Konoye in a Soviet prison camp was recently announced by the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo. Prince Fumitaka, son of Prince Fumimaro, former Premier of Japan, was a well-known amateur golfer and captain of the Princeton University golf team in 1937.

Educated in the United States, he was a graduate of the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., in 1934. He captained the Lawrenceville golf team and reached the semi-final round in the championship division of the Eastern interscholastic golf tournament in Greenwich, Conn. Shortly

before returning to Japan he reached the quarter-finals of the Metropolitan Amateur Golf Championship.

## Fraser M. Horn

We record with great sorrow the passing of Fraser M. Horn, General Counsel for the USGA, on November 13, 1956. Mr. Horn, a partner in the New York firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, had been General Counsel for the Association since 1950.

A graduate of Yale University and the Harvard Law School, Mr. Horn was a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York.

Mr. Horn had entries for many years in field trial circuits. His retriever, Major VI, was the 1954 national champion of his class.

## Necrology

It is with deep regret that we record the death of:

AL ESPINOSA, prominent golf professional. Mr. Espinosa tied Bobby Jones for the 1929 USGA Open Championship at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., but was defeated in the playoff. He was a member of the Ryder Cup team on three occasions and won the Mexican Open Championship five times.

CLIVE T. JAFFRAY, a member of the Executive Committee of the USGA in 1909 and 1910. A well-known banker and industrial leader in Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Jaffray was a member of the Minikahda Club in Minneapolis.

WILLIE KLEIN, golf professional for the past thirty years at the Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, N. Y. Mr. Klein was the 1938 New York State Open Champion and won the Florida Open in 1925.

REGINALD A. WHITCOMBE, 1938 British Open Champion. Mr. Whitcombe was the Irish Open Champion in 1936 and played in Ryder Cup competition against the United States.

# HONORING A BRAVE LADY HONORS THE ANNUAL MEETING

by

JOHN P. ENGLISH

USGA Assistant Executive Director

THERE was a time when the Annual Meeting of the United States Golf Association was conducted with great swiftness but made little news.

Such meetings often consisted almost exclusively of the swift election of officers. The election remains, of course, an important feature, and Richard S. Tufts, of Pinehurst, N. C., was reelected at the 63rd Annual Meeting in New York last month.

However, in the last decade the chairmen of the USGA committees have been presenting their reports in person. This inaugurated a trend in which the meetings became more newsworthy.

Two years ago the Association further enlivened the proceedings by making it the occasion for the presentation of its Bob Jones Award for distinguished sportsmanship in golf.

The third winner is the late Mrs. Mildred Didrikson Zaharias, and the announcement of her selection and the touching acceptance by her husband George Zaharias moved this 63rd Annual Meeting as no other has ever been moved.

Mrs. Zaharias' courageous fight against cancer had stirred the emotions of all golfers. As Totton P. Heffelfinger, chairman of the Bob Jones Award Committee and a former president of the Association, said, the Babe had seemed to be using in her fight for life the qualities she had learned in golf. The fight seemed to have been made in the name of golf.

When George Zaharias came forward to accept for her, the 150 delegates and committeemen rose with him and remained standing in tribute throughout his remarks.

Robert T. Jones, Jr., in whose name the

award had been offered, was present and took the occasion to remark publicly on his affection and respect for the Babe. He said that her selection honored him.

The Annual Meeting opened with the preview of the latest USGA color motion picture "Play Them As They Lie." The showing of a new USGA film is becoming a fixture and further brightens the proceedings. This edition, third in the series, dramatizes the Rules of play in fairway and rough and features Johnny Farrell, the 1928 Open Champion. It is described more fully on page 9 and is available from National Educational Films, Inc., for showing at clubs throughout the country.

The meat and potatoes of the meeting is, however, provided through the reports of the committee chairmen. Here is revealed the work of the Association through the year.

## *Green Section*

Prior to introducing the committee chairmen, Mr. Tufts drew particular attention to the service the Green Section was offering to Member Clubs, exemplified by the fact that the Regional Directors had visited 1,010 Member Clubs during 1956. He described the service as a means of obtaining full value for the increasing costs involved in golf-course maintenance today.

Mr. Tufts also reported that a number of inquiries had been received from Member Clubs protesting the application of the 20 per cent Federal dues tax to charges that many individuals did not customarily regard as dues. He said the Association would investigate and was hopeful of being able to present a case that might influence the present views of the Internal Revenue Service on this matter.

William O. Blaney, of Boston, Mass., chairman of the Handicap Committee, indicated that the Association is nearing the goal of a single handicap system, the desire for which had been revealed in a nationwide poll of member clubs and other golf associations.

Charles L. Peirson, also of Boston, Mass., chairman of the Implements and Ball Committee, announced that Arthur D. Little, Inc., a research firm, had been engaged to make a comprehensive study of the golf ball with the possible objects of developing an improved standard or rule to control the distance the ball may be struck and a simpler and more practical control test of the flight of the ball than the present velocity test.

### *Membership Gain*

Gordon E. Kummer, of Milwaukee, Wis., chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that the Association had had a net gain in membership for the eleventh consecutive year and that the enrollment of Member Clubs and courses had been 2,076, another new record, at the close of the fiscal year.

William C. Chapin, of Rochester, N. Y., chairman-designate of the Green Section Committee, pointed out that 539 golf courses are now subscribing to the Regional Turf Service of the USGA Green Section, an increase of 126 during the year, and that they had been serviced by five regional offices. The service entailed a Green Section deficit of approximately \$34,000, and therefore the fee has been increased by \$10. Each subscriber will receive one scheduled visit and a second if necessary. The five Green Section offices served 35 states and the District of Columbia. It is hoped to give complete coverage throughout the country this year.

Interest in the Green Section program

had been highlighted by the attendance of some 120 club green Committee members and golf-course superintendents at an Educational Program on the afternoon preceding the Annual Meeting. Allan Brown, chairman of the Green Committee at the Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J., presented an analysis and procedure for green committee work and two panels discussed successively the relationships between the green committee and the club and between the green committee and the golf-course superintendent. The first panel was moderated by Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson, Southwestern Regional Director, and included Charles G. Chapman, Chairman, Green Committee, Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.; William G. Harding, Chairman, Green Committee, Dedham Country & Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.; Dr. Andrew P. Virtuoso, Chairman, Green Committee, Whippoorwill Club, Armonk, N. Y.; Elmer J. Michael, Superintendent, Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., and Charles K. Hallowell, Mid-Atlantic Regional Director. The second panel was moderated by A. M. Radko, Northeastern Regional Director, and included Rear Adm. John S. Phillips, Chairman, Green Committee, Army Navy Country Club, Arlington, Va.; Malcolm E. Stone, Chairman, Green Committee, Rhode Island Country Club, W. Barrington, R. I.; Edward J. Casey, Superintendent, Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.; Eberhard R. Steineger, Superintendent, Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J., and William H. Bengeyfield, Western Regional Director.



WM. WARD FOSHAY

WILLIAM McWANE

STUART A. HEATLEY

Continuing the reports of the committee chairmen, John D. Ames, of Chicago, chairman of the Championship Committee, pointed out that the USGA competitive program in 1956 had attracted 6,952 entrants, the largest number in history.

F. Warren Munro, of Portland, Ore., chairman of the Sectional Affairs Committee, drew attention to the importance of his committee in conducting Association affairs on the local level and announced that, as the result of sentiments expressed during the year, a meeting of the Sectional Affairs Committee had been scheduled during the Amateur Championship at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., next September.

Mr. Peirson, acting chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a statement of income and expenses which revealed that the Association had enjoyed an excess of income for the fiscal year amounting to \$40,405.

In addition to the reelection of Mr. Tufts for the customary second term as president, the other four officers also were reelected. They are: John D. Ames, of Chicago, Ill., vice-president; John G. Clock, of Long Beach, Cal., vice-president; Charles L. Peirson, of Boston, Mass., secretary, and J. Frederic Byers, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., treasurer.

#### *New Members*

Stuart A. Heatley, of San Francisco, Cal., and William McWane, of Birmingham, Ala., were elected to the Executive Committee, filling vacancies left by T. R. Garlington of Atlanta, Ga., and Edward E. Lowery, of San Francisco.

The remaining eight members of the Executive Committee were reelected. They are: C. W. Benedict, of White Plains, N. Y.; Emerson Carey, Jr., of Denver, Colo.; William C. Chapin, of Rochester, N. Y.; John W. Fischer, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Richmond Gray, of Richmond, Va.; Gordon E. Kummer, of Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Warren Munro, of Portland, Ore., and John M. Winters, Jr., of Tulsa, Okla.

The report of the Nominating Committee had proposed the name of Fraser M.

Horn, of New York, N. Y., for an eighth term as General Counsel. After the report was filed, Mr. Horn passed away, on November 13, and Wm. Ward Foshay, also of New York, had been elected by the Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Foshay was therefore proposed for election as General Counsel and the proposal carried.

Two amendments to the USGA constitution also were approved by the delegates.

The first amendment confirmed the practice of denying members of Regular Member Clubs delinquent in their dues entry in the recently established Senior Amateur Championship. Members of such clubs have long been denied representation in the meetings of the Association and entry in the Amateur and Women's Amateur Championships.

The second amendment indemnified members of the Executive Committee against expenses which they might incur in the defence of any legal action to which they might be made a party by reason of being members of the Executive Committee. The Association has no knowledge of any such legal action presently contemplated.

For three days prior to the Annual Meeting the Executive Committee met privately in New York and resolved a larger-than-usual volume of Association business. One of its actions was to enlarge the number of exemptions from sectional qualifying by the following:

Amateur Championship: Semi-finalists in the last Amateur Championship, and all past winners of the Open Championship who are amateurs.

Amateur Public Links Championship: Runner-up in the last Amateur Public Links Championship.

Junior Amateur Championship: Runner-up in the last Junior Amateur Championship.

Senior Amateur Championship: Runner-up in the last Senior Amateur Championship.

The Association's next annual meeting will be held on Saturday, January 25, 1958, in New York.

# PAR AND BOGEY

by

HARRY L. STALEY

**H**AS golf gone on a double standard? With respect to "par" and "bogey," the 1957 Rules of Golf booklet indicates that it has.

What is "bogey?" One of the most widely misapplied and misunderstood terms in golf, "bogey" has been often erroneously thought of as a score of one over par. But now, for the first time, the USGA has officially defined "bogey." Here are the new definitions of "bogey" and "par" in the 1957 Rules of Golf booklet:

"*Par*" is the score that an expert golfer would be expected to make for a given hole.

"*Bogey*" is the score that a moderately good golfer would be expected to make for a given hole. Bogey is the same as par except when the committee declares it to be one over par because of the difficulty of a particular hole.

Par and bogey mean errorless play without flukes and under ordinary weather conditions, allowing two strokes on the putting green.

Yardages for guidance in computing par and bogey are given below. They are not arbitrary, because allowance should be made for the configuration of the ground, any difficult or unusual conditions, and the severity of the hazards.

## YARDAGES FOR GUIDANCE

Score	Men's Par	Men's Bogey	Women's Par
3	up to 250	up to 190	up to 210
4	251 to 470	191 to 370	211 to 400
5	471 and over	371 to 540	401 to 575
6		541 and over	576 and over

Each hole should be measured horizontally from the middle of the tee area to be used to the center of the green, following the line of play planned by the architect in laying out the hole. Thus, in a hole with a bend, the line at

the elbow point should be centered in the fairway in accordance with the architect's intention.

Adoption of bogey is designed to give the great body of golfers a more realistic target than par toward which to direct their golfing efforts. Par is beyond the reach of most players; bogey now is more nearly within range.

The 1957 Rules remain unchanged from those in 1956. In the USGA Appendix, however, there are revisions in the statements of USGA policy dealing with "preferred lies" and "winter rules". Although the USGA does not endorse "preferred lies" and "winter rules," it is recognized that extreme conditions may necessitate their use. An appropriate local rule is suggested, although the USGA will not endorse or interpret it.

Henceforth, scores made under a local rule for "preferred lies" or "winter rules" may be accepted for handicapping if the committee considers that conditions warrant.

When such a local rule is adopted, the committee should insure that the course's normal scoring difficulty is maintained as nearly as possible through adjustment of tee markers and related methods. However, if extreme conditions cause extended use of "preferred lies" or "winter rules" and the course management cannot adjust scoring difficulty properly, the club should obtain a Temporary Course Rating from its district golf association.

Copies of the 1957 Rules of Golf Book are now available and may be ordered through the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. The standard edition, in handy pocket size, is 25 cents per copy. Bulk orders of more than 500 copies are available at reduced prices.

# 'PLAY THEM AS THEY LIE'

## NEW USGA FILM RELEASE

Premiered at  
Annual Meeting

THE premiere of the latest USGA motion picture "Play Them As They Lie" was enthusiastically received by delegates and guests at the Association's Annual Meeting. Produced for the USGA by National Educational Films, Inc., the new addition to the USGA's film library is a Kodachrome production on 16 mm. film with sound. It runs for 16½ minutes.

The film was made at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J., and features the club's professional, Johnny Farrell, 1928 Open Champion. Mr. Farrell acts as intermediary between Wilbur Mulligan and Joshua P. Slye, golfers who approach the game from widely divergent standpoints. Mulligan and Slye are played by John M. Dillon and Joseph H. Olhausen, of Far Hills, N. J., respectively. Off-screen narration is by Lindsey Nelson, Assistant Sports Director of the National Broadcasting Company.

### *Educational Problem*

Throughout the film, Farrell works at a problem in educating two golfers to play according to the Rules "through the green", that is, in the fairway and rough. Mulligan, a beginner of unimpeachable integrity, finds himself in trouble at every turn due to his lack of knowledge of the Rules. Slye, an accomplished golfer—at breaking the Rules—has his own devious idea of how the game can be played.

The result is an entertaining and educational story, throughout which Farrell demonstrates the way to play according to the Rules. The film stresses the point that golf is the only game where the individual is his own referee—and no game at all unless everyone abides by the same Rules.

"Play Them As They Lie" is the third film presentation sponsored by the Association.

The first was "The Rules of Golf—Etiquette," which was awarded a Recognition of Merit by the Film Council of America and was selected for permanent retention in the film archives of the Library of Congress. It has been viewed by more than 600 golf groups.

The second USGA film was "Inside Golf House," which has had a good reception wherever shown.

### *Film Now Available*

"Play Them As They Lie" is now available to golf clubs and other groups upon request to National Educational Films, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y. The rental fee is \$15. Groups desiring any two of the USGA films for showing on the same day may take advantage of the combination rate of \$25. All three films may be obtained at the combination rate of \$35. Requests for "Play Them As They Lie" should be forwarded to National Educational Films, Inc., at least four weeks in advance of the desired date of showing.

"The Rules of Golf-Etiquette" is a portrayal of various violations of the code of etiquette in the course of a family four-ball. The introductory statement is by Robert T. Jones, Jr., and Ben Hogan appears in several scenes. It is in 16 mm. color, with a running time of 17½ minutes.

"Inside Golf House" takes the viewer on a guided tour through "Golf House" for a glimpse of the many historical exhibits on display. The cast includes a distinguished array of past and present golfing stars including: Miss Margaret Curtis, Findlay S. Douglas, Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, Bob Jones, Mrs. Glenna Collet Vare, Gene Sarazen and Ben Hogan. The film is in 16 mm. black and white, with a running time of 27 minutes.

# GOLF IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

by  
LESTER RICE

**"T**HAT *which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been . . . there is no new thing under the sun," saith Solomon.*

And so it would seem of golf.

Ever since the venerated days of Vardon, and long before, golf has proceeded through an inevitable evolutionary phase. The ball—from leather stuffed with feathers to the revolutionary gutta percha to the modern electronically rubber-wound missile—has become progressively "rounder" and more volatile; the transition from comparatively clumsy hickory shafts to those composed of rapier-like steel knows no end.

## *Courses Improved*

Fairways now are meticulously cultivated and even the rough or tiger country, as it once was called, is periodically mowed and no longer conceals anything bigger than a baby rabbit. Where once bad lies predominated, the fairway farer now loudly proclaims his discontent if by some extraordinary mischance his ball occupies a cuppy depression. Cuppy lie! Hasn't that plaintive phrase become obsolete? Greens that once were hard and skid-dish now are soft. They are extravagantly barbered under scientific supervision provided by the United States Golf Association's Green Section.

We present this preamble as an introduction to excerpts from a book written sixty years ago which seems to substantiate suspicions of long standing that fundamentally the technique of golf ball propulsion has undergone very little change and that the breaches of rules and etiquette then prevalent were peculiarly similar to those in unhappy practice today.

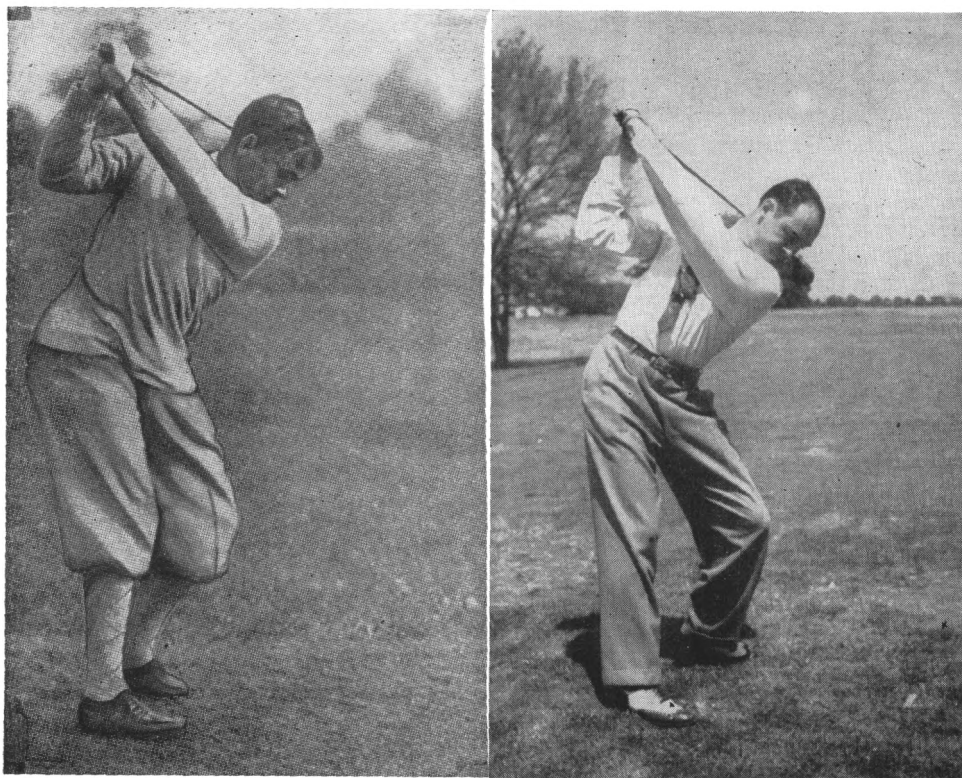
The book, entitled *Golf in Theory and Practice*, was written in 1897 by H.S.C. Everard and published in London. A copy was presented to the USGA's Golf Museum and Library in 1956 by the late Willie Klein, Long Island professional. Even in the matter of the written word pertaining to golf there has been no change. In prefacing his tome Everard apologetically said, "The writer feels serious misgivings as to the propriety of inflicting another book on golfers already satiated with the literature of the subject."

Then, in extenuation, he said, "Golfers are now a power in the land and more are learning every day. Learn golf during boyhood is the best advice of all; but they also have to be considered who are no longer at that merry time of youth. With the adult, things are different. First principles may be explained to him and he will reason upon them and, to some extent, a book may actually convey some useful hints—though it remains and ever will remain true, most especially at golf, that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory."

## *Be Yourself!*

To do what comes naturally has always been sound advice, and to those who through the years have got very little comfort from striving to imitate Bob Jones, Walter Hagen, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead and other stalwarts, it is interesting to note that Everard said when the game was in its cradle days in this country that, "to strive after effect is a delusion and a snare. To stand up and hit the ball most easy and natural to him must be the object of the learner." Driving well "is not to be done by any fancied imitation of other players. Be yourself!"

## SIMILARITY IN SWING



Doin' what comes naturally is still the best advice a golfer may receive. In the case of Bob Jones, left, and Sam Snead, the similarity in swing is so close as to be almost identical. However, fancied imitation is not the way to master the game.

Later the author said, "It is not advisable for a beginner to cumber himself with many clubs; rather let him copy the average schoolboy, or caddie, whose stock-in-trade often consists of nothing but a driver and a cleek; it is surprising what can be done by one who is thoroughly master of even these two alone."

A sore subject pondered by the USGA today concerns the flight of the ball and the steady improvement of steel shafts and the resultant recession of scores. The words that follow are not those of Richard S. Tufts, current USGA President, but were written half a century ago by Everard:

"It is universally admitted that the present standard of play is very much higher

than that of say thirty or forty years ago, but how much of this advance is due to the greater skill of the modern player and how much to improvements in balls and clubs, is a question not easy to decide."

Most popular of the various methods of gripping a club is the overlap or more widely known as the Vardon grip because it was Vardon who set the fashion for it. Though he several times makes mention of Vardon who had won the first of six British Opens in 1896, Everard does not connect him in any way with the overlapping grip but does make remarkable mention of two players who did overlap, not just one but two fingers!

"J. H. Taylor and Mr. J. E. Laidlay,"

wrote Everard, "so grasp the club that the third and fourth fingers of the right hand overlap the first and second fingers of the left, thus bringing the wrists into still closer juxtaposition."

How hard should the club be gripped in the address was a moot question then as it is today. "As many authorities could be quoted on the one side as the other," said Everard. Some then gripped tightly and some loosely and you will find advocates of both ways among both amateurs and professionals presently parading the fairways.

#### *Hogan Comments*

When he addressed his fellow professionals at a clinic in Chicago, Ben Hogan said of the stance, "I play the ball approximately an inch or two back of the left heel and it remains constant. I never alter the alignment regardless of what shot I want to play. You may move the right foot in or out a little but the relationship between the ball and the left foot never changes."

Now let us read what Everard said three score and ten years ago: "The matter of the stance is important but it is a favorite theory of Mr. Cunningham's and other eminent players that it is so only in respect to the left foot; arrange *that* in proper position and it matters little, within reasonable limits, what happens to the right."

There has been much controversy anent the left arm and what, if any, stiffness is to be employed in the backswing. There are many advocates of the stiff left, although Bob Jones once said, "Sometimes I wonder if our concern over the 'straight left arm' is not a useless bother. Many players, I am sure, interpret straight to mean rigid, the result being a stiff-armed poke at the ball which has none of the elements of timing or power."

There was controversy too in Everard's day. He, manifestly, was committed to the stiff left. He wrote, "The left arm plays a very important part in driving, contributing, as it does, much of the hitting power; therefore its muscles should be braced up and the whole kept taut as the shaft of the club, of which practically it forms a part, with one hinge, viz, the wrist."

In the chapter, "Playing the Game," Everard wrote, "As a first step towards taking our place on the links, apart from the merely mechanical aspects of the game, it is our bounden duty thoroughly to acquaint ourselves with the laws and etiquette of golf. Now it is a singular fact that there is no game known into which a tyro will more confidently plunge without the most elementary acquaintance with either the one or the other than this game of golf. Having bought a few clubs and a ball or two, gaily he rushes into the middle of things, outrages law and order in nearly everything he does, but says of himself and his friends say it of him that, save the mark, he is a golfer."

How true! He could have written that yesterday or tomorrow.

#### *Etiquette Important*

On the subject of etiquette our author deplored "a disregard of the most ordinary courtesies, which can only be described as scandalous . . . Consideration for others, courtesy, gentlemanly feeling; this is the basis of all golf etiquette. For those not thus happily endowed there is the letter of the law to be studied, and one hopes, observed."

On the thesis of gambling Everard said, "The virtues of the 'statutory half-crown' must in no wise be overlooked, at least, in our everyday matches amongst friends—for just as sixpenny, nay, even penny points make all the difference at whist, where few would think it worth while to sit down and play for nothing, so does the consciousness of this silver medal, depending upon the result, act as a sort of fillip, when attention perchance, begins to flag . . . So the half-crown may be just the spice of condiment, perfectly harmless, necessary to season the game—it is a fine for bad play and at the year's end nobody will be a penny the worse. Needless to say, no form of gambling should be associated with golf; the word, of course, is purely relative; but any sum, the loss of which would be of the least importance, is best left unplayed for: there should be the most perfect indifference to wins or losses from the financial point of view."

# HILL OF FAME

by

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, M.D.

*Oak Hill Country Club  
Rochester, N. Y.*

THE desire to memorialize his heroes is a worthy trait that had its beginning with primitive man. In its earliest manifestations, heroes became gods or guiding spirits, their influence and importance increasing with the passing of time.

As human culture advanced, this longing was expressed in various types of architectural memorials, as statues of stone and bronze, and as temples and cathedrals. The tree, singly or in groves, was highly esteemed as an appropriate memorial.

## *Development of Heroes*

With the passing of time, man's varied interests in life led to the development of heroes in the particular field which most interested him. One of the first and most dominating of human instincts was self preservation, self defense, or its corollary, the making of war.

Thus it was that among his first heroes was the athlete-soldier. Some of the most thrilling pages in history are those which record the battles in the 5th century B.C. between the greatly outnumbered Greeks defending their homeland from the invading hordes of Persians. In these, Greek athletes performed almost incredible feats of heroism and skill.

When the vast Persian army landed on Greek soil the defending Athenian General, Miltiades, ordered an obscure peasant, a long distance runner, to hasten to Sparta to plead for help. His name, now almost forgotten, was Pheidippides. The messenger reached Sparta, a distance of more than one hundred fifty miles over rough country, in less than 48 hours—a marvelous feat.

Eight days later when the historic battle at Marathon had been won, the tired Pheidippides was again dispatched to Athens

to announce the astounding victory. Over difficult roads he ran, never faltering until he reached the market place in Athens where he gasped out the eventful words "Rejoice; the victory is ours," then sank to the ground dead. Athens had been saved from Persian bondage.

Pheidippides covered the distance, 26 miles 385 yards, in less than 3 hours. Today, after more than 2500 years, this remarkable feat is memorialized in the great marathon race of the same distance which features the Olympic games. Thus, track and field athletics have their hero in Pheidippides.

With its more than 5,000 courses in the United States, golf has its uncounted thousands of devotees. American golfers with uncanny skill and fortitude have thrilled the whole world. Their feats are fast becoming legendary. In this spirit, it was decided at the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y. to honor the more outstanding of these heroes. Not only is the skillful player to be acclaimed, but also the notable citizen who contributes to human welfare in his chosen profession and finds time to espouse the recreational and character building worth of golf.

The long 13th hole of Oak Hill's East Course terminates near the clubhouse in a large natural amphitheater. It is bordered on the right or north side by a knoll about 150 yards long and by a similar but shorter knoll on the left or south side.

In the landscaping of the grounds they were planted with saplings, grown in Oak Hill's nursery from the acorns of oaks of world wide origin. These are now trees from 20 to 30 years of age and from 15 to 30 feet in height. From the right or north knoll, a view of much of the East Course may be had and the entire play on 4 holes

## A LIVING MEMORIAL



**Ben Hogan, right center, looks at the oak tree dedicated to him at Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., during the 1956 Open Championship. Dr. John R. Williams, with microphone, presided at dedication ceremonies honoring golfing heroes whose names will be enshrined on the Hill of Fame. At the left is Congressman Jack Westland, of Everett, Wash., 1952 Amateur Champion, who acknowledged dedication of an oak to President Eisenhower who was unable to attend.**

may be watched from tee to green.

The USGA Open Championship, which was held at Oak Hill in June, 1956, was the occasion for its dedication and formal naming as the Hill of Fame.

The first tree to be dedicated was a red oak deservedly honoring President Eisenhower. For obvious reasons the President could not be present, but was represented by his golfing friend, Congressman Jack Westland, of Everett, Wash., USGA Amateur Champion in 1952, who creditably and gracefully accepted for Mr. Eisenhower.

A bench with a bronze plaque bearing the President's name was placed beneath the tree. The identical honor was accorded Robert T. Jones, Jr., in whose honor the second tree was dedicated.

Three other notable golfers, Ben Hogan, Walter Hagen and Cary Middlecoff, were

likewise honored. The Board of Governors, on a later occasion, added the name of William C. Chapin, President of Oak Hill, for his outstanding services in the conduct of the 1956 Open Championship.

Each tree bears a bronze plaque appropriately inscribed. That of President Eisenhower reads:

Red Oak

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Soldier - Statesman - Golfer  
1956

A permanent committee, headed by President Chapin, has been appointed for the care and perpetuation of this memorial oak grove. In future years, as time and the occasion warrant, other golfing heroes will be elected to join the immortals on the Hill of Fame.

# OPENING THE DOOR FOR LEADERS OF TOMORROW

by

**JAMES H. POTTS**

*Secretary,  
Western Pennsylvania  
Golf Association*

**I**N spite of a dirty face, an unruly mass of uncombed hair, worn and shabby clothing, and a somewhat hesitant manner of speech, the young man possessed a pair of sparkling blue eyes and a strong desire to tell his story.

He was a caddie; then a senior in high school. He was due to graduate soon and his father was insisting that he go to work in a steel mill. His mother wanted him to go on to college, but his father was highly opposed. Once started, the words began to come easier and the sordid details of an unwholesome family life came to light. The countless beatings; the endless arguments had made the dream of a college education only the remotest possibility.

Still, he thought it worth investigating. An hour later it was apparent that the boy's ambition to go to college was a driving, compelling desire. What he needed most was sound advice, a helping hand, and a large dose of encouragement.

Arrangements were made for the boy to make application to the college of his choice. His high school grades were good and he passed the college entrance examinations with flying colors. He was readily accepted in college and subsequent discussions with his parents resulted in their consent. The following September he was a college freshman, eager to make the most of an opportunity he had scarcely dreamed would be his a few months before.

The same young man is now well past his first year in college. He is no longer the dirty, uncombed, shabbily dressed young man who first came to tell his story. Neatly dressed and keenly alert, his conversation now shows a confidence that has been produced by his new environment.

His parents are a part of this revelation. They visited their son at college once dur-

ing his freshman year and found a new world, a pride never before experienced and a joy they never knew existed.

## *A Typical Case*

The young man described in the above case is a typical example of the boys who are attending various colleges and universities through the Caddie Scholarship Foundation of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association. They have been introduced to college education by the generosity of clubs and individual golfers with a sincere interest in the benefits of the Caddie Scholarship Program.

The present caddie welfare movement was initiated by William H. Duff, II, in 1939, when he was President of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association. At that time, the Caddie Welfare Committee was enlarged to handle the program and Charles K. Robinson was appointed Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Robinson continues to serve in that position.

The program had a modest beginning, with one or two caddies being selected to enter the University of Pittsburgh under a plan developed with the assistance of Registrar J. G. Quick. Under the plan the University awarded one-half of the tuition and the Association supplied the remainder. Final selection of recipients was made by the University.

Contacts were made with caddie masters and professionals at member clubs to gain their assistance in locating caddies of outstanding scholastic ability in the preparatory schools; ambitious caddies who came from homes unable to meet the financial requirements of a college education. The program became better known through newspaper announcements and bulletins placed in the caddie master's of-

fice and on the bulletin boards of the 59 country clubs belonging to the Association.

Later, the movement steadily expanded and arrangements similar to those at the University of Pittsburgh were made with Carnegie Institute of Technology, Duquesne University, Washington and Jefferson College and Pennsylvania State University. World War II brought the movement to a virtual halt, but it returned with renewed vitality upon the return of peace. The program has grown steadily since that time until there are now twenty-seven young men studying at five colleges.

### *Distinguished Record*

Generally speaking, the scholarship recipients have distinguished themselves by exceptional scholastic ability and accomplishment. Chancellor Fitzgerald, speaking of the University of Pittsburgh's experience with the plan, said:

"The University of Pittsburgh has been a co-sponsor of the Caddie Scholarship Plan for the past fourteen years, during which time twenty-eight of our students have been holders of these awards . . . it is most gratifying to know that, as a group, these young men have maintained a most commendable scholastic average. In the majority of instances this average has extended from just below a B grade to A. Such performance entitles them to a place among the best students on the campus."

President J. C. Warner, of Carnegie, Institute of Technology, said of the program:

"The Caddie Welfare Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association has rendered a valuable service and has made it possible for many young men to obtain a college education, who otherwise might have been denied this privilege. The students who have been selected have been successful in their college work, and I know that they will be a credit not only to your Association, but also to Carnegie Tech.

We have been most happy to par-

ticipate in this co-operative arrangement."

The plan received a further boost on May 29, 1951, when the "Caddie Welfare Foundation of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association became a reality. It was subsequently approved by the government as a tax exempt foundation.

In 1951, when Hudson G. Sampson became President of the Association, the scholarship program was largely financed by the individual contributions of members of the golf clubs in the Association, with some contributions from the member clubs. President Sampson led the movement for, and inaugurated, a plan whereby all member clubs made contributions for all golf activities of the Association. This included the Caddie Welfare Program, the operation of tournaments and the obtaining and circulation of important information pertaining to all phases of golf calculated to be of interest to member clubs. The program, in addition to assuring the necessary financial support for Association activities, enabled the Caddie Welfare Committee to increase steadily the number of scholarships awarded to deserving candidates.

### *Selection Difficult*

The movement has now reached such proportions in Western Pennsylvania that the main problem has been to select and deal justly with the large number of applicants. The applications for scholarships far outnumber those presently available. Last year there were 60 applications for five scholarships. The hope and expectation of the Association is that the number of scholarships will continue to increase, thereby offering greater opportunity to assist deserving caddies who desire a college education.

The golfers of Western Pennsylvania are certain that the opportunity they have made possible has opened the door to a new and stronger life—the molding of a better citizen for the community of tomorrow. There could be no better testimony to the game of golf and those who play it.

# LET'S HAVE MORE SCRATCH TOURNAMENTS

by

**CHARLES P. STEVENSON**  
*Member, USGA Junior  
Championship Committee*

THE average golfer rarely has an opportunity to play in a match play scratch event unless he has a "hot round" and qualifies for his own club championship, because practically all other club tournaments are played on a handicap basis. For the most part, match play scratch tournaments are limited to national, state, sectional and local title events, so that only the top players are able to enjoy this oldest and most exciting form of competitive golf.

The pressure for handicap tournaments comes naturally from the huge proportion of average players searching for some equalizer that will enable them to compete with better players on an equal level. It comes, too, from the fact that golf is peculiarly adapted to handicap competition. Calcutta pools were also responsible for the tremendous popularity of handicap tournaments.

## *Handicap Preoccupation*

With the lack of scratch events to enter, some golfers naturally become quite preoccupied with their handicaps. They size up every event well in advance by evaluating their current ability and handicap. If they are off their game or playing above their handicap, they may decide to skip the event entirely or take great pains to justify an immediate increase in their handicaps through the Handicap Committee. On the other hand, if they are playing well below their handicaps, they eagerly anticipate the event and go out of their way to avoid any member of the Handicap Committee.

Handicap events by their very nature create a pressure on every player to maintain his handicap at a level where he can take on all comers. It is no coincidence that the following story was making the rounds

of the locker rooms this year. "It seems," the story went, "that there is a type of match called 'Denver' which consists of playing the first 15 holes in Nassau fashion, 5 holes at a time for the money, and the last 3 holes for handicap purposes!"

Match play scratch tournaments can be enjoyed by all golfers, the poor as well as the expert. Why not let the qualifying round do the job it was originally intended to do, that is, to sort golfers into flights of players with similar *current* ability? Bearing this conception in mind, the qualifying round serves the same purpose as a handicap. Therefore, why add another variable by imposing handicaps based on past performances of sometimes indefinite origin?

Average players qualified at scratch will get just as much if not more enjoyment and satisfaction from winning at their own ability level as they will from beating a better golfer with the aid of a handicap. At the same time, the better players will enjoy competing among themselves at scratch without having to give away shots as they are invariably called upon to do. Finally, your spectator membership will get more enjoyment from your events because they will have the opportunity of watching the best golf your club can produce in the finals at all levels of competition.

## *Consider Scratch Events*

Consider scratch match play events for your club program this year. Popularize them with your members by offering prizes of equal value for all flights. All your players will enjoy head-to-head competition and your Handicap Committee will be extremely grateful for lessening the pressure on them to "Do something about my ridiculous handicap!"

# OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DECISION REVERSED

Burke  
Decision  
Is Reviewed

**A**FTER completing his first round in the 1956 Open Championship, Jack Burke, of Kiamesha Lake, N. Y., neglected to check his score for each hole and inadvertently turned in a scorecard showing a 4 on the eighteenth hole where he had taken five strokes. When he discovered the error, Burke promptly reported it to the USGA Committee.

While Rule 38-3 provides a penalty of disqualification in such a case, a Committee is authorized by Rule 36-5 to waive or modify any penalty of disqualification. In Burke's case, the Committee decided to invoke this authority and to modify the penalty to two strokes.

## *Subsequent Cases*

Subsequently, Gil Cavanaugh, of Cedarhurst, N. Y., and Miss Betsy Rawls, of Spartanburg, S. C., committed similar inadvertencies in the Open and Women's Open Championships, respectively. Each player received similar treatment.

At the time each decision was made, the USGA announced its intention to review them.

As a result of a review and reappraisal of the effect of the foregoing cases on future interpretations of the Rules of Golf, the USGA has approved and issued Decision 57-1, reversing the interpretations made during the 1956 Championships. The Decision follows:

USGA 57-1  
R. 38-2, 3; 36-5

**Q:** In stroke play, a marker inadvertently wrote in a 4 for a competitor on a hole where his score actually was 5. The competitor failed to check his score for each hole before signing it at the conclusion of the round, as required by Rule 38-2. The

## *Another Year*

"Another year's rolled by," said he.

A tear dripped from his saddened eye.

"Another year of 95's, of missed short putts and crooked drives,

Another year of 'smiling' balls and thrice-curs't traps where strokes were left behind and only misery crawled without."

"But this year will be changed."

"Tee shots will soar aright and lengthened, too.

"Irons will be crisp and sure.

"The little trouble that is found will simply find a remedy.

"And putts will drop, and golfing foes will fall, agog.

"With this new year's prowess."

Then happy birthday, golfer, friend . . .  
and may you find it so.

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J. R. Adams

Committee thus posted the total as 75 when the competitor actually scored 76. Subsequently, the competitor saw the scoreboard, realized an error had been made and promptly reported the fact to the Committee. The Committee would not otherwise have known of the error.

Would it be appropriate, in this instance, to invoke Rule 36-5 and modify or waive the penalty of disqualification stipulated in Rule 38-3?

**A:**No. The penalty of disqualification may be waived or modified only under most extraordinary circumstances. Rule 38-2 makes the competitor solely responsible for the correctness of the score recorded for each hole. It is a simple matter to discharge this responsibility, and the penalty, although severe, can easily be avoided.



# 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. "57-1" means the first decision issued in 1957. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1957 Rules of Golf.

### *Application of Rules To Course Under Construction*

USGA 56-42

R. 32-1a, 32-1b, 36-7

**Q.:** Our course is undergoing major revision, such as elimination of some traps, deepening and enlarging others, re-aligning water hazards, etc. The Committee has declared all this work as "under repair". (Definition 13).

**1.**—Sand traps from which sand has been removed and the trap dug up is marked "under repair".

Does a player now use Rule 32-1a or 32-1b? In other words, does the "under repair" rule now eliminate the hazard and follow the "through the green" Rule, or must the hazard part of the Rule still be in effect? The entire former hazard is under repair. There is no place in the former trap to place a ball that is not under repair. If a penalty is assessed as in Rule 32-1b, a player loses his right to a free lift to which he is entitled in the under repair Rule.

**2.**—Water hazards are being re-aligned;

i.e., some curves straightened out. Does not the "free lift" apply until we again designate it fit for play?

**3.**—Cannot our Committee declare an entire area unfit for play, regardless of whether a hazard or not, and use the "under repair" Rule 32-1a to cover lifting of ball?

Questions by: C. T. ROTHWEILER  
San Anselmo, Cal.

**A.1:** The local Committee has the right to determine the matter—see Rule 36-7. If the condition of the bunkers is so extreme that it would be unfair and would interfere with proper playing of the game to continue to class them as hazards, the Committee would be justified in authorizing relief under Rule 32-1a. If the Committee does not do this, Rule 32-1b applies.

The Committee should bear in mind that Rule 32 applies not only to ground under repair but also to casual water.

Mere removal of sand does not necessarily change the classification of a bunker from being a hazard to being through the green; by Definition 14, a bunker is an area of bare ground, often a depression, which is usually covered with sand.

**2:** It is normal for a ball in a water hazard to be unplayable but unusual for a ball in a bunker to be unplayable. The Committee should therefore not permit application of Rule 32-1a to a ball in ground under repair in a water hazard unless conditions are extremely unfair.

**3:** Yes, under the principles outlined above. See Rule 36-7.

### ***When Flagstick Is Attended***

USGA 56-43

R. 34-1, 34-2

**Q.:** The R & A decision 56-79 page 23 of the USGA Journal of September 1956 and USGA decision 56-17 raises an important question as to when the flagstick is attended.

These decisions permit a player to instruct his caddie or partner or partner's caddie to be in a relatively close position to the flagstick with instructions not to attend the flagstick, but (a) Pull the flagstick if it appears the ball will drop in the cup, or that the flagstick will prevent it from dropping, or (b) Leave the flagstick alone to gain the obvious advantage of hitting the flagstick.

What is the definition of attending the flagstick?

Question by:

CAPTAIN T. R. KURTZ, JR., USN  
Washington, D. C.

**A.:** The second paragraph of Rule 34-1 provides as follows:

"If a player or a caddie attend or remove the flagstick when a stroke is being played or stand near the hole for that purpose, he shall be deemed to attend the flagstick until the ball comes to rest."

If a player's ball strikes the flagstick when his caddie, his partner or his partner's caddie is standing near the hole for the purpose of attending the flagstick, the player would incur a penalty under Rule 34-2. The penalty would apply even though no attempt is made to remove the flagstick.

### ***Triple Penalty***

USGA 56-45

R. 21-3, 23-3, 29-1, 30-1 and 2

**Q.:** During the Sectional Qualifying Round for the USGA Amateur Championship, at Cincinnati, the following ruling was made:

A competitor, playing to an elevated and tightly trapped par-3 hole, pulled his tee shot on a hillside to the left of the green in high, matted rough. Realizing that he might lose the ball, he declared his intention to play a provisional ball, which he hit to the green.

In searching for the original ball, one was found suspended halfway in heavy rough, with enough ball showing to indicate the brand, but the number did not show. Without identifying further, he played an excellent shot to the green.

Upon reaching the green, he inquired of his caddie which was the ball he had just played. Upon being informed, he requested the caddie to pick up his provisional ball. Subsequently he discovered that the ball he had played from the rough was not his own. Concluding that his original ball was lost, he replaced his provisional ball as near to the spot as possible from which it was picked up (easily done because of ball mark on the green) and then holed in two putts.

The Tournament Committee of the Cincinnati Golfers' League, conducting the play, ruled that the player had scored a 9 on the basis of a stroke-and-distance penalty for a lost ball, two strokes for playing a wrong ball, two strokes for picking up the provisional ball and three strokes played with the provisional ball.

Was the decision correct?

Question by: JOHN W. FISCHER  
Cincinnati, Ohio

**A.:** Yes. See Rules 30-1 and -2, 21-3, 29-1 and 23-3.

## ***Wrong Ball In Chapman Play***

USGA 57-2  
R. 11-3; LR

**Q.:** A situation arose during a mixed foursome tournament played on the so-called "Pinehurst" or "Chapman" basis.

Mrs. A. and Mr. B. were partners, and both hit tee shots. In accordance with the system, Mrs. A. hit the second shot with Mr. B's ball to the green. Mr. B. then hit the second shot with a ball he thought to be Mrs. A's drive but which later proved to be a ball from another foursome. Regardless, since Mr. B's second shot was poor, he picked up the ball and he and Mrs. A. proceeded to play out the hole with the other ball; in other words, Mr. B's original tee shot. After the hole had been completed Mr. B. reached in his pocket for his partner's ball and discovered it to be the wrong one.

Do Mrs. A. and Mr. B. incur any penalty because Mr. B. played the wrong ball, keeping in mind that the hole was completed with the other ball which was still in play?

Question by: Howard R. Chase, Jr.  
Providence, R. I.

**A.:** The Rules of Golf do not cover this form of play, and we regret that we cannot give a decision (see Rule 11-3). The committee in charge should establish local rules to cover.

It would seem to us that a penalty in this style of play should be incurred only if related to the ball ultimately holed out by the side. Thus, as the ball played by Mrs. A. from the tee was ultimately holed out, we would think the side should not have incurred a penalty against that ball because Mr. B. played a stroke with a wrong ball before the choice of balls was made.

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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, 1956.

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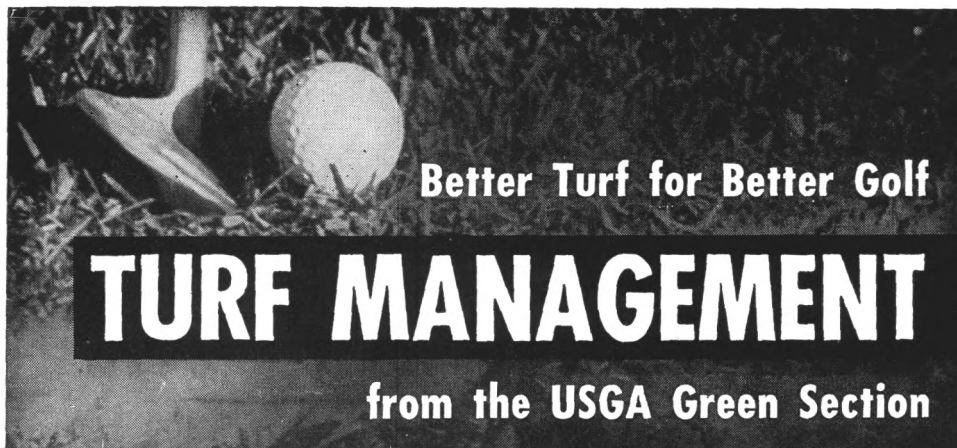
5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

John P. English, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of September, 1956.

(signed) Martha Detjen, Notary Public,  
State of New York.

(My commission expires March 31, 1957).



Better Turf for Better Golf

# TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

## USGA TURF SERVICE NOW AVAILABLE IN ALL AREAS

By **JOSEPH C. DEY, Jr.**

*USGA Executive Director*

**T**HE Regional Turf Service of the USGA Green Section is now available to all member clubs of the Association. This is made possible by increase in our staff of expert agronomists and the opening next month of a new office in Chicago.

The Service can now be provided to clubs in 13 states not heretofore reached, almost all of them in the Middle West. They include Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. The Service will be provided also in Montana and Wyoming if there is enough interest.

Eight agronomists will comprise the Green Section's technical staff as of March 1.

The Mid-Western States are now part of a new Mid-Continent Region, of which Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson is Regional Director. Assisting him will be James L. Holmes in the Mid-West, based in Chicago, and James B. Moncrief in the Southwest, based at College Station, Texas. Holmes majored in agricultural chemistry in obtaining his B.S. degree from the University of Rhode Island. Moncrief is a graduate of Texas A & M College, has done turf research with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been Agronomist and

Supervisor with the City of Dallas Park Department.

Dr. Ferguson and Holmes will introduce the Regional Turf Service to green committee chairmen and golf course superintendents at a series of meetings in the Mid-West next month.

The Chicago District Golf Association has very kindly agreed to provide quarters for the new Green Section office.

James M. Latham, Jr., has rejoined the Green Section staff and will serve in the Southeast. He replaces B. P. Robinson, who resigned at the end of last year to enter private business. Latham served for two years as Assistant Turf Specialist of the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga. He was a member of the Green Section staff for a considerable part of 1956.

Latham will work out of the Green Section office at Beltsville, Md. Shifting the Southeastern office from Tifton to Beltsville is just an administrative move which will have no practical effect on the Regional Turf Service. The Service will continue as before. The office location was changed because the USGA regards it as generally preferable to have a staff of several agronomists based at one office (as at Beltsville) rather than individuals in one-

man offices. The new arrangement should enable the Green Section to cope better with emergencies and illness or resignation of an individual. This should assure the subscribing clubs of a strong program of service.

The USGA is continuing to support turfgrass research at Tifton and to co-sponsor the turfgrass conference there in the spring.

Another new member of the staff is T. T. (Tate) Taylor, who will assist Alexander M. Radko in the Northeast. He has had long and broad experience in golf course research and management. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland.

Other members of the staff are Charles K. Hallowell, Mid-Atlantic Director, based at Beltsville, and William Benguefield, Western Director, based at Los Angeles.

Through the Regional Turf Service, the USGA Green Section provides information

about scientific golf course management, mainly through periodic visits of agronomists to individual courses and in meetings with golf course superintendents. Each individual visit is supplemented by a written report from the scientist to the club.

Regional Turfletters are issued six times a year to the subscribing clubs. This year there will be four Regional Turfletters—Eastern, Southern, Mid-Continent and Western.

The Regional Turf Service is subscribed to by USGA member clubs and courses at annual fees, which cover all work and expenses and are actually below cost. The annual fee for an 18-hole course is \$110; for nine holes, \$85. There are no extra charges for travel.

Last year the number of subscribers to the Service increased by 126 to a new high total of 539 golf courses. The Green Section agronomists made more than 1,000 visits to courses during the year.

## SELECTIVE CONTROL OF DALLISGRASS IN BERMUDAGRASS TURF\*

By EUGENE B. BOCKHOLT

*Graduate Assistant, Agronomy Department, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station*

**D**ALLISGRASS is a major problem in Bermudagrass turf areas throughout the Southeast. Spot treating with oil is the most widely used chemical method of combating Dallisgrass in these turf areas at present. The use of oil, however, results in killing back of the Bermudagrass in the treated areas. Also, several applications may be necessary to kill the Dallisgrass. The following is a report of one year's study of materials for selective control of Dallisgrass.

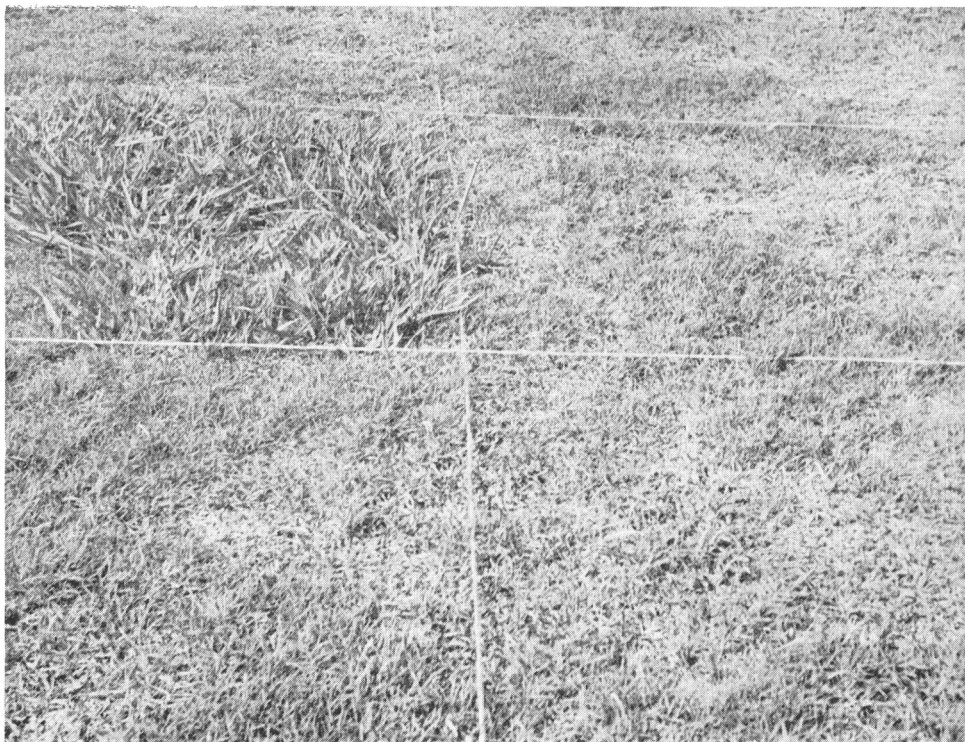
### *Materials and Methods*

The tests were conducted on fairways of the Texas A. & M. College golf course, on which there were mixed stands of Dallisgrass and Bermudagrass. A preliminary test included the following chemicals: disodium methyl arsonate, borax, cyanamid, ammonium nitrate, Varsol, "Karmex W" (80% "CMU" or 3-(parachlorophenyl)

-1, 1 dimethyl urea), "Crabgrass and Chickweed Preventer" (1-n-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methyl urea). All chemicals except cyanamid were applied in spray form. Cyanamid was spread uniformly on a plot and watered until it was dissolved. Observation on the preliminary test indicated that the two species were showing differential responses to disodium methyl arsonate. There was no indication of selective action by any of the other chemicals. Further tests to determine the value of disodium methyl arsonate as a selective herbicide were then conducted.

The test reported in Table 1 was laid out in a randomized block with three replications. Individual plots were 4 feet by 5 feet. An area 3 feet by 4 feet (to exclude border effects) was used in making Dallisgrass coverage readings. A 3 x 4 foot frame with crosshatched wires at 6 inch intervals provided a quick method for dividing the plot into 48 squares of equal size. Readings were based upon the Dallisgrass coverage in each of these individual

\*Presented for publication in the *Proceedings of the Southern Weed Conference*, January 23, 24, 25, 1957.



The above plots were sprayed with disodium methyl arsonate on June 27, 1956. The photo was taken on July 19, 1956. The plot at the upper left is untreated check.

six inch squares. This method permitted an accurate and fairly rapid calculation of the percentage of control. Readings prior to treatment and subsequent recovery readings were made two days after regular fairway mowing.

All chemicals were applied as a spray June 27, 1956, with liquid Trend added as a wetting agent. Recovery readings were taken September 6, 1956, at which time all plots had a dense turf of Bermudagrass.

### *Second Test*

The second test (results reported in Table 2), was established in a factorial design to determine the best rate and dilution of disodium methyl arsonate. The test was conducted and the results read in the same manner as the test reported in Table 1. The test was initiated August 8, 1956, and recovery readings were taken September 9, 1956.

Because of the type of sprayer used for Test 1 (Table 1), excessive amounts of water had to be used, resulting in considerable runoff. Test 2 (Table 2) was applied with a smaller type sprayer which permitted more accurately controlled application. This probably accounts for the noticeable difference in percent control received at equivalent amounts of chemical in Tables 1 and 2.

At the higher concentrations of disodium methyl arsonate, some slight discoloration of Bermudagrass occurred, however, this was only a temporary condition. Less than a week after treatment at concentrations high enough to give 100% Dallisgrass control, Bermudagrass was observed to be spreading over the dead Dallisgrass. Plots originally containing 90% Dallisgrass contained 100% Bermudagrass turf in 6 weeks after treatment. No permanent injury to Bermudagrass occurred in any of the plots.

### Conclusions

1. Disodium methyl arsonate will give selective control of Dallisgrass in Bermudagrass turf. Apparently under some soil moisture and plant development conditions, a complete kill may not be obtained with a single application.

2. The addition of 2,4-D or ammonium nitrate to disodium methyl arsonate may increase its effectiveness.

3. Disodium methyl arsonate, when used

at rates necessary to control Dallisgrass, will severely harm and possibly kill St. Augustine.

4. Present data indicate 10 pounds of disodium methyl arsonate per acre in 87 to 174 gallons of water per acre in one application will give good control of Dallisgrass. Research is needed on the use of lower rates in several applications.

5. A wetting agent will increase the effectiveness of disodium methyl arsonate.

TABLE 1.  
Percentage Control of Dallisgrass with Various Treatments

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Rate lbs./acre</i>	<i>% Dallisgrass Control (Avg. 3 Reps.)</i>
DSMA	17	84
DSMA	25.5	89
DSMA	34	99
DSMA plus ¼ lb./acre 2,4-D	17	95
DSMA plus ¼ lb./acre 2,4-D	25.5	97
DSMA plus ¼ lb./acre 2,4-D	34	95
DSMA plus 4 lbs./1000 sq. ft. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$	8.5	97
DSMA plus 4 lbs./1000 sq. ft. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$	17	93
DSMA plus 4 lbs./1000 sq. ft. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$	25.5	92
DSMA plus ½ lb./acre 2,4-D	17	89
Varsol 200 gal./acre	--	19

TABLE 2.  
Percentage Control of Dallisgrass with Various Rates of Disodium Methyl Arsonate and Volumes of Water

<i>Volume gal./1000 sq. ft.</i>	<i>Disodium Methyl Arsonate, lbs./acre</i>						<i>Avg. % Control</i>
	5	10	15	20	25	30	
1	76	85	92	95	99	--	89
2	87	98	97	99	99	98	96
4	88	99	100	96	95	96	96
6	87	91	94	97	93	99	94
8	93	95	100	95	94	98	96
Avg. % Control	86	94	97	96	96	98	

## DISEASES OF SOUTHERN TURFGRASS AND THEIR CONTROL\*

HOMER D. WELLS, B. P. ROBINSON, and J. M. LATHAM\*\*

A DECADE ago there were only two commonly recognized diseases of turf grasses in the South. These diseases were fairly clear-cut and distinct and could readily be recognized. The first of these diseases was called "DOLLAR SPOT", and was characterized by causing a spot in the turf about the size of a silver dollar (plus or minus fifty cents). The second disease was "Brown Patch", which caused a spot in the turf larger than that produced by "DOLLAR SPOT". These diseases did not always respond to treatments known to be specific for control of their casual agents. This was especially true for troubles diagnosed as "DOLLAR SPOT".

In recent years, the general knowledge about turfgrass diseases in the South has increased appreciably. This information has come from various sources, including disease-survey and fungicidal evaluation studies. The disease-survey work has included studies of numerous diseased turfgrass samples received from golf courses, grass nurseries, and professional gardeners as well as home owners from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The fungicidal evaluation studies have included tests of a wide variety of fungicides on some of the most destructive turf diseases. Effectiveness of recommendations for the control of known diseases throughout the Southeast have been studied. Generous use has been made of research conducted in other sections of the country for the control of certain diseases.

### Disease Survey

Table 1 presents the ten most common turfgrasses used in the South, along with the number of diseases known to damage each grass in the United States and the

number of diseases which cause serious damage to the turf. Even though a number of factors enter into the use of different grasses for turf, susceptibility to diseases is frequently a limiting factor in the use of an otherwise valuable grass.

1. *Centipedegrass*: There has been no serious fungus disease reported on this grass. However, plant parasitic nematodes have frequently been associated with Centipedegrass failures and may be a major problem.

2. *Carpetgrass*: A number of organisms that are damaging to other turfgrasses have been reported as occurring on Carpetgrass; however, they do not cause noticeable damage to the turf.

3. *Bahiagrass*: Many strains and varieties of Bahiagrass are susceptible to *Helminthosporium* "eyespot" and "culmrot", which may result in a very unsightly turf.

4. *St. Augustinegrass*: The most prevalent disease of St. Augustinegrass is "grey leafspot", which is caused by *Piricularia grisea*, and is omnipresent throughout the South. This disease may be of only passing interest, in some instances. However, it is frequently responsible for unsightliness and loss of turf over large areas. St. Augustine is very susceptible to *Rhizoctonia solani*, causal fungus of "Rhizoc" or "brown patch", and cannot be successfully grown on soil infested with this organism without following a rigid spray schedule.

5. *Tall fescue*: The most common disease of tall fescue is "net blotch" caused by *Helminthosporium dictyoides*. This disease has been observed killing out large areas of seedlings during the fall. Another *Helminthosporium*, *H. sativum*, has been observed as causing "culmrot" on tall fescue turf, and may completely kill out numerous areas. Tall fescue is extremely sus-

\* Cooperative investigations at Tifton, Georgia, of the Field Crops Research Branch, A. R. S., U. S. D. A.; the University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station; and the U. S. Golf Association.

\*\* Agent Pathologist, Field Crops Research, A. R. S., U. S. D. A.; formerly Turf Specialist, University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and former Southeastern Director, U. S. G. A. Green Section; and former Assistant Turf Specialist, University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia, now Agronomist, U.S.G.A. Green Section, respectively. The authors wish to acknowledge the Upjohn Company and the W. A. Cleary Corporation for grants-in-aid which made possible the studies on disease control.

ceptible to "Rhizoc" or "brown patch", and this disease is a major factor limiting the desirability of tall fescue for turf in the South.

6. *Bermudagrass*: Three *Helminthosporium* diseases, caused by *H. rostratum*, *H. cynodontis*, and *H. sp.*, have been observed causing considerable damage as "leaf spots" and "turfsports" on different strains or varieties of *Bermudagrass* grown for turf. Nematodes may be serious pests of *Bermudagrass* turf and represent a number of distinct diseases but are (for convenience only) treated as one disease at this time. Four diseases have been listed as serious on *Bermudagrass*. The recent release, however, of a new variety of *Bermudagrass* called "Sunturf", which is extremely susceptible to "rust", makes it necessary to mention "rust", caused by *Puccinia cynodontis*, as being a potentially destructive disease of *Bermudagrass* turf.

7. *Zoysia*: It may be noted in Table 1 that 8 diseases are reported as occurring on *Zoysia*, and that a question mark is placed for number of serious diseases. The eight diseases represent different organisms which have been associated with localized dying of *Zoysia* turf and may or may not become major pests as the acreage of *Zoysia* is increased throughout the South. These organisms include: (1 and 2) two species of *Helminthosporium*, (3) *Curvularia lunata*, (4) *Fusarium moniliforme*, (5) *Rhizoctonia solani*, (6) *Papulospora sp.*, (7) *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*, and (8) a number of distinct species of nematodes.

8. *Ryegrass*: The following five diseases are considered serious on *ryegrass* turf: (1)

"cottony blight", which is a seedling disease during the warm humid fall season, (2) "brown patch" or "Rhizoc" which may attack *ryegrass* at any stage of growth when temperatures are 70° F. or higher, (3) "crown rust", which is especially destructive to *ryegrass*, cut at lawn height during the entire winter in the southernmost areas and in the late spring in the northern areas, and (4 and 5) the two "*Helminthosporium* leaf spots and turfsports" which usually are prevalent from January on throughout the *ryegrass* season.

9. *Kentucky Bluegrass*: More diseases (a total of 47) have been reported on *Kentucky bluegrass* than on any other turf species. Since blue grass is not usually subjected to the intensive management comparable to grasses used for golf greens, certain diseases that are serious on other species are not considered as serious diseases on *bluegrass* turf. The six serious diseases are: (1) "brown patch", (2) "dollar spot", (3) "*Fusarium* rootrot and culmrot", (4) "*Helminthosporium* leaf spot and fading-out" and (5 and 6) two "rust" diseases. The three most damaging of these diseases in the South are: (1) "brown patch", (2) "*Helminthosporium* leaf spot and fading-out", and (3) one of the "rusts" on *Merion Bluegrass*.

10. *Bentgrass*: *Bentgrass* has 36 diseases (eleven less than *Kentucky bluegrass*) which include the following ten that are considered to be serious: (1) "*Curvularia* melting-out", (2) "*Helminthosporium* leaf spot and fading-out", (3) "*Fusarium* culmrot and snow mold", (4) "rust", (5) "copper spot", (6) *Pythium* "spot blight"

TABLE 1  
Significance of Diseases on Different Southern Turfgrasses

Turf Grass	No. of diseases	No. of serious diseases
1. Centipedegrass	4	0
2. Carpetgrass	14	0
3. Bahiagrass	8	1
4. St. Augustine	10	2
5. Tall Fescue	23	3
6. Bermudagrass	28	4
7. Zoysia	8	?
8. Ryegrass	20	5
9. Kentucky Bluegrass	47	6
10. Bentgrass	36	10

and "cottony blight", (7) "brown patch", (8) "dollar spot", (9) "snowmold", and (10) "fairy rings". The diseases that have been sent to this laboratory for diagnosis include: (1) "brown patch", (2) "*Curvularia* melting-out", and (3) "*Fusarium* snowmold", (4) *Helminthosporium*, and (5) one outbreak of "cottony blight" in experimental plots at Tifton.

*Evaluation of Fungicides for the Control of Cottony Blight and Helminthosporium Turf Spots of Ryegrass*

Limited fungicidal evaluation studies on both "cottony blight" and "*Helminthosporium* turf spots" of ryegrass were conducted during the 1953-54 and 1954-55

ryegrass seasons. The comprehensive disease control study outlined in table 2 was conducted during the 1955-56 ryegrass season. The "cottony blight" epidemic in 1955 was initiated by uniformly distributing over the test area a culture of *Pythium aphanidermatum* which had been grown on steamed ryegrass seed. "*Helminthosporium* turf spot" epidemics developed from natural sources. *Helminthosporium siccans* was the major cause of damage during January and February. *Helminthosporium sativum* increased in importance in March and appeared to be far more serious than *H. siccans* in April.

Disease ratings made eighteen days after establishment of the ryegrass and fungi-

TABLE 2.

Effectiveness of different fungicides for the control of "cottony blight" of ryegrass caused by *Pythium aphanidermatum* and "*Helminthosporium* turf spots" of ryegrass caused by *H. sativum* and *H. siccans* on experimental plots at Tifton, Georgia, during 1955 and 1956. ("Cottony blight" from artificial epidemic. "*Helminthosporium* turf spots" from natural infection).

Fungicide	Rate per 1,000 sq. feet*		Avg. No. of disease spots April 2, 1956**		
	First application sprayed on seed	Subsequent application sprayed on turf	Per plot 18 days after seeding	Average disease rating	Average turf rating
1. Control	—	—	14.0	8.8	6.0
2. Kromad	8 oz.	4 oz.	9.2	5.2	2.8
3. Caloclor	4 oz.	2 oz.	6.4	6.2	4.4
4. PMAS	3 oz.	1½ oz.	7.2	6.6	3.8
5. Cleary's (Exp.)	16 oz.	8 oz.	16.2	Discontinued	
6. Vancide 51	24 oz.	12 oz.	6.2	3.0	1.6
7. Tersan 75	12 oz.	6 oz.	7.8	4.6	2.6
8. Zineb (Z-78)	12 oz.	6 oz.	3.2	4.8	2.4
9. Captan 50-W	16 oz.	8 oz.	2.0	4.8	3.2
10. Actidione A***	1.2 g.	0.6 g.	9.6	9.2	7.4
11. Actidione B	2.4 g.	1.2 g.	5.2	9.0	5.8
12. Captan 50-W + Actidione	16 oz. + 1.2 g.	8 oz. + 0.6 g.	0.4	6.0	4.6
13. Actidione dust (1%)	120 g.	60 g.	16.9	8.8	6.0
14. Upjohn Exp. 2468 WK34 A	80 g.	40 g.	7.8	9.8	7.0
15. Upjohn Exp. 2463 WK34 B	160 g.	80 g.	9.0	9.8	7.8
16. PCNB	12 oz.	6 oz.	30.4	10.0	9.4

\*First application on date of seeding. Subsequent rate of application at 10-day intervals. Applied with ten gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

\*\*One represents desirable rating and ten represents most undesirable rating.

\*\*\*Actidione A and B are tablet form and differ only in rates. Indicated rates of Actidione A and B are rates of active materials. Rates of all other compounds are rates of formulations.

cide treatments reflect the effectiveness of the different compounds for control of "cottony blight". A number of fungicides reduced the damage caused by "cottony blight", but only Captain 50-W + Actidione, Captan alone, and Zineb gave sufficient control to be considered worth recommending.

The test area was not reseeded after the "cottony blight" epidemic.

Thus, the disease and turf quality ratings made on April 12, 1956, reflect the combined effectiveness of these compounds against the "cottony blight" outbreak in the fall and the "Helminthosporium turf spots" infestation during January, February, and March. Since the fall rating took into account only the number of spots per plot and not the size of the spots, along

with the fact that some "cottony blight" activity continued after the fall rating, the differences between fall and spring ratings for effectiveness of compounds do not necessarily reflect effectiveness for the control of "*Helminthosporium* turf spots." However, it is to be assumed that compounds receiving a good rating in the spring did give a high degree of protection against both diseases.

It is interesting to note that Tersan was a very poor fungicide in the 1953-54 season but appeared to do much better during the 1955-56 season. The difference is perhaps due to the fact that Tersan was applied at four and two times the rate used in 1953-54. On the basis of the first year's results (1953-54), the mercury-containing fungicides were superior, but the results

TABLE 3.  
Suggested practices for the control of the more troublesome Southern Turfgrass diseases.

Disease	Recommended Control
1. "Brown Patch" or "Rhizoc"	Mercury-containing fungicides every ten to fourteen days while temperature is above 70° F.
2. "Gray leaf spot" of St. Augustine	Mercury-containing fungicides as needed.
3. "Helminthosporium leaf spot and turfspot"	Mercury-containing fungicides, heavy rates of Tersan, Vancide 51, Zineb and Kromad also look good and may prove desirable. Use the latter compounds at 2 x recommended rate.
4. "Curvularia leaf spot and melting-out"	On bentgrass Actidione and Mercury-containing fungicides; on the strictly Southern grass we prefer to recommend only mercury-containing fungicides.
5. "Cottony-blight"—Pythium	Captan 50-W + Actidione (one pound and 1.2 grams, respectively) per 1,000 sq. ft. at time of seeding and additional applications at ½ these rates as required by disease activity. Captan, Phygon XL, and Zineb are to be considered at rates recommended for Captan (one pound at time of seeding and subsequent application of ½ pound).
6. "Nematodes"	The new low phytotoxic nematocides look like the answer.
<i>Microorganisms which are troublesome but aren't strictly disease producers.</i>	
7. "Slime Mold"	Remove with a heavy stream of water, any good fungicide will aid in control.
8. "Algae"	Good turf is best preventative, 2-5 lbs. of hydrated lime per 1,000 sq. ft. will kill Algae, any good copper fungicide should be of value.
<i>Minor element deficiencies</i>	
9. "Chlorosis" or "yellowing" (primarily Centipede)	Foliage spray with ferrous sulphate or chelated iron for temporary relief, for permanent relief have soil tested, adjust pH, add iron, etc. as recommended.

obtained from the heavy rates of application of Tersan, Vancide, Zineb, and Kromad suggest that further experimentation along this line is desirable.

### *Suggestions for Control of the More Troublesome Southern Diseases*

Suggestions for the control of the more common turf diseases in the South are based on: (1) the identity of the disease-producing organism, (2) results of experimental fungicidal evaluation trials at Tifton and Sea Island, Georgia, (3) information obtained from other workers on the control of specific diseases. Some of the more common diseases and recommended control practices are presented in Table 3.

As a general rule, pathogens causing diseases of Southern turf grasses cannot be identified with certainty in the field. An accurate diagnosis is dependent on microscopic examination of the diseased specimens. It is suggested that Southern golf course superintendents and greenkeepers send fresh specimens of diseased grass to the laboratory at the University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia, for diagnosis. In addition to being of direct benefit to the golf clubs concerned, this practice will give research workers much needed information on the distribution and damage caused by the different turf pathogens.

It can be seen from the number of different diseases and the selectivity and lack of selectivity of the different fungicides for the control of various diseases that none of the fungicides on the market at present warrant an across-the-board recommendation. On the other hand, an individual should find out what disease is causing trouble and apply protective measures which are most effective in correcting his specific problem.

### *Summary and Conclusion*

1. Southern turfgrasses are subject to many diseases, a few of which are frequently very serious.

2. No satisfactory control has been found for cottony blight. At present, the most effective compounds appear to be

## COMING EVENTS

### FEBRUARY 18-21

Penn State Turfgrass Conference  
The Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pa. Prof. H. B. Musser

### FEBRUARY 25-26

Southern Turfgrass Conference  
Colonial Country Club  
Memphis, Tenn. Reg Perry

### FEBRUARY 27-28 and

### MARCH 1

Minnesota Turf Conference  
Curtis Hotel  
Minneapolis, Minn. Roy W. Nelson

### MARCH 4-6

Midwest Turf Conference  
Purdue University  
Lafayette, Indiana Dr. Wm. H. Daniel

### MARCH 11-12-13

23rd Annual Iowa Turfgrass Short Course  
Memorial Union  
Iowa State College  
Ames, Iowa Dr. Harvey L. Lantz

### MARCH 14-15

27th Annual Michigan Turfgrass Conference  
Kellogg Center for Continuing Education  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan Prof. James Tyson

### MARCH 18-19

School of Soils, Fertilization and Turf  
Maintenance  
Ontario Agricultural College  
Guelph, Ontario C. E. Robinson

### APRIL 12

Truro Turfgrass Conference  
Nova Scotia Agricultural College  
Truro, Nova Scotia Dr. George Smith

Captan 50-W, Captan 50-W plus Actidione, Phygon XL, and Zineb. Some new experimental compounds show promise and may prove satisfactory. Treating topdressing soil with methyl bromide will prevent the introduction of the pathogen in the topdressing material.

3. Information suggests that *Helminthosporium* turfspot can be controlled by mercury-containing fungicides. Vancide, Zineb and Kromad also looked good during the past year.

4. Experiments and effectiveness of recommendations show a need for knowing the cause of disease before treatment and using the treatment which is most effective against the specific disease.

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# IT'S YOUR HONOR

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## *Leaving Amateur Ranks*

TO THE USGA:

You have probably read in the papers that I have turned professional. It was a decision that was not easy to make. I have thought about it many times, but tried to keep my mind on the automobile business. I found it impossible to keep my thoughts from returning to golf.

When I was discharged from the Army I decided to give the automobile business a one year try, but my real love continued to be golf. I would like to find out just how well I can do at golf, and the only proper way is to turn professional and play regularly.

I have always felt that the United States Golf Association has been a close friend of mine and I would like to feel that this friendship will continue into my professional career.

I will always try to do my best to be a credit to the great game of golf.

KENNETH P. VENTURI  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

After a great deal of thought and consideration, I have decided to become a professional golfer.

It is my desire to go as far as possible in this game of golf and to accomplish this one has to play constantly with the finest players. The only way I can play against professionals on the circuit is to join their ranks. The cost of travelling around the

country would be prohibitive for me as an amateur.

Please understand I fully appreciate the many wonderful things you have done for me in the past. The USGA staff and officials have given me fair and honest treatment during my amateur career and I shall do my utmost to follow the USGA standards of sportsmanship and ideals during my tenure as a professional.

MARGARET "WIFFI" SMITH  
ORANGE, TEXAS

## *"Adverse Conditions"*

TO THE USGA:

We here in Alaska are happy to see the authorization of handicaps on preferred lies inasmuch as the conditions here, I am quite sure, are worse than the conditions the original Scots had to face.

In passing, it might interest you to know that at spots on the course the perma-frost is but four feet below the turf (moss in most cases).

We also have a geological phenomena called thermocarsts, or "ice lenses," huge blocks of ice 100 or 200 feet down that melt for some unknown reason causing the overburden to sink and leave a hole the size of a mastodon in the center of the fairway.

Grass greens are a luxury I hope to see in two years, inasmuch as the winters here will not allow grass to survive. Temperatures go to minus 60 degrees.

T/SGT. F. L. DANNIS  
LADD AIR FORCE BASE  
ALASKA

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