



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

END OF A PERFECT DAY



Despite the unseasonable weather, Bill Casper, Jr. and his wife Shirley appear to be enjoying the end of a perfect day following Bill's victory in the Open Championship at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

John G. Zimmerman, Sports Illustrated

JULY, 1959



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

Published by the United States Golf Association

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Published seven times a year in February, April, June, July, August, September and November by the
UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION
40 EAST 38th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

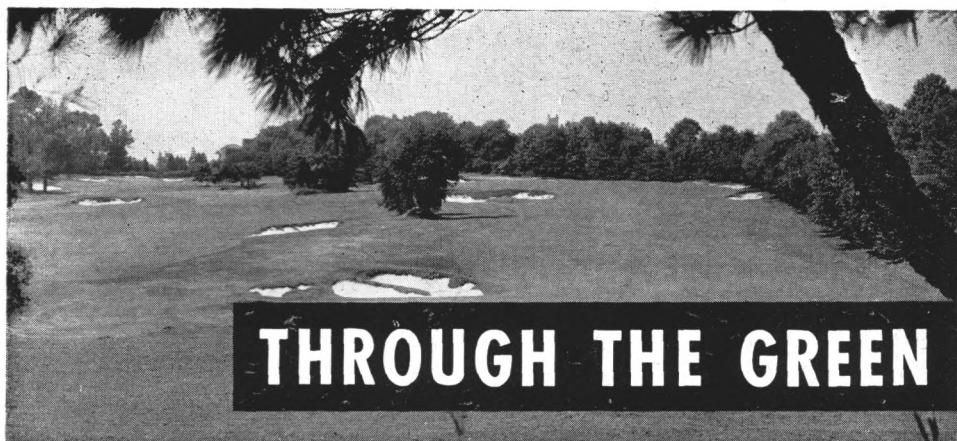
Subscription: \$2 a year. Single copies: 30c. Subscriptions, articles, photographs, and correspondence should be sent to the above address.

Entered as Second-class Matter, March 3, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at the Post Office in Pinehurst, N. C.

Edited by Joseph C. Dey, Jr., and John P. English. All articles voluntarily contributed.

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1959

<u>Championship or Team Match</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Dates of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Amateur Public Links	Closed	Held	July 13-18	Wellshire Golf Course, Denver, Colo.
Junior Amateur	Closed	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.



What's in a Name?

To the list of appropriate names for golf clubs and courses, such as Dubsdread, we can now add another from our list of new members: the Truth or Consequences Municipal Golf Course, in Truth or Consequences, N. M.

The Passing Scene

Tommy Bolt, the champion, was in remarkably high spirits when he came to the first tee for his final round in defense of his title at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

His scores in the first three rounds were 75-73-77, and his chances had gone a-glimmering, but he came out merrily for the wind-blown fourth, belted a drive a bit too high into the teeth of the gale and quipped when it fell to earth in unusual proximity to the tee:

"Looks more like a two-iron shot, doesn't it!"

He played them all out for a 76 and a total of 301, nineteen strokes behind Billy Casper, Jr.

Reward Deferred

John Cleary, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who teaches at the Flatbush Driving Range and occasionally has joined the professional tour, disqualified himself with a spectacular piece of honesty during the Long Island Local Qualifying for the Open Championship and found that, al-

though honesty is rewarded, the reward is sometimes deferred.

Conditions on the day of play prompted the committee to permit cleaning the ball on the greens.

On the fifteenth tee, Cleary broke open a new package of No. 3 balls, teed one up and played it successfully to the green. Once there, he marked his ball and tossed it to his caddie for cleaning.

The caddie wiped the ball, but the one he tossed back was a No. 4, which Cleary had been playing through the first fourteen holes. Cleary noticed the change, tossed it back and asked for the right one. The caddie tossed back another ball, Cleary put it in play, holed out and walked to the next tee. There he noticed that ball also bore the No. 4.

After finishing with a 72, he reported the incident to the committee and, of course, learned that he had disqualified himself under Rule 21-3 by not holing out with the right ball. Had he returned and holed out with the right ball before playing the next tee, he would have incurred a penalty of only two strokes.

It was a most unusual application of a Rule whose basic purpose is generally unquestioned, and it was, of course, an expensive demonstration of the maxim:

"When a question arises, don't make a move until you read the Rule."

Two competitors in the Local Qualifying Round at Minneapolis, Minn., were involved in another, equally distressing incident—and earned equally measurable respect for their integrity.

John Myers, assistant professional at

the Interlaken Golf Club, and Robert Nordstrom, an amateur from the Hiawatha Golf Club, inadvertently played from the wrong teeing ground at the fifth hole in the morning round. There are two teeing grounds at different levels on this hole at the Minikahda Club and their mistake was in playing from the upper level when the tee markers designated for the competition were on the lower level.

When they came to the hole again in the afternoon, they discovered their mistake and, at the conclusion of the round, reported it to the committee. The committee decided it had no alternative under Rule 13-2 but to disqualify them,

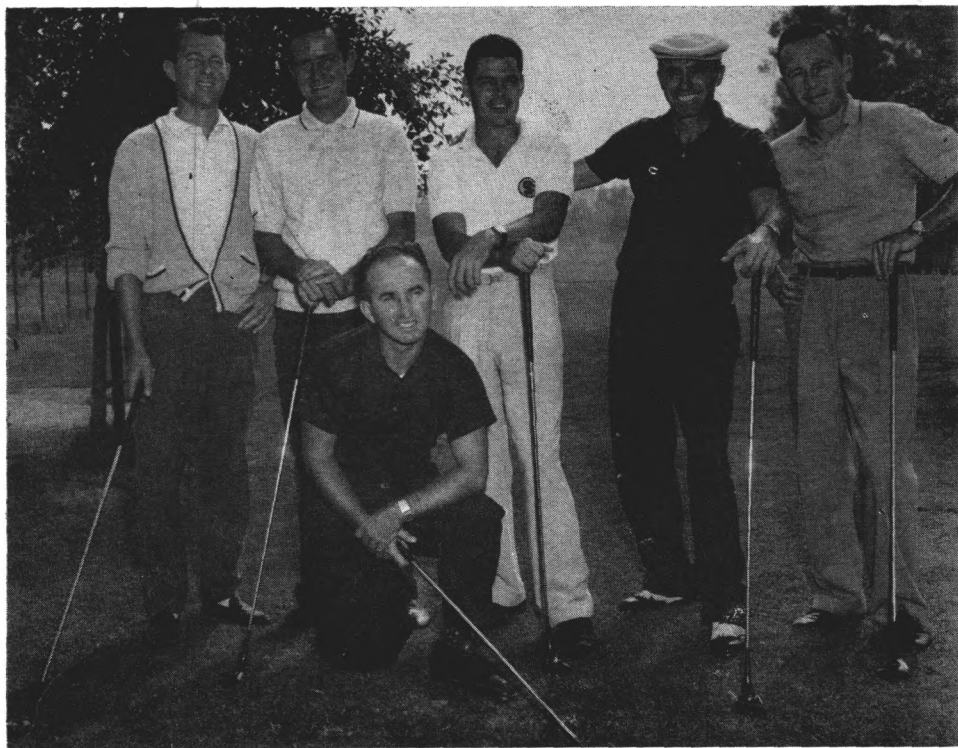
since the error, again, had not been corrected.

This was painful not only to the players, for Myers had apparently scored 150 and earned one of the six qualifiers' places, but also to the committee. Alfred W. Wareham, president of the Minnesota Golf Association, was as sympathetic as anyone but could only comment: "I admire him tremendously. That's the sign of a real golfer."

Cameron Eddy

Cameron Eddy of Wilmette, Ill., has at last been honored, richly if belatedly, at a testimonial dinner attended by Western and Chicago District Golf Associations.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LINKS CHAMPIONS



The Rancho Golf Course, in Los Angeles, Cal., lost two great friends in Harry Packham and Charlie Lacey but it has never lost two of the qualities they left with the course—an abiding popularity and a crop of skillful players. Here is the Rancho Golf Club team which has held the Southern California Public Links Team Championship for two years: Tom Beck, Don Thornton, Bob Howe, Chuck Brenkus, Dick Ries and (kneeling) Captain Ed Korylak. They are, of course, represented in the USGA Amateur Public Links Championship at Denver, Colo., this month.

The highlight was the unveiling of the Cameron Eddy Trophy, to be awarded to the medalist in the 72-holes of qualifying required in the Western Amateur Championship.

As an official at golf tournaments on a non-remunerative basis, Cam Eddy has few peers. Since 1937 he has officiated in 52 Western Championships and since 1946 hasn't missed a day of a Western event. In attending WGA Championships, he has traveled more than 70,000 miles, equal to approximately three times around the world. He has spent a total of a year or more at tournament sites.

A WGA officer since 1941 and currently a Vice-President, Eddy also has participated in the recent growth of the Evans Scholars program.

Naturally, the USGA has not been unaware of Cam's capabilities and loyalties. He is also a member of our Sectional Affairs Committee.

Winged Foot's Rugs

Spectators at the Open Championship at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., saw at least one novel appointment—handsome green rugs laid off several greens. The rugs, round in shape, were made to cover iron manhole tops which are part of the club watering system. They were put down to prevent strayballs which hit them from taking crazy bounces.

Heyday Recalled

The playing of the USGA Amateur Public Links Championship at the Wellshire Golf Course, in Denver, Colo., this month recalls pleasurably the happy heyday of that event—and of all USGA events—in 1946, when 3,586 filed entry for the same Championship at the same course.

Never before or since had so many filed entry for any USGA Championship. The winner over this tremendous field was, incidentally, Smiley Quick, who went on to the final of the Amateur Championship, to the Walker Cup Team—and eventually to professional golf.

That 1946 Championship was the personal project of N. C. (Tub) Morris, of Denver, long the USGA Public Links Committeeman there, and so is this 1959 Championship.

The Championship continues to fill a

real need on the golf calendar and is most popular and worth-while. However, the trend to private-club golf, especially in the East and South, has reduced the number who now enter, and the entry this year is a fairly normal 2,448.

Grainger President

The Board of Governors of the United States Seniors' Golf Association elected Isaac B. Grainger president at its annual meeting held in conjunction with the Association's Championship at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., last month. Mr. Grainger is a former USGA president, having held that office in 1954 and 1955.

Other officers elected were: James H. Ackerman, Princeton, N. J., first vice-president; Franklin G. Clement, Lake Forest, Ill., second vice-president; Mason B. Starring, Jr., New York, N. Y., secretary, and James D. Miller, New York, N. Y., treasurer.

1961 Open

The USGA has accepted an invitation from the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., to entertain the Open Championship in 1961. It will be Oakland Hill's fourth turn as host.

The 1960 Women's Open Championship will be held at the Worcester Country Club, Worcester, Mass., July 21 through 23. Worcester Country Club was the scene of the 1925 Open Championship.

Necrology

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

James F. Blair, Minneapolis, Minn., golf professional at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn., for 30 years.

Joseph Flynn, White Plains, N. Y., member of the USGA Green Section Committee.

Tirso de Mesa, Los Angeles, Cal., member of the USGA Senior Championship Committee.

Joe T. Parkinson, Tulsa, Okla., member of the USGA Sectional Affairs Committee since 1955, a member of the USGA Green Section Committee from 1952 through 1954, and secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma State Golf Association.

USGA OFFICER EARNS AWARD



John G. Clock (center), of Long Beach, Cal., a vice-president of the United States Golf Association, was given the annual Merit Award of the Southern California Section of the Professional Golfers' Association last spring and is shown here accepting. The Award is given for "interest and unselfish service rendered to the game of golf, with no thought of personal achievement or financial gain." On the left is Guy Bellitt, incoming president of the SCPGA, and on the right Bud Oakley, retiring president.

JOLLITY AND PUTTING COME EASILY TO CASPER

BY

JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA Executive Director

was postponed. The Open is distinctive in having two rounds on the last (third). It is sometimes hard to realize that golf is for fun. The concentration it requires, and its many technicalities, tend to make it a sober-looking exercise. Where tournament professionals are concerned, this is understandable, for who can laugh his way through his work, especially if hundreds of dollars may be riding on a four-foot putt?

One who is different is William E. Casper, Jr. The new Open Champion is a delightfully refreshing young man—full of natural jollity, relaxed and easy-going, and one of the most genuinely polite persons you could ever meet. He enjoys food (he weighs 212), but he has declined to endorse tobacco and liquor ads because he doesn't smoke and seldom drinks.

Bill Casper has an impish sense of humor. Films of the third round of the Open were being televised before the round ended, and in the Winged Foot Golf Club locker room Casper was watching the show while Sam Snead played gin rummy nearby. As the player on the TV screen was about to play a bunker shot, Casper said to Snead: "Now watch this fellow, Sam; he can really play this shot." The ball came out of the sand to within holing-out distance. "Now watch him putt, Sam; he certainly has a stroke," said Casper. The ball plopped into the hole.

The player on television was Bill Casper.

Snead grunted. "You make more lucky putts than the rest of us do when we try," he said, in mock disgust.

If you could pin-point the two pieces of equipment that were perhaps the most useful to Casper last month at Mamaronck, N. Y., they would probably be his temperament and his putting—and there must be interplay between them. The West Course greens at Winged Foot were slightly slow by Open standards, and

The Leaders

Bill Casper, Jr.	71-68-69-74—282	\$12,000
Robert R. Rosburg	75-70-67-71—283	6,600
Claude Harmon	72-71-70-71—284	3,600
Mike Souhak	71-70-72-71—284	3,600
Arnold Palmer	71-69-72-74—286	2,100
Ernie Vossler	72-70-72-72—286	2,100
Doug Ford	72-69-72-73—286	2,100
Ben Hogan	69-71-71-76—287	1,350
Sam Snead	73-72-67-75—287	1,350
Dick Knight	69-75-73-73—290	900
Ted Kroll	71-73-73-74—291	600
Gene A. Littler	69-74-75-73—291	600
Fred E. Hawkins	76-72 69-74—291	600
Dow Finsterwald	69-73-75-74—291	600

—30 under par for putts. He putted 28 times in his first round of 71, 31 in his second round of 68, 27 in his third round of 69, and 28 in his final round of 74; the only time he three-putted was on the tenth hole of the last round.

His personality, however, transcends statistics. He could become one of the most popular of Open Champions.

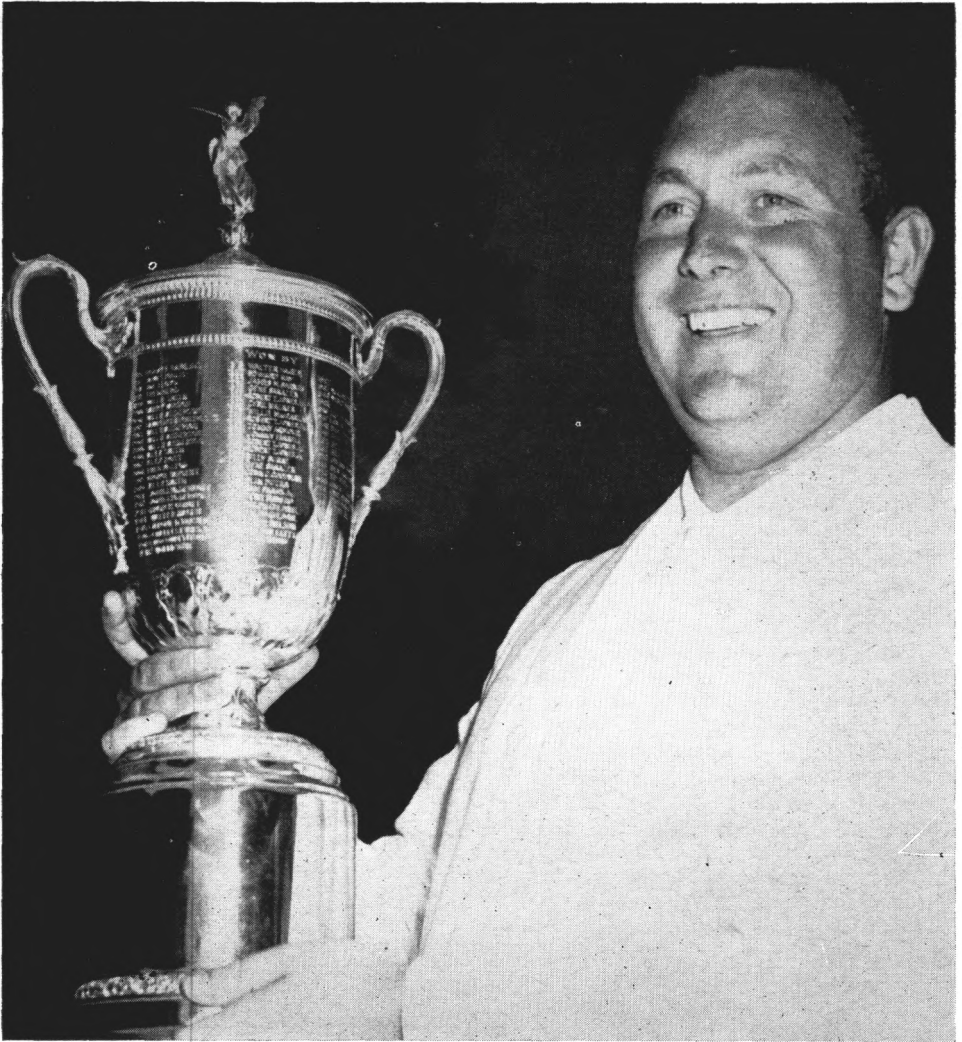
Casper is a Californian from San Diego. He had his 28th birthday the week before the Open, and has a charming family—Mrs. Casper and a daughter who will be 5 in August and a boy 3. He turned professional in April, 1954, having played in the National Amateur Championship the preceding year. This was his fourth Open; he finished well up in 1956 and 1958, tying for 14th and 13th, respectively.

Records

This was an unusual Open in many respects.

For the first time in history a round

A HAPPY WINNER



Courtesy, Macy Westchester Newspapers

Bill Casper, Jr., with the Open trophy presented to him in a twilight ceremony.

heavy rains accentuated this quality for the last two rounds, but Casper found the touch and used only 114 putts in 72 holes day, but rain and lightning during the third round caused postponements aggregating 1 hour 50 minutes early in the day. It was clearly impossible to hold a complete fourth round that day, so it was put over one day, to Sunday. Toward

the end of the third day there was another series of heavy thunderstorms, and the last three groups of players were delayed nearly two hours in finishing.

With 61 players eligible for the fourth round, there was question whether it could be completed Sunday afternoon, for New York State law prevented play from starting before 2 P. M. But the players

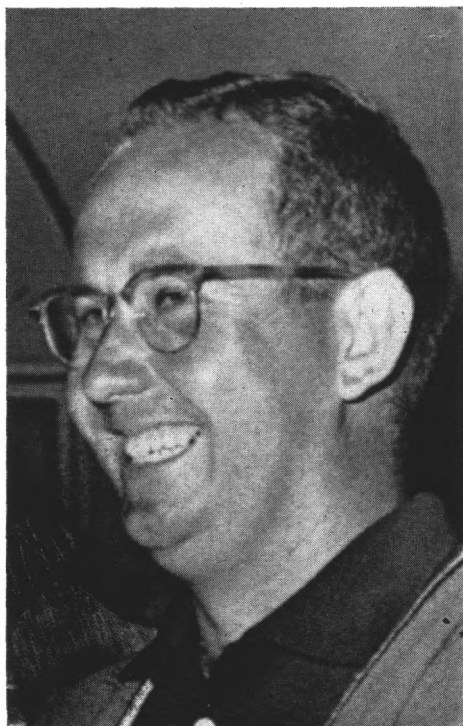
cooperated wonderfully, and all went well, though wind gusts reached 30 miles an hour and the temperature hovered around 50. The players were good sportsmen through all the vicissitudes of weather; how would you like to start your last round in the Open just before 5 P. M.?

The original entry of 2,402 was 270 more than the previous high.

A series of double qualifying trials, first in 57 local districts and later in 13 sections, was used for the first time. The system was generally so successful that it will be continued.

Prize money for professionals was the richest in history. Originally it was scheduled to be \$40,000. On the fourth day the USGA decided to add a 20% bonus to each prize. This resulted in a \$12,000 first award for Bill Casper, and a total distribution of \$49,200. To this must be added \$1,300 awarded in the 13 Sectional Qualifying Championships. Thus, the total Open Championship purse was

A SMILING RUNNER-UP



World Wide Photos

Bob Rosburg came within one stroke of forcing the Open into a play-off.

\$50,500. The previous high was \$35,000 in 1958.

The total attendance for the first three days set a new Open record of approximately 43,377, of which 6,000 were complimentary. This compares with the old record of 39,696 at Inverness in 1957, this figure including 3,600 complimentary. Inverness' Saturday crowd of 16,527 remains the peak for a single day. Following are approximate figures for Winged Foot, including 2,000 complimentary each day:

Thursday	13,773
Friday	14,594
Saturday	15,010
Total	43,377

A distinctive feature was the following

CASPER'S 282

Hole	Yards	Par	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	442	4	4	4	4	4
2	415	4	5	3	4	4
3	217	3	3	3	3	3
4	435	4	5	4	4	4
5	524	5	4	4	6	4
6	324	4	4	4	4	4
7	167	3	3	4	3	4
8	438	4	4	4	4	5
9	468	4	4	4	4	4
Out	3,340	35	36	34	36	36

Hole	Yards	Par	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
10	196	3	3	3	2	4
11	382	4	4	4	4	4
12	540	5	5	5	5	6
13	212	3	3	2	3	3
14	376	4	4	4	4	3
15	417	4	4	4	3	5
16	452	4	4	4	4	4
17	444	4	3	4	4	5
18	424	4	5	4	4	4
In	3,443	35	35	34	33	38
Total	6,873	70	71	68	69	74

GALLERY INTEREST WAS NOT DAMPENED



World Wide Photos

A scene at the first tee shortly after the Open got underway on the ill-fated third day. The Scottish-type weather soon forced a temporary suspension of play, but it could not dampen the ardor of the gallery.

scoreboard—52 feet long by 14 feet high. In one section it showed the hole-by-hole scores of the leaders each day; in another section, it showed the cumulative standing of the leaders with relation to par. The characters were approximately a foot high and could be seen well from a couple of hundred yards away. Marines with walkie-talkies accompanied the leaders and flashed results as promptly as a hole was played.

The Competition

As so often happens in the Open, there was a thrilling finish. Bill Casper set up his 72-hole score of 282, two over par. Mike Souchak and Bob Rosburg both came to the home hole needing birdie 3s to tie. Rosburg's 4 gave him 283 for local rule for the last two rounds: "Damage to putting green caused by impact of a ball may be repaired by any means other than by stepping on damaged area. Ball may be lifted to permit repair and shall then be replaced on spot from which lifted." A rule similar to this is scheduled to become part of the Rules of Golf in 1960.

Finally, in the way of records, the USGA introduced the largest known second prize of \$6,600. Souchak needed 5 for 284, and that tied him with Claude Harmon, who made one of the best showings of a home club professional. As Harmon said, these four leaders were also about tops "pound for pound."

Casper took the lead at 36 holes, with 139, and stayed in front thereafter. His 54-hole score of 208 was the second lowest in history, being surpassed only by Ben Hogan's 207 in 1948 at Riviera in Los Angeles, where Ben set the Open scoring record of 276.

There was, as always, great interest in Hogan and Snead, and both made a real run for it.

Hogan started with 32 on the first nine; his finish for a 69 put him in a four-way tie for the lead. At 36 holes he was 140, a stroke behind Casper; at 54 holes he was second with 211, but Casper had stretched his lead to three strokes. Ben started his final round handsomely but did not sustain it and finished with 76 for 287—tied for eighth with Snead. Always, un-

til well along in the final round, Hogan was within striking distance of an unprecedented fifth Open title.

Snead, who never has won the Open, had a great third round of 67 that put him in the thick of contention with a 54-hole score of 212. He needed 75 in the blustery wind of the final day, when no one matched par 70, much less broke it.

Rosburg, a great putter like Casper, also had a 67 in the third round that vaulted him into the running. He and Snead, with their 67s, had the lowest rounds of the Championship.

Low amateur was James R. English, of Denver, with 299.

Tommy Bolt, the defending champion, scored 301.

Winged Foot has now held five USGA events, four of them on the West Course,

but it was never put to the test as severely as this time. The weather Saturday created unusual problems, particularly since the East Course was used for automobile parking; unfortunately the course was damaged in the rains.

But the Winged Foot organization did a splendid job, under the chairmanship of Walter E. Kolb, President. It simply is not possible to appreciate completely the vast labors of the volunteer committees who make the Open possible; one has to be involved in order to grasp its magnitude.

The West Course was an eminently fair test. It was in superb condition. A player on a practice day was walking along a fairway when something he was just passing caught his eye. "Ah, a weed," he said incredulously.

HOW THE LEADERS STOOD AFTER EACH ROUND

18 Holes

Cene Littler	69
Dow Finsterwald	69
Dick Knight	69
Ben Hogan	69
Hillman Robbins, Jr.	70
Bill Casper, Jr.	71
Don January	71
Bo Wininger	71
Gary Player	71
Don Fairfield	71
Cary Middlecoff	71
Arnold Palmer	71
Mike Souchak	71
Ted Kroll	71
Lionel Hebert	71

36 Holes

Bill Casper, Jr.	139
Gary Player	140
Ben Hogan	140
Arnold Palmer	140
Doug Ford	141
Mike Souchak	141
Dow Finsterwald	142
Ernie Vossler	142
Gene Littler	143
Jay Hebert	143
Claude Harmon	143

54 Holes

Bill Casper, Jr.	208
Ben Hogan	211
Sam Snead	212
Arnold Palmer	212
Robert R. Rosburg	212
Doug Ford	213
Claude Harmon	213
Mike Souchak	213
Ernie Vossler	214
Lionel Hebert	215
Gary Player	216
Bo Wininger	216

72 Holes

Bill Casper, Jr.	282
Robert R. Rosburg	283
Claude Harmon	284
Mike Souchak	284
Doug Ford	286
Ernie Vossler	286
Arnold Palmer	286
Ben Hogan	287
Sam Snead	287
Dick Knight	290
Ted Kroll	291
Gene A. Littler	291
Fred E. Hawkins	291
Dow Finsterwald	291

RULES CHANGES IN PROSPECT

Penalties Reduced
in USGA Trial

Agreement on proposed alterations to the Rules of Golf has been reached by negotiating committees of the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews and the United States Golf Association as a result of their quadrennial meeting at North Berwick, Scotland, last May.

The proposals are subject to approval by the General Committee and the members of the Royal & Ancient. Any final action cannot be taken until mid September. Changes approved would become effective January 1, 1960.

Amendments in the substance of the Rules would be comparatively few in number, most of the proposals dealing

with technical alterations for the purpose of clarification.

Two of the more substantial proposals concern the putting green. They would permit (a) cleaning the ball and (b) repairing ball marks by any method except by stepping on the damaged area.

By agreement of both parties, the USGA Executive Committee has approved amendments for trial in the United States of the Rules dealing with a ball lost, out of bounds or unplayable and a provisional ball.

Penalties for balls lost, out of bounds and unplayable will be reduced for a one-year trial starting January 1, 1960 as follows:

Situation	1960	At Present
out of bounds	loss of distance only	stroke and distance
lost	loss of distance only	stroke and distance
unplayable	optionally either: (a) stroke and distance or (b) drop directly behind unplayable position for one-stroke penalty, except that in a bunker the ball must be dropped in the bunker	optionally either: (a) stroke and distance or (b) drop directly behind unplayable position for two-stroke penalty

There will be no change in the penalties for a ball in a water hazard.

Full text of the 1960 Rules will not be available until the fall of 1959, at which time the status of the provisional ball under the trial rule in effect in the United States will also be announced.

It is emphasized that the changes will not be effective until 1960. USGA handicaps must continue to be computed under 1959 Rules.

To preserve traditional aspects of the game and to combat tendencies toward introduction of gadgets, the R&A-USGA

alterations would require that the flagstick be straight and circular in cross-section and would prohibit artificial devices for gauging or measuring distance or conditions which might affect a player's play.

Further, the decision to have the flagstick attended or removed would have to be taken before the player plays his stroke.

If a ball were moved in moving a loose impediment on the putting green, there would be no penalty, whereas there is now a penalty of one stroke.

TESTS OF GOLF BALLS VS. ADVERTISING CLAIMS

By

CLARENCE W. BENEDICT
Chairman
USGA Implements and
Ball Committee

Tests of golf balls have been sponsored by the United States Golf Association in an effort to determine whether certain brands have advantages in distance qualities claimed in published advertising.

Two types of tests were conducted: one outdoors to measure distance of flight and one indoors to measure velocity immediately after the ball is struck.

As a result of the tests, it is the Association's view that no brand is appreciably superior to its several nearest competitors.

In the distance-of-flight tests, some brands which have made the greatest claims of extra distance were compared with a mixed collection of balls consisting of many good quality brands. The average carry of all balls tested was approximately the same when Brand A and Brand B were either counted in the average or excluded from it.

In the velocity tests, the average of each brand was within USGA specifications; however, one brand was ruled as not conforming because an appreciable percentage of its balls was slightly in excess of the technical limit.

Outdoor Flight Tests

The USGA conducted a series of outdoor tests on a driving machine this spring and had access to reports of other tests by manufacturers.

To check results from those tests, the USGA then authorized the United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J., to conduct an independent test at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on May 20, 1959. This test was observed by the Chairman of the USGA Implements and Ball Committee and the USGA Executive Director.

Following are extracts from the report of the United States Testing Company regarding the Winged Foot test:

"The purpose of this test program was to ascertain the distance of flight

(carry) of various golf balls after impact with a uniform, known impact velocity.

"The tests were conducted using a golf ball driving machine, manufactured by the MacNeill Engineering Co., Waltham, Mass. The site of the tests was the ninth fairway, East course. The fairway was marked off, starting at a distance of 180 yards from the driving machine. Rope markers were laid across the fairway in increments of 10 yards in such a manner that the distance from 180 yards to 260 yards was clearly defined.

"The driving machine, with its variable speed motor, was pre-set at a fixed impact velocity to produce a carry around the 220-yard range. After the range was determined by use of practice golf balls, the impact velocity was set and was not changed throughout the entire test. The direction of drive was north to south with a slight westerly wind prevailing throughout the test run.

"The driving machine drives two balls simultaneously by separate driving arms, and in order to eliminate any variation due to the degree of impact each ball was driven with both arms of the machine. Four men were stationed in the area laid out by our markers to record the point of carry and identification of the ball being driven.

"The method of test employed in this program was a fair one.

"The golf balls that were used in this test were purchased in pro shops of several golf clubs by the client. Fourteen brand name golf balls were tested giving a wide selection of similar quality balls."

Following are composite average carries with respect to blows by both arms of the driving machine as reported by the United States Testing Company:

All brands tested: 223.7 yards.

All brands tested except Brand A: 223.6 yards.

All brands tested except Brand B: 223.4 yards.

Indoor Velocity Tests

Velocity tests under controlled conditions indoors are conducted at regular intervals by the USGA, pursuant to a Rule of Golf that the velocity of the ball be not greater than 250 feet per second when measured on the USGA's apparatus, with a maximum tolerance of 2% allowed on any ball.

All except one brand of ball was considered to have conformed with this Rule in the most recent USGA velocity tests. In the one non-conforming brand the fastest balls were only slightly more than one foot per second beyond the tolerated limit, but the average of all balls of this brand was within the limit.

Small Balls

The Association also has renewed its request to USGA Member Clubs that they prohibit use of balls which do not conform with USGA specifications. This has special reference to balls which measure

less than 1.680 inches in diameter, which is the minimum under USGA Rules.

The Association is conscious of a growing practice among certain golfers to play a smaller ball. This is not only unsportsmanlike but is a threat to the integrity of the game.

The remedy rests with the Member Clubs.

Improved Test Sought

The Association is seeking to develop improved methods of limiting the distance qualities of golf balls.

Although a longer ball might offer brief, temporary advantages to a few, its use inevitably would distort the present playing values of golf courses and greatly damage the national investment in clubs and courses.

It is to the interest of every club to cooperate actively in supporting the Association's program.

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1960

<u>Championship or Team Match</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Dates of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Curtis Cup Match (1)	—	—	May 20-21	Lindrick G. C., Worksop, Nottinghams.
Open	May 4	May 23 June 6	June 16-17-18	Cherry Hills C. C., Englewood, Colo.
Amateur Public Links	*June 2	†June 19-26	July 11-16	Ala Wai G. C., Honolulu, Hawaii
Women's Open	July 6	None	July 21-22-23	Worcester C. C., Worcester, Mass.
Junior Amateur	June 29	July 19	Aug. 3-6	Milburn G. & C. C., Overland Park, Kan.
Americas Cup Match (2)	—	—	Aug. 11-12	Ottawa H. & G. Club, Ottawa, Canada
Girls' Junior	July 29	None	Aug. 15-19	The Oaks C. C., Tulsa, Okla.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 3	None	Aug. 22-27	Tulsa C. C., Tulsa, Okla.
Amateur	Aug. 10	Aug. 30	Sept. 12-17	St. Louis C. C., Clayton, Mo.
Senior Amateur	Aug. 24	Sept. 7	Sept. 19-24	Oyster Harbors C., Osterville, Mass.
World Amateur Team	—	—	Sept. 28-Oct. 1	Merion G. C., Ardmore, Pa.

Re Amateur Public Links Championship:

* Entries close with each Sectional Qualifying Chairman.

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

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

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

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF CLUB OPERATION

By

WILLIAM M. HABERKERN
Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company

No matter whether a club be large or small, it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain on a paying basis. The problems, and the complexities of day-to-day management are best solved through a communion of ideas that are the natural by-product of meeting together.

If a financial surplus is accumulated, the manager is subject to criticism, for the member believes such surplus represents a failure to provide benefits to which he is entitled. On the other hand, to incur a deficit is to portend an assessment which he usually feels to be inexcusable.

Let us look at the economic picture in club operation across the country and see whether the future for a club manager is a rosy one.

In the annual study of our firm, we found the average annual net operating cost per member to be \$286 in country clubs. Balance these costs against your annual dues, and little remains for debt service, capital improvements, etc.

The Private Party

The ace in the hole to most club managers is the member-sponsored banquet or private party.

Recently, the public press has given considerable coverage to rulings by the Internal Revenue Service in respect to this source of club income. This agitation is not new and will be revived from time to time in the future. A manager must be extremely discreet in scheduling such events, limit any affirmative solicitation and make certain that in fact they are member-sponsored so as to insure the non-profit tax status of his club. Under no circumstances can the club afford to enter into open and direct competition with the commercial restaurant.

Although a club member is usually aware that the frequency of member-sponsored parties is his best insurance against an assessment, he nevertheless is inclined to resent any specific in-

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

REGULAR

Bakerstown Golf Club	Pa.
Brookhaven Country Club	Texas
Champions Golf Club	Texas
Green Meadow Country Club	Mont.
Monroe Golf and Country Club	Ga.
Oak Meadow Country Club	Mo.
Panhandle Country Club	Neb.
Riverton Country Club	Wyo.
Timberlane Country Club	La.
Twin Oaks Country Club	Mo.
Williamsburg Country Club	Va.
Willowbrook Golf Club	N. Y.

ASSOCIATE

Bethel Inn	Me.
Elm-Brooks Country Club	Iowa
Gunpowder Golf Club	Md.
Orchard Hills Country Club	N. J.

vasion of his club's privacy. To maintain a proper balance in scheduling these events requires considerable perspicacity.

Patronage

Even though the membership of the club be high, it is usually a small segment that regularly patronizes its revenue-producing facilities. An analysis in one of the larger San Francisco country clubs during the two peak-volume months indicated that, on the average, 28 per cent of its membership did not patronize the club at all and 40 per cent spent \$5 or less per month. When we consider that, exclusive of admission and transfer fees, only about 30 per cent of the average club's income is derived from dues, this lethargy in patronizing its revenue-producing activities is appalling.

Many plans have been offered as a cure for the problem. The most often mentioned is one whereby each member is required to spend a fixed amount each month for food and/or beverage. Usually these monthly quotas are cumulative but must be consumed by year end. Although the plan may accomplish its purpose financially, it has not proved too popular. In country clubs, many members retain their membership solely for sports

activities and resent being forced to swell food and beverage sales. Furthermore, the cumulative feature is exercised by too many members at the same time, placing an undue strain upon operating facilities at certain periods of the year, particularly during holidays.

Since November 1, 1958, the entire amount of such minimum charges is subject to the 20 per cent Federal dues tax, whether used or not.

Taxes

The trend of city workers to suburban living is leading to increased values in land occupied by golf courses. In suburban San Mateo County, Cal., the assessed valuation of the land owned by eight golf and country clubs increased 122 per cent in 1957-58 over that of the previous year. To move to a less central site, where rents or real estate values are lower, would be almost suicidal. Just how long club income can keep pace with increased rents and taxes is a matter for serious conjecture.

Dues

There are those who logically reason that club facilities are always available to all members, whether or not they see fit to use them; therefore, that all fixed operating charges should be borne equally through the members' dues and that any departmental profit should be reserved for improving those facilities which are their source. This, of course, would mean a sizable increase in the dues structure of most clubs.

We are certainly becoming more and more self-conscious about our spending. Club dues usually fall into the category of non-essentials and are likely, therefore, to be number one in that line of things we can do without. Any material increase in dues should be considered with the utmost prudence.

One should not think in terms of raising prices and/or dues until maximum profits are obtained from present operations. That means putting the club operation on a business basis, for in a final analysis it is a business and some clubs are big business.

Good Management

Let us consider, therefore, the ingredients of good business management for a club.

The responsibilities and authority of

the board, officers and employees, as provided in the by-laws, should be clearly set forth in an organization chart. Every club needs such a chart. Even though the chart be simple, it must clearly delineate the flow of authority from the Board of Directors to the officers and down through the entire organization. It then provides a definite plan of operation, a definite assignment of responsibility and adds in the attainment of smooth, harmonious personnel relations.

The advantage of the traditional distribution of duties among various committees may often become a disadvantage. The inability of committee members to devote sufficient time to club activities tends to place committee chairmen in the position of an executive committee with the manager as an assisting member. In many instances a manager has assumed the responsibilities of numerous committees. However, where this is not considered desirable, more effective continuity in the membership of the principal standing committees should be developed.

The change of officers and committee members each year presents a pressing problem, for no matter how successful the appointed member may be in his own business, generally he is not familiar with the peculiarities of club operation. If the tenure of office for both directors and standing committees were to be staggered so that only one-half or one-third of their membership were changed each year, a more constant and competent operating policy would be assured.

Although the club manager serves in a full-time capacity, the board and committee members are usually engaged in their own businesses. A manager, therefore, must be given the opportunity to take the initiative by offering his services and know-how to facilitate the functioning of these various committees.

Budget

A budget is a financial plan for future operations. Budgeting is essential as a guide to operations, to reduce the number of unforeseen contingencies and to preserve a favorable current position. Such a plan should indicate your best estimate of income from dues and other sources. All types of expenditures should be forecast so that they can be held within the limit of income.

A club budget should be prepared to achieve reasonable and concise methods of control and to avoid the pitfalls of operating without a plan. Good organization is essential to successful budgeting.

It would be impractical to attempt to control expenditures if authority and responsibility for incurring them had not been well defined.

Comparisons of present operations with past results within a club, as provided by budgetary control, although advantageous are not enough. Learning through trial and error is slow and expensive. How much better it would be if a club manager could check the operating results of his club, from year to year, with those of similar clubs by adopting the Uniform System of Club Accounting.

It would help to eliminate friction between club management, governing boards and committees and would provide a guide for efficiency in club management. At times managers are criticized because it appears they have made a poor showing in operating results in comparison with other clubs. Without uniformity in accounting procedure, the same facts can be presented in ways so different that the value of comparison is completely destroyed. While differences in accounting treatment do not change the net result, there would be sufficient differences in departmental exhibits to destroy the value of comparisons between the details of operations.

Cost Control

Again, based upon the Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co., statistics, in country club operations about 65 cents of the income dollar is derived from food and beverage sales. Profits from these departments, therefore, become a most important factor in the economic future of club operation.

It does not make sense that profits realized from sales to a member at the bar should compensate for a loss on the sale of steaks in the dining room. If this be true, the success or failure of the revenue-producing departments of any club is dependent upon the ratio of beverage sales to the total food and beverage income. This is fundamentally unsound, for each revenue-producing department of a club should at least stand

on its own feet. To attain that goal is to implement adequate cost control.

During recent years our firm developed for hotels a comprehensive and effective cost control procedure for food and beverage as well as a system for pre-control of payroll. A blanket application of these systems in most clubs would be too detailed and expensive to operate. However, there are certain fundamentals on which these systems are based that are essential to the economical operation of a food and beverage department.

The fluctuating food commodity market has forced us to be alert to the advantages of shopping the market for price and quality.

It seems necessary to follow up with a second step: seeing that we receive that for which we pay. The man who receives must be just as skilled in recognizing quality as the man who purchases. If a club be large enough to justify a receiving clerk, then he must be selected and paid in relation to his ability to do the job. If a club be small, then the manager must assume these responsibilities.

There is little difference between a bank and a storeroom. One is for the safekeeping of money and the other for the safekeeping of supplies. Inventory, like money, is of little productive value unless it is working for its possessor, and there must be frequent turnover if maximum profits are to be obtained.

A heavy investment in food for the purpose of gain through market fluctuation is hazardous and often costly. Any savings experienced through buying in quantity is usually more than offset by storage and handling charges, property taxes, insurance and loss of the productive value of the capital invested. In storing perishables over a long period, the operator must run the risk of deterioration and spoilage and the possible loss in weight through dehydration. It is an old but still reliable admonition that "there is no future in buying futures and no bargain in food."

Course Rating

The women's course rating for the Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y., is 72. The rating of 74 reported in the April issue of the USGA Journal was in error.

Deane Beman Returns British Title To U. S.

By

GEOFFREY COUSINS
Golf Correspondent,
London Star

Fifty-five years ago an entrant from the United States, Walter J. Travis, who smoked black cigars and did deadly execution with a centre-shafted putter, won the British Amateur Championship on the Royal St. George's Links at Sandwich, Kent, the first overseas player to do so.

It was touch-and-go on the same links this spring whether another cigar-smoking American with an equally lethal putter would repeat the feat.

Lt. Bob Magee, on leave from his Army duties at Heidelberg, ran out of cigars and putts in the semi-final round and was beaten at the thirty-eighth hole by William Hyndman, III, of Philadelphia.

In the 36-hole final Hyndman, 43 and tired out, was beaten, 3 and 2, by slight, fair-haired 21-year-old Deane R. Beman, of Bethesda, Md., and the University of Maryland.

Beman, who became in our traditional phrase "Champion Amateur Golfer" of 1959, had come through the easier half of the draw, made easier by the removal of dangerous rivals including the title-holder Joe Carr and the formidable Billy Joe Patton.

Indeed, until the quarterfinals, Beman had little real opposition. Then he caught Scot David Blair on the rebound from the defeat of Carr and on the following day in the semi-final played brilliantly on the second eighteen to dispose of the English Champion Guy Wolstenholme, 5 and 4.

Magnificent Play

Having reached the final, Beman gave a magnificent display, particularly with the wedge and putter, under conditions and on a links quite foreign to his experience in the United States. He took the lead at the first hole, was always in front afterwards and beat Hyndman, 3 and 2.

Beman's win was the fourteenth United



Deane R. Beman

States victory—Lawson Little and Frank Stranahan each won twice—and his match with Hyndman was the fifth all-American final.

The seeding of 16 players, including six members of the United States Walker Cup team and a similar number of British internationalists, kept the stars out of each other's way until the fifth round. But by that time several had been accounted for by lesser lights. Tommy Aaron went out as early as the first round, and the next to go was Patton, who took three putts at the twenty-first hole to lose to William Hill, a London barrister who is a week-end golfer and plays and looks like one yet reached the last sixteen of the English Championship a month earlier. After beating Patton he went on to the last sixteen again.

Charles Coe, the United States Captain

and Champion, disappeared in the third round in an even more surprising way. His conqueror was Murray Lawrence, of Woking, Surrey, who is no more than a club golfer. Lawrence went out in 35 to turn 4 up and, although hunted and hounded home by a rival alive to the seriousness of the position, held on to win at the eighteenth. It was a disappointment for Coe in his attempt to score a double and everyone was sorry to see him go in that way, but he had never really settled down at Sandwich and the cold weather seemed to affect him.

The Last Eight

All this time the British camp had been suffering casualties, but after the fifth round each country had three seeds in the last eight—Hyndman, young Jack Nicklaus and Beman for the United States and Blair, Wolstenholme and Douglas Sewell, the English stroke-play champion, for Great Britain. The other survivors were Magee and a former British Walker Cup player, Ian Caldwell. Hyndman, who had won all his earlier matches by the length of a street, had just survived a tough match with Harold Ridgley, United States Air Force man who was runner-up for the title two years ago.

In the quarter-finals Hyndman was in majestic mood against Nicklaus and won by 4 and 3. Magee, who came from Germany with 150 cigars and a limited supply of dollars, was fast running out of both, but his ration of putts seemed inexhaustible and he beat Sewell with a birdie 3 at the nineteenth. Beman won by 4 and 3 against Blair, and Wolstenholme accounted for Caldwell by 3 and 2.

Magee's Battle

So the stage was set for the semi-finals, and of the two matches that between Hyndman and Magee was the most exciting and, unfortunately for Hyndman, the most exhausting. Hyndman was unquestionably the better golfer, but he could not shake off Magee, who in the last nine holes of the first round holed six single putts to go to lunch only 1 down to a score of 71.

It was much the same in the afternoon but Hyndman seemed to have a tight grip on the game when he was 2 up at the thirty-third. Then Magee holed a seven

yarder for a 2 at the thirty-fourth, and ran down a ten yarder at the thirty-sixth to square after Hyndman, five feet from the pin in 3, had been looking for a 4, a half and the match.

A hanging lie at the thirty-eighth hole beat Magee, who could not get his pitch near enough to the hole. He had made a great fight, and had fought well for Beman, too, since Hyndman was that much less capable of countering the thrusts of his younger rival in the final.

Giving away 22 years, tired from his earlier exertions and suffering from a stomach ailment, Hyndman played rather listless golf all through the final. His fighting was by instinct. Seven times he became 4 down and seven times rallied to win back a hole or two. But he could do no more.

GOLF FEVER

By W. A. Beattie

I must go down to the Tee again
To the course I love so well;
To the grassy lies and the brassy lies
And the lies the golfers tell.
And all I ask is a long drive,
And a chip with a number seven
And a straight putt that falters not
And I ask no other heaven.

I must go down to the Tee again
For the call of a golfer's life
Is a wild call and a clear call
That heeds no fretting wife.
And all I ask is a gentle breeze
And the white ball flying,
And a merry yarn at the nineteenth
As the daylight's dying.

I must go down to the Tee again
It's the game for a chap like me,
To the Bogey way and the Birdie way
And the way of an eagle three.
And all I ask is the green turf
And a whiff of sea or clover,
And a quiet sleep and a sweet dream
When the good game's over.

from South African Golf Journal

FEDERAL TAX LIABILITIES ON CALCUTTA POOLS

By

PHILIP H. STRUBING
USGA General Counsel

Clubs as well as hotels and other organizations would do well to study the Federal tax laws before running a Calcutta pool in connection with a golf tournament or other sports event.

If part of the proceeds of such a pool are retained by the club to meet any kind of expense, the club has received a direct benefit and the pool will be considered by the Treasury Department as having been conducted for profit.

Moreover, even if the club does not retain any portion of the pool, the Treasury has ruled that "it must be assumed that . . . there is an expectancy of other benefits, such as advertising and establishment or increasing attendance at a tournament to which there are charges for admission." It is considered by the Government that this expectancy of indirect benefits constitutes "profit" for purposes of the wagering tax. See Revenue Ruling 56-72.

On Individuals

What are the wagering tax consequences of running a pool for profit?

First, the club as operator of the pool is liable for the wagering excise tax of 10 per cent of the total of the amount for which the tickets on players are sold and the amount for which the players are auctioned. Section 4401, Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Second, not only the club as operator of the pool but each individual (including officers) who receives wagers on the club's behalf is liable for the special \$50 tax imposed by Section 4411 of the Code.

Third, it has been ruled by the Treasury that, as to each winner of \$600 or more, an information return on Form 1099 must be filed by the club, on pain of a penalty which could run to \$1,000 under Section 6652 of the Code.

Clubs contemplating the operation of a Calcutta pool in connection with a tournament may well conclude that the bene-

fits to be derived aren't worth the assumption of these tax responsibilities.

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. Slye, 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.

HOW TO USE THE RULES BOOK

Specific Suggestions
for Finding the Answers

Find the Rules of Golf booklet hard to use?

Get lost trying to find the Rules governing four-ball play?

Know the difference between a four-ball and a foursome?

There is a way out of this dilemma, and we offer the following specific suggestions:

1. Become familiar with key words and special terms in the language of the Rules—thus, **flagstick**, not **pin**; **bunker**, not **trap**; **stroke play**, not **medal play**; **lateral water hazard**, not **parallel water hazard**.

2. Refer to the Index, pages 77-94. Every item in the Rules is listed; many items are cross-indexed.

3. Study the Definitions, pages 2-8. They are basic. Note for instance such differences as “loose impediments” for certain natural objects (Definition 17) and “obstructions” for artificial objects (Definition 20). The Rules do not mention “fairway” or “rough;” both are covered by “through the green” (Definition 34).

4. What form of play is involved? Is it match play or stroke play? Single or four-ball? A four-ball match is not a foursome (Definition 28). Example: When a ball on the putting green interferes with the player who is away, in a single match only the player away may require the ball to be lifted (Rule 35-2a) but in a four-ball match any player may have the ball removed (Rule 40-1b).

5. Where did the incident occur? On the teeing ground, through the green, in a hazard or on the putting green? Find the right place in the Index, as the Rules may be different for the same occurrences on different parts of the course.

6. Two Rules may cover different aspects of the same case. In a hazard, when Rule 31-2 allows the ball to be lifted and dropped away; but it must be dropped in an immovable obstruction interferes,

Balance Of Nature?

“It has become the fashion for large numbers of otherwise rational conservationists and self-appointed protectors of wildlife to view with alarm the progress man has made in recent years in his unending battle for supremacy over the insects that ruled the world before he appeared on it, and have threatened whole civilizations ever since.

“In his large-scale use of modern high-powered pesticides, they charge, man is upsetting the ‘balance of nature.’ But one might well ask: ‘What balance?’ We do not believe there is or ever was such a thing. Rather, the way of nature has appeared to be a course or perennial unbalance. A ‘balanced’ nature would insure an unchanging, static world, incapable of geologic upheavals and mutations, or the evolutions of species. Pterodactyls, no doubt, would still be flying over—not jets, for there would be no homo sapiens (and hence, we suppose, no arguments).”

From an editorial in the Temple Daily Telegram, Temple, Texas.

the same hazard, under Rule 22-3.

7. Every word means what it says. Example: To determine whether or not a ball is at rest on the putting green, a “momentary delay” is allowed by Rule 35-1f. This means a very short period, such as a few seconds, not minutes.

8. Carry a Rules book in your golf bag and use it whenever an incident arises.

9. Committees will find helpful information in the USGA Appendix.

These same suggestions appear also on the inside front cover of the USGA Rules of Golf booklet.

THREE NEW PICTURES IN "GOLF HOUSE"

By

PAUL R. MacDONALD
USGA Executive Assistant

Three more handsome pictures adorn the walls of "Golf House," the USGA headquarters in New York, as a result of recent generous gifts, and the collection now numbers fifteen oil paintings, one of which is a copy, two reproductions of oil paintings and thirty prints. All are, of course, on the subject of golf.

A full-size photographic reproduction of an oil portrait of Freddie McLeod came recently as a gift from the members of the Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md. McLeod, now 77 years old, was the 1908 Open Champion and has been professional at the Club for forty-seven years. The presentation was made by The Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President of the United States and a Club member. The original hangs in the Club and shows McLeod as he appears today.

With this most recent gift, "Golf House" now has portraits or reproductions of five famous American golfers; in addition to McLeod, they are Robert T. Jones, Jr., Francis Ouimet, Walter Hagen and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

A print of The Sabbath Breakers, by J. C. Dollman, dated 1898, has been donated by John B. Ryerson, Springfield Centre, N. Y., a member of the USGA Museum Committee. The subject concerns the acts in 1592 and 1593 of the Town Council of Edinburgh, Scotland, which decreed that none of the inhabitants "be sene at any pastymes or gammis within or without the town upoun the Sabbath-day, sic as Golf, aircherie, etc." Many instances are recorded of offenders being severely punished throughout Scotland. John Henrie and Pat Rogie, early martyrs, were prosecuted for "playing of the Gowff on the Links every Sabbath during the tyme of the Sermones."

John Charles Dollman, who signs J. C. Dollman, was a painter of popular subjects during the latter part of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century. His works are in oil and

Proof Of A Golfer

By Edgar A. Guest

A golfer is more than a ball-driving brute,
He is more than a mug-hunting czar;
To be known as a golfer, you don't have to shoot
The course of your home club in par.

But you do have to love every blade of the grass,
Every inch of the fairways and greens;
And if you don't take care of the course as you pass,
You are not what "a good golfer" means.

Just watch a good golfer some day when you're out,
And behold what he does as he plays;
He never goes on leaving divots about;
Till the grass is put back, there he stays.

Observe him in traps as he stands for his shot,
Then note, when the ball has been played,
That he never unthinkingly turns from the spot
Till he's covered the footprints he made.

You may brag of your scores and may boast of your skill,
You may think as a golfer you're good;
But if footprints you make, in traps you don't fill,
You don't love the game as you should.

For your attitude unto the sport you enjoy,
Isn't proven by brilliance or force;
The proof of a golfer—now get this, my boy—
Is the care which he takes of the course.

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watercolor. Dollman excelled as a genre painter. Three other prints of his works are part of the "Golf House" collection; they are: "This to Halve the Match," "Bunkered" and "The Foursome-A Consultation." All are dated 1900.

"The Stymie" is another well-known golf print by Dollman. The subject of the work is a foursome on a green at North Berwick, Scotland in the eighteen-forties. One of the players is about to negotiate a stymie. The Bass Rock is visible in the background. The caddies are pictured

THE SABBATH BREAKERS



The above photograph was made from the newly acquired black and white print which hangs in the USGA Museum in "Golf House". Two late-sixteenth century golfers are seen violating the 1592 and 1593 acts of the Town Council of Edinburgh, Scotland, which decreed it unlawful to play golf on the Sabbath.

carrying the clubs loose under one arm as golf bags were unknown.

A painting of the tenth hole of the West Course of the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N.Y., was presented by the MacGregor Golf Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The course was the site of the 1959 Open Championship. This is the sixth of a series of famous holes on courses where the Open Championship was played. They are all the work of Ralph C. Reynolds. The series began in 1954 with the fourth hole of the Lower Course of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J., and includes the eighteenth hole of the Lake Course of the Olympic Country Club, San Francisco, Cal., the thirteenth hole of the East Course of the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., the eighteenth hole of the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio, and the eighteenth hole of the Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Okla.

"Golf House" is open Monday through Friday from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Visitors are

cordially invited to view the exhibits in the Museum and to read or browse over the nearly 4,000 volumes in the Library.

The Museum includes a representative collection of clubs and balls used by former champions, various historical exhibits, and golf paintings and prints. The Library, with the acquisition, last year, of the O. M. Leland collection, is now probably the most comprehensive golf library in existence. The Royal and Ancient game is covered from its first reference to its latest publication.

The Loser —

'What foul play had we!

Tempest, i. 2.

'The game was ne'er so fair, and
I am done.'

Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

From "Shakespeare On Golf"

LETTERS TO THE SECRETARY

BY
G. C. NASH

(FROM RALPH VINEY, CAPTAIN, ROUGH-
OVER GOLF CLUB)

January 1

Dear Mr. Whelk:

I have much pleasure in confirming that at a special and extraordinary committee meeting held yesterday afternoon you were officially appointed secretary of the Roughover Golf Club at a salary of £250 per annum.

The committee have asked me to congratulate you on your good fortune and have also requested me to inform you that you will be required to take up your duties some time before the tenth of this month.

Yours very truly,
Ralph Viney

* * *

(FROM COMMANDER HARRINGTON NET-
TLE, C.M.G., D.S.O., FLAGSTAFF VILLA,
ROUGHOVER.)

Tuesday, January 2

Sir,

I learn that the committee have given you the job of secretary, and although you are not coming to Roughover until the tenth of the month, I shall be glad if you will note that one of the springs in the armchair to the left of the fireplace in the reading room is broken — the spiky end having occasioned me acute discomfort less than five minutes ago.

Please understand that unless you attend to this matter immediately there will be trouble waiting for you when you arrive.

Yours faithfully,
Harrington Nettle

* * *

(FROM LIONEL NUTMEG, MALAYAN CIVIL
SERVICE (RETD.), OLD BUCKS COTTAGE,
ROUGHOVER).

January 2

Dear Sir:

I hear that you are the new secretary. May heaven help you.

Yours faithfully,
L. Nutmeg

(FROM ADMIRAL CHARLES SNEYRING-
STYMIE, C.B. (MEMBER OF ROUGHOVER
GOLF CLUB COMMITTEE).)

January 2

Dear Mr. Whelk,

In case you should be under any misapprehension as to what your job as secretary of the Roughover Golf Club entails, I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith a typewritten list of your duties, etc., and I shall be glad if you will pay particular attention to pages 13-15, 21, 26 and 43.

You will not, I trust, misunderstand me when I tell you that I was not at all impressed by your general bearing, manners and personality when you came up for interview before the committee. Kindly, therefore, see about this before you arrive.

Yours faithfully,
C. Sneyring-Stymie

* * *

(FROM GENERAL SIR ARMSTRONG FOR-
CURSUE, K.B.E., C.S.I., "THE CEDARS",
ROUGHOVER).

January 2

Sir,

I hear that you have been appointed secretary of the club and it will be as well for you to note here and now that the committee are nothing but a pack of bovine nincompoops and lying humbugs.

As you are likely to become tainted by close proximity with them in due course, I am taking this early opportunity of pointing out that I am not in the habit of overlooking incompetence.

Yours, Sir,
Armstrong Forcursue

P.S. In case your appointment may have given you a swollen head, I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the fact that the only other applicant for the job was adjudged insane. In spite of this, however, the voting was but 8 to 7 in your favour.

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THE REFEREE

Decisions by the Rules of Golf Committees

Example of Symbols: "USGA" indicates decision by the United States Golf Association. "R & A" indicates decision by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. "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.

Card Returned

R&A 58/82/58
R. 38

Q: A competitor having completed his round gave his score card (unfortunately the winning one) to his fellow-competitor to put in the competition box we use on these occasions. His marker, however, overlooked doing so at that time and only deposited the card in the box approximately one and one-half hours later and in this time had left the course. To further complicate the issue the marker was a committee member who, although competing, was technically among those who were running the competition. On checking the card was found to be in order and it is purely on technical grounds that doubt has arisen. Should the winner be disqualified?

A: While it is the competitor's duty to see that the score card is returned without delay, the committee in charge of a competition is not precluded from accepting a reasonable explanation for his failing to do so. While, therefore, the matter must rest with your committee, it is entitled to accept an explanation involving the handing of the card to one of its own number.

Discontinuance Of Play

R&A 58/91/63
R. 37-6

Q: Two players, A and B, when playing in a stroke competition were caught in very heavy rain. A, having torn up his card, continued play for the purpose of marking B's card. A memorized B's score for the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth holes in order to avoid marking the card in the rain. At the tenth tee before striking off A entered a nearby shelter to take out B's score card from his waterproof clothing and proceeded to mark the card for the preceding holes. When so doing he was joined by B who could not continue play without his marker. B states definitely that he did not enter the shelter for the purpose of sheltering.

Does this constitute "discontinuance of play" as referred to in Rule 37-6?

A: Provided B remained in the shelter only long enough to enable his marker A to mark his card, this would not constitute discontinuance of play. The incident was properly reported to your committee, and it is for it to decide whether

in fact play was discontinued, in which case B should be disqualified under Rule 37-6.

Casual Water and the Plugged Ball

R&A 58/84/60
D. 8

Q: I am writing to seek your guidance and ruling in connection with Rule 32 and the definition of casual water as given in Definition 8 of the Rules of Golf. The point on which your opinion is sought is:

A player's ball plugged deeply in the fairway following heavy rain. Although water splashed up as the ball pitched, there was no visible accumulation of water on the surface, but the hole where the ball had plugged had filled with water.

The player claimed that this was casual water and picked and dropped the ball without penalty. Was he correct in claiming that his ball was in casual water?

A: The player was justified in regarding this as casual water in accordance with Definition 8.

Drive Out of Turn Replayed in Error

USGA 59-11
R. 5, 12-3b

Q: In stroke play, a competitor played out of turn from the teeing ground, abandoned the ball and played again in proper order. What penalty, if any, did he incur?

Question by: Y. IWASAKI
Tokyo, Japan

A: There is no penalty for playing out of turn from the teeing ground in stroke play, and the competitor should not have abandoned his original ball or put another in play; see Rule 12-3b.

In doing so, he incurred the general penalty of two strokes provided in Rule 5.

Under a strict application of Rule 23-3, the player could be disqualified. However, we feel that in these particular circumstances, where he did play one ball from tee to hole, the disqualification penalty would be unduly harsh and the general penalty is therefore applied.

Caddie Employed by Four-Ball Opponents

USGA 59-12
L. R. R. 26-1a

Q: The caddie-master assigns two caddies among four players who are to play a four-ball match. The caddie-master neither knows nor cares which players are on the same side in the match. He does not permit bag-switching at the behest of the players. It therefore often develops that each caddie is caddying for members of opposing sides.

One of the caddies moves a ball.

Under Rule 40-3d, when a ball is moved accidentally by one side's own caddie, the owner of the ball incurs a penalty stroke and the ball is played as it lies.

Under Rule 40-3e, when a ball is moved by a caddie assigned to one opponent, that opponent incurs a penalty stroke and the ball is replaced.

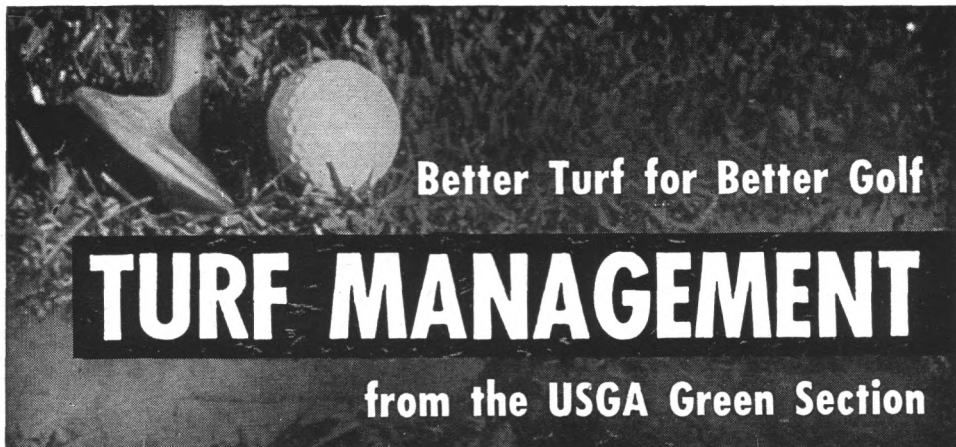
When the caddie is employed by both player and opponent, is the ball played as it lies or is it replaced? Or should the caddie be regarded as an outside agency, as is recommended when one caddie is employed by two players in a single match?

Question by: MRS. KENNETH COOLEY
Evanston, Ill.

A: In equity, a caddie employed by opponents in a four-ball match should be considered an outside agency, just like a caddie employed by opponents in a single, except when he acts upon specific directions of a player, in which case he is considered to be that player's caddie.

Thus, if a caddie employed by opponents in a four-ball match accidentally moves a ball while acting without specific directions of either player, the ball should be considered to have been moved by an outside agency. Rule 26-1a would govern. If the caddie was acting on specific direction, the player who gave the direction would incur the relative penalty.

We would suggest that the caddie-masters in question be instructed by the proper authorities to assign caddies caddying double to partners or to permit players to reassign bags in order to avoid Rules questions such as the one you raise.



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

Shoe-Sole Questionnaire

In early March, 1959, a questionnaire was sent to Green Committee Chairmen at USGA Member Clubs which subscribe to the Green Section Visiting Service, with the following memorandum:

"The matter of shoe-sole types has been the subject of considerable controversy. May we ask your cooperation in an attempt to learn the opinions of Green Committee Chairmen, professionals and golf course superintendents?

"We should like to have you talk with your professional and your superintendent about this matter. Then please answer the following questions and return the sheet to us."

There was an excellent response, 231 of the questionnaires being returned. The number of answers does not in all cases correspond to the number of replies received. This is because some replies contained more than one answer to a question.

* * *

1. What kind of grass do you have on putting greens?

Bent 187; Bermuda 9; Bermuda with ryegrass 10; Bermuda with ryegrass and bentgrass 3; Bermuda with bentgrass 1; Bent and Poa annua 8; Poa annua 1.

2. Which shoe sole type do you consider most damaging to putting green turf?

Regular golf spikes 46; Rubber lug soles 50; Ripple soles 135; All equally damaging 5.

3. Do you consider damage to putting greens to be permanent or temporary?
Permanent 15; Temporary 204; No answer 12.

4. Do you feel that putting is seriously affected by the marks left by any of these shoes?

Yes 163; No 52.

Which type shoe?

Regular golf spikes 16; Rubber lugs 34; Ripple sole 127; No difference 13.

5. Has your club taken any action to ban the use of any type of shoe on the golf course?

Yes 89; No 99.

If so, what kind of shoes?

Lugs 13; Ripple 85; Heels 1.

6. Do you think spikes in golf shoes should be limited in length?

Yes 162; No 57.

7. If the answer to number 6 is yes, what do you think the maximum length should be?

Twenty-three different lengths were suggested. They ranged from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". More than 73% of the answers were in the range of $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

8. Do you think the metal shoulders around spikes have an adverse effect on the putting surface?

Yes 30; No 190.

* * *

Recipients of the questionnaires were invited to make comments. Some of them are quite interesting. A remarkable number commented upon the importance of

the way the golfer handles his feet. Some of the comments are quoted below:

"When greens are wet, all shoes damage, particularly if drainage under greens is poor. I'd vote for conventional spikes in the belief that a tear is less damaging than a bruise."

"Ripple soles do most damage when player turns or pivots on green. Spike shoes cause some damage if player is careless. Also, older members sometimes drag feet and spikes ruffle turf badly."

"Long spikes have tendency to scuff turf. Also, the longer the spike, the heavier they are, causing more damage on closely cut turf and making the hole appear after a few hours' play, as though the cup hasn't been changed for several days."

"Best soles for greens are flat rubber ones."

"I think that any type of sole can be harmful to a putting green turf, especially if the person does not pick up his feet when he walks and turns. The longer and heavier the lug or spike, the more damage, that is, bruising and roughing of the turf."

"Obviously, the bases of greens have much to do with shoe damage. Wet, soft greens tear appreciably when players with ripple soles twist. Lugs leave indents on wet greens. Long spikes kick up nap, however short it is kept, on any green, soft or firm."

"From my own personal observation, the individual in the shoe is the big thing. Some players just don't know how to walk."

"In Seattle it is very damp in fall and winter; spikes only are permitted during this period. For spring and summer play I think ripple soles by far most practical. I have experimented with ripple soles and have found them to be well suited on firm turf. Pro and greenkeeper agree."

"Crepe soles are best and least harm-

COMING EVENTS

August 4

U.S.D.A. Turf Field Day
Plant Industry Station
Beltsville, Md.
Dr. Felix V. Juska

August 6

Rutgers Turfgrass Field Day
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J.
Dr. Ralph E. Engel

September 17 and 18

28th Annual Golf Course Superintendents'
Turfgrass Field Day
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, R. I.

November 16-20

Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of
American Society of Agronomy
Netherlands-Hilton Hotel
Cincinnati, Ohio

ful to greens and give adequate insurance against slip."

"Twisting action of the feet by players wearing lug or ripple soles causes damage to the turf, besides causing indentations on the greens."

"We have a few people using ripples and occasionally lug. The marks made by these shoes make a definite pattern and remain in the green most of the day. A few being used would probably not affect putting. However, I think in large numbers they would definitely affect short or dying putts. The moisture content of the soil also makes quite a difference on the effect of these types of shoes."

"If members could be encouraged to walk carefully and not drag their feet along, much temporary scarring to greens would be obviated."

"The whole thing boils down to this, in my opinion. Some men do more damage than others. We have about six men that ruin a green with any shoe. They are either careless the way they walk, or they drag their feet. I can tell when any of these men play; I can tell it the next day. Some publicity is in order on this."

"We think the type of soles used is more a matter of effect on play than on maintenance. We have not experienced

any serious maintenance problems but have observed that lug and ripple soles mar the putting surface more than conventional spikes. We do think the conventional spike is too long.

"Shoe leather in which there are spikes probably pack the greens more than any rubber soles. If golfers do not lift their feet any length spike will ruin a green. Except for scuffing the green, the deeper the spike holes, the better."

"All the damage only applies when the player turns on his shoe soles (as when trying to steer a putt). We have no damage or trouble with any type as long as the player uses his feet with care."

"Ripple soles don't damage greens as far as growth is concerned but the ripples left around the cup make putting difficult. If everyone wore them you would have a washboard for greens."

"We think spikes can and will do a lot of damage by careless players who twist and drag their feet. Otherwise, ripple sole appears to do more damage."

"If spikes were used in a confined path with heavy traffic, the spikes would certainly do more damage than ripple soles. However, on greens the play is distributed more or less over the area of the green. It has been our observation that when greens have a reasonably good putting surface, there is very little visible damage from spikes and this is generally easily corrected and does not affect putting to any extent. Ripple soles do not have the tearing effect of spikes, and damage by lug soles, if any, would depend somewhat on spacing of the lugs. If spaced too far apart, they could cause depressions on wet greens and an uneven putting surface. We feel it would be very unwise to recommend banning of spiked shoes or any of the others mentioned."

"All are equally damaging, but most damage is caused by carelessness, not lifting feet when walking and turning on feet after putting."

"Putting is not seriously affected if

care is used when walking and turning on feet while or after putting."

"Spikes should not affect putting surfaces if golfer knows how to walk on a putting surface. Damage to putting surfaces is a personal thing."

"Worst offenders are those with spikes who twist or drag their shoes, which of course, causes nothing permanent or serious, just annoying."

"The new plastic spike does more damage because they are thicker at the base."

"Frankly, I don't think spikes are a major consideration. Where greens are excessively wet, there may develop some temporary damage which is not very significant. The most damage I have noticed from spikes is caused by thoughtlessness by the player in using "body English" in a futile gesture to get the putt into the cup. This could easily be remedied by emphasizing the fact to the players; it is purely a human side of the game. Fortunately most of us have learned better!"

"Carelessness causes most damage with any type, including spikes."

"Those with ripple soles had them sanded down and apparently no harm to greens has resulted, except when greens are wet."

"The article in the November, 1958 issue of the USGA Journal was interesting but does not answer the problem. The testers were concerned with "damage" to the putting surfaces. My contention is that the ripples within three to four inches of the cup deflect the putted ball from its normal path. If the ripple-sole boys would keep their big feet at least four feet from the cup, there would be no problem."

"It is my opinion the USGA may be able to prevail on shoe manufacturers to put shorter spikes on their shoes."

"We don't have much trouble with golf shoes, thank goodness."

Cup Changing Technique At Wee Burn

By A. M. Radko

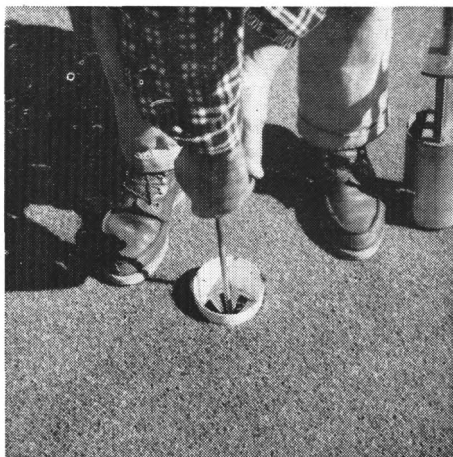
Eastern Regional Director, USGA Green Section

The use of good technique and adequate care in the changing of cups on a putting green pays dividends. One only need look at a green where the plug placed in an old cup location has been scalped by the mower to realize that this is a job that requires skill and care.

The technique has been so thoroughly mastered by Tom Testo, superintendent, and Steve Kulscar at the Wee Burn Country Club, Darien, Conn., that it is difficult to find the previous location of a cup. The following pictures show details of the operation:



New site is apart from old one.



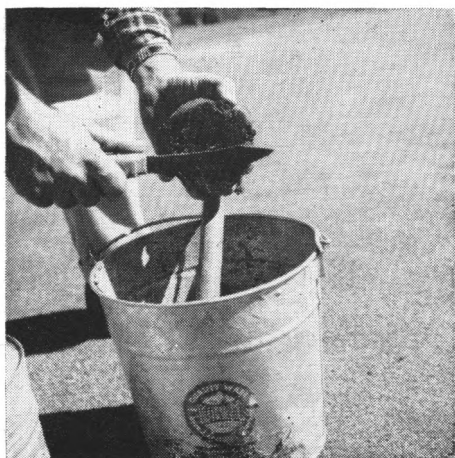
Cup is removed carefully.



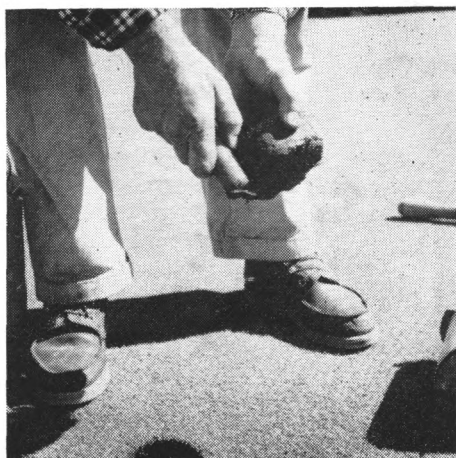
Top soil is placed in hole . . .



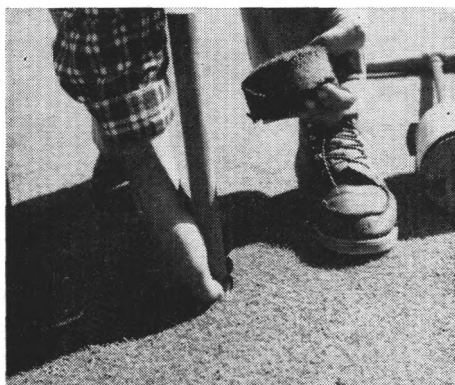
. . . and is tamped with stick.



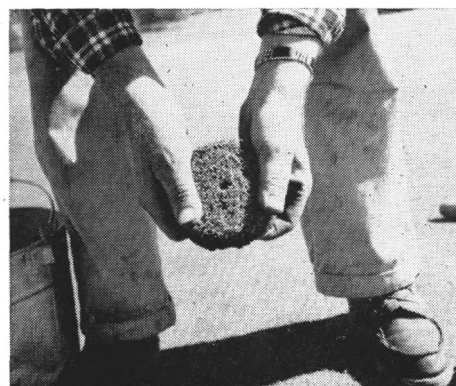
Plug is shaved at bottom.



Thickness is checked against . . .



. . . depth to tamped soil. Adjustments by shaving plug or adding top soil insure even surface.



Plug is broken by pressing up with fingers, rotated and broken again.



Plug is placed into hole and surface is pressed and firmed with thumbs.



Edges are separated to release grass blades forced into the slit around perimeter.



Perimeter is firmed as plug is watered.



Job completed. Can you find the plug?

Growth Of Bentgrass Roots As Influenced By Temperature And Management

By JAMES B. BEARD
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

A critical evaluation of the effect of temperature and management on the growth of bentgrass roots was conducted in controlled-climate chambers, using especially built root boxes 10" square and 16" deep. One side of the box consisted of a slanting glass side for observing roots.

On December 23, 1957, dormant creeping bentgrass plugs, 4 inches in diameter, were taken from the experimental putting green, sliced to a thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ " and placed in the root observation boxes. Two boxes were placed in each of the following constant-temperature chambers, 60°, 70°, 80° and 90° F. Each of the temperature rooms had a constant day length of 12 hours. For each temperature there were two cutting treatments, cut daily at $\frac{1}{2}$ " and uncut.

The root elongation was marked and measured daily on the glass side of the boxes for a period of eight weeks. From that date the average rate of root growth per day was calculated. The average daily growth in inches of bentgrass roots for the four temperatures for the cut and uncut treatments was:

Cutting Treatment	Temperature in °F			
	60° in.	70° in.	80° in.	90° in.
Uncut	0.32	0.33	0.39	0.18
Cut	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.13

Note that the growth rate was greatly reduced in raising the temperature from 80° to 90° under both cutting treatments. Through the daily measurements of root growth on both cut and uncut cultures, it was observed that the growth of individual roots was not uniform but cyclic in nature. Within a ten-day period the growth rate of individual roots varied from 1" to 0.1".

Furthermore, the 90° F. temperature condition reduced the number of roots, the depth of penetration and the thickness of roots. In addition, the roots under 90° F. temperature condition were not a healthy white color but were brown and inactive.

Upon termination of the root elongation studies, the roots were removed from the boxes, washed free of soil, oven dried at 70° C. for 24 hours, weighed and ashed in a muffle furnace at 700° C. for 4 hours.

Total weight of the organic constituents

of roots in grams, harvested from a 4 inch plug after 8 weeks growth was:

Cutting Treatment	Temperature in °F			
	60°	70°	80°	90°
	gms.	gms.	gms.	gms.
Uncut -----	6.43	4.52	1.78	0.55
Cut -----	0.19	0.09	0.04	0.03

Results indicated that as the temperature was raised, the weight of roots in terms of the organic component was reduced very noticeably.

In another test using the root boxes, eight weekly foliar applications of materials, including glucose, fructose and vitamin B1 were applied. Under those limited test conditions there was no consistent increase in root activity.

To supplement those results, tests were placed under more natural conditions on the experimental putting green at Purdue University. Three root observation boxes were constructed into the putting green in late March. The boxes were 18" deep and had a slanting glass side which allowed close observation of the root development and deterioration under undisturbed conditions. Root color ratings were taken three times weekly. Because of unusually wet summer weather, the initiation of new roots from the surface had been observed twice last summer. Also, two core samples 15" deep were taken three times weekly. Actual root counts at depths of 2", 5", 10" and 15" were made on those plugs.

To measure the effect of summertime temperatures, micro-climatic techniques were used. A 60-point continuous potentiometer recorder was used to record soil temperatures at seven depths in two

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

replications, plus air temperature at three heights and relative humidity. Thermocouples were inserted at the following depths: surface mat, ½", 1½", 3", 6", 12" and 18". Air temperatures were taken at 1", 12" and 36" heights.

Besides those parameters, cooperative studies with Mr. Ed Jordan, graduate assistant, were designed to measure the following parameters: soil moisture at 1", 2", 4" and 6" depths, light intensity in accumulated units per day, plus total yield, reducing sugars, fructose, N. P and K in clippings from plots receiving six levels of nitrogen feeding.

All of this data was entered on IBM punched cards. The simple and multiple correlations and regressions will be run to find some of the relationships and their importance in creeping bentgrass performance.

H. Burton Musser Advances Turfgrass Management

By CHARLES K. HALLOWELL
Mid-Atlantic Director, USGA Green Section

On June 30 Dr. H. Burton Musser retired as Professor of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State University, thus concluding thirty years of continuous service to turfgrass studies.

Those who have known "Burt" Musser throughout much of his career find it difficult—if not impossible—to conceive of his actually retiring. Undoubtedly, he will find many ways to put his knowledge, experience and judgment to work. Yet this "stepping down," as he has put

it, does present an appropriate opportunity to evaluate his contributions to turfgrass.

The contributions which H. Burton Musser has made to turfgrass are many indeed. A list of them prepared recently included:

1. Isolated by systematic selection and breeding; (a) Pennlawn creeping red fescue, (b) Pennlu creeping bentgrass (veg. strain) and (c) Penn-

cross creeping bentgrass (Syn-O seed strain).

2. Conducted tests over a ten year period to determine relative value of various nitrogenous fertilizers for use on special purpose turf. (Solubles, natural organics and synthetics, as urea-formaldehyde.)

3. Studied weed control in special purpose turf. He was among the first to recognize and advocate mixtures of 2,4-D with fertilizer for simplicity and effectiveness, and standardized rates of application of potassium cyanate for crabgrass control.

4. Determined adaptability of Penn-gift crown vetch for slope control on highways and similar areas.

5. Developed the burning method of control of silver top problem in seed production of Kentucky bluegrass and red fescues.

6. Established and maintained breeders seed source nursery for Merion Kentucky bluegrass.

7. Determined the differential effects of various nitrogen potassium ratios on growth and disease on turfgrasses.

Valuable though each of these is, the most important contribution which Professor Musser has made is in the area of training turfgrass personnel. Above all others, this contribution will have an ever increasing effect for years to come.

It was because of his interest in adding to the knowledge of turfgrass personnel, that he consented to write "Turf Management" for the United States Golf Association. Almost at once, after "Turf Management" was published in 1950, it became the accepted standard.

When asked at the National Turfgrass Conference in 1957 what, in his opinion, was the most serious turfgrass problem, his firm answer was, "Lack of trained personnel!"

Long before 1957, however, Professor Musser was doing far more than talking and writing about the problem. He was acting.

More than ten years ago, through his instigation, Penn State began awarding advanced degrees to men who majored in turfgrass management. James R. Watson, recipient of the first fellowship of

the USGA Green Section, was awarded his Ph.D. in 1950.

One test of a teacher's skill is his ability to train someone to take his own position. Professor Musser has passed this test, as he has many others, with flying colors. On July 1, J. M. Duich, Ph.D., became Professor of Agronomy in Penn State's Department of Agriculture.

The Penn State Winter Short Course, which Professor Musser inaugurated so that personnel could be trained at a time when they could be spared from their golf courses, graduated eighteen students in March of this year.

How fitting it was that Professor Musser was given a testimonial dinner during the 28th Annual Penn State Turfgrass Conference in February!

Joe Valentine of Merion Golf Club spoke for all present when he said, "The turf program you have conducted at Penn State is appreciated not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the United States." The plaque which Paul Weiss presented for the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America was aptly inscribed: "In recognition of your contribution to better turf for golf."

At the banquet, the guest of honor was presented with gifts of all sorts, including a sizable check. But probably nothing will please him more through the years to come than the two thick albums of letters written by his friends throughout the country, and presented by the chairman of the banquet committee, Tom Mascaro. For, in his thirty years on the job, Burt Musser has made more than progress—he has made friends.

A solid record of worthwhile achievements. A long list of devoted friends. What man, upon "stepping down," could wish for 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.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Good Impression

To THE USGA:

The Championship (British Amateur) was fun but once more your boys were much too good for us. I think we are improving, but so are you and at least as fast!

Your "Whiz Kids" are really something, and such nice boys. We all love them greatly.

RAYMOND OPPENHEIMER
Maidenhead, Berks.
England

Aid to Health

To THE USGA:

My birthday was February 11, 1881, making me 78 plus years of age. It has been my pleasure to enjoy golf almost continuously for over fifty years. My golfing experience covers play upon at least 110 eighteen-hole courses. I have been a member of Tilden Park Golf Club, Berkeley, Cal., for many years. Our club is a member of your Association.

Since February 11, 1959, I have flirted with shooting my age four times by scoring 79s. Recently I went late to the course and joined three young men on the first tee. The score card shows the result, a 78.

It may be of interest to know that in previous years I have played three other rounds in which I scored my age. Two of these were in 1953 and one in 1954. Further, my handicap, calculated under the USGA method, indicates fairly consistent scoring in the low 80s.

A guy like myself had a check-up by his doctor. The doctor told him he appeared in good condition for his age and asked how he kept in condition. The patient said that he had

been married for more than fifty years. He and his wife had decided that if he got mad, she should keep quiet. But, if she got mad, he should go out of the house. He has been out of doors so much since then that it may have promoted his good health. Might be a recommendation for golf!

HENRY D. SWENGEL
Berkeley, Cal.

More Applause

To THE USGA:

Our club used the new handicap system in 1958, and it was very successful as compared to the old system.

We intend to continue this system at our club and wish to extend our compliments to the USGA for its effort.

WILLIAM CLARKE
Hillendale Country Club
Phoenix, Md.

Good Relations

To THE USGA:

I have read your letter a number of times and never fail to feel the satisfaction from your closing, "Please call upon us again if we may be of service. We are delighted to hear from you, . . ."

As a Canadian to an American, I can't feel feeling what a pity that Khrushchev and his cronies are not familiar with the great game of golf and the common bondage that inevitably stems from just such a familiarity,

H. L. COOK
Mount Brenton Golf Club
Cheminus, B. C.

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