



# USGA JOURNAL

AND  
TURF MANAGEMENT

## SCENE OF THE MATCH AND THE MEETING



Muirfield links, in Scotland, one of the great courses of the world, will also be perhaps the busiest this spring. In mid-May, its dales and dunes will provide the setting for the Walker Cup Match while representatives of the USGA and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club engage in their quadrennial meeting to consider proposals for changes in the Rules of Golf. At the end of June, the links will be the scene of the British Open. This is the thirteenth hole and shows how closely the greens are guarded.

APRIL, 1959





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VOL. XII, No. 1

APRIL, 1959

Through the Green .....	1
Scotland Entertains Cup Play, Rules Talk .....	5
National Golf Day, Saturday, June 6 .....	9
A Game that Creates Handicap Interest .....	10
Qualifying Schedule for Open Championship .....	11
Course Ratings Listed to Guide Committees .....	13
Tax Rulings Affecting Golf .....	15
Junior Program at a Club .....	16
Uniformity Restored in Rules of Golf .....	20
Williams Retires .....	21
The Referee: Decisions under the Rules of Golf .....	22
Turf Management:	
Golf Course Rebuilding and Remodeling—	
Renovation vs Rebuilding .....	25
Good Drainage for Greens .....	27
Soils .....	29
Grasses .....	31
It's Your Honor: Letters .....	33

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## USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1959

Championship or Team Match	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Dates of Event	Location
(a) Walker Cup Match	—	—	May 15-16	Honourable Company of Edinburgh, Golfers, Muirfield, Scotland
Open	April 29	(b) May 18 (c) June 1	June 11-12-13	Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Women's Open	June 11	None	June 25-26-27	Churchill Valley C. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Amateur Public Links	*June 4	†June 21-28	July 13-18	Wellshire Golf Course, Denver, Colo.
Junior Amateur	July 1	July 21	Aug. 5-8	Stanford G. C., Stanford University, Stanford, Cal.
Girls' Junior	July 31	None	Aug. 17-21	Manor Country Club, Norbeck, Md.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 6	None	Aug. 24-29	Congressional C. C., Washington, D. C.
Amateur	Aug. 12	Sept. 1	Sept. 14-19	Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Senior Amateur	Sept. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 5-10	Memphis Country Club, Memphis, Tenn.

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.

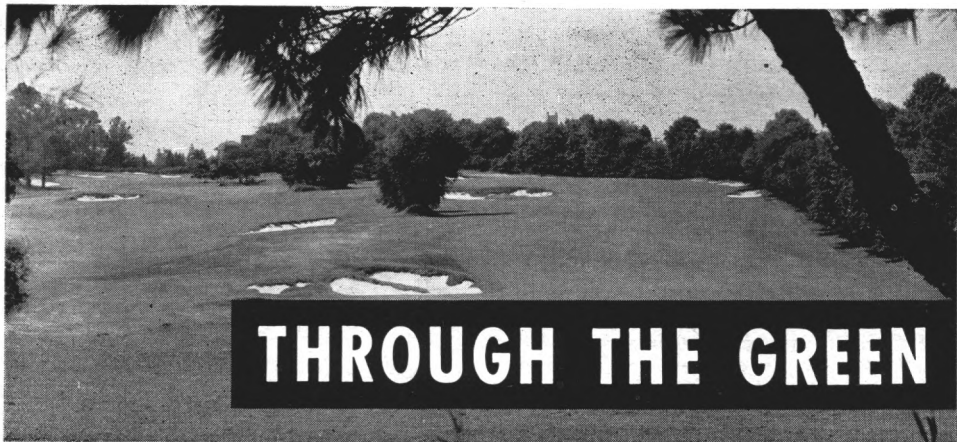
Re Amateur Public Links Championship:

\*—Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

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

(a) Walker Cup match: Men's amateur teams—Great Britain vs. United States.

(b) Local Qualifying Rounds; (c) Sectional Qualifying Championships.



## THROUGH THE GREEN

### Precisely the Trouble

"Just go through the movement of the stroke without using the ball."

"But that's precisely the trouble I'm trying to overcome, man!"

### Michael for Mayor

Elmer J. Michael, superintendent at the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., has been elected Mayor of Pittsford, N. Y.

Michael's capabilities have been recognized before by his fellow townsmen. He has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, President of the Rotary Club and Chairman of the Zoning Board. He has had charge of Oak Hill's grounds for thirty years and is a member of the USGA Green Section Committee.

No small part of Elmer's success is due to his lovely, tolerant wife, Hester. But Mrs. Michael, in her own right, merits recognition. One of her many community services was as member of the Board of Education for two terms, during which she played a significant part in the erection of a high school.

### Two-Day Round-Robin

One member club wanted to determine its champion by means of a round-robin and came up with an interesting solution to the problem.

All members are eligible who have qualified for the first sixteen.

All entrants play 18 holes on each day, Saturday and Sunday.

Each entrant's card is matched against every other entrant's card at match play and one point is given for a win and a half point for each in a tie. The high scorer is the club champion.

In case of ties for first and/or second, an eighteen hole play-off, with sudden death, is held the following week.

The sixteen players find themselves rated from first to sixteenth after this match. In lieu of beaten eight prizes, additional place prizes may be awarded.

In this competition no putts may be conceded by anyone, since each man is playing fifteen others.

### Mrs. Valentine, M.B.E.

Mrs. George Valentine, the former Jessie Anderson, of Perth, Scotland, who is reigning for the third time as British Champion, was awarded the M.B.E. in the New Year's Honors List and is one of the very few golfers to earn this recognition from the Crown.

Mrs. Valentine was a member of the Curtis Cup Teams of 1936, 1938, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956 and 1958. She won her British Championships in 1937 and 1955 in addition to last year, and she has held the French and New Zealand Championships.

On the heels of these many honors, Mrs. Valentine also has announced her retirement from serious competitive golf, and the game will be much the loser.



## Golf in New York

Backlanders are prone to think of the pavements and skyscrapers of New York and to assume the city is barren of golf courses—but not so!

Edward P. Brady, Director of Golf for the City of New York, has reported that 687,581 rounds were played on the city's ten 18-hole courses during the period Jan. 1, 1958 to November 30, 1958. Range of play was 55,421 rounds at Van Cortlandt Course in the Bronx to 103,604 rounds at Dyker Beach, in Brooklyn. All but four of New York City's courses close for the season on Nov. 30. Green fees are weekdays, \$1.50; weekends and holidays \$2.00. An additional 27 holes at Marine Park are in planning.

## Ralph Miller Honored

Ralph Miller, one of the founders of the Southern California Junior Golf Association and a member of the USGA Junior Championship Committee, was honored by the Los Angeles Times at its annual Sports Award Banquet.

He was presented a beautiful trophy for the many years he has given to golf and especially for his help in forming the junior golf program which is one of the most active in the United States.

## A Good Rule

The Poor Richard Club, in Philadelphia, informs its members: "Under this roof you need no introduction; speak to others as you would have them speak to you—and do it first."

## Welcome!

We welcome to the field of golf journalism a new, friendly rival who has set up shop only five blocks from "Golf House" to publish, ten times a year, a monthly magazine entitled "Golf" and dedicated to the week-end golfer.

The first issue, off the press as of April, is a most auspicious start, and this comes as no surprise. The editor is Charles Price, a knowledgeable magazine writer and golfer. The associate editor is Miss Judy Frank, the Metropolitan New York and New York State Women's Amateur Champion. The publishers are Universal Publishing and Distributing Company,

which publishes seven other magazines.

It appears that "Golf" will take full advantage of its opportunity to extend the good influence of the game's ideals.

## "Plus Fours"

The persistent attempts to revive "plus fours" in golf have raised questions as to the origin and precise meaning of the term, and we had one dickens of a time getting this fragment of information to supplement our supply of miscellaneous background information on the game of golf.

According to Mrs. Ruth Turner Wilcox, the author of *The Mode of Costume*, the term originated in the British Army when breeches were measured as reaching from the knees plus four inches.

## Junior Star

Dave Turner, 14, one of the bright prospects in the Washington, D.C., area, scored two holes-in-one at Kenwood Golf and Country Club within two months last summer. One was on a 155-yard hole, where Dave used a No. 5 iron. The other on a 212-yard hole, where he used a driver. Playing to a three handicap, Dave won Kenwood's junior championship for two years and has won most district competitions in the 14-and-under class.

Dave's family moved to Washington last year from Fort Worth, Texas. In manner and size, Dave is like another Texan, Ben Hogan. He is five-foot-four, weighs only 105 pounds and takes his game just as seriously as Hogan does.

## To Greener Grass

The wild geese swing down from Temiskaming,  
heeding the call of their kind  
The airways are filled with their music  
as they follow the path of the wind  
to a warmer, kinder climate  
That's just what I have in mind.

Where click of the ball  
sounds from morning till e'en  
and the putt-happy player  
takes three on the green  
The music is there for the golfer keen.

When the Ides of March come storming in,  
its time for the lads to add their scores  
and follow the path of the geese again  
to greener grass and Northern shores.

—BILL BEVERIDGE  
Wauwatosa, Wis.



## NEW PORTRAIT FOR "GOLF HOUSE"



A new oil portrait of Freddie McLeod hangs at the Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md., and a full-size photographic reproduction now also hangs in "Golf House" as a result of the generosity of the Club. McLeod is, of course, the Open Champion of 1908 and the professional at the Club for forty-seven years. Presentation of the reproduction to "Golf House" was made recently by Vice-President Nixon, who is a member, at the Club. Others who took part were, from the left, Julian B. Heron, McLeod, Wm. Ward Foshay of the USGA Executive Committee, the Vice-President and George Ferris.

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### Survey of Operations

The need for information on club management matters continues to increase as club boards face the constant problem of making ends meet without pricing themselves out of the market.

The Pacific Northwest Golf Association is the latest to recognize this need and to attempt to fill it by the publication of a 1958 Survey of Country Club Operations in that area. The six sections cover types of memberships; locker rentals, green fees and pro shop; power carts; clubhouse operations; salaries and wages; and miscellaneous matters.

The Metropolitan (N.Y.) Golf Association also has distributed to its member clubs a similar survey which it up-dates from time to time.

### Hill-of-Fame Trees

Trees on the Hill of Fame established by the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., have been dedicated to President Eisenhower, Bob Jones, Walter Hagen, Cary Middlecoff, Chick Evans and Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias.

The listing of dedications in the last issue of the USGA Journal was incomplete.

## Gordon Elected

David W. Gordon, of Doylestown, Pa., is the new president of the American Society of Golf Course Architects. He moves up to the office held in 1953 by his father, with whom he is associated in the William F. Gordon Co.

Other officers named by the architects at their annual meeting at Mobile, Ala., were J. Press Maxwell, Dallas, vice president; William B. Langford, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

## Books

THE AMERICAN WAY IN SPORT by John R. Tunis (Duell, Sloan and Pearce,

### New "Conduct"

A new edition of *The Conduct of Women's Golf*, revised as of February, 1959 has been prepared and distributed. However, those who have been proceeding under the previous edition need not be unduly alarmed. There are only a few changes and they are not changes in principle.

For example, the following paragraph has been added to Section 14-3 regarding conceded putts and pick-up holes: "When there are more than two pick-up holes in a round, the score itself should not be used in handicap computation, but the round should be noted in the player's scoring record as 'No Card' (or 'N. C.')

so that the handicap will still be based on the best 10 of the last 25 rounds played." And Section 17-8a has been amplified as follows: "If a player belongs to more than one club, she should designate one club as the authority for her handicap and return to that club all scores made at all her clubs, together with course ratings and dates. However, if she maintains separate handicaps at different clubs, she should return all scores to all her clubs, with course ratings and dates."

In Section 26-3b, authority is now granted to a course-rating committee to walk a course, rather than play it, in developing a course rating.

\$3.50). An appraisal of sport, including golf, in the United States which describes the changes caused by growth and maturity during the last forty years.

GOLFERS AT LAW, by Geoffrey Cousins (Alfred A. Knopf, \$3.50). Mr. Cousins, a British golf writer, has now brought forth an American edition of his book that traces the historical development of the Rules of Golf.

## Baltusrol Host Again

The 1961 Women's Open Championship will be played at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N.J. Baltusrol has been unusually generous in entertaining USGA competitions. The 1961 Women's Open will be the tenth USGA event to be played there. The others were: Open in 1903, 1915, 1936 and 1954; the Amateur in 1904, 1926 and 1946; and the Women's Amateur in 1901 and 1911. The dates of the Women's Open will be fixed later.

## Necrology

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

Findlay S. Douglas, New York, N. Y., the Amateur Champion in 1898, president of the United States Golf Association in 1929-1930, champion of the United States Seniors' Golf Association in 1932, president of the USSGA in 1937-1941, winner of the Bob Jones Award for distinguished sportsmanship in 1959.

Mrs. Alice Cushing Underwood Gardiner, Needham, Mass., well known golfer and former president of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts.

Robert Harris, London, England, the captain of the 1922, 1923 and 1926 British Walker Cup Teams and the British Amateur Champion in 1925.

Lt. Gen Floyd L. Parks, Washington, D. C., member of the USGA Senior Championship Committee and previously Commander of United States Forces which entered and occupied Berlin at the end of World War II and Chief of Public Information for the Army.

Walter B. Pedersen, Wilton, Conn., president of the Pedersen Manufacturing Company.



# SCOTLAND ENTERTAINS CUP PLAY, RULES TALK

Walker Cup Team,  
Officials Go Abroad

Arrangements have been substantially completed for the forthcoming trip abroad by the nine members of the United States Walker Cup Team for the biennial match with Great Britain.

The Match will be held for the first time at the course of the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, Muirfield, Scotland, May 15 and 16.

Team members were selected on the basis of their playing ability, their sportsmanship, their general ability to represent this country in international relations and their unquestioned status as amateur golfers. The Team comprises:

Charles R. Coe, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
(Captain)

Thomas D. Aaron, Gainesville, Ga.  
Deane R. Beman, Silver Springs, Md.  
William Hyndman, III, Abington, Pa.  
Jack Nicklaus, Columbus, Ohio  
William J. Patton, Morganton, N. C.  
Dr. Frank M. Taylor, Jr., Pomona, Cal.  
E. Harvie Ward, Jr. San Francisco, Cal.  
H. Ward Wettlaufer, Buffalo, N. Y.

From these nine, Captain Coe will select the eight players to take part in the foursomes and in the singles, which will take place on successive days.

The Team will leave New York by jet aircraft on Thursday evening, May 7 following a briefing and reception in "Golf House," arrive in London on Friday morning, May 8 and fly immediately to Muirfield, where it will be quartered at the Greywalls Hotel. The players will have six days for practice.

The four youthful members of the Team — Aaron, Beman, Nicklaus and Wettlaufer—will be playing in Scotland for the first time.

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland will be host at a pre-match party on Monday, May 11, for the players, officials and their wives, and will honor the Teams at the traditional

dinner after the Match on Saturday, May 16.

The British Sportsman's Club, which is representative of all games and sports in Great Britain, will honor the Team and accompanying officials at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel in London, on Tuesday, May 19.

Six members of the Team—Coe, Aaron, Beman, Hyndman, Nicklaus and Dr. Taylor—plan to stay on for the British Amateur, from May 25 and continuing through 30 at the Royal St. George's Golf Club, Sandwich, England. Patton, Ward and Wettlaufer will return home immediately after the Match.

## Rules Conference

A conference with representatives of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club on proposals for changes in the Rules of Golf will be held at Muirfield on Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10. The following will accompany the Walker Cup Team abroad and represent the USGA in this conference: John M. Winters, Jr., of Tulsa, Okla., Chairman of the USGA Rules of Golf Committee, Wm. Ward Foshay, of New York, Isaac B. Grainger, of New York, Richard S. Tufts, of Pinehurst, N. C., and Joseph C. Dey, Jr., of New York.

John D. Ames, of Chicago, President of the USGA, Clarence W. Benedict, of New York, a member of the Executive Committee, and Totton P. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, former president, also will accompany the Team.

Biographical briefs of the United States players follow:

**CHARLES R. COE**, the Amateur Champion, is again Captain of the Team. He is making his fifth appearance in Walker Cup play, having been a member of the 1949, 1951 and 1953 Teams and non-playing Captain of the 1957 Team. Mr. Coe was also a member of the United States

Team in the World Championship at St. Andrews, Scotland, last fall.

An oil broker and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Coe makes his home in Oklahoma City. He is 35, married and has three sons. He dominated amateur golf in the United States last year by leading all amateurs in the Open Championship prior to winning the Amateur Championship, and he was leading amateur again in the 1959 Masters Tournament. He was previously Amateur Champion in 1949, Western Amateur Champion in 1950 and runner-up in the British Amateur in 1951. He captained the first Americas Cup Team in 1952 and played on the 1954 and 1958 Teams.



**Charles R. Coe**  
Captain

**THOMAS D. AARON** is making his first appearance on the Walker Cup Team. He was runner-up in the last Amateur Championship.

A 22-year-old senior at the University of Florida, Mr. Aaron is single and lives in Gainesville, Ga. He won the Southeastern Amateur and the Georgia Open, both for the second time, last year and the Georgia Amateur in 1957. He was an outstanding football player in high school, but has given up the game in favor of golf.



**Thomas D. Aaron**

**DEANE R. BEMAN** is also a newcomer to the Walker Cup Team and, at 21, is its second youngest member. He is a junior at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Beman is married, has a daughter and resides in Silver Springs, Md. He was a quarter-finalist in the last Amateur Championship and reached the fourth round in 1957. He was first amateur in the Eastern Open in 1958.



**Deane R. Beman**

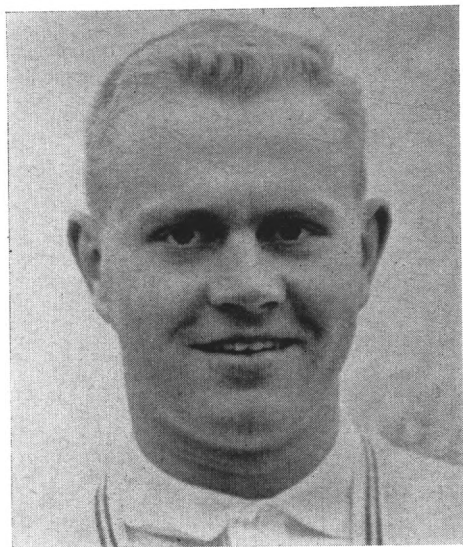




**William Hyndman, III**

**WILLIAM HYNDMAN, III**, is making his second appearance in Walker Cup competition and was a member of the United States Team which played in the World Championship at St. Andrews, Scotland, last fall.

Mr. Hyndman attended Pennsylvania State College, owns an insurance agency in Philadelphia, is married and has three children. At 43, he is the oldest member of the Team. He reached the final of the



**Jack Nicklaus**

Amateur in 1955 and was second amateur in the Open in 1957.

In the 1957 Walker Cup Match, he defeated Dr. F. W. G. Deighton at singles, 7 and 6.

**JACK NICKLAUS**, a sophomore at Ohio State University, is, at 19, the youngest member of the Team. He is the Trans-Mississippi Amateur Champion.

He lives in Columbus, Ohio, and was the Ohio Junior Champion in 1956 and 1957 and the Ohio Open Champion in 1956, at the age of 16. He won the Junior Chamber of Commerce national junior tournament in 1957.



**William J. Patton**

**WILLIAM J. PATTON** is appearing for the third time in Walker Cup competition, having been a member of the 1955 and 1957 Teams. Last year, he was a member of the United States Team in the World Championship and Captain of the Americas Cup Team. He was also a member of the 1954 and 1956 Americas Cup Teams.

Mr. Patton, a 37-year-old lumber broker from Morganton, N. C., is a graduate of Wake Forest College. He is married and has three children. He won the North and South Amateur in 1954 and was first amateur in the 1954 and 1957 Opens and the 1954 and 1958 Masters Tournament.

His singles match against R. Reid Jack, whom he defeated 1 up, was a highlight of the 1957 Walker Cup Match. In four-  
somes, with Rex Baxter, Jr., he defeated Joseph B. Carr, and Dr. F. W. G. Deighton, 2 and 1.

**DR. FRANK M. TAYLOR, JR.**, appearing for the second time in Walker Cup play, was also a member of the World Amateur and Americas Cup Teams last year.

Dr. Taylor is 41, married and a dentist. He resides in Pomona, Cal., and is a graduate of the University of Southern California. He was finalist in the Amateur Championship in 1957 and won the California Amateur in 1954 and 1955.

In the 1957 Walker Cup Match he defeated Douglas Sewell in singles, 1 up.



**Dr. Frank M. Taylor, Jr.**

**E. HARVIE WARD, JR.**, is also playing for the third time on a Walker Cup Team, having played in 1953 and 1955. Last year, he reached the fifth round of the Amateur, was third amateur in the Open and a member of the Americas Cup Team.

Mr. Ward was the Amateur Champion in 1955 and 1956, the British Amateur Champion in 1952 and the Canadian Amateur Champion in 1954. A graduate of the University of North Carolina, where he was raised, he is 33, married and has one son. He now lives in San Francisco.

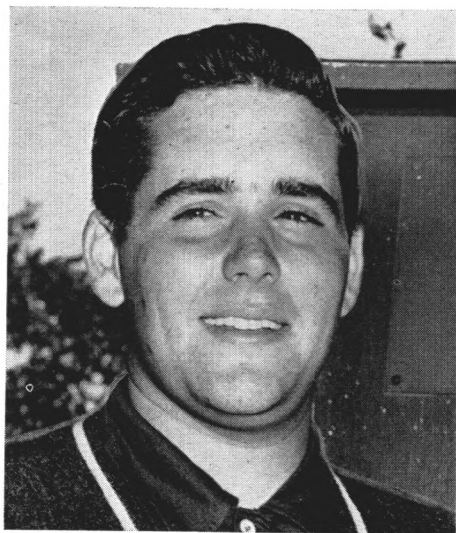
**H. WARD WETTLAUFR**, also new to Walker Cup competition, is 23 and a senior at Hamilton College. He reached the quarter-finals of the Amateur last



**E. Harvie Ward, Jr.**

year and the fifth round in 1956. He is the Eastern Amateur and Buffalo, N. Y., District Champion. In 1957, he was Bermuda Amateur Champion and runner-up in the National Collegiate Championship.

Mr. Wettlaufer is single and lives in Buffalo, N. Y.



**H. Ward Wettlaufer**



# NATIONAL GOLF DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 6

Here's Your Chance  
to Help the Game

**T**wo national champions again will provide a target for golfers to shoot at on National Golf Day, Saturday, June 6.

Tommy Bolt, the Open Champion, will play Dow Finsterwald, the PGA Champion, at Happy Hollow Country Club, Omaha, Neb.

The date, place and form for National Golf Day, the event which has contributed \$666,000 to golf projects and charities over the last seven years, have been announced by Harold Sargent, president of Professional Golfers' Association.

Amateurs and professionals, men and women of all ages will contribute \$1 each for the privilege of competing against the winner of the "Round of the Champion."

When the new form was used for the first time a year ago, Lionel Hebert, the 1957 PGA Champion, defeated Dick Mayer, the 1957 Open Champion, 71 to 76, at Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Okla.

Those who "beat" the winner of the Finsterwald-Bolt match, using their established handicaps or any other authorized handicap, will receive newly designed National Golf Day medals from the PGA.

Men amateurs will play from their normal handicaps. Women will be permitted to use their regular handicaps plus an additional seven strokes. Those without club handicaps can use Callaway handicaps.

As in previous years, golfers will be permitted to play as many rounds as they please. The only requirements are that rounds be played between May 31 and June 6, inclusive, that each contestant pay the \$1 entry fee before teeing off and that official cards be turned in after completing each round.

In the seven years that National Golf Day has been a major event on the golf schedule, more than 680,000 golfers have participated.

All proceeds go to such golf projects and charities as turfgrass research (through the U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Education Fund, Inc.), caddie scholarships, veterans' rehabilitation, programs for blind and amputee golfers, golf at armed forces installations, junior golf and the PGA Educational Fund.

National Golf Fund, Inc., has been set up to disburse National Golf Day receipts. The PGA of America turned over \$61,773 to the National Golf Fund, Inc., as the net proceeds of National Golf Day in 1958. In addition, the Fund received \$5,695 in direct contributions. Of the latter, \$5,000 came from Indiana Golf Charities, Inc., earmarked for specific purposes; \$495 represented National Golf Day contributions, and \$200 was contributed by Udo M. Reinach, of New York, for general purposes.

Donations for turfgrass research through the USGA have totaled \$62,700. The donation to the U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Education Fund, Inc., last year alone was \$8,000.

The USGA fund makes annual grants to various experimental stations for scientific investigations and training of turfgrass workers.

"National Golf Day is easily one of the most important activities carried on by our Association," Harold Sargent points out.

"Every one of the 4,300 members of the PGA and every golfer has a stake in National Golf Day. It gives us the opportunity, as individuals and as a group, to do something really important for golf and for golfers."

All of the 4,300 golf professionals who are members of the PGA and all clubs and courses are being asked to cooperate in the nation-wide golf competition. Thus, golfers will be able to play their National Golf Day rounds at almost every country club, daily fee course and public links in the country.

# A GAME THAT CREATES HANDICAP INTEREST

By

GEORGE H. FULTON, JR.  
Roanoke Country Club,  
Roanoke, Va.

Three or four years ago at the Roanoke (Va.) Country Club we did not have a working handicap system because only a few players would turn in their scores. We attempted every possible method to get scores, but it seemed to be hopeless.

Without any thought of the consequences on handicapping, our pro Luke Barnes once urged some of us to try a new game. The game required the participants to have active, up-to-date handicaps, so only the few of us could try it. However, the results were electrifying.

The basis of the game is that a par on a hole counts two points, a birdie three and an eagle four. A score of one over par counts one. A score of two over par or higher counts nothing. On a perfect round of eighteen holes, a scratch player should make thirty-six points.

Now assume that a player's handicap represents the number of points he will lack for the perfect round. So, subtracting a handicap of ten from the thirty-six points, a ten-handicap player would have a goal of twenty-six points in an eighteen-hole round.

At the end of a round, the player totals the number of points made. By comparing the total to his goal, he will arrive at an adjusted total of a certain number of plus or minus points. The adjusted total is used to determine his standing with an opponent.

In a four-ball match the partners then simply combine their plus or minus totals with relation to their goal to get the standing of their side compared with their opponents.

We also often play one group of four against another. Here again, we simply add the plus or minus of one group and compare it to the other.

Another type of game for which we have no particular name rewards the individual who has the best relative point total for the round.

By dividing the twenty-six points of the ten-handicap player into nine-hole totals of thirteen points each, he is in a position to play a Nassau match. The determining factor then becomes how much plus or minus his point goal the player is on each nine holes and for the eighteen, as compared to his opponent.

The main thing in all of these different games is that they are played according to the "point system."

With the exception of a head-to-head match with someone of equal ability, this is the finest golf game I have ever played. The major reason is that it keeps every player in the game at all times, and the high-handicap player is just as important as the scratch player. Also, the game works just as well for any number of players—singles, four-ball, four versus four. Until one gets as high as two over par, he has the chance to make a point on a hole. Consequently, a player is working hard all the time and is not so likely to pick up.

With the small beginning within our group, the enthusiasm spread to other members of the Club, and they wanted to try the game. In order for them to do so, they had to put their handicaps on an active basis. Now, nearly everybody plays the game. Needless to say, our handicap system functions about as well as it could.

I honestly believe that, if this style of play could be popularized around the country, it would do more than anything else to create real interest in USGA Golf Handicap System.

The players at our club now anxiously watch the dates on which our handicaps are revised.

Few if any ever get through our golf shop after a round without turning in their scores. Either the player will want to turn his score in, or one of his "friendly" opponents will see that it is recorded.



# QUALIFYING SCHEDULE FOR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Double Rounds  
Adopted for Trial

Sites and dates have been established for 60 Local Qualifying Rounds and 13 Sectional Qualifying Championships to determine the 150 players who will be eligible to compete for the USGA Open Championship at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., in June.

The successive series of trial rounds have been instituted this year as an experiment to give improved opportunity for the most capable players to qualify. In recent years, there has been only a single series of sectional qualifying rounds; last year these numbered 28. With a record entry of 2,132 players, only one of every 15 could be admitted to the 1958 Championship. That ratio was considered too restrictive.

Under the new system of successive series of qualifying competitions, each at 36 holes, the ratio in each competition will be considerably less restrictive.

In the Local Qualifying Rounds, there is a broad range of exemptions. These include all former Open, Amateur, PGA and British Open Champions; members of the 1959 USGA Walker Cup Team, and the last PGA Ryder Cup team; the 20 lowest scorers in the last Open and PGA Championships; the 20 leading money winners on the PGA tour at the time of closing of entries; the British Amateur Champion of the previous year; and the head professional of the club entertaining the Championship proper.

Approximately 20 per cent of the entrants, or about 500 players, become eligible for the second trial.

In the Sectional Qualifying Championships, exemptions are limited to the last five winners of the Open; the 10 lowest scorers in the last Open (excluding any of the last five winners); the PGA Champion, the British Open Champion, the Amateur Champion and the British Amateur Champion of the previous year; and the head professional at the club entertaining the Championship proper.

Approximately 30 per cent, or 150 players become eligible for the Championship proper.

The players exempt from Local Qualifying Rounds and Sectional Qualifying Championships, provided they file entries, are: Tommy Bolt, Julius Boros, Walter Burkemo, Joseph B. Carr, Charles R. Coe, Dow Finsterwald, Jack Fleck, Ed Furgol, Claude Harmon, Jay Hebert, Ben Hogan, Tommy Jacobs, Don January, Gene Littler, Dick Mayer, Dick Metz, Cary Middlecoff, Gary Player, Robert R. Rosburg, Frank Stranahan and Peter Thomson.

Entries must be received at the USGA office, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y., on official forms no later than April 29. Entries are open to professionals and to amateurs with handicaps not over two strokes.

The schedule of qualifying competitions follows:

## LOCAL QUALIFYING ROUNDS

### MONDAY, MAY 18

C. C. of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.  
Phoenix C. C., Phoenix, Ariz.  
C. C. of Little Rock, Little Rock, Ark.  
Hacienda C. C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
San Diego C. C., San Diego, Cal.  
Presidio G. C., San Francisco, Cal.  
Lakewood C. C., Denver, Colo.  
Brooklawn C. C., Bridgeport, Conn.  
Woodmont C. C., Washington, D. C.  
Indian Creek C. C., Miami, Fla.  
Palma Ceia G. C., Tampa, Fla.  
Ponce de Leon G. C., St. Augustine, Fla.  
Atlanta Athletic C. (East Lake), Atlanta, Ga.  
Waialae C. C., Honolulu, T. H.  
Hillcrest C. C., Boise, Idaho.  
Illini C. C., Springfield, Ill.  
C. C. of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Wakonda C., Des Moines, Iowa.  
Wichita C. C., Wichita, Kans.  
Big Spring C. C., Louisville, Ky.  
New Orleans C. C., New Orleans, La.  
Mount Pleasant G. C., Baltimore, Md.  
Winchester C. C., Boston, Mass.  
Springfield C. C., Springfield, Mass.  
Lochmoor C., and C. C. of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.  
Blytheheld C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Northland C. C., Duluth, Minn.  
Minikahda C., Minneapolis, Minn.  
C. C. of Jackson, Jackson, Miss.  
Milburn G. & C. C., Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis C. C., St. Louis, Mo.  
C. C. of Lincoln, Lincoln, Neb.  
Ridgewood C. C., and White Beeches G. & C. C.,  
Haworth, N. J.  
Four Hills C. C., Albuquerque, N. M.  
Schuyler Meadows C., Albany, N. Y.

## STARTING HIS 90TH YEAR



Charles Morris Young, of the St. David's Golf Club, Wayne, Pa., celebrated his 89th birthday last fall by playing his usual eighteen holes of golf. Mr. Young, an artist of international fame, plays on the average of twice a week, without benefit of cart, and on this birthday round scored 110. The Club recently made him an honorary life member. Awaiting the result of his drive are, from the left, J. Wood Platt, former USGA Senior Amateur Champion, Thomas Rose and T. Seddon Duke, president of the Club.

Park C. C. of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Deepdale G. C., and Wheatley Hills G. C., Long Island, N. Y.  
 Westchester C. C., Rye, N. Y.  
 Pinehurst C. C. (No. 2 and No. 3), Pinehurst, N. C.  
 Fargo C. C., Fargo, N. D.  
 Hyde Park G. & C. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 The Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Scioto C. C., Columbus, Ohio.  
 Oklahoma City G. & C. C., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Royal Oaks C. C., Portland, Ore.  
 C. C. of Harrisburg, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Rolling Green G. C., and Springhaven C., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Longue Vue C., and Alcoma G. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Memphis C. C., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Richland C. C., Nashville, Tenn.  
 Colonial C. C., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 River Oaks C. C., Houston, Texas.  
 Midland C. C., Midland, Texas.  
 The Country Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 C. C. of Virginia (James River Course), Richmond, Va.

Overlake G. & C. C., Seattle, Wash.  
 Spokane C. C., Spokane, Wash.  
 Guyan G. & C. C., Huntington, W. Va.  
 Milwaukee C. C., Milwaukee, Wis.

TUESDAY, MAY 19

Medinah C. C., Chicago, Ill.

### SECTIONAL QUALIFYING CHAMPIONSHIPS

MONDAY, JUNE 1

Yorba Linda Ranch & C. C., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Lakewood C. C., Denver, Colo.  
 Congressional C. C., Washington, D. C.  
 Atlanta Athletic C. (East Lake), Atlanta, Ga.  
 Skokie C. C., Chicago, Ill.  
 Grosse Ile G. & C. C., Detroit, Mich.  
 Kansas City C. C., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Baltusrol G. C., Springfield, N. J.  
 Orchard Park C. C., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Clovernook C. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Portland G. C., Portland, Ore.  
 Memphis C. C., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Dallas Athletic Club C. C., Dallas, Texas.



# COURSE RATINGS LISTED TO GUIDE COMMITTEES

Goal is Uniformity  
Between Sections

The establishment of permanent course rating committees within many local and sectional golf associations has contributed greatly to the uniform rating of courses within each association's area.

However, in spite of the best efforts of these committees to interpret and apply the USGA course rating system, there are sometimes discrepancies between areas.

In order to assist in reducing such discrepancies, the USGA has surveyed ratings at well known and frequently visited courses in various sections of the country, so that associations which are now applying ratings may see how other courses have been rated by other, experienced course rating committees.

It should be borne in mind that the ratings listed, unless otherwise noted, are for the courses as normally played by club members, not for the courses as they might be set up for a national championship or cup match.

Course rating is defined in USGA Golf Handicap System and The Conduct of Women's Golf as an evaluation, in strokes, of the playing difficulty of a course compared with other rated courses. Ratings provide a uniform and sound basis on which to compute handicaps and have become a substitute for and an improvement over par in this respect.

Uniformity in course rating is as essential as uniformity in handicapping and the most consistent results can be achieved only when the responsibility for rating is left to groups which issue handicaps, primarily the state and regional associations. Ratings, to be uniform, must be unbiased, and these associations are best able to apply their knowledge of other courses in the area in determining the relative playing difficulty of specific courses.

In order to apply the USGA Golf Handicap System properly, it is essential that course ratings be determined by uniform interpretation and application of the principles set forth in the two booklets, one for men and one for women.

Course rating represents the playing ability of a theoretical scratch golfer. It is the average score he should make every ten times he plays a given course, without any poor shots or exceptionally good ones.

Each hole is assigned the scratch player's theoretical average score, including fractions. The final rating for the entire course is the total of the individual hole ratings.

While there is fairly general agreement as to what constitutes perfect play, this agreement, it has developed, is not absolute. Course rating committees in some sections may have slightly different interpretations. It is to reduce these differences and to promote uniformity between sections that we publish the following course ratings.

## MEN'S COURSE RATINGS

### ARIZONA:

Paradise Valley C. C. ....	70
Phoenix C. C. ....	70
Tucson C. C. ....	70

### CALIFORNIA:

Bel-Air C. C. (Championship Course) .....	72
Brentwood C. C. (Championship Course) .....	72
Los Angeles C. C. (North Course) .....	75
..... (Back Tees) .....	75
Riviera C. C. (Championship Course) .....	75

### COLORADO:

Broadmoor G. C. (Front Tees) .....	69
..... (Back Tees) .....	72
Cherry Hills C. C. ....	71

### CONNECTICUT:

Greenwich C. C. ....	70
Hartford G. C. ....	71
New Haven C. C. ....	71
Wee Burn C. C. ....	72
Wethersfield C. C. ....	70
Yale G. C. ....	73

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Congressional C. C. (First Nine	
Regular Tees) .....	35
(First Nine	
Back Tees) .....	36
(Second Nine	
Regular Tees) .....	34
(Second Nine	
Back Tees) .....	34
(New Nine	
Regular Tees) .....	35
(New Nine	
Back Tees) .....	36

### FLORIDA:

Indian Creek C. C. ....	72
La Gorce C. C. ....	71

# ILLINOIS:

Exmoor C. C. ....	72
Onwentsia C. ....	73
Skokie C. C. (Regular Tees) .....	73
(Championship Tees) .....	75
Tam O'Shanter C. C. ....	72

# INDIANA:

Broadmoor C. C. ....	71
C. C. of Indianapolis .....	70
Highland G. and C. C. ....	70
Meridian Hills C. C. ....	71

# MARYLAND:

Burning Tree C. (Regular Tees) .....	69
(Back Tees) .....	71
Chevy Chase C. (Regular Tees) .....	69
(Back Tees) .....	71
Columbia C. C. (Regular Tees) .....	69
(Back Tees) .....	71
Manor C. C. (Regular Tees) .....	69
(Back Tees) .....	70

# MASSACHUSETTS:

Brae Burn C. C. ....	71
Charles River C. C. ....	71
The Country Club .....	72

# MICHIGAN:

C. C. of Detroit .....	72
Oakland Hills C. C. ....	73
Plum Hollow G. C. ....	71

# MINNESOTA:

Interlachen C. C. ....	72
Minikahda C. ....	72
Minneapolis G. C. ....	72
Somerset C. C. ....	70
Town and Country C. ....	71

# MISSOURI:

Bellerive C. C. ....	71
St. Louis C. C. ....	71

# NEW JERSEY:

Baltusrol G. C. (Lower Course) .....	73
(Upper Course) .....	72
Plainfield C. C. ....	73
Ridgewood C. C. (East and West Courses) .....	73

# NEW YORK:

C. C. of Buffalo .....	72
Garden City G. C. ....	72
Meadow Brook C. ....	73
Oak Hill C. C. (East and West Courses) .....	72
Winged Foot G. C. (East Course) .....	72
(West Course) .....	73

# NORTH CAROLINA:

Pinehurst C. C. (No. 1 Course) .....	70
(No. 2 Course) .....	
(Front Tees) .....	70
(Middle Tees) .....	73
(Back Tees) .....	75
(No. 3 Course) .....	70
(No. 4 Course) .....	69

# OHIO:

Canterbury G. C. ....	72
Shaker Heights C. C. ....	72

# RHODE ISLAND:

Agawam Hunt .....	70
Metacomet G. C. ....	71
Rhode Island C. C. ....	71

# VERMONT:

Ekwanok C. C. ....	71
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# VIRGINIA:

Army Navy C. C. ....	70
C. C. of Virginia .....	71
Princess Anne C. C. ....	70
Roanoke C. C. ....	69

# WASHINGTON:

Indian Canyon G. C. ....	69
Spokane C. C. ....	70
Walla Walla C. C. ....	70

# WEST VIRGINIA:

Greenbrier G. C. (Nos. 1 and 3 Courses) .....	70
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# WOMEN'S COURSE RATINGS

# ARIZONA:

Paradise Valley C. C. ....	70
Phoenix C. C. ....	71

# CALIFORNIA:

Bel-Air C. C. ....	74
Brentwood C. C. ....	74
Cypress Point C. ....	73
Del Paso C. C. ....	73
Los Angeles C. C. (North Course) .....	75
(South Course) .....	72
Monterey Peninsula C. C. ....	73
Olympic C. C. ....	75
Riviera C. C. ....	75
San Francisco G. C. ....	75
Wilshire C. C. ....	74

# COLORADO:

Cherry Hills C. C. ....	76
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# CONNECTICUT:

Wee Burn C. C. ....	74
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# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Congressional C. C. (Old Course) .....	72
(Championship Course) .....	75

# GEORGIA:

Augusta C. C. ....	74
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# INDIANA:

Broadmoor C. C. ....	75
C. C. of Indianapolis .....	74
Meridian Hills C. C. ....	74
South Bend C. C. ....	75

# MARYLAND:

Chevy Chase C. ....	74
Columbia C. C. ....	74
Manor C. C. ....	73

# MASSACHUSETTS:

Brae Burn C. C. ....	74
The Country Club .....	75
Essex C. C. ....	73
Myopia Hunt C. ....	73

# MICHIGAN:

C. C. of Detroit .....	76
Oakland Hills C. C. ....	78
Plum Hollow G. C. ....	76

# NEW JERSEY:

Baltusrol G. C. (Upper and Lower Courses) .....	75
Montclair G. C. ....	74
Ridgewood C. C. ....	74

# NEW YORK:

Apawamis C. ....	73
C. C. of Buffalo .....	74
Fresh Meadow C. C. ....	74
Oak Hill C. C. (East Course) .....	73
(West Course) .....	70
Sleepy Hollow C. C. ....	74
Winged Foot G. C. (East and West Courses) .....	75

# NORTH CAROLINA:

Pinehurst C. C. (No. 1 Course) .....	71
(No. 2 Course) .....	74
(No. 3 Course) .....	71

# PENNSYLVANIA:

Allegheny C. C. (Championship Course) .....	74
Huntingdon Valley C. C. ....	73
Llanerch C. C. ....	73
Merion G. C. (East Course) .....	75
(West Course) .....	72
Oakmont C. C. ....	75
Philadelphia C. C. ....	74
Philadelphia Cricket C. ....	73
Pittsburgh Field C. ....	74

# TEXAS:

Dallas C. C. ....	74
Lakewood C. C. ....	74
Northwood C. C. ....	74

# TAX RULINGS AFFECTING GOLF

By

WM. WARD FOSHAY  
USGA Executive Committee

The following information concerning the application of certain federal taxes is considered of possible interest to golf clubs and associations:

## Criteria for Exemption

Revenue Ruling 58-589 discusses the criteria for determining whether an organization qualifies for exemption from Federal income tax under Section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

## Condition of Membership

Revenue Ruling 58-493 is to the effect that where ownership of a lot within the boundaries of a club is a requirement for membership in the club, the amount paid for the lot, whether directly to the club, to a retiring member or by a co-owner to his partner, is taxable as an initiation fee, but that where a cottage has been erected on a lot, the tax applies only to the price of the lot. Further, an annual assessment against the lot is subject to the tax on dues.

## Life Memberships

Temporary rules have been issued explaining the new method of taxing life memberships under the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958. They indicate the importance of an election to be made by life members and should be called to their attention.

## Services in Lieu of Dues

Revenue Ruling 58-494 states that a member of a club who performs services for the club and thus relieves himself from paying dues is nevertheless taxable in an amount equal to the tax paid by other members.

## Unrelated Business Income

Revenue Ruling 58-502 is to the effect that an association formed to promote the best interests of a game and exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is not subject to the unrelated business income tax on income derived from the operation of championship tourna-

ments, the grant of radio and television broadcast rights, and the sale of publications relating to the rules of the game.

## USGA FILM LIBRARY

"St. Andrews, Cradle Of Golf," a 14-minute, full color, 16m.m. travelogue of historic St. Andrews, Scotland, its Old Course and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club clubhouse.

"First World Amateur Team Championship for Eisenhower Trophy," a 14-minute, full color, 16m.m. film of the first World Amateur Team Championship at St. Andrews, Scotland. Twenty-nine countries compete for the Eisenhower Trophy.

"On the Green," a 17-minute, full color, 16 m.m. presentation filmed at the Mid-Ocean Club, Bermuda, illustrating correct procedures under the Rules of Golf governing situations arising on the putting green.

"Golf's Longest Hour," a 16 m.m. full color production, running for 17½ minutes, depicting the closing stages of the 1956 Open Championship. Filmed at the beautiful Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N.Y., it shows the eventual winner, Cary Middlecoff, set a target at which Ben Hogan, Julius Boros and Ted Kroll strive in vain to beat.

"Play Them As They Lie," a 16 m.m. color production, running for 16½ entertaining minutes, in which Johnny Farrell, the Open Champion of 1928, acts as intermediary between Wilbur Mulligan, a beginner of unimpeachable integrity, and Joshua P. Slive, a past master in the art of breaking the Rules. The film was made at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J., where Farrell is professional.

"Great Moments In Golf," gives the viewer an opportunity to see the many interesting exhibits in "Golf House," USGA headquarters in New York, and to re-live golf triumphs of the past with many of the game's immortals. The film is a 16 m.m. black and white production and runs 28 minutes.

"The Rules of Golf—Etiquette" also has proved popular. The film stresses the importance of etiquette by portrayal of various violations of the code in the course of a family four-ball match. Ben Hogan appears in several scenes, and Robert T. Jones, Jr., makes the introductory statement. A 16 m.m. color production, the film has a running time of 17½ minutes.

The distribution of all seven prints is handled by National Educational Films, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y., which produced the films in cooperation with the USGA. The rental is \$20 per film; \$35 for two; \$50 for three, \$60 for four and \$70 for five, in combination at the same time, including the cost of shipping prints to the renter.



# JUNIOR PROGRAM AT A CLUB

How to Start  
and Control  
a Program

A 16-page booklet entitled "A Junior Golf Program for your Club and District" has been prepared by the USGA Junior Championship Committee and went out to USGA Member Clubs. We feel, however, that the subject is of such vital interest to all who have the future welfare of the game at heart that we reproduce here the text dealing with a Junior Program at a Club.

**A**n active junior program can be scheduled and supervised so that it will interfere little, if any, with the enjoyment of the course by adult club members.

It is essential that the program be guided by an adult committee set up for the purpose. The members should be interested in juniors and have time to devote to the program.

The size of the committee depends upon the scope of the program and the number of juniors participating. The golf committee and women's committee should be represented on the junior committee so that close liaison may be maintained. The club professional and parents of some juniors should work with the committee. Also, there should be at least one boy and/or girl representative.

In planning the program, the following aspects should be considered:

- a. Whom to admit to the program.
- b. Registration.
- c. Organizing juniors into a club.
- d. Instruction in playing.
- e. Instruction in Rules and etiquette.
- f. Playing privileges.
- g. Handicaps.
- h. Conduct.
- i. Tournaments.
- j. Financing.
- k. Prizes.
- l. Caddie programs.

**Whom to admit to the program** is up to the club and depends entirely upon the local situation. As a rule, children of members are eligible and some clubs also permit grandchildren, nieces, nephews or wards of members to take part.

"Outside" juniors who have been recommended and sponsored by a member and caddies sometimes have been permitted to participate. Clubs doing this consider

they are rendering a community service.

**Registration** should be required early in the year by means of postcards to all juniors. Name, address, telephone number and birth date should be included on each card. Membership cards may be distributed to stimulate interest.

Juniors and parents may be invited to an evening of golf movies and a report on plans for the coming year or season. Prominent golf personalities might talk on how junior golf helped them.

**Organizing juniors into a club** often makes the program easier to conduct and more successful. By giving them certain responsibilities, they develop an added interest and gain valued experience.

A junior club involves framing an objective and a Constitution and Bylaws, providing for a name, officers, meetings, committees, membership, and so forth. Some By-laws stress the need for showing courtesy at all times to the adult club members and of allowing them priority on the course upon request.

Juniors can be of great assistance with many phases of the program, such as keeping their own handicap records and communicating with other juniors regarding meetings. They should preside at their meetings, keep the records, award the prizes and make their reports, under the supervision of the club's junior committee.

As a unit, juniors are extremely interested in seeing that their privileges are not jeopardized through the carelessness of any member. This will help greatly in maintaining a high standard of conduct.

**Instruction in playing** can usually be arranged quite easily with the club professional. Group instruction, particularly to beginners, is often given at a reduced rate. This instruction may be augmented by shot-making clinics conducted by visiting professionals and by films of famous players. The United States Golf Association can provide a list of available films

and the sources from which they may be obtained.

**Instruction in Rules and etiquette** is most important. At each meeting of juniors, some time should be devoted to a discussion of the Rules. The discussion should, of course, be conducted by a person who is well versed in them.

A series of comparatively short sessions about the Rules can be made interesting and stimulating. A USGA Rules of Golf booklet should be furnished to each junior and he should be shown how to use it.

The United States Golf Association has sponsored a series of films on the Rules of Golf which may be rented from National Educational Films, Inc., 165 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.

In discussing the Rules, it should be brought out that:

There is only one code of Rules governing golf wherever it is played.

The Rules are the result of generations of golfing experience and are made to insure fair play; a knowledge of them will help the player.

Unless the game is played by the Rules, it ceases to be golf but is something else.

The two basic principles of the game are: play the ball as it lies, and play the course as it is found.

While formerly the Rules gave the player relief from very few situations, they now give relief from many things; some of the relief is free and some entails a penalty.

Situations from which a player may have relief, such as a ball lost, out of bounds or unplayable, in a water hazard, in ground under repair and so forth should be discussed, with the proper procedures in taking relief.

Attention should be paid to the Definitions and to the most common violations of Rules, such as asking advice, cleaning or changing the ball on the green, improving the line of putt, and so forth.

Etiquette should be stressed, particularly the replacing of divots, smoothing footprints in bunkers and repairing ball marks on the green after putting.

Giving the juniors a problem involving the Rules, to be answered in writing by a certain date with prizes for the best answers, creates added interest. Oral quizzes also are popular features of meetings at some clubs. For these purposes

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

### REGULAR

Buffalo Golf Club	N. Y.
Dewbird Golfers Association, The	N. Y.
Douglas Golf Club	Ariz.
Glen Acres Golf Club	Wash.
Glenn Dale Golf Association	Md.
Green Valley Country Club	S. C.
Higby Hills Country Club	N. Y.
Madison Golf Club	N. J.
New Mexico Military Institute Golf Course	N. M.
O'Donnell Golf Club	Cal.
Rio Hondo Country Club	Cal.
Selva Marina Country Club	Fla.
Wapakoneta Country Club	Ohio

### ASSOCIATE

Estate Carlton Golf Club	V. I.
Los Altos Municipal Golf Course	N. M.
Western Village Golf Course	Okl.
White Springs Golf Club	Ohio
Wofford Golf Course	N. C.

the official decisions of the Rules of Golf Committee, appearing in the USGA Journal, may be used.

An understanding of the Rules and etiquette will prove of great benefit to the junior.

**Playing privileges** must be offered in addition to instruction on the practice tee, else the program will not long sustain interest.

Beginners usually are not allowed on the course (except in the company of an adult) until they have attained a certain degree of skill and knowledge of the Rules and etiquette. Proficiency rather than age usually is the determining factor.

The committee determines whether a junior shall have playing privileges. A handicap card or a membership card in the junior club may be used as evidence of such privileges. Very young juniors who possess certain skill and yet, because of their youth, play slowly, may be allowed limited playing privileges, such as playing only a few holes.

When juniors have been approved for play, they should be permitted the privileges of the course at times when they will not interfere with the adult members.

One effective means of handling junior play is to establish a definite morning of each week during school vacation as "junior morning," just as another morning may be established especially for women's play. If it seems feasible, a club

may also permit juniors to have guests without green fees on one of these mornings each month.

Other privileges may include special clubhouse facilities, such as a separate room where golf periodicals and other reading matter are available and where meetings are held.

**Handicaps** may be useful in some club events. The USGA Handicap System can be used, with adaptations, for juniors. Nine-hole scores may be accepted until a handicap has been established, then only eighteen-hole scores.

Nine-hole handicaps are not recommended for players who play eighteen-hole rounds. However, for players who cannot play eighteen holes, it is reasonable to issue nine-hole handicaps.

It is our suggestion that nine-hole handicaps be based on the playing difficulty of the nine holes on which the scores are made. In other words, if one nine of a course is harder than the other, scores made on the harder nine should be related to the playing difficulty of that nine. This same principle applies to eighteen-hole scores, where the rating of one course may be 73 and another 68.

A nine-hole handicap should never be doubled for eighteen-hole play, nor should an eighteen-hole handicap be halved for nine-hole play.

**Conduct** must of course be supervised. If a junior forgets to smooth his tracks in a bunker, to repair the ball marks on the green, to replace divots or breaks some other rule of etiquette or good conduct, a friendly chat with him generally will remedy the situation. However, should the conduct require stronger corrective measures, suspension of playing privileges for a definite or indefinite period and possibly informing his parents will work wonders. However, the juniors as a whole conduct themselves on a par with their elders, and more often than not their conduct is exemplary and little disciplinary action is necessary.

**Tournaments** are big events in the life of a junior, and the crucible of competition is a fine experience. A junior program is not complete unless it includes competitions.

Most clubs with active junior programs have frequent events such as blind bogey, match play vs. par or bogey, and, of course, junior championships for boys

and girls. A ladder event can be conducted throughout the season. The United States Golf Association can furnish a list of varied and interesting events. Father-and-son or daughter and mother-and-daughter or son events also are popular. Such competitions bring parents into close contact with the program.

Some clubs finish the junior season with such an event, followed by a dinner at which the prizes are awarded.

Junior competitions may be in age or handicap flights. Common age flights are 16-17, 14-15, 12-13 and 11 and under. There can be a "pee-wee" flight for the extremely young.

Competitions should be conducted strictly by the Rules of Golf. Local Rules should be examined to insure that they are not in conflict with the Rules of Golf.

In areas having several junior programs, an invitation junior tournament is an exciting and enjoyable event. It is usually a one-day stroke play competition with flights by ages. Unless entrants have established handicaps at their clubs, there should be prizes only for gross scores.

Such a competition should be conducted in the same manner as an adult event. It must be planned well. The committee should be on hand to start the juniors on the first tee; to assure that the cards are checked, signed and attested before being turned in; to see that refreshments are available; to decide questions of Rules; and to look after all the other details. Some invitation events also include putting contests and driving contests for distance and accuracy.

Transportation problems will arise in an invitation junior event, and the committee from each club will have to work them out.

**Financing** will be required, but a junior program need not be expensive. The cost of prizes and refreshments will be the chief expenses. Methods of financing the program have included the following:

- Appropriation by the club.
- Donation by individual members.
- Proceeds from a club event.
- Junior club dues.

**Prizes** for the girls' and the boys' sections of a tournament and of various flights should be on a par with each other. To avoid too much emphasis on



## AN EARLY START ON A BIG JOB



The Cherry Hills Country Club, near Denver, Colo., got away to a fast and impressive start in preparing to entertain the Open Championship in 1960. Among those who attended the "kick-off" dinner were (from the left) Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado; Mayor Will F. Nicholson of Denver; H. R. (Potts) Berglund, general chairman for the Club; Everett Collier, a vice-chairman; and J. Edwin Carter, tournament director for the Professional Golfers' Association.

the material gain of winning, prizes should be modest. Although at first juniors prefer trophies, they soon come to appreciate a useful prize of a lasting nature.

Caddie programs are an important asset to any club and the junior committee should not overlook the boys who carry the clubs. The character of the

caddie-master, the well-being of the caddies, the cleanliness and adequacy of the caddie yard, the supervision of the boys, and their opportunities to learn to play and to understand the Rules are all proper subjects of concern for the junior committee even though specific remedies for any inadequacies may be the function of another committee.

# UNIFORMITY RESTORED IN RULES OF GOLF

Southern California  
Rescinds Special Rules

**T**he Southern California Golf Association has restored uniformity to the Rules of Golf.

In the USGA Journal of February, 1959 the case for uniformity was presented in commenting on the adoption by the SCGA of several basic deviations from the established Rules of Golf.

At the same time, the USGA appealed directly to the SCGA to rescind its special rules in the interests of uniformity in view of the forthcoming quadrennial conference with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland on proposals for change in the Rules.

It is a pleasure to report the subsequent receipt of the following letter.

"The Board of Directors of the Southern California Golf Association met on March 3, 1959, for the purpose of considering your letter dated January 30, 1959, in which you respectfully requested our Association to rescind our local rules announced last January 15th.

"Under the authority provided in our Articles of Incorporation (Article Second (b) (2)), these local rules were adopted as a result of a poll conducted by our Association. The members of our Clubs voted overwhelmingly that the severe penalties for a ball out of bounds, a lost ball, and an unplayable ball, should be lessened. Our higher handicap golfers (5 and over) have long urged these changes. This group represents over 95% of our golfers. Very few of them will ever compete in any United States Golf Association-sponsored event. They pay the major portion of the expenses of our Clubs and want to enjoy everyday golf.

"We represent and service 70 Clubs and 35,000 golfers in Southern California. Since we adopted these local rules over 250,000 rounds of "day to day golf" and over 5,000 rounds of competitive team play golf have been played without any problem pertaining to these rules. They have proven very popular and satisfactory, and our golfers have been very happy

playing under them.

"Our action was taken because we sincerely believed, and so stated in our press release of January 15, 1959, that the notice of this action will be welcome news to all golfdom and also be of assistance to the USGA and the Royal and Ancient in obtaining the public reaction generally in this modification of golf play.

"We agree, however, that it is best for golf 'that the game be played under a uniform code throughout the country,' provided that code reflects the wishes of the majority of the golfers and is changed whenever a majority becomes dissatisfied. Any other code would eventually fail since it would be arbitrary and undemocratic. We are sure you must agree with this principle.

"We are sure you would not have asked us to reverse our action in this matter unless it was imperative and vitally important to the United States Golf Association. Our Board has thoroughly weighed all of the points set forth in your letter of January 30th. We think that the first and most important consideration is to do everything we can to promote harmony and cooperation between our Associations.

"The statement in your letter to us that this matter is on your agenda for your coming Conference with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, in May, has become a very significant part of our consideration. This, together with the many press releases which indicate that you are planning to take favorable action regarding the rules in question, has caused us to accede to your request and therefore we have this date rescinded our local rules announced on January 15, 1959.

"We are now looking forward to favorable action at your coming Conference.

Donald W. Spry, President  
Southern California Golf Association"

## WILLIAMS RETIRES



Frederick H. Williams with a USGA testimonial of appreciation of his 37 years' consecutive service with the USGA Green Section. Left to right: James E. Thomas, Vice-President of Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, Golf Course Superintendent of Army Navy Country Club, Arlington, Va., and member of USGA Green Section Committee; Robert Elder, former member of USGA Green Section Staff and Golf Course Superintendent of Indian Spring Country Club, Silver Springs, Md.; T. T. Taylor, Northeastern Agronomist of USGA Green Section; Alton Rabbitt, Soil Conservationist, National Capital Parks, Department of Interior; Mr. Williams; Joseph C. Dey, Jr., Executive Director of USGA; Alexander M. Radko, Eastern Director of USGA Green Section; Martin F. McCarthy, Mid-Atlantic District Chairman of USGA Green Section Committee.

**F**red H. Williams, Executive Secretary of the USGA Green Section, retired on March 15 after 37 years of continuous service. He joined the Green Section in March, 1922, one year after its inception.

To a large measure the continuity of purpose that has characterized the progress of the Green Section has been due to Mr. Williams' continuous and faithful service.

During his lifetime he has independently trained youngsters in sports and in his retirement he hopes to continue this phase of his work uninterrupted.

Mr. Williams was honored with a luncheon party attended by associates past and present. At this event he was presented gifts from the USGA, the Green Section, and the Mid-Atlantic Golf Course Superintendents Association. These included an inscribed plaque from the USGA, an honorary membership in the Mid-Atlantic Golf Course Superintendents Association, an album of congratulatory letters from past and present associates, a brief case and substantial checks from the USGA, the Green Section and the Mid-Atlantic GCSA.





# 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. "59-1" means the first decision issued in 1959. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1959 Rules of Golf.

### Swing and Miss at Wrong Ball

USGA 58-32  
D. 30, R. 21

**Q:** If you swing at a ball and miss it and then discover it is not your ball, what Rule applies?

Question by: W. F. Fox, Jr.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

**A:** Rule 21 governs. The penalty is loss of hole in match play or two strokes in stroke play. See Definition 30.

### Caddie Throws Ball, Then Returns It

USGA 58-34  
R. 23-3

**Q:** A competitor in a 36-hole stroke play tournament discovered after reaching the third green that his ball had been thrown from the rough into the fairway and then returned to the rough by his own caddie after the caddie was instructed by another caddie that it was against the Rules to move the ball. There were several witnesses to the act. The players on the tee were hidden by a hill and a very large tree and did not see the caddie remove

the ball from the rough. The caddie was very inexperienced.

Upon hearing this, the player promptly penalized himself two strokes and finished the 18-hole round. It was determined beyond doubt that the ball was moved.

Upon completion of the round the official ruling was that the two-stroke penalty was removed on the grounds that an official scorer had not seen the act and that the evidence was only hearsay.

Should the player have been relieved of the penalty? Should the player be penalized two strokes because his caddie moved the ball from the rough to the fairway and back again? Or should the player have four strokes penalty for having the ball moved from the rough and back again to the rough?

Question by: FRANK MARCHI  
Dayton, Ohio

**A:** Rule 23-3 governs.

The competitor incurred a penalty of two strokes because his caddie lifted his ball without sanction under the Rules. He was required to replace his ball and complete the play of the hole before playing from the fourth tee.

If he failed to return and replace his ball in this manner, he incurred a penalty of disqualification.

There is no double penalty.

## Stick Holding Ball Violates Rule 16

USGA 58-41  
R. 16

**Q:** A player set a stick in the ground against his ball to prevent it from moving when he removed an impediment. Was this an infraction of Rule 16 with its two-stroke penalty for stroke play.

**Question by:** GARLAND R. JAMES  
Portsmouth, Va.

**A:** Yes.

## Testing Hazard and Improving Line of Play

USGA 58-45  
R. 17-3

**Q:** In a stroke play tournament A hit his second shot on a 312-yard hole short of the green, the ball rolling over the green, through the fringe behind the green and around the corner of a shallow sand trap. His ball lay behind the trap, in the grass, with a somewhat downhill lie caused by the slight mound guarding the trap. The trap was between his ball and the flagstick. After looking the shot over, A walked to the edge of the sand trap and swished his club through the sand two or three times. The club was a nine iron. The only apparent reason for this action was to see if the condition of the sand would permit the play of a rolling shot, either with a putter or with a four or five iron. After seeing the consistency of the sand, A played the shot with his nine iron.

While no player called a rule infraction, several people in the gallery, as well as some contestants who had finished their rounds, felt that this action of A was an infraction. Specifically, it was contended that his action involved testing the consistency of the hazard prior to executing the shot.

**Question by:** ARTHUR R. WYATT  
Champaign, Ill.

**A:** The Rules do not prohibit a player from testing the condition of a hazard except when his ball lies in a hazard.

However, if the player's actions improved his line of play by moving, bending or breaking anything fixed, with certain exceptions which are not pertinent in this case, he violated Rule 17-3. Sand is considered a thing fixed.

## Mark Behind Ball Is Not Permitted

USGA 59-1  
R. 9-2

**Q:** A player habitually uses a piece of paper, a cigarette or any handy device to guide him in lining up his tee and fairway shots. He does this by placing the object behind the ball in such a manner as to indicate the line of flight he wishes the ball to take. It is the contention of another player that Rule 9-2 prohibits such action.

**Who is right?**

**Question by:** MARVIN LEFFLER  
Flushing, N. Y.

**A:** The latter player is correct. A player may not place a mark either in front of or behind his ball, or in front of or behind the hole, to indicate the line of play without violating Rule 9-2.

## Penalties Cancelled When Round Is Cancelled

USGA 59-2  
R. 36-4c, 37-6

**Q:** In stroke play a competitor sustained a penalty of disqualification (he discontinued play for personal reasons, in violation of Rule 37-6; no question of the course's playability was involved at the time).

Subsequently the entire round and all scores made therein were cancelled because of unplayable conditions, the Committee acting under Rule 36-4c, and the round was re-scheduled for a later time.

Did cancellation of the round automatically cancel all penalties made during the round, and is the disqualified competitor now entitled to play in the re-scheduled round?

**Question by:** JIMMY MANN  
St. Petersburg, Fla.

**A:** Yes (assuming there was no dishonesty). All penalties are cancelled when a stroke play round is cancelled—see Rule 36-4c.

## Ball Hit Accidentally Through the Green

USGA 59-4  
D. 14, 30; R. 27-1c, 33-1

**Q:** Player through the green takes a practice swing and accidentally hits his

ball off the toe of his club. Is this counted as a stroke?

**A1:** The player incurs a penalty stroke and the ball shall be played as it then lies. Rule 27-1c governs when a ball in play is moved accidentally by the player.

A stroke, according to Definition 30, is "the forward movement of the club made with the intention of fairly striking at and moving the ball." The answer above accepts at face value the statement that the movement of the ball by the player was accidental.

However, where there is any question about intention in such a circumstance, the player must be deemed to have played a stroke. The effect under the Rules would of course be the same.

## **Touching Grass in Hazard**

**Q2a:** Player's ball is lying in a shallow water hazard. Player starts his backswing and accidentally touches some tall grass growing out of the water. Is there a penalty for grounding club in hazard?

**b:** Player takes practice swing in same water hazard. He does not touch the water, but he does swing through and touch same tall grass. Is there a penalty?

**A2a:** No. The grass may be touched to the limited extent provided in Rule 33-1b. Distinction is made between soling the club and merely touching the top of the grass.

**b:** Grass in a water hazard is part of the hazard and when a ball lies therein, nothing shall be done which may in any way improve its lie or test the condition of the hazard; see Definition 14 and Rule 33-1. A penalty is incurred if the player, in making a practice stroke, either improves his lie or tests the condition of the hazard.

Questions by: NORMAN M. LAPKIN  
New York, N. Y.

## **Ball Crossing Boundary but Lying on Course**

USGA 59-5  
D. 21; LR

**Q:** Our course is located so that a four-lane street runs between the two nines and they are not connected except by a subway. The No. 1 hole is out of bounds right and No. 16 is out of bounds right, both into the street. On occasion a ball

goes from No. 1 into No. 16 and sometimes the player wants to play it. I have ruled that since the ball went out of bounds and did not return to that side of the course the ball is out of bounds. (No board of directors would allow a player to play over a highway where thousands of cars pass daily.)

How would the USGA rule?

Question by: JERRY BARBER  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**A:** In the absence of a local rule to the contrary, such a ball is in bounds as it lies on the course.

In a case such as this, it is recommended that the club adopt a local rule to clarify the matter. Each such case should be decided on its merits, depending upon whether or not it is reasonable or feasible to play from one part of the course across out of bounds to another part of the course. Attention is called to Definition 21, which provides in part: "'Out of bounds' is ground on which play is prohibited."

In the circumstances described above, it would seem advisable to prohibit playing across the highway by adopting a local rule somewhat as follows:

"A ball which crosses an out-of-bounds line near———Street and comes to rest beyond it is out of bounds even though it may lie on another part of the course."

In a case where playing across such an out of bounds is permitted, a local rule is not necessary but would be useful in resolving any doubts, as follows:

"A ball which crosses an out-of-bounds line near the public road and comes to rest anywhere on the course is in bounds. (The road is out of bounds.)"

## **Casual Water on Green, Ball off Green**

USGA 59-6  
R. 32-1c

**Q:** Casual water on the putting green intervenes between the hole and a ball lying off the putting green. The ball does not lie in or touch casual water.

Is the player entitled to any relief from the casual water on the putting green?

Question by: ROBERT A. ROOS  
San Francisco, Cal.

**A:** No. Rule 32-1c applies only when the ball itself lies on the putting green.





Better Turf for Better Golf

# TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

## GOLF COURSE REBUILDING AND REMODELING— AGRONOMIC FACTORS TO CONSIDER

The USGA Green Section conducted its third annual Educational Program at the Biltmore Hotel, in New York, January 30, 1959. The Chairman was Mr. William C. Chapin, Chairman of the USGA Green Section Committee. The Vice-Chairman was Mr. Edwin Hoyt, Northeastern District Chairman of the USGA Green Section Committee.

The moderators were, Mr. William H. Bengeyfield, Western Director of the USGA Green Section and Mr. Charles K. Hallowell, Mid-Atlantic Director of the USGA Green Section. Also participating were Mr. James M. Latham, Jr., Southeastern Agronomist, and Mr. James L. Holmes, Mid-Western Agronomist of the USGA Green Section.

The morning session was devoted to the topic, Basic Agronomic Considerations in Rebuilding. The following summarizes the talks delivered by the principal speakers:

### *Renovation vs Rebuilding*

BY A. M. RADKO

Eastern Director, USGA Green Section

A familiar saying is that only death and taxes are certain. The underlying thought of course is one of permanency. If we could add golf course turf to this quote, we would have few problems and there would be no reason for programs of this nature. Perfection in the turfgrass field, however, is an elusive permanent target. Hence the interest and necessity for rebuilding and renovating golf course areas.

Nearly every club at some time or other is faced with the problem of renovation or rebuilding some part of the golf course. Let us first, therefore, define these terms.

In turfgrass language, renovation means renewing or improving the turf surface; implied is the fact that we must correct existing deficiencies, change over the turfgrass surface, and then set up the required program of maintenance and management to insure that the new turf-

grasses will do what is expected of them.

By rebuilding, we mean changing the design of some part of the golf course through construction. To cite a few examples, a tee may need enlarging, a green may need reshaping, or drainage improvement, or a better soil mixture beneath. Rebuilding may require the services of a competent golf course architect, while sometimes the superintendent and his staff, with the backing of the Green Committee, can do the necessary work. In any event, any rebuilding project is a major project, and usually one of capital expenditure.

By broad definition, the normal program of golf course maintenance and management falls into the renovation category, for the superintendent is continually striving to improve his turfgrass picture by intelligent fertilizing, aerating, top dressing, watering, and all the many other routine practices. We here today

are concerned with the jobs over and above routine management.

Golf course and turfgrass improvement jobs cover a range between the relatively simple reseeding jobs to the exacting task of design and construction of a complete new putting green. Rebuilding and renovating tasks are the result of:

1. The desire to improve turfgrasses and playing conditions.
2. A desire to reduce maintenance costs.
3. Increased use of the golf course.
4. Fundamental weaknesses in construction or terrain.
5. Pride in membership.

**The desire to improve turfgrasses and playing conditions.** Superintendents take pride in their ability to grow good turf and they continually strive to give their membership the very best within their means. This is a tough assignment, and a certain amount of renovation work is usually required each year. Improving an approach area here, an apron there, reseeding or resodding weak tees, or introducing improved strains of grasses all add to golfing pleasure as well as to an improved turfgrass picture.

Members, too, desire improvement. Golfers today are adventurous souls; they play many courses; they see new things there and ask, "Why can't we have them at our course?" Whether the golfers can have these improvements on their own course is a matter for study.

**A desire to reduce maintenance costs.** Recent surveys show that labor costs are approximately two-thirds of the annual maintenance and management course budget. Obstacles in the path of normal maintenance add to the number of man hours required and thus affect the maintenance budget. Some examples of such hazards are elevated tees with sharp, steep sides; trees in the path of efficient gang unit mowing of rough areas; excessive mounds or "chocolate drops" in traps and rough areas; and an excessive number of bunkers, some of which seldom come into play but which require as much maintenance as strategically placed traps.

**Increased use of the golf course.** The National Golf Foundation reports a record 75 million rounds of golf played on courses in the United States in 1958. This record is expected to fall in 1959. Reported, also, is an increase in women's

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Bernard H. Ridder, Jr.,	St. Paul, Minn.
J. H. Watson,	Marietta, Ohio

play, an increase in the number of juniors who have taken up the game, and an increase in week-day play. Increased traffic means wear, wear sometimes leads to injury, and injury necessitates renovation or rebuilding. Because of increased play, clubs often are forced also to look for means of speeding up play and, to do so, some changes in design may be required.

**Fundamental weaknesses in construction.** Under this heading we include all the design features and construction techniques that may be improved upon. Research as well as practical management experience has provided new and better ideas and methods. These include use of improved soil mixtures under greens, introduction of improved strains of grasses, enlargement of small tees with ease of maintenance in mind, provision of more cupping area on greens, elimination of layered soils under greens, adjustment of traps and apron areas about greens for ease of maintenance, and correction of other factors that either affect playability of the course or defy sound and economic maintenance and management practices.

We can also include here the troubles that develop as the course matures. These include problems created by tree roots that invade putting greens and compete with grasses for water and nutrients; depressions in areas where tree stumps are left to decompose; erosion problems; poor air circulation where trees have grown to heights that shut off air around greens.

Problems described in the first paragraph above usually require rebuilding, those in the second are primarily renovation projects.

**Pride in membership.** Most club members desire to make their course one of the best; they wish to modernize it; they wish at all times to have a good golf course in top playing condition; they wish to have it a tough, yet fair test of golf. What constitutes a tough yet fair test of golf depends largely on the handicap of the golfer who is asked this question. The direction in rebuilding, therefore, generally favors the "average" golfer, for after all the purpose of the golf course is to afford pleasure to the greatest number of golfers. Yet all through this desire for improvement is the underlying wish on the part of the members that the course not be touched. No golfer wants to play 17 holes—they don't like to play temporary greens—they don't like to see fairways torn up—they hope for a "magic-wand" type reformation.

Fortunately, clubs have the organizational framework for easing this situation—they get their direction from the Green Committee and the superintendent. The obvious solution is to set up a program of projects with priority of assignment so that the course is not torn up year after year during the height of the golfing season. Here, the superintendent's counsel strongly enters the picture as he

can schedule projects for best results with least interference with play.

Because of the usual quick turnover of Green Committee personnel, it is most important to set up a long-range program of improvement projects, approved by the membership, so that the superintendent can set his course of action. Only then is it possible to keep members informed and only then is the road to harmony open.

In summary, we wish to re-emphasize the following points:

1. The desire on the part of the superintendent and the membership for improvement makes renovation and in some cases rebuilding necessary.

2. Plan each improvement project thoroughly, do it at the right time for best results, and keep the length of time required to complete the project to a minimum.

3. Do not take on more work than you can handle comfortably in any one season.

4. Prepare the membership for improvement projects by informing them well in advance of what is to take place.

5. Pursue the improvement plan vigorously—leave nothing undone that should be done. Success with one project eases the way for the next.

6. Alter as necessary the maintenance and management program to derive full benefit of the renovation or rebuilding programs.

## ***Good Drainage For Greens***

BY DR. RALPH E. ENGEL

Associate Research Specialist in Turf Management  
Department of Farm Crops, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

**D**rainage is one of the major building blocks in successful green construction. Without good drainage the task of turfgrass maintenance will always be more difficult and expensive. Excessive wetness increases soil compaction. Wet and compact soils lower the oxygen levels. This reduces the efficiency of the soil organisms, inactivates the root system, and gives shallow rooting. All these are factors which increase susceptibility of the turf to drought and heat. Often the extra stress produced by these conditions may bring disaster during critical summer periods. Even short periods of excessive wetness may cause drowning of

the root system or a slow down of water intake by the plant.

Good drainage is always a first class investment. Without it the area may be unfit for use on occasions. With good drainage, watering is easier, and overwatering or excessive rainfall is less likely to cause trouble. If a green has correct drainage, more watering can be done with sprinklers, and hand watering can be restricted largely to watering of the ridges and to syringing during periods of severe heat.

Good drainage can be characterized by prompt water movement off the surface and through the soil. Also, the system

must have an adequate outlet which will permit drainage to continue even with the most extreme total quantities of water. Occasionally, drainage is made into stone or coarse soil set in basins of clay, "french" drains or other limited reservoirs. When these fill, days may elapse before excess water moves from the soil.

Some ask if over-drainage is possible. Rapid and complete drainage will not harm the grass. However, soils are frequently made shallow and droughty by placing coarse materials too near the surface.

The precise quantity of drainage, probably is not as critical as the free movement of water at all times. Grass roots are living structures which require oxygen. The amount of oxygen needed varies with temperature, the soil organism activities, and the grass species. The oxygen requirements of bentgrass are lower than for many plants, and it has been shown that bent grass can remain healthy with the amount of oxygen present in fresh water. Thus, fresh water moving through the soil never harms bent; it is an important carrier of oxygen.

Good surface drainage of the green eases the problem where internal drainage is slow and it shortens the period of wetness that follows heavy deluges of water. Even though the surface must be relatively flat, a slope of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent, if carefully graded, can give excellent surface drainage. In addition to slope, the pattern of surface drainage is important. As far as possible, avoid concentrating all of the run-off in one waterway. If this is necessary, try to place this construction in a minimum traffic area.

Underground drainage can be obtained by a naturally occurring or an installed layer of coarse material. On occasion, a coarse sand subsoil may exist which would prove adequate. A layer of gravel, cinders or trap rock can be used. If a coarse base is effective under all conditions, it must have an outlet at the bottom or side.

In the more clayey soils where a coarse base does not exist to serve as an outlet for the water from the topsoil region, tile drains may be necessary. If the green is being rebuilt, past behavior may have demonstrated the need. Before embarking

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on establishment of drainage for a wet green, be sure to locate the source of trouble in advance. Greens built near embankments or slopes may have especially tricky problems. Test diggings are helpful in establishing the drainage techniques.

Tile must be carefully installed at a depth of 24 to 36 inches. In some cases, one line in a green is adequate, while in others, they should be spaced at intervals as close as 10 to 15 feet. The grade of the tile may range from 0.5 to 5 feet per 100 linear feet. The grade and line must be established by instrument.

The tile should be laid on a true-line on a firm base of stone or trap rock. The joints should allow a space of 1/16 to 1/8 inch and they should be covered on the top with tar paper. The tile should then be covered with coarse stone or trap rock. The contour of the base soil after installation of the tile drains should have slight crowns that will lead water toward the drain opening.

In covering a coarse base or a tile drain covered with coarse material, add similar materials of slightly but increasingly finer texture up to the finest grades of gravel or trap rock to reach the level for start of topsoil installation. Twelve inches of loose topsoil material and the base soil above the coarse base or tile drain should total a minimum depth of two feet. When adding soil base before adding topsoil, make sure this material does not contain more clay than the topsoil. A material of this type could destroy all or part of the value of previous drainage work.

The soil that is used above the coarse base or tile drain should be very carefully selected. Details will not be given on the quantities of clay and sand as this will be covered in a subsequent paper. As the layers of topsoil and base soil are placed above the coarse base material or drains, use care to blend all layers. Also, all ingredients of the individual layers should be thoroughly mixed off the site before placement.

Quite often, use of drainage procedures as described will raise the level of the green above the natural surface soil. This is commonly very helpful in enabling soil water to move out of the drainage system. This more exposed elevation permits the wind and air to circulate more freely over the surface of the green. Usually this feature is considered very desirable.

The drainage system should not be developed without the sound guidance of someone who has thorough knowledge and actual experience. This applies especially with tile drainage. Also, actual attainment of the proper soil materials and the desired blending is far more likely to occur with experienced guidance.

Some of the details suggested to insure drainage give the task an appearance of being too much trouble. Every effort required for soundness of the drainage system will be repaid. A lack of drainage cannot be corrected easily after the green is finished, and without good drainage, putting green maintenance becomes undesirable business. In some cases, the quality of the greens will always be inferior regardless of the amount of maintenance effort.

## Soils

BY DR. MARVIN H. FERGUSON

National Research Coordinator, USGA Green Section

**S**oils upon which turf is to be established deserve considerable attention whenever rebuilding or remodeling is contemplated. Putting green soils are so often the source of turf trouble that the USGA Green Section began about 10 years ago to sponsor research dealing with the physical relationship of soils. This work has been done at Beltsville, at Oklahoma State University, at UCLA, and more recently at Texas A. & M. College.

There are four primary functions of a soil. It provides **support, nutrients, water, and air (oxygen)**. In addition to these primary functions, the soil used in a putting green must fulfill other peculiar requirements. (1) It must resist compaction under traffic and during all kinds of weather conditions. (2) It must hold a properly played golf shot, yet be firm enough to resist the pitting caused by golf balls played with a high trajectory.

(3) The soil must provide the primary requirements to a plant handicapped by the attrition of traffic and constant close mowing.

Soil is not an inert material but is rather a complex chemical, physical, and biological system in which all factors must be considered in their relationship one to another. Thus, among the functions that a soil performs, there are numerous interactions. A few examples will serve to demonstrate this fact. (1) Air in the soil affects the plant's ability to take up water and nutrients and to use them in its growth. (2) Air affects the depth and distribution of roots and in turn influences support as well as nutrient "foraging" ability. (3) Water and air in the soil vary in inverse proportion.

The discussion of air and water content of a soil leads to a consideration of pore space characteristics. We have evidence that a good agricultural soil is composed of about 50 per cent solids and about 50 per cent pore space. The pore space in turn is divided about equally between capillary pore space, which may be thought of as the space which holds water, and non-capillary pore space, which may be considered air space in a well drained soil.

The above description of a good productive soil will fit a well-tilled loam. This is where the imposition of putting green requirements begins to intrude upon accepted thought. A putting green cannot be tilled, and the preponderance of relatively small particles which, when wet, are crushed and are pressed together by foot traffic, causes the larger pore spaces (air spaces) to be excluded from the soil. Consequently there is an imbalance between non-capillary and capillary pore space.

The use of a higher percentage of sand will tend to balance the relationship between large and small pores but this addition of a high percentage of larger particles brings about a reduction in total pore space. Thus, it appears that 34 to 38 per cent is the maximum total pore space obtainable in a good putting green soil. This appears adequate, however, if the amounts of large and small pore spaces are about equal.

The considerations of pore space are important as they affect drainage and

aeration of a soil. These soil characteristics are closely related. Both are affected by underlying strata. A layer near the surface may impede the movement of water, creating a false water table and causing roots to be shallow. On the other hand, layers of gravel at depths of as much as 12 inches may be desirable because a false water table at this depth may prevent "drouthiness" in a sandy soil.

The synthesis of a suitable soil for putting green use can be accomplished quite effectively by the use of appropriate laboratory measurements. These measurements are (1) mechanical analysis, (2) pore space amount and distribution of sizes, (3) permeability (measured as inches per hour with a .25 inch hydraulic head), and (4) moisture retention. The use of these measurements upon compacted trial mixtures of soil together with careful interpretation will permit the making of a putting green soil that will maintain its suitability over a long period.

The actual putting green construction procedure should conform to the following outline:

1. Lay tile in a suitable pattern after the subgrade has been established. The contours of the subgrade should correspond to the planned contours of the finished green.
2. A gravel blanket,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch aggregate, should be placed over the tile lines and over the entire surface. Minimum thickness for this layer should be 4 inches.
3. Because of the tendency of soil to migrate downward into gravel, a layer of coarse sand  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness may be used over the gravel blanket. This is particularly desirable if the underlying gravel is coarse. If fine gravel is used, the sand may not be necessary.
4. Mix soil off the putting green site. Place carefully on the prepared base.
5. Save an ample supply of the soil for future topdressing.
6. Sterilize putting green after soil is in place by the use of methyl bromide or other suitable sterilant.
7. Firm the soil, rake it smooth, and firm it again until the surface is smooth and uniformly firm.
8. The green is now ready for planting.

# Grasses

BY H. B. MUSSER

Professor of Agronomy, The Pennsylvania State University

**T**he choice of a grass for any specific locality or specialized use on the golf course, whether greens, fairways, tees, or roughs, must be based first on its climatic adaptation.

Bluegrasses, fescues, and bents, are essentially temperate climate grasses that grow best under moderate temperatures and good moisture. Grasses such as Bermudas, Zoysias, St. Augustine, carpet and Centipede require much higher average temperatures with about the same moisture levels. In contrast, species such as buffalo, the gramagrasses, and wheat-grasses, will survive under a wide range of temperatures and thrive at moisture levels much lower than those required by the first two groups.

The farther any grass is moved from its region of best adaptation the more difficult it is to establish and maintain good quality turf of it. The high proportion of unsuccessful attempts to hold good bent-grass putting greens in the South and the many failures to consistently use Bermuda north of the Mason-Dixon line testify to this.

Grasses also have specific soil adaptations. There are basic differences in their tolerance to soil acidity, their drainage requirements and fertility responses. Bluegrasses and Bermudas need sweet soil. Bents and fescues have a wide tolerance to soil reaction. Centipedegrass seems actually to prefer an acid condition. There are similar differences in fertility requirements. Bents, Bermudas and certainly the better types of bluegrasses require materially higher fertility levels than slower growing types such as fescues and zoysias.

The third, and equally important, grass characteristics which must be understood are differences in adaptation to specific uses and management. This covers all their natural variations in growth habit, texture and density, toughness and resistance to wear, disease susceptibility and general vigor. All of these things have a direct bearing on their ability to persist and provide good quality turf under the type of treatment required to meet the demands of special uses. As an

illustration, the cutting height limitations of Kentucky bluegrass and red fescue are well recognized. They cannot continue to produce satisfactory turf on fairways where one-half to three-quarters inch cutting is demanded. Bents and Bermudas thrive under this treatment and we use them on putting greens because of their ability to produce the required quality of turf with such management.

These basic differences among grass species frequently extend to varieties within a single species. Critical observation and testing has provided us with a reasonably good picture of the potentialities of many of these varieties.

In the Kentucky bluegrass, species of seed of Merion, Delta, Park, Troy, Arboretum and Newport is commercially available. Where bluegrass is to be used on fairways and a choice must be made among these, the practical question of basic differences in their characteristics and performance possibilities immediately arises. It is essential to know whether these differences are great enough to be of practical importance. No one is going to use Merion because it is more expensive, on the principle that what costs more should be better. We use it because Merion has shown, repeatedly, that it is more dependable in areas where the leaf spot disease causes chronic injury.

We find the same variations among varieties of Bermudagrass. U-3 Bermuda, one of the first improved types of this species, is an excellent fairway and tee grass in the cooler sections of the general region of Bermuda adaptation. As we move it further south it becomes more

## TURF MANAGEMENT

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

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

and more mediocre due to lack of disease resistance. The newer Tifgreen variety is also a good example. Its superior ability to produce an even, fine-textured turf on putting greens is fast making it a favorite for this purpose.

Varietal differences in the bentgrasses are equally pronounced. The situation here is somewhat more complicated in that the first decision to be made is whether to use a variety that may be seeded, or a vegetatively propagated variety. It is quite generally recognized that vegetative plantings will usually produce a usable turf quicker than seedings. On the other hand, success in producing the best possible quality with vegetative varieties is contingent upon a very definite understanding of the characteristics and limitations of each. These varieties are vegetative multiplications of a single plant. Any basic weakness, such as disease susceptibility, a tendency toward graininess and stemminess, or poor humidity tolerance, will be perpetuated and will show up strongly whenever such conditions are encountered.

Most of the seeded bents, such as Seaside, Astoria, Highland, or just ordinary colonial, are composed of a large number of individual types, some of which are good and some poor. Since no effort has been made to breed out the weak sisters, the turf produced by any of them is a composite and represents the average for the species.

The only other seeded variety of bentgrass available commercially at the present time is Pennecross. It is the result of an attempt to concentrate desirable qualities and eliminate weaknesses by controlled breeding. The large number of favorable performance reports on it, over a very wide range of conditions, shows that this approach has been at least partially successful. There seems little doubt that it will outperform any other seeded bent presently available and that it has a materially wider range of adaptability than individual vegetative strains.

A specialized knowledge of the grasses is, of course, not the only thing necessary to insure good quality turf. Good methods of establishment are just as important. These begin with proper construction and tillage. A green that is built without provision for adequate air and water move-

ment through the soil will be a constant problem. Fairways that are seeded without thorough soil loosening or where reaction and fertility requirements have not been met cannot develop the kind of playing turf the golfer demands.

Planting methods, also, can make a material difference. Where grasses are used that must be established vegetatively by sprigging or stolonizing, it is essential that healthy, vigorous planting stock be used, at a rate that will produce a good cover quickly. The seed bed not only must be well prepared, but soil moisture must be maintained at a level favorable for growth. Where mechanical planters are used the spacing and depth of planting become very important considerations. The proper vegetative planting of greens is just as specialized. A firm seed bed, good spreading technique, the right top dressing mixture and its uniform distribution at the right rate are essential to good establishment.

Where seed is used it must be understood that a longer period is required for it to become sufficiently mature for safe use. Here, again, good methods are vital. Good soil conditioning, seed bed preparation, the use of high quality seed, uniform distribution at the proper rate, the right covering depth, proper firming by rolling and protection of danger areas by mulching, all have a direct and pronounced effect on the completeness of establishment and the rate of turf development.

It is equally important to know how to handle the new grass after it has started to grow; when to start cutting, at what height and how often, how soon should fertilizer be used, when and how much water should be used. Unless we have the right answers to such questions, we can get into very serious difficulties.

These are some of the more important things vital to good turf establishment. Add to them all the specialized information necessary to day-to-day and season-to-season maintenance and you have the normal stock-in-trade of the competent superintendent.

\* \* \*

The afternoon session was devoted to the topic, **Factors Pertaining to Design, Financing and Timeliness in the Rebuilding Operation.** The talks will be summarized in the next issue.



# IT'S YOUR HONOR

## Good Annual Report

To THE USGA:

I was glad to receive your Annual Report. It is a comprehensive review of all the important golfing events that have passed into history during the past year.

J. MARTIN WATSON  
Boise, Idaho

## Films Enjoyed

To THE USGA:

I saw your two news films of St. Andrews and the World Amateur Team Championship at the Annual Meeting, and I was so impressed that I immediately determined to try to get them for our Spring Field Day. They are both good, and I think your men did a good job taking them.

JOHN L. BARR, JR.  
Washington, D. C.

## Fort Yukon Course

To THE USGA:

We have built a nine hole, par-36 golf course at this remote Air Force Station and would like to obtain a membership in your Association. We think we have the only golf course in the United States north of the Arctic Circle.

Actually, we have only five greens so far but have nine tees and nine distinct holes. The holes are long. It is really a full-size course. In time, no doubt, it will be spread out more and have at least nine distinct greens.

On this writing, the course is under two feet of snow. This past summer, when the course was constructed, it was all dirt. The greens are fairly hard, smooth sand. We need cups and flags to replace our home-made ones. Grass will be planted on the fairways this spring as the snow goes out. It will be brome grass, but this can be replaced with Kentucky blue grass as that grows well in this area too. The greens will

probably have to remain sand; possibly sand and oil will work well for them.

Our mission is to operate a radar station in the air-defense net in Alaska for detection and interception of hostile aircraft. 2nd Lt. Charles F. Scholer and a civilian technical representative, Richard Carpenter, laid out the course. Capt. Chester E. Rodgers was the first pro. Airman Rex L. Kennedy won the first tournament last Labor Day. As Squadron Commander, I insist on being president. Lt. Ernest W. Bie was chairman of the rules committee and Staff Sergeant Frank C. Perry was chairman of the green committee.

MAJOR ALAN J. TEAGUE, USAF  
Fort Yukon AFS  
Fort Yukon, Alaska

## Helping Juniors

To THE USGA:

You might like to know of some of the activities of the Shore View Golf Club. We sponsor the Brooklyn Junior Golf Championship. This tournament will be held on June 6 and any Brooklyn youngster under 19 is eligible to enter. No entry fee is charged, and the club donates beautiful trophies and merchandise. Dyker Beach Golf Course will be an extra-busy place on that day.

LOUIS KAUFMAN  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Support for Rules

To THE USGA:

Congratulations on the letter you wrote to the Southern California Golf Association requesting that it abide by USGA Rules.

There is too much willingness to tamper with the Rules and, were it not for the USGA, golf would soon deteriorate into a form of shinny.

CHARLES R. WILSON  
Wheaton, Ill.

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