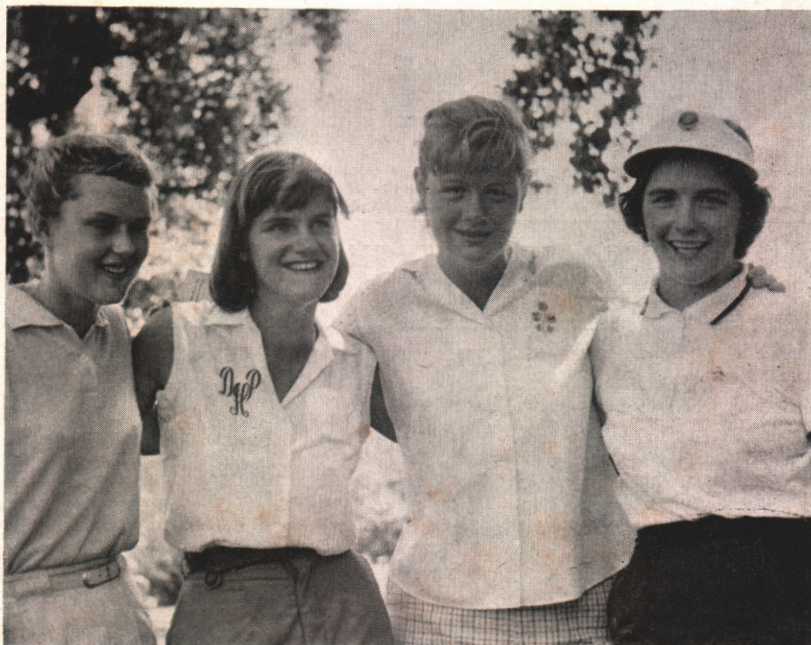




USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

THE LAST FOUR IN GIRLS' JUNIOR



The USGA Girls' Junior Championship drew a record entry of 97 girls from twenty-five states to the Manor Country Club, near Washington, D. C., and the four pretties who survived to the semi-final round were, from the left, Miss Carol Sorenson, 16, of Janesville, Wis., Miss Diana Hoke, 17, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Miss Marcia Hamilton, 17, of Evansville, Ind., and Miss Judy Rand, 16, of Aurora, Ohio. Miss Rand was the ultimate winner.

SEPTEMBER, 1959



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

Published by the United States Golf Association

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VOL. XII, No. 5

SEPTEMBER, 1959

Through the Green	1
Protecting the Amateur	5
Fire Protection — Golf Club Properties	John D. Ames 7
Centers of Power in Junior Golf	John P. English 10
The Rules — Lifeblood of Golf	Harvey Raynor 13
16 Year Old Wins Girls' Junior	John P. English 15
Feather Ball Equipment Displayed in "Golf House"	Paul R. MacDonald 17
Is a Golfer a Gentleman?	Sir A. P. Herbert 18
"Elephant Have the Right of Way"	Allan Brown 20
Shooting One's Age	21
The Referee: Decisions under the Rules of Golf	23
Turf Management:	
Poa annua Control	Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson 25
Pilot Study of Maintenance Costs is Started	28
Turf Damage from Foot Traffic	Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson 29
It's Your Honor: Letters	33

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

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1960

Championship or Team Match	Entries Close	Qualifying Rounds	Dates of Event	Location
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.

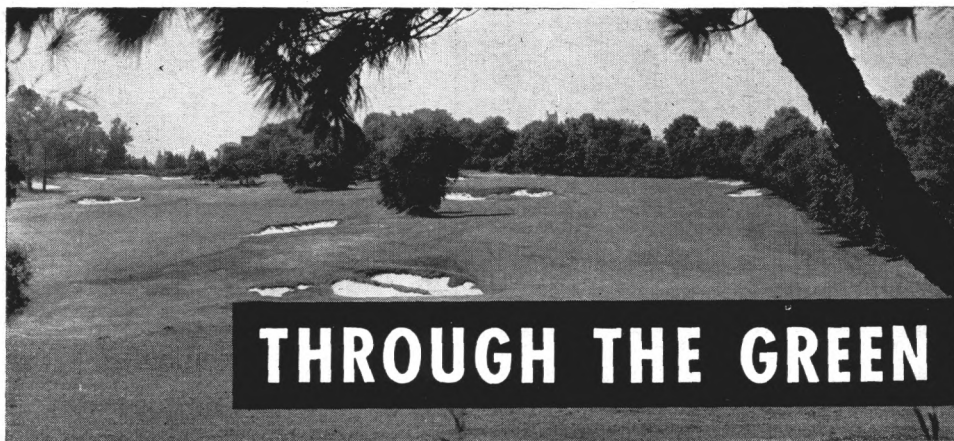
Re Amateur Public Links Championship:

* 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.



THROUGH THE GREEN

In the Right Direction

After several unsuccessful attempts to play over a pond, a hapless golfer finally took a divot which flew over, leaving the ball behind. His caddie remarked:

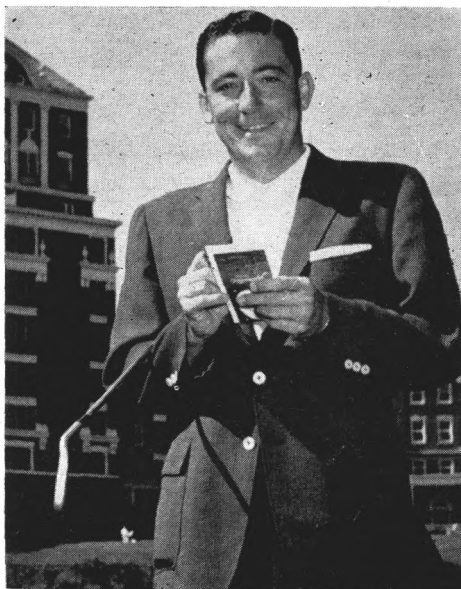
"That's better, sir. You got a bit of something over!"

How A Senior Knows

Miss Margaret Curtis, of Boston, who has never made any bones about the fact that she is 74 years old, got to talking about senior golf and senior golfers the other day and suddenly dipped into her handbag and produced the following, which she read with zest and feeling which only one in her seventies could apply to the subject:

How do I know my youth has been spent?
Because my get-up-and-go has got up and went.
But in spite of all that I am able to grin
When I think where my get-up-and-go has been.
Old age is golden, I have heard it said
But sometimes I wonder as I go to bed—
My ears in a drawer, my teeth in a cup,
My eyes on the table until I get up—
'Ere sleep dims my eyes, I say to myself
'Is there anything else I should lay on the shelf?"
I am happy to say as I close the door
My friends are the same as in days of yore.
When I was young, my slippers were red,
I could kick my heels right over my head.
When I got older, my slippers were blue
But I still could dance the whole night through.
Now that I'm old, my slippers are black;
I walk to the corner and puff my way back.
So the reason I know that my youth is spent
Is my get-up-and-go has got up and went.
But I really don't mind when I think with a grin
Of all the places my get-up has been.
I busy myself with complete repetition;
I get up each morning, dust off my wits,
Pick up the paper and read the obits.
If my name is missing, I know I'm not dead,
So I eat a good breakfast, and go back to bed.

New USGA Executive



Robert C. Renner, of Pontiac, Mich., joined the staff of the United States Golf Association on September 1. He is serving as a tournament executive, engaged primarily in preparations for the eight national championships and four international team events sponsored by the USGA.

Mr. Renner formerly was National Tournament Director of the Ladies' Professional Golf Association and Assistant Sports Editor of the Fort Wayne, Ind., News-Sentinel.

Father and Son

When Dick Chapman and his son, Dixie, appeared for the Amateur Championship in San Francisco last year, there was a good deal of newspaper talk indicating that it was the first time a father and son had played in the same Amateur Championship.

The statement, of course, is not quite true, although the achievement is no less remarkable for that.

Since the Chapmans have entered again, it seems timely to put the record straight. Adrian C. McManus, of San Francisco, and his son, Roger, both played in the 1947 Amateur at Pebble Beach. (Roger went to the semi-final round last year.) Also, Emerson Carey, Jr., of Denver, now Treasurer of the United States Golf Association, and his son "Duke," both played in the 1950 Amateur at Minneapolis Golf Club. There may have been others, but we have no record of them at this writing.

How Many Will Join?

Is there any relation between club memberships and the population of a given area?

On a nationwide basis the Club Managers Association of America finds that 8/10 of 1 per cent, or 1 in every 125 people, represents a country club membership.

In arriving at this figure, the almost universal standard of a family membership was used: one membership includes the wife and dependent children. Mother and the children are counted individually in the population data but are included with the father in computing memberships.

Thus, assume three country clubs in a community of 200,000 people. Assume the total membership of these three clubs amounts to 1,300 members. A little arithmetic shows there are potentially 1,600 country club memberships in the community. A club has three choices:

(1) it can enlarge and absorb the remaining 300 who are statistically interested in joining a golf club;

(2) it can wait until the other two clubs accept these new members, or

(3) all three clubs can sit back and wait for the inevitable fourth club to be formed.

Wanted—

Back Issues of Journal

Does any reader have extra copies of the USGA Journal for Spring 1948, July 1949 and August 1949? If so, would you be good enough to forward them to the USGA for transmittal to the new Library of the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Oversized Cups

There are a number of ways of getting the ball into the hole, and an unusual one has been introduced by an enterprising soul in the Pacific Northwest—namely, the use of holes $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, or one-half inch wider than the law allows.

Definition 15 of the Rules of Golf provides:

"The 'hole' shall be $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and at least 4 inches deep. If a lining be used, it shall be sunk at least 1 inch below the putting green surface unless the nature of the soil makes it impractical to do so; its outer diameter shall not exceed $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches."

Scores made on a course with holes which do not conform with Definition 15 are not acceptable scores and may not be used for handicapping under the USGA system or any other system of which we are aware.

Challenge Ladder

To re-vitalize a golf club, abandon the A-B-C-D typing and call golfers with handicaps 0 through 7 expert amateurs, 8 through 14 good amateurs, 15 through 21 average amateurs, and 21 up sociable amateurs.

This is the advice of Dr. A. Lee Vollmer, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who further advocates a challenge step-ladder system, with four miniature step-ladders on display at the club. Each step of each ladder will bear a golfer's name and handicap, as Dr. Vollmer suggests, in large enough print to be readable even

to viewers whose eye glasses are in the car at the time.

In the weekly or monthly contests, four names are picked out of a hat, one for each classification, to select a group of four to compete against others similarly chosen. Women may be included. Handicaps are used.

Each ladder is kept alive with challenges. Any player may challenge the golfer whose name appears above his on the steps. If the challenge is not accepted and played within fifteen days, the higher name automatically is replaced by the one who challenged him or her.

The challenge ladder is an inexhaustible source of properly handicapped players. The handicaps are proper because of their display in large print.

New rivalries and friendships will result. Cliques will be shaken up. New members will be attracted. New interest in golf will result.

Ball Out of Bounds

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

The new penalty for a ball out of bounds will be loss of distance only. Previous penalties were:

1900-1919	loss of distance
1920-1946	stroke and distance (penalty stroke could be remitted by local rule)
1947-1951	loss of distance
1952-1959	stroke and distance

Special Privileges for Juniors

Three Connecticut cities joined the many communities which have authorized special privileges for junior golfers (junior and senior high school age students) playing their municipal golf courses.

Hartford, Waterbury and Meriden now permit juniors to play golf at half-price from Monday through Friday up to 4:00 P.M. and the response was reported as outstanding. In addition, Waterbury and Meriden have special arrangements for junior lessons with instructional emphasis on swing and golf etiquette.

Amateur Scene

Colorado is celebrating its "Rush to the Rockies" Centennial during 1959 and the Amateur Championship at the Broadmoor Golf Club is one of the calendared events. The Broadmoor course ranks as one of the most spectacular in the world. Sprawled at the foot of lofty Cheyenne Mountain and within the shadow of Pikes Peak, it presents a real challenge. It measures 6,975 yards and has a par of 71.

The original 18-hole course, built in 1918, was designed by Donald Ross. However, Robert Trent Jones was in charge of the reconstruction program which was completed in 1958. Broadmoor now has an 18-hole course, on which the Amateur will be held, and an additional nine-hole course.

The first important match was played on July 4 of that year between Jim Barnes, Broadmoor's first professional, and Chick Evans, the Amateur and Open Champion, against Jock Hutchison and Warren Wood. All admission receipts for the match went to the Red Cross.

Broadmoor since has been host to five Trans-Mississippi Amateur Championships, the Western Amateur, the Women's Western Open and two National Collegiate Championships. Each year the Broadmoor invitation tournaments for men and women, dating back to 1921, attract strong fields. As a result, many entrants in the Amateur are familiar with the site.

The Broadmoor course record of 63 is held jointly by Sam Snead, Lawson Little and L. B. Maytag, Sr., the latter an amateur and now General Chairman for the Amateur.

Ed Dudley is the summer professional. The year-around professional is Norman Larsen.

The Broadmoor clubhouse, which adjoins the Broadmoor Hotel, built originally in 1918, was completely renovated in 1957.

PGA Championship

Bob Rosburg won the PGA Championship last month at the Minneapolis Golf Club, in Minn. Trailing Jerry Barber, the third round leader, by six strokes, Rosburg rallied with a final round 66 for a total 277. Barber finished at 278 and was tied for second place with Doug Sanders.

Rosburg was runner-up in the recent USGA Open, finishing one stroke behind Bill Casper. In 1946 he was a member of the Stanford University golf team, winner of the Intercollegiate Championship. The following year he reached the quarter-finals of the USGA Amateur, losing to Skee Riegel who went on to win the Championship.

Assistant Professionals' School

An intensive course of instruction for assistant professionals has again been scheduled by the PGA of America for early next year. Harold Sargent, president of the PGA, announced that the fourth annual PGA Assistant Training and Business School will be conducted

January 10-16, 1960 at Clearwater, Fla. A total of 361 assistants have completed the course since it was established in 1957.

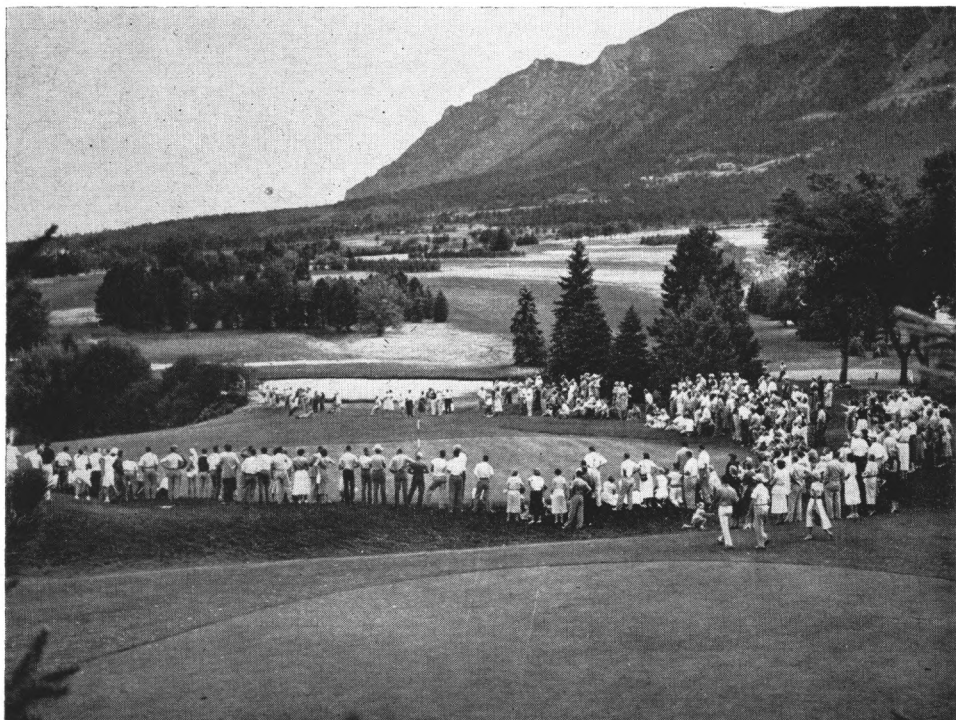
Courses in teaching, public relations, buying, selling, club repair, and related subjects will make up the curriculum. The school is financed through the PGA Educational Fund by funds realized from National Golf Day, the nation-wide competition for all golfers, sponsored each year by the PGA of America.

Necrology

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

Edward L. Cheyney, Rancho Santa Fe, Cal., member of the USGA Executive Committee from 1935 through 1943.

THE SPRAWLING COURSE AT BROADMOOR



A scene of the Broadmoor Golf Club course, in Colorado Springs, Colo., site of the fifty-ninth Amateur Championship. The sprawling course is viewed here from the clubhouse, looking over the eighteenth green. Cheyenne Mountain is visible in the background. The Amateur is being played September 14-19. Charles R. Coe, of Oklahoma City, Okla., is the defending Champion.

PROTECTING THE AMATEUR

By

JOHN D. AMES
President,
United States Golf Association

In a day when commercialism and the making of the fast dollar characterize a broad range of human activity, the United States Golf Association's code of amateur status sometimes seems out of place.

At least, we are told that it does.

"Why shouldn't promising young golfers be able to play in important tournaments, whether or not they happen to have money?" we are asked.

"Why shouldn't dealers encourage good young players by giving them free clubs and balls?"

"Why shouldn't tournament winners be able to accept automobiles, complete new wardrobes or a week at a golf resort?"

"What's the harm if a man makes a bet on a boy and shares part of the winnings with him?"

The answers to all these questions are the same.

If amateur golfers were allowed to do these things, they would tend to prostitute and destroy the most attractive quality in the game.

"Oh, come now!" you say. "What harm would it do if Jackie's expenses are paid to one little tournament?"

Specifically, it would do harm in these ways:

If Jackie's expenses were paid to "one little old tournament," then Billy's expenses could be paid, too. So could Tom's and Dick's and Harry's. And so could Jackie's to a second tournament.

If Jackie happened to be a very good player, sponsors might make him very generous offers.

Jackie, being a bright young man, would quickly discover that he had come upon a better way of making a living than going to the office every day. And so would Billy and Tom and Dick and Harry.

The creation of a class of Jackies would be no service to amateur golf, or even to Jackie in the long run. It would be a disservice.

Jackie would be secretly using the game for his own private gain.

He would be only masquerading as an "amateur." He should turn forthrightly to a career in professional golf, where the profit-motive is completely honorable. He wouldn't be playing for fun.

Isaac B. Grainger, a former USGA President, once asked:

"Is it a sporting thing to use one's fellow-amateurs as stepping stones?—to exploit one's friends who are playing the game for fun, as an avocation?"

A true amateur, who plays for fun when his business permits, should lose interest in at least the competitive aspects of a game which creates a privileged class of quasi-amateurs.

So the game would be hurt in two ways:

The masquerader would be subjecting it to the indignity of using it as a means to an end.

The true amateur would eventually find it tasteless as a competitive sport.

In the eyes of the USGA, the game itself is greater than any individual who plays it. The great majority of all who play it are true amateurs. The USGA is representative of more than 2,300 member clubs, and it is concerned with the interests of the individual amateur members of those clubs. The USGA thinks a healthy corporate body of amateur golf better than the development of a few super-stars without any status.

The Rules of Amateur Status are designed to protect the game as a whole, and particularly the rank and file of true amateurs.

An amateur golfer is one who plays for the fun and fair competition there is in it, at his own expense and without thought of material gain.

Ideally, an amateur golfer is one to whom the sport is a recreation, to be pursued as time permits after his primary responsibilities of earning a living and caring for a family have been discharged.

Amateurism is, in this concept, a state of mind.

As Eugene G. Grace said so aptly to players in the 1951 Amateur Championship at the Saucon Valley Country Club, Bethlehem, Pa.:

"The only way in which amateurism in sports can be defined is in the sportsman's own heart.

"If the player says to himself that the only reason he is playing (and putting up with the sacrifices and inconveniences of stiff amateur competition) is that he gets his full reward out of his enjoyment of the game, then he is a sure-enough amateur. If he expects direct or indirect cash reward, then he is a pro.

"It is certainly not dishonorable to be frankly a professional; but to lie to yourself, and pretend you are an amateur when you know in your heart you are lying, is just a ruinous habit. That's the real nub of the amateur problem in athletics. Schools that are supposed to train young men, yet warp their consciences by phony amateur standards, can't have much to brag about."

There is no way in which this intangible quality can be adequately defined by words. There is no code which can, in the final analysis, completely implement the amateur ideal, even though by continuous review we strive toward this goal. But the USGA Rules of Amateur Status do, we believe, prohibit the tangible actions which eventually must identify the person who plays for profit, not for fun.

If you are an amateur golfer under this code, you can compete in any amateur competition reasonably secure in the knowledge that you are engaging in fair competition against other amateurs. This is the only real way to determine an amateur champion.

We believe that, if the true amateurs are protected and allowed to flourish on their own initiative, the development of highly skilled amateur players will follow automatically—the American competitive instinct being what it is.

We do not believe that there is any advantage deriving from the development of a few super-stars which would warrant sacrificing the Rules of Amateur Status, even though we admit it is sometimes difficult to hold the line.

Now, sometimes it is said that the Rules

of Amateur Status discriminate against people who are poor.

To the extent that the Rules require a player to pay his way in amateur golf, this is true.

However, what is wrong with requiring a young man to pay his own way in life? This is a lesson which schools and churches teach from the beginning. It is a lesson which we all must learn if we are to achieve maturity and independence.

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. Sive, 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.

FIRE PROTECTION – GOLF CLUB PROPERTIES

By

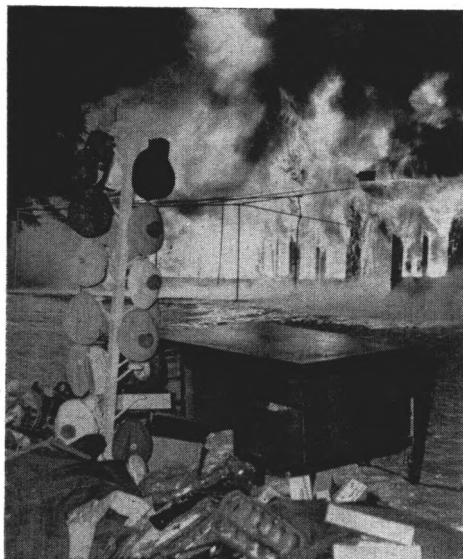
T. SEDDON DUKE
Chairman
Board of Directors
National Fire Protection
Association

The deadly march of fire with its destruction of life and property receives only a glance in the passing parade of events. In an ordinary day in the United States, there will be 5,550 outbreaks of fire. Of these, 2,600 will be in buildings and 1,500 in one and two-story homes. Thirty-two lives will be lost to fire each day and the monetary loss, daily, will be three-and-one-half-million dollars. The intangible losses are generally many times the actual physical fire damage to any property.

A survey of over two-hundred fires in Country Club properties, by the National Fire Protection Association, brought forth the following known causes of fire:

Known Causes	Per Cent
Electrical Fires	28.3
Wiring	21.7
Motors	3.3
Appliances	3.3
Smoking and matches	26.7
Heating equipment fires	19.2
Overheated or defective equipment	11.8
Sparks from fireplace	4.1
Defective chimneys	3.3
Grease on stove	7.5
Incendiary, suspicious	5.9
Sparks on wood	
shingle roof	4.1
Lightning	3.3
Misuse of flammable liquids	2.5
Miscellaneous known causes	2.5
	100.0

Golf club properties are particularly vulnerable due in many cases to their isolation, lack of water and lack of protection. However, no golf club needs to be destroyed by fire—automatic sprinkler systems are available. Even where the clubhouse is out in the country, beyond city water, it can be protected by a reliable



Salvage from the fire at Flint Country Club, Flint, Mich., which ran to a loss of \$465,000. Fire started either from falling chimney sparks, or from exposed wire which showed signs of shorting.

and effective type of system supplied by a pressure tank. There may be those among the membership who would object to automatic sprinklers on the ceiling. Although pipes on the ceiling are used in industrial plants and warehouses where appearance is not of major importance, in a country club, pipes are always located to be inconspicuous and sprinklers are put at the sides of rooms. If some members object to the artistic effect of automatic sprinklers on the ceiling of the country club, remind them that there isn't anything very sightly about a pile of ashes that was formerly the clubhouse.

Proper fire protection through all the means at our disposal is a **MUST** but certainly of equal importance is the neces-

RESULTS OF A SMALL GREASE FIRE



Failure of employees to call the fire department for a small grease fire under the hood of a kitchen range was responsible for the destruction of the Westmoreland Country Club, Verona, Pa., in 1950. Visible flames were put out with hand extinguishers, but the fire burned undetected above the kitchen ceiling. The loss was \$384,000.

sity for fire prevention. In the line of fire prevention, the first thing that should be done is to have the Board of Directors appoint one of its members with the responsibility for fire matters. The individual selected should not be one connected with fire insurance, the sale of fire extinguishing equipment or even a fire fan. Let fire matters be settled by a hard-headed member with no axe to grind. This individual can impress the club manager with the fact that the Directors want the club property safeguarded on a day to day basis.

The saying "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" applies to golf club properties.

There should be plenty of ashtrays and good, substantial wastebaskets around the clubhouse. No cigarette ever started a fire by itself—someone was careless. Rubbish and trash serve no useful purpose—they are merely fuel for a fire. Regular arrangements should be made for the collection and disposal of rubbish. Covered metal cans should be provided for rubbish which must be temporarily stored on the premises.

The kitchen can be a danger spot and the kitchen range ventilating system in particular has been the cause of grease fires. Grease fires in a kitchen range ventilating system are a sign of pretty

sloppy operation and these fires are needless. If there is an incinerator located in the property, this should have frequent inspection to see that the breeching into the chimney is tight, that the doors are tight, etc., so that no fires can be caused by this unit.

The janitor's equipment, mops and cleaners, which cause spontaneous combustion, should be kept in proper containers. A metal paint storage locker is needed if paints are kept about the premises.

Electrical wiring and electrical equipment should be subject to fairly frequent inspections—the motors in particular, of which there are always a great many around a clubhouse, can start fires if allowed to get dirty or overloaded.

Heating equipment should receive periodic inspection and clubs should make very sure that the chimneys are tight without regard as to whether they are fireplace chimneys or those used for the kitchen or incinerator. The things enumerated are the causes of many fires but fire prevention should extend to all possible sources that would cause fire damage.

The golf course superintendent naturally worries about the safety of his equipment. Frequently much valuable equipment is housed in quick-burning structures. Consideration should be given to providing non-combustible structures for the storage and use of valuable golf course equipment.

On the course itself, there are a number of specific fire prevention measures which are worth mentioning. One of these concerns the handling of gasoline for tractors and other equipment. The main supply of gasoline should always be kept in an underground tank and dispensed with a standard pump. The distribution of fuel to small power motors and other gasoline-powered equipment should always be by means of flammable liquid safety cans, labeled by Underwriters' Laboratories.

The wiring in sheds on the course should be regularly inspected.

For the clubhouse and other important buildings, a system of lightning rod protection may be needed in many locations. If, on the clubhouse, there is a television aerial of any considerable height, it should have a substantial grounding

down-conductor in order that lightning could be properly grounded.

No rubbish should be allowed to accumulate and paints or other flammables should, as we have previously pointed out, be stored in metal containers. If possible, all fertilizers and chemicals should be stored in a shed other than in the structure used to house trucks, tractors, mowers and power equipment.

Loss of equipment could be very serious, particularly those items that could not be quickly replaced. If the storage and work structures are substantial, any fire prevention measures mentioned in regard to the clubhouse would also apply to these structures. Fire extinguishers should be provided in the clubhouse and equipment barns.

Pre-fire planning should be done and arrangements are needed to attack a fire, particularly if the golf club property is seriously isolated from public fire department protection. Day and night employees should be required to know how to call the fire department, particularly if the department has to be called by telephone.

It is a comparatively simple matter to develop extra sources of water for fire-fighting from streams or ponds, if there is no public water supply available. However, it must be realized that a fire department, to approach a pond or stream with a pumper, must have a road on which the equipment can travel. There is usually a watering system and if some outside hose is kept available, it could help save the property.

Attention to these items can prevent the destruction of golf club property and the terrific loss and inconvenience that would be caused the members.

Remember, fire can destroy both life and property. It can destroy the purchasing power and productivity of employees. It can remove from a taxable, going enterprise on which many people depend for employment and healthful recreation. Your golf club is part of our American way of life—preserve it.

Don't be deluded if someone tells you that this or that is "fireproof." The word "fireproof" is the most abused word in the English language. No building is more fireproof than its contents. The best illustration of this is that a stove is fireproof but built to burn its contents.

CENTERS OF POWER IN JUNIOR GOLF

By

JOHN P. ENGLISH
USGA Asst. Executive Director

For the USGA's twelfth Junior Amateur Championship, the Association walked boldly into the lion's den and scheduled the affair on the Stanford University Golf Course, just south of San Francisco.

It was generally forecast that the out-of-staters would be almost literally chewed up by Californians, and with some reason because Californians have, over the years, come into the Championship in quantity and with quality. California has been in the forefront in the breadth of its junior programs.

As so often happens in golf, however, the unexpected happened. Only two Californians survived to the quarter-final round, Mike Riley of San Diego and Dave Stockton of San Bernardino.

In the same round were two boys from the State of Washington, Kermit Zarley, Jr., of Seattle and Larry J. Lee of Spokane.

There were also two from Georgia, Michael V. McMahon of Atlanta and Jimmy Gabrielson of Athens.

The other states represented were Colorado, with Gary Polumbus of Denver, and Florida, with Fred Leffingwell, Jr., of Miami Beach.

The two boys from Washington both won and advanced to opposite brackets of the semi-final, where Kermit Zarley opposed Mike McMahon of Georgia and Larry Lee went against Fred Leffingwell, of Florida. The outcome for Georgia could hardly have been different, because the two Georgians, the only entrants for that state, unfortunately had been drawn together in the quarter-finals.

These are all fine young players of real promise, and even though one went on to win the Championship and the others fell short this time, it would be idle to speculate which may mature the fastest and go the furthest among the men.

An all-Washington final, such as occurred in the Girls' Junior Championship four years ago, was averted when Mike McMahon beat Kermit Zarley, 3 and 2.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

REGULAR

Almaden Men's Golf Club	Cal.
Greeley Country Club	Colo.
Valley-Hi Country Club	Colo.
Sandy Run Golf Club	Ga.
Caldwell Golf Association	Idaho
Kankakee Valley Elks Golf Club	Ill.
Fort Dodge Country Club	Iowa
Hampton Country Club	Iowa
St. John Golf Club	La.
Rolling Green Golf Club	Mich.
Ramshorn Country Club	Minn.
Keene Country Club	N. H.
Cedar Hill Golf and Country Club	N. J.
Jal Country Club	N. M.
Oak Ridge Golf and Country Club	Tenn.
Sparta Golf and Country Club	Tenn.
Belleville Country Club	Texas
Wayne Golf Club	Wash.
Janesville Country Club	Wis.
Merrill Golf Club	Wis.

ASSOCIATE

Aptos Beach Golf Club	Cal.
Berkshire Country Club	N. Y.

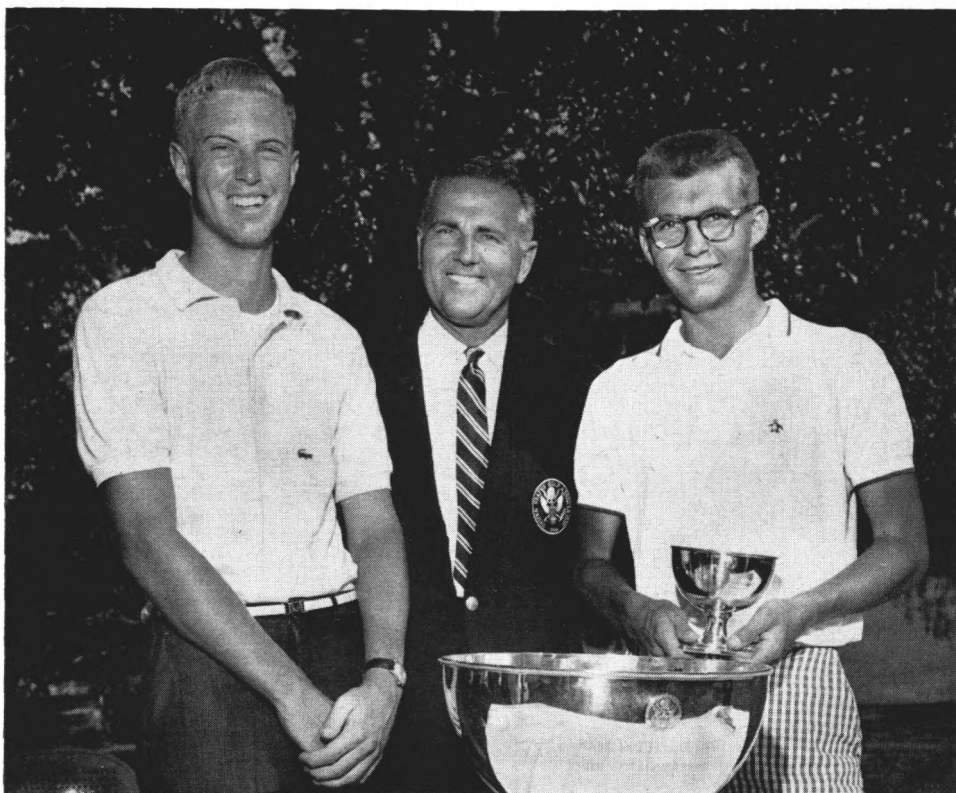
However, Zarley's fellow-Washingtonian, Larry Lee, won by the same margin over Fred Leffingwell to set up a Georgia-Washington final.

The final went down to the last hole, a tough 445-yarder, and there Lee, using his favorite club, a No. 5 wood, for the sixth time in the round, lofted his second shot to the middle of the green to set up a sure par 4 and close out McMahon, who over-shot the green, 2 up. He had earlier finished with a birdie 3 by the same means in the quarter-final to make a 69 and beat Mike Riley, 2 up.

The new Champion, succeeding Gordon (Buddy) Baker, of Florence, S. C., who was too old to defend, is also 17, so he too will be unable to defend next year at the Milburn Golf and Country Club, Overland Park, Kan. He was in the event for the first time this year.

A public-course player who practices long and seriously at the Indian Canyon course, Lee carried his own clubs until the final day and is accustomed to earning his own way and watching his pen-

AT THE FINISH OF THE JUNIOR



Two young men from opposite ends of the country played off for the Junior Amateur Championship at the Stanford University Golf Course, in California. They were Michael V. McMahon, of Atlanta, Ga. (left), and Larry J. Lee, of Spokane, Wash. (right). The Cup went to Lee, but McMahon had earned his complete respect as a golfer in the process. The gentleman in the center is Hord W. Hardin, of St. Louis, the Chairman of the USGA Junior Championship Committee.

nies. He holds the City of Spokane junior and adult championships and will enter Seattle University this month.

McMahon took his defeat with a smile and great good grace, and fortunately will have another chance next year. He is only 16 and entering his senior year in Carrollton High School, a suburb of Atlanta. He is a junior member of the Druid Hills Golf Club in Atlanta.

The only other one of the last eight survivors who will be eligible to play again next year is Mike Riley, who is only 14 and a tenth grader in the Point Loma High School in San Diego. He is one of the youngest quarter-finalists the

Championship has developed, and it took Lee's 69 to beat him, 2 up. Here is a name to be remembered.

The tournament drew a record entry for the eleventh successive year, and 1,368 boys vied for the 128 places in sectional qualifying. The pace was fast even in this early phase of play, and both Robert H. Droz, in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Tom Hornbuckle, in Albuquerque, N. M., paced their fields with 66s. Only one of every eleven entrants qualified to play at Stanford, but the 128 boys who were there represented 36 states.

It is not often that the juniors get a course of the dimensions of Stanford's.

Although it measures only 6,665 yards the holes seem to be among the longest on the face of the globe and the course rambles and rolls through oak groves and back and forth across a heavily wooded ravine. The course rating is 72. It is beautiful to the eye and most demanding. It was not until the third round that a boy finally made a score under 70; Bob Small, of Long Beach, Cal., a strong driver, got around 69 to beat Tom Flory, of Annapolis, Md., 2 and 1, in one of the keenest contests of the week.

A dozen members of the USGA Junior Championship Committee conducted the play with the whole-hearted cooperation of the Stanford University Department of Athletics and members of the Stanford Golf Club.

The boys got a kick out of operating in the club locker room presided over so ably by big Chris Burford, Stanford's All-America football end and captain.

E. Harvie Ward, of San Francisco, the Amateur Champion of 1955 and 1956 and four times a member of the Walker Cup Team, analyzed the course hole by hole for the boys in a chalk-talk on the clubhouse lawn on the afternoon before play began. Harvie played the course in an almost incredible 64 during the Northern California stroke play championship in 1957.

"The key to this course is to be sure you're up," Ward told the boys. "The bunkers fan out in front of the greens, and the openings are narrow. Hit half a club more than you figure to need."

The smart boys ate it up. The less concerned failing to heed were gone after a round or two.

Of the 64 losers in the first round, 57 took advantage of the opportunity to play in the 18-hole stroke play consolation tournament at the Pebble Beach Links 75 miles down the coast. Bus transportation, lunch and dinner were provided by the Northern California Golf Association and the Stanford Golf Club.

The best score was a 36-39—75 turned in by Kenneth L. Folkes, of Concord, N. C., and he received a USGA medal. The runner-up was Robert B. Kosteletzky, of La Jolla, Cal., with a 78, and the third medal went to Ralph Johnston of Garden City, N. Y., who won a one-hole play-off among four boys tied at 80.

Robert R. Kirouac, 16, of Sharon, Mass.,

shared the lead in the sectional qualifying in Boston with a 73, and earned a match play place for the fourth consecutive year. He was presented a USGA medal at the Players' Dinner in honor of the achievement.

If Bobby can qualify again next year in his fifth and final year of eligibility, he will join Jack Nicklaus, of Columbus, Ohio, and John P. Konsek, of Buffalo, N. Y., as the only five-time qualifiers. Nicklaus made the Walker Cup Team last spring, and Konsek recently won the New York State Amateur Championship for the second successive year.

Recording Scores at Home Club

Handicap Decision 59-3

References: Men: Sections 4-4 & 7-2

Women: Sections 14-4 & 17-2

Q: Is it permissible under the USGA Golf Handicap System for a player to add or subtract any differences in course ratings when posting, at his home club, scores made at other courses? The USGA system states in part that scores on all courses should be reported and that the following information should be given: name of course, score, course rating, handicap differential.

A: The USGA recommends use of "differentials" (scores minus course ratings) in computing handicaps. The USGA Handicap Record Form provides spaces for "scores," "course ratings" and "differentials," thereby making all adjustments automatic without chance of error, such as adding the course rating difference when it should be subtracted, or vice versa. However, there is no objection to recording "corrected" scores and computing handicaps from them. The end result is the same.

Whether handicap records are kept in "differentials" or "scores," it is desirable to note thereon which scores were made at other courses, including course names and course ratings, for possible future reference in the event any question arises.

THE RULES - LIFEBLOOD OF GOLF

By

HARVEY RAYNOR
Tournament Supervisor
The PGA of America

Rules are the lifeblood of golf, particularly, tournament golf. Whether the tournament player be a professional competing on the PGA Tour or an amateur playing in regional events, the Rules of Golf are the mainstay of the competitor.

As the Rules of Golf are important to the competitor, so is the conduct of the tournament golfer important to the public. Imitation is the greatest teacher, whether the imitation be of something good or of something bad.

Thus, when a galleryite sees a fine shot from a trap, chances are he will try to imitate that shot the next time he gets into a similar position.

In the same manner, any golfwear-minded person, after viewing a tournament, will try to dress in attire similar to that worn by his favorite player.

Those are good imitations.

But what happens when a person in the gallery sees his "golf hero" commit a violation to one of the rules of golf?

Certainly, he will think, if a known tournament star does it, so can I.

That's why it's so important for tournament golfers, especially those on the PGA Tour, to be absolutely sure that each rule of golf is obeyed "to the letter."

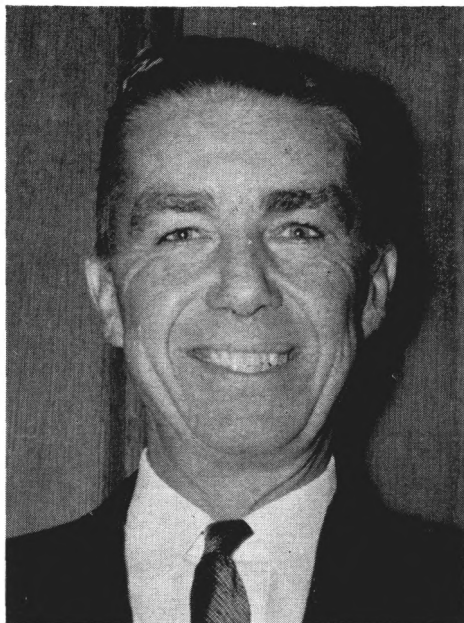
Every violation a tournament player commits is seen not only by his fellow competitors, but by sponsor representatives and officials, the gallery and the press, as well. From there these offenses are discussed in the locker rooms, press rooms and throughout the town.

One of the major reasons for a rule being broken is because the player "just didn't know any better."

The most important book in a golfer's life—and that includes the high handicapper as well as the touring professional—is the Rules of Golf.

For the player who makes his living by playing the PGA circuit, the better he knows the rules, the more money it will save him—and make for him—in the long run.

Many of our PGA Tour players want



Harvey Raynor

some of the rules changed. For instance, the rule regarding the cleaning of the ball on the green and the repairing of ball marks.

The USGA, ruling body of golf in the United States, and its Rules Committee, understands this problem completely. Rules, in most cases, were made for the minority and affect the majority. Such is the case here.

The only reason for not having changed the rule before, is the possibility of giving the "cheater" an advantage when he can get his hands on the golf ball.

It was through examples of careless, or deliberate, improper marking of the golf ball on the green, fixing of everything on the green from ball marks to spike marks, and in many cases, imaginary rough spots which are not ball marks, that the tournament golfers delayed their chance to have these rules changed.

Until every man in the field of any golf tournament assumes the responsibility of warning each man with whom he plays that he intends to call rule violations as called for in the Rule Book, no player can expect the Rules of Golf to be changed.

Here are three of the Rules of Golf which are most often violated:

1. From ground under repair and casual water—the ONLY drop a player has is to the nearest area giving relief from these conditions.
2. The ONLY places one may have two club lengths relief is from a lateral water hazard or from an immovable obstruction.
3. The ONLY proper way to drop a ball is to face the hole and drop the ball over the shoulder. There is no penalty if the ball touches you during the drop.

The USGA, in an effort to educate the American golfers in the rules governing golf, offers the following suggestions on using the Rules Book:

1. Become familiar with key words and special terms.

2. Refer to the Index. Every item in the Rules is listed; many are cross-indexed.
3. Study the Definitions. They are basic.
4. What form of play is involved? Is it match play or stroke play? Single or four-ball?
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.
7. Every word means what it says.
8. Carry a Rules Book in your golf bag and use it.

Everyone can benefit by personally taking the responsibility of observing all Rules of Golf.

In the long run, you will enjoy the game of golf more if you play it as it must be played.

USGA PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

THE RULES OF GOLF, as approved by the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. Booklet, 25 cents (special rates for quantity orders, more than 500).

USGA GOLF HANDICAP SYSTEM FOR MEN, containing recommendations for computing USGA Handicap and for rating courses. Booklet, 25 cents. USGA Slide Rule Handicapper, 25 cents. Poster, 10 cents.

THE CONDUCT OF WOMEN'S GOLF, containing suggestions for guidance in the conduct of women's golf in clubs and associations, including tournament procedure, handicapping and course rating. 25 cents. USGA Slide Rule Handicapper, 25 cents. Poster, 10 cents.

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

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

PREPARING THE COURSE FOR A COMPETITION, a reprint of a USGA Journal article by John P. English. No charge.

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

ARE YOU A SLOW PLAYER? ARE YOU SURE? A reprint of a USGA Journal article by John D. Ames. No charge.

A JUNIOR GOLF PROGRAM FOR YOUR CLUB AND DISTRICT, a 16-page booklet on organizing and developing junior golf programs at different levels by the USGA Junior Championship Committee. No charge.

TURF MANAGEMENT, by H. B. Musser (Mc Graw-Hill Book Co., Inc.), the authoritative book on turf maintenance. \$7.

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

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

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

16 YEAR OLD WINS GIRLS' JUNIOR

By

JOHN P. ENGLISH
USGA Asst. Executive Director

Those who attend the USGA Girls' Junior Championship year after year—and there are many with this habit—have grown accustomed to seeing the Rand family, formerly of Framingham, Mass., and more recently of Aurora, Ohio. The elder sister, Marcia, played for two or three years and was succeeded by the younger sister, Judy, who has been playing for five years now.

Any girls who tended to treat Judy with the disdainful familiarity of a kid sister when she turned up again at the Manor Country Club, in suburban Washington, D. C., last month came in for a shock, however.

She went all the way and brought the Championship to an exciting climax by firing a 71 and a par 4, with substantially all putts holed, to defeat Diana Hoke, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 19th green in the semi-finals. As a semi-finalist last year and co-medalist this year, Miss Hoke had been a favorite.

Judy then established a clear mastery over Marcia Hamilton, of Evansville, Ind., 5 and 3, in the final to win the title.

Miss Rand's 71, two under women's par, was probably the finest round in the eleven-year history of the Championship, and it is a great tribute to her opponent that even such a brilliant effort did not by itself bring victory. Miss Hoke was around in 72 to stay even and succumbed only on the extra hole.

A strong player with great determination, Judy is still only 16, like her predecessor Judy Eller, and will be eligible to play for a sixth time and enter a defense of her title at the Oaks Country Club, in Tulsa, Okla., next August. She plays her home golf at the Aurora Country Club and takes lessons there from Harold Paddock, Jr., the former Walker Cup player. She is a senior in Aurora High School.

Miss Hamilton, a niece of Bob Hamilton who won the PGA championship in 1944 and daughter of another profes-

GIRLS' JUNIOR CHAMPION



Miss Judy Rand

sional, Clem, was 17 and will no longer be eligible. She had, however, been the surprise package of the Championship in her first and only appearance. She upset in order Andrea Schaffer, 17, of San Francisco, Cal., the co-medalist; Sandra Haynie, 16, of Austin, the Texas Women's Champion; and in the semi-finals Carol Sorenson, 16, of Janesville, Wis., the Western Girls' and Wisconsin Women's Champion, by a margin of one hole.

Miss Hoke, a grand-daughter of Bobby Cruickshank, also is 17 and has completed her eligibility.

While the Championship is limited to girls who have not reached their 18th birthdays, quarter-final honors were divided equally among 16-year olds and 17-year olds. The 16-year olds, all of

whom can play again, were the Misses Rand, Sorenson, Haynie and Patricia Shook, of Saugatuck, Mich. The 17-year olds were the Misses Hamilton, Hoke, Patty David, of Tulsa, Okla., and June Woodman, of Wichita, Kan.

The 18-hole qualifying round resulted in a tie, the first since 1952, between Miss Hoke and Miss Schaffer, each of whom scored 76. There was no play-off; both girls received medals.

While their scores were two strokes higher than the record, the quality of the field was evident from the fact that it took a round of 89 or better to earn one of the thirty-two qualifiers' places. This was a new low for the Championship in its present form.

All told, five girls broke 80. They were, in addition to the Misses Hoke and Schaffer, Darlene Anderson, 17, of St. Louis Park, Minn., at 77, and Miss Haynie and Miss Rand, who made 79s.

Four girls tied for the last three places at 89, and the play-off went one hole. Miss Robbye Lee King, 16, of Norfolk, Va., made a par 4 and the Misses Robin Beard, 16, of Reading, Pa., and June Woodman, made 5s to take the three places. Miss Lynn Willey, 17, of Pebble Beach, Cal., lost out.

As always, the Championship was notable for its festive, reunion atmosphere as golfing friendships, some of many years standing, were renewed. Margot Morton, 16, of Indiana, Pa., was for example, playing for the sixth time; and Miss Rand, of course, for the fifth. Six more girls were back for the fourth year—Penelope Barley, 16, of Warren, Pa., who played in the third flight, and Sharon Fladoos, 16, of Dubuque, Iowa, Sandra Haynie, 16, of Austin, Texas, Diana Hoke, 17, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Donna Litke, 17, of State College, Pa., and Judy Torluemke, 14, of St. Louis, all of whom qualified for the Championship.

This feature probably accounts for the fact that the entry record was broken for the fourth successive year. Ninety-seven girls entered and 85 started.

The youngest player was a 10 year old, Victoria Jenssen, a pig-tailed blonde from Great Barrington, Mass., and she was playing for the second year. She qualified in the fourth flight with a 113.

Girls who did not qualify for the Championship were drawn into four additional

flights for match play, and the results of the finals were:

Second flight: Miss Suzy Williams, Monessen, Pa., defeated Miss Jeanie Butler, Harlingen, Texas, 3 and 2.

Third flight: Miss Anne Trainor, Rochester, N. Y., defeated Miss Cynthia Liddell, Ypsilanti, Mich., 6 and 5.

Fourth flight: Miss Elizabeth Lyons, Perry, N. Y., defeated Miss Katherine Wilson, Rochester, N. Y., 1 up.

Fifth flight: Miss Betsy Shirley, Bernardsville, N. J., defeated Miss Valerie Annison, Glen Cove, N. Y.

Thirty-five girls who lost in the first round took advantage of an invitation to play in an 18-hole consolation stroke play event and have a snack at the Columbia Country Club, in near-by Chevy Chase. They put on an attractive and interesting performance there. Miss Fladoos, a semi-finalist in the Championship in 1956, matched par with a 74 to win the gross prize and Susan Matthews, of Norbeck, Md., won the handicap prize with 103-34—69.

There is, probably, no club better suited for a junior competition than the Manor Country Club, which lies in the Maryland countryside about fifteen miles north of Washington. The course rambles past and around the homes of the members, and they are the kind of folk who thoroughly enjoy having kids around and like to take them into their homes. Many Manor families adopted girls for the week and not only housed and fed them but transported them around and rooted for them.

It was Manor's third experience with juniors. The Club entertained the USGA Junior Amateur Championship in 1957 and the Western Junior in 1956.

The course, itself, is ideal for juniors. It was cut back to 6,162 yards for the girls and from those tees has a course rating of 73. The first nine is cut through woods and requires accuracy.

William F. Banville, president of the Club, served as chairman for both USGA events at Manor, and with the aid of Burton M. Langhenry and Mrs. Vivian Curtis, offered up every facility the girls could want, plus the warmest of hospitality.

In this happy atmosphere, thirteen members of the USGA Girls' Junior Committee assembled from as many scattered points of the country to conduct the play.

FEATHER BALL EQUIPMENT DISPLAYED IN "GOLF HOUSE"

By

PAUL R. MacDONALD
USGA Executive
Assistant

An exhibition of tools and equipment used in making the feather golf ball is on display in the USGA Museum in "Golf House," New York City.

The display includes a "lum" hat, two wooden feather stuffers, a three-cornered iron pot, two awls with wooden chest braces, two short awls and one leather ball-holder plus curved needle, waxed thread and goose feathers—all tools of the "feathery" trade.

The materials were contributed by Gilbert C. Tompkins, of New York, N. Y., a member of the USGA Museum Committee. They resulted from a trip abroad in 1953.

Visiting Carnoustie, Scotland, for the British Open Championship, he made the acquaintance of several golfing personages with the idea of collecting for the USGA Golf Museum authentic tools used in the making of feather golf balls. From Carnoustie he proceeded to St. Andrews, where he obtained permission from the Royal and Ancient Golf Club to reproduce certain tools from their collection. He was aided by Alexander Hogg, of Carnoustie, and Brig. Eric Brickman, Secretary of the Royal and Ancient, in obtaining authentic equipment.

The making of feather balls was a tedious and wearisome task, and most ball-makers could only produce about four specials a day. The best balls sold for up to five shillings (70c) apiece; in bulk, rarely less than a pound (\$2.80) for a dozen.

The process necessitated that the leather be softened with alum and water and cut into four, three or two pieces. These were stitched together with waxed threads and reversed when the stitching was nearly completed. A small hole was left for the insertion of the boiled goose feathers.

The ball-maker held the leather cover in his hand in a recessed ball-holder, and pushed the first feathers through the hole with a stuffing rod, a tapering piece of

A Legacy

To respect the game of golf.

To see it whole; acknowledging its principles, recognizing its purpose and accepting its eternal challenge.

For it is the only game on the face of the earth in which man plays the toughest opponent there is: himself.

Whether he is alone on the course, walking on greens still wet with the new morning, or surrounded by 25,000 people during a major tournament, the golfer who hovers over a ball, a primitive club in his hand, is expressing man's ultimate faith in his own skill and in his own purity of dedication.

This dedication is greater than health, greater than wealth, greater even than friendship, and unworthy to be sullied by self-interest or something as shabby as a preferred starting time.

wrought iron sixteen to twenty inches long and fitted with a wooden crosspiece to be braced against the ball-maker's chest. When the stuffing iron failed, an awl was brought into play, and a volume of feathers which would fill the crown of a beaver hat eventually was inserted into the leather cover. The hole was then stitched, and the ball was hammered hard and round and given three coats of paint.

Feather balls were seldom exactly round. In wet weather they tended to become sodden and fly apart. They were easily cut on the seams. A player was fortunate if his ball endured through two rounds.

These tools, described here, form but one phase in the history and development of golf as depicted in the "Golf House" Museum.

IS A GOLFER A GENTLEMAN?

By

SIR A. P. HERBERT

This article, taken from "Uncommon Law," is reprinted here by permission of the author and the Proprietors of Punch.

Mr. Justice Trout (giving judgment): In this case the defendant, Mr. Albert Haddock, is charged under the Profane Oaths Act, 1745, with swearing and cursing on a Cornish golf course.

The penalty under the Act is a fine of one shilling for every day-laborer, soldier, or seaman, two shillings for every other person under the degree of gentleman, and five shillings for every person of or above the degree of gentleman—a remarkable but not unique example of a statute which lays down one law for the rich and another (more lenient) for the poor. The fine, it is clear, is leviable not upon the string or succession of oaths, but upon each individual malediction (see *Reg. v. Scott* (1863) 33 L. J. M. 15).

The curses charged, and admitted, in this case are over four hundred in number, and we are asked by the prosecution to inflict a fine of one hundred pounds, assessed on the highest or gentleman's rate at five shillings a swear. The defendant admits the offenses, but contends that the fine is excessive and wrongly calculated, on the curious ground that he is not a gentleman when he is playing golf.

He has reminded us in a brilliant argument that the law takes notice, in many cases, of such exceptional circumstances as will break down the normal restraints of a civilized citizen and so powerfully inflame his passions that it would be unjust and idle to apply to his conduct the ordinary standards of the law; as, for example, where without warning or preparation he discovers another man in the act of molesting his wife or family. Under such provocation the law recognizes that a reasonable man ceases for the time being to be a reasonable man; and the defendant maintains that in the special circumstances of his offense a gentleman ceases to be a gentleman and should not be judged or punished as such.

Now, what were these circumstances? Broadly speaking, they were the twelfth hole on the Mullion golf course, with which most of us in this Court are familiar. At that hole the player drives (or does not drive) over an inlet of the sea which is enclosed by cliffs some sixty feet high. The defendant has told us that he never drives over, but always into, this inlet, or Chasm, as it is locally named. A steady but not sensational player on other sections of the course, he says that before this obstacle his normal powers invariably desert him. This has preyed upon his mind; he has registered, it appears, a kind of vow, and year after year at Easter and in August he returns to this county determined ultimately to overcome the Chasm.

Meanwhile, unfortunately, his tenacity has become notorious. The normal procedure, it appears, if a ball is struck into the Chasm is to strike a second, and if that should have no better fate to abandon the hole. The defendant tells us that in the past he has struck no fewer than six or seven balls in this way, some rolling gently over the cliff and some flying far and high out to sea.

But recently, grown fatalistic, he has not thought it worthwhile to make even a second attempt, but has immediately followed his first ball into the Chasm, and there, among the rocks, small stones, and shingle, has hacked at his ball with the appropriate instrument until some lucky blow has lofted it on to the turf above, or, in the alternative, until he has broken his instruments or suffered some injury from flying fragments of rock. On one or two occasions a crowd of holiday-makers and local residents have gathered on the cliff and foreshore to watch the defendant's indomitable struggles and to hear the verbal observations which have accompanied them.

On the date of the alleged offenses a crowd of unprecedented dimensions collected, but so intense was the defendant's

concentration that he did not, he tells us, observe their presence. His ball had more nearly traversed the gulf than ever before; it struck the opposing cliff but a few feet from the summit; and nothing but an adverse gale of exceptional ferocity prevented success.

The defendant therefore, as he conducted his customary excavations among the boulders of the Chasm, was possessed, he tells us, by a more than customary fury. Oblivious of his surroundings, conscious only of the will to win, for fifteen or twenty minutes he lashed his battered ball against the stubborn cliffs, until at last it triumphantly escaped. And before, during, and after every stroke he uttered a number of imprecations of a complex character which were carefully recorded by an assiduous caddie and by one or two of the spectators. The defendant says that he recalls with shame a few of the expressions which he used, that he had never used them before, and that it was a shock to him to hear them issuing from his own lips; and he says quite frankly that no gentleman would use such language.

Now, this ingenious defense, whatever may be its legal value, has at least some support in the facts of human experience. I am a golf player myself but, apart from that, evidence has been called to show the subversive effect of this exercise upon the ethical and moral systems of the mildest of mankind. Elderly gentlemen, gentle in all respects, kind to animals, beloved by children, and fond of music, are found in lonely corners of the downs, hacking at sandpits or tussocks of grass, and muttering in a blind, ungovernable fury elaborate maledictions which could not be extracted from them by robbery or murder. Men who would face torture without a word become blasphemous at the short fourteenth. It is clear that the game of golf may well be included in that category of intolerable provocations which may legally excuse or mitigate behavior not otherwise excusable, and that under that provocation the reasonable or gentle man may reasonably act like a lunatic or lout respectively, and should legally be judged as such.

But then I have to ask myself, What does the Act intend by the words "of or above the degree of gentlemen?" Does it intend a fixed social rank or a general

habit of behavior? In other words, is a gentleman legally always a gentleman, as a duke or solicitor remains unalterably a duke or solicitor? For if this is the case, the defendant's argument must fail. The prosecution says that the word "degree" is used in the sense of "rank." Mr. Haddock argues that it is used in the sense of a university examination and that, like the examiners, the Legislature divides the human race, for the purposes of swearing, into three vague intellectual or moral categories, of which they give certain rough but not infallible examples. Many a first-class man has "taken a third," and many a day laborer, according to Mr. Haddock, is of so high a character that under the Act he should rightly be included in the first "degree."

There is certainly abundant judicial and literary authority for the view that by "gentleman" we mean a personal quality and not a social status. We have all heard of "Nature's gentleman." "Clothes do not make the gentleman," said Lord Mildew in *Cook v. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board*, (1896) 2 A. C., meaning that a true gentleman might be clad in the foul rags of an author. In the old maxim "Manners makyth man" (see *Charles v. The Great Western Railways*) there is no doubt that by "man" is meant "gentleman," and that "manners" is contrasted with wealth or station. Mr. Thomas, for the prosecution, has quoted against these authorities an observation of the poet Shakespeare that "The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman," but quotations from Shakespeare (in Court) are generally meaningless and always unsound. This one, in my judgment, is both.

I am satisfied therefore that the argument of the defendant, has substance. Provocation was so exceptional that I cannot think that it was contemplated by the framers of the Act; and had golf at that date been a popular exercise I have no doubt that it would have been dealt with under a special section. I find therefore that this case is not governed by the Act. I find that the defendant at the time was not in law responsible for his actions or his speech and I am unable to punish him in any way. For his conduct in the Chasm he should perhaps be formally convicted of Attempted Suicide while Temporarily Insane, but he leaves the court without a stain upon his character.

"ELEPHANT HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

By

ALLAN BROWN
Ekwanok Country Club
Manchester, Vt.

The traveler who enjoys an occasional round of golf in the course of his journey will find Africa a happy hunting ground.

Wherever the English have colonized they have introduced golf. This also can be said of the Belgians and the French, particularly where they have developed mining properties in remote areas. The golf clubs maintained by the mines provide recreational centers for members of the supervisory staff and their families.

I have played golf in some rather out-of-the way places but I never thought I would have the privilege of playing on the island of St. Helena.

This small island, deep in the South Atlantic, was our first port of call after leaving New York. Following a brief visit to Napoleon's grave, we had time for a fast round of golf before the steamship signaled it was time to depart.

The Longwood Golf Club, at St. Helena, is unique in a number of ways. They have no formal budget for maintenance of their nine-hole course. The cattle take care of the fairways and the sheep take care of the greens.

As there is no airport on St. Helena and ships call at very infrequent intervals, it is difficult to replenish golf equipment. A lost ball is a real tragedy, for it may be months before a replacement can be obtained.

This is quite different from the numerous clubs in and around the larger cities of Africa, where you will find well-groomed courses with clubhouses equipped with modern facilities.

There are many golf clubs along the East Coast. Humewood, for example, near Port Elizabeth in Cape Province, South Africa, is one of the finest seaside layouts I have ever played.

The course at East London, South Africa, is also well designed and in a very picturesque setting. The course at George, South Africa, is also interesting and well groomed.



Probably no place in the world offers so many varied conditions for golf.

Some of the recollections that come to mind are:

THE SIGNS

"Elephant have the right of way"
"Beware of Snakes and Crocodiles"
"Caution! You are in Wild Animal Country!"

UNUSUAL FEATURES

"Black sand" (greens) at Ndola in North Rhodesia.

A caddie house made of corn stalks at Kilembe Mines.

The park-like atmosphere at the Havelock Mine Course in Swaziland.

The breath-taking scenery of the Bukavu Golf Course in the Belgian Congo.

A "green" located in the middle of the race track in Goma, with active volcanoes in the background.

10c caddie fees in Uganda and the Belgian Congo.

Concrete tees at the Mombasa Golf Club in Kenya.

The hexagonal club house at Mnazi Mmoja Sports Club Course in Zanzibar.

The shadows of the great pyramids on the 18th green of Mena House Golf Course in Cairo.

Yes, for the golfer who is seeking new courses to conquer, Africa has everything.

SHOOTING ONE'S AGE

Two Californians
Have Remarkable
Achievements

Many senior golfers have expressed the opinion that playing against their age is far more intriguing than trying to match par. In the September 1956 issue of the USGA Journal, we reported the achievements of twenty-five seniors who scored their age or better. In subsequent issues we related additional achievements, and are always pleased to learn the facts of similar triumphs over age.

The latest to come to our attention concerns two Californians whose feats are outstanding and establish new marks at both ends of the record.

Dr. Leon J. Richardson, of San Francisco, has scored his age a number of times during the past twenty years, and at 91 he feels that he is playing badly whenever he scores at the rate of one stroke for each year of his life. His usual scores are in the middle 80s.

Dr. Richardson is a member of the Tilden Park Golf Club in Berkeley where he plays about six times a week. He is also an active member of the California and Northern California Senior Golf Associations.

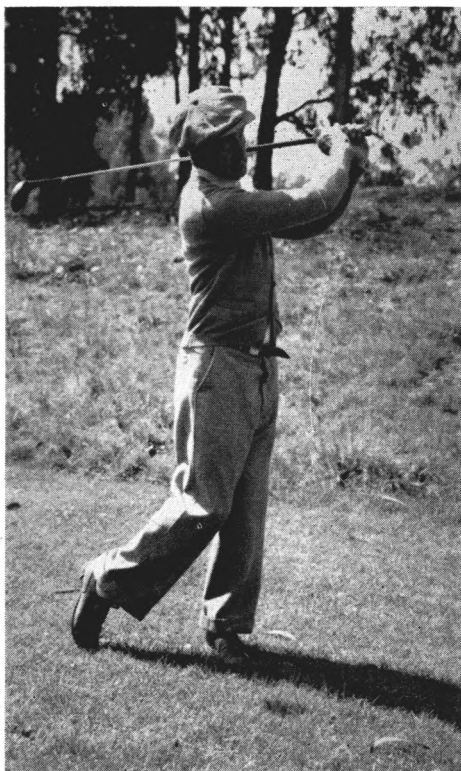
His golfing achievements span a half-century. In 1912, shortly after he started to play golf, Dr. Richardson was runner-up in the California State Amateur Championship at Del Monte.

At seventy-three, he was the 1941 champion of the Tilden Park Golf Club.

In the period from 1944 to 1956 he won his age flight in the California Senior Golf Association annual tournament ten times. In the 1946 and 1952 events he was low net scorer.

In 1944 he scored low net and won his age flight in the Northern California Seniors Championship. He repeated the win in 1948 at the age of 80.

Dr. Richardson is professor emeritus of Greek and Latin at the University of California. In 1938, after more than fifty years of teaching, the University told him the law required him to end his active



Dr. Leon J. Richardson

teaching days, even though he insisted that he was "just as well as he was twenty-five years ago."

His colleagues must have found merit in his argument for the professor was given charge of two correspondence courses which he still conducts.

He is proud of his health, and contends that diet and massage have done the trick. "I can't remember a day since 1947," he says, "that I haven't had a Swedish massage ten minutes before breakfast, ten minutes before dinner and ten minutes before retiring." Little wonder that he is the living example of his

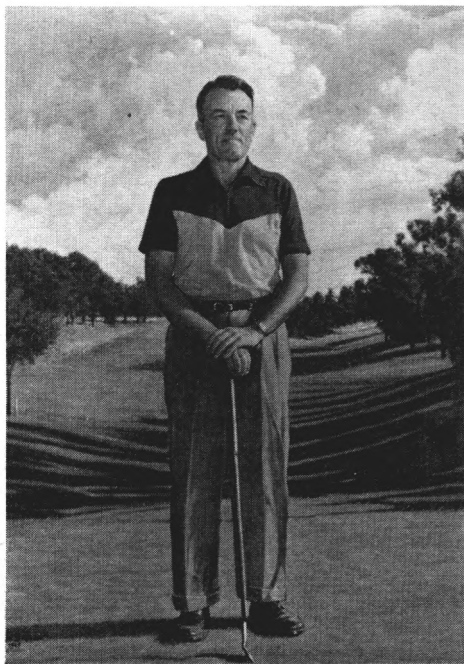
two courses, "How to Keep Intellectually Alive" and "Retirement and How to Take Advantage of It."

Dr. Richardson's performances parallel those of Nathaniel Vickers of Forest Hills, N.Y., which we related in 1956. Mr. Vickers started playing golf at the age of 50 and accomplished the minor miracle of scoring his age at 91. He was champion of Queens Valley Golf Club. At the age of 84 he won the Class A flight of the 1931 United States Seniors Golf Association's annual tournament.

Record Low 63

The second achievement breaks a record shared by three Californians, Weller Noble of Berkeley, J. Barton Bridgeford of San Francisco, and Lee Davis of Los Angeles, who scored 64s in equaling their ages.

We now have the facts of a round of 63 scored by Carl E. Haymond of Los Angeles at Los Angeles Country Club's South Course. The remarkable round occurred on August 3 in the company of Carl Hospers, Al Schabel and Bob Gilbert. All putts were holed-out and play was in accordance with USGA Rules of



Carl E. Haymond

Revising Handicaps of New Players

Handicap Decision 59-4

Reference: Men: Sect. 8-1b

Women: Sect. 18-1b

Q: When a golfer has just begun to establish her handicap under the present USGA System and has had no scores posted but is playing several times each week to build up 25 scores as quickly as possible, do you recommend figuring her handicap with each game which entitles her to use a greater number of scores for her handicap—namely, games 6-9-11-14-17-19-21 and 23? Or do you feel her handicap should be figured only once a month with the others?

Question by: Mrs. Lewis R. Sams
Atlanta 19, Ga.

A: Section 18-1b of The Conduct of Women's Golf provides as follows: "When a player has fewer than 25 scores posted, her handicap should be revised more frequently than others to insure that she is assigned a handicap fair to herself and her opponents." The frequency of the revisions is a matter for the Committee in charge to determine, but under the circumstances mentioned, once a week would seem reasonable.

Golf.

The performance rated considerable attention in Southern California as Mr. Haymond's score also set a new amateur course record for the South Course.

"Many thrills come to a golfer during the course of many years of playing the wonderful game," says Mr. Haymond, "but this one outshines even the five holes-in-one that I have had over the years."

Mr. Haymond has entered the USGA Senior Amateur Championship which is to be held at the Memphis Country Club, Memphis, Tenn., from October 5 through 10.

This year's record entry of 395 is twenty-five more than the previous highs of 370 in 1955, the year the Championship was inaugurated, and 1958. The defending Champion is Tom Robbins of Pinehurst, N. C.



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.

Bridge In Hazard

USGA 59-19
R. 31-2

Q: If a ball comes to rest so close to a bridge over a shallow ditch that it interferes with the player's swing, is the player entitled to relief? Suppose the ball is in the hazard close to the bridge?

Question by: C. R. AULT
Birmingham, Ala.

A: The player is entitled to relief in both instances (see Rule 31-2). If the ball is in the hazard, the player must drop the ball in the hazard.

Distance Markers

USGA 59-22
Miscellaneous

Q: Is there a USGA Rule prohibiting markers on the golf course indicating a distance of 150 yards from the markers to the green? If there is such a ruling, is it permissible to plant small trees at distances of 150 yards from the greens?

Question by: A. W. MITCHELL
Denville, N. J.

A: There is nothing in the Rules of Golf to prohibit use of markers indicating the distance to the putting green.

However, distance markers are prohibited in competitions conducted by the USGA.

Effective Handicap

USGA 59-23
R. 36-1, 36-5, 37-4, 38-3, 41-7
Handicap Decision 59-5

Q: Our association held a one-day, handicap four-ball tournament on July 10, net prizes only.

A and B entered as a team and sent in their entry during the latter part of June, indicating handicaps of 7 and 7. They won the tournament with a net score of 139; two teams tied for second with 140 and six teams tied for fourth with 141.

On July 11 a protest was lodged against the winners on the basis their handicaps were incorrect. I investigated and found that the handicap committee at their club had revised the handicaps of all members on July 1. This action is taken monthly. The handicaps of A and B were reduced to 6.

B played in a proam tournament on July 6 and used his revised handicap of 6. He will be out of town for some time and is not available for comment. I have

talked to A, who states he was of the opinion that he should use the handicaps originally sent in even though the tournament was held ten days after the handicaps were revised.

Any advice you can give me to help decide the proper action to take will be deeply appreciated.

Question by: RAY LAWRENSEN
Adelphi, Md.

A: All players in the one-day handicap tournaments should have used handicaps which were in effect at the time of the competition, unless there were any rule or custom to the contrary. (See Rule 37-4 for the players' responsibility.)

The Committee would be justified in disqualifying players who played with handicaps higher than their actual handicaps at the time (see Rules 38-3 and 41-7). For the Committee's right to waive or to modify a disqualification penalty in exceptional individual cases, see Rule 36-5.

If any competitor played with a handicap lower than his actual handicap, his score should stand as returned (see Rule 38-3).

The Committee should publish in advance the conditions under which a competition will be played (see Rule 36-1).

No Free Relief From Boundary

USGA 59-24
D. 20; R. 29-2, 31

Q: Our seventh hole is a par 5 dog-leg on the drive to the left, with an interior angle of about 120 degrees. Along the left side of the first leg, and on our property line, is a fence consisting of a masonry wall about four feet high, topped by wire netting. Often a sliced drive hits this fence and the ball falls down against the bottom of the wall or so close to it that it cannot be played by a right-handed player, and, even if played, it must be along the line of the fence instead of towards the hole.

What is the ruling on such a lie? May the ball ever be dropped (and where) without penalty?

We have no local rule on this situation and have said that a ball could only be lifted under Rule 29, Clause 2. This is, to an extent, justified by the fact that if

the fence were not there, the ball would probably have fallen out of bounds.

Question by: S. D. BROWN
Pine Orchard, Conn.

A: Walls, fences, stakes, railings or similar objects defining out of bounds are not obstructions—see Definition 20—and the player is not entitled to free relief under Rule 31. Relief may be obtained only under Rule 29-2.

Conceded Hole Won On Infraction

USGA 59-25
D. 28; R. 11-1, 21-2

Q: A and B are engaged in a match. X and L complete the "foursome" but are not engaged in match.

On Hole 16 A and B are all even. A and X drive near the rough on the left side of the fairway. Y drives down the middle and B into the right rough.

A hits first and puts his shot on the green. X and Y then hit their shots. B hits his second shot last, into the trap in front of the green. After three unsuccessful attempts in getting out, B picks up his ball and concedes the hole to A.

Upon reaching green, A discovers and declares that he had hit X's ball to the green. B immediately claims the hole as his.

Up to the time A had discovered his mistake and after B had picked up and conceded the hole to A, no player was aware that any infraction had been committed.

Since the last two holes were halved, this was the deciding hole in the match.

Question by: BERNARD J. BOLES
Buffalo, N. Y.

A: B won the match. B made a proper claim before either he or A played from the next teeing ground—see Rule 11-1.

A lost the 16th hole under Rule 21-2, which provides in part: "If a player play a stroke with any wrong ball except in a hazard, he shall lose the hole." Thus, the hole was decided when A played the wrong ball; what happened thereafter was irrelevant.

X and Y were outside agencies. The case illustrates the inadvisability of constituting matches and groupings in any manner other than as provided in Definition 28.



Poa Annua Control

BY DR. MARVIN H. FERGUSON

Director, Mid-Continent Region and National Research Coordinator, USGA Green Section

P*oa annua* continues to be one of the major problems in golf course maintenance. Despite the efforts of many research workers, there still is not a satisfactory chemical control for this pest. Progress in chemical control of unwanted plants has been so great as to merit confidence that continued research will provide an herbicide that will selectively eliminate *Poa annua* from putting greens. On the other hand, when we examine the growth requirements and the habits of *Poa annua* in comparison with those of the desirable plants in putting greens, we may be justifiably pessimistic about the prospects of easy control of this weedy grass.

It appears to be unrealistic to anticipate the development of control methods that will operate independently of good management. As a matter of fact the practice of good management in all its phases will go far in reducing the seriousness of the *Poa annua* problem.

What are the characteristics of the *Poa annua* plant?

It is shallow rooted, but the shallow roots are produced in abundance and in a thick stand they may almost completely occupy the surface two inches of soil.

It is not drought resistant. The shallow root system causes *Poa annua* to wilt readily in hot weather. This is one of the reasons the grass is considered undesirable.

It is undependable during spells of heat and drought.

Poa annua is an annual by nature and produces an abundance of seeds. The seeds are produced at heights of from less than 1/4 inch to heights of 8 inches or more depending upon the condition under which the grass is grown. This ability of the plant to produce seed under a wide range of conditions insures a constantly ready source of reinfestation. Under some favorable conditions *Poa annua* will survive the summer and behave as a perennial. These situations are exceptional, however, and in most of the United States the grass behaves as an annual.

It is susceptible to diseases. *Poa annua* is attacked readily by the leafspot organisms such as *Helminthosporium* species and by *Fusarium* species.

With all its inherent weaknesses, one wonders how *Poa annua* manages to continue as a serious pest. One answer is its prolific reseeding habit. Another is that conditions are provided which meet the requirements of the grass.

Shallow rooted *Poa annua* should not be able to compete with deep rooted bent, but a low area in the putting green that is poorly drained prevents the deep roots of the bent from functioning and consequently they die. The *Poa annua* is far superior to bent in its ability to extract

moisture and nutrients from the shallow region of the soil.

Heavily compacted areas of putting greens generally are more severely infested with *Poa annua* than are the areas that have relatively little use. Compaction causes the soil to hold more water near the surface. The surface wetness permits ready germination of seeds and ample moisture for the shallow roots of *Poa annua* while it serves as a barrier to the oxygen which normally would diffuse into the deeper bentgrass root zone. Furthermore traffic thins out the bent and bruises the turf making it more susceptible to disease.

Even though *Poa annua* is quite susceptible to attacks of diseases, it usually makes further inroads as a result of disease activity. The abundance of *Poa annua* seeds in the soil provide for ready invasion of thin areas whereas the bent makes a relatively slow recovery.

Thatch is a condition that favors *Poa annua*. Here again the deep rooting advantage of bentgrass is neutralized by the fact that moisture is held by the layer of organic matter. Roots of both bentgrass and *Poa* grow in the organic layer but the *Poa* has a decided advantage in this shallow foraging. Again, the moisture near the surface encourages *Poa annua* germination.

Twelve Point Management Program

After considering these facts concerning the growth habit of *Poa annua* and the conditions which favor it, we may conclude that there are certain management practices which would discourage *Poa annua* in putting greens. The following twelve point program is suggested:

1. Provide for good drainage. Good drainage implies ready removal of excess water both from the surface and through the soil by the process of percolation. Good drainage is almost always accompanied by good aeration. Thus the normal root zone of bentgrass, which extends at least twelve inches, is kept in a favorable condition for root activity. Conversely, the surface portion of the soil is allowed to become relatively dry and the shallow rooted grasses such as *Poa annua* and crabgrass do not thrive at the expense of the bentgrass.

Good internal drainage must be established when the green is built.

2. Topdress and cultivate to relieve surface compaction. Cultivation has come to be an accepted part of maintenance routine. Topdressing lost favor for awhile but now is being practiced to some extent on most golf courses. Both these practices relieve surface compaction. This promotes good internal drainage. Removal of moisture from the surface is one of the prime principles in *Poa annua* control. Topdressing and cultivation improve soil aeration. Aeration, or oxygen diffusion, is extremely important to the health and vigor of bentgrass roots.
3. Move the flagstick frequently. Traffic becomes increasingly important in its effects upon turf. First there is the simple wear and tear of the turf. This attrition makes grass plants more susceptible to diseases such as *Curvularia*. The turf is crushed down into the mat in which are present many fungus spores capable of infecting the plant. The bruising of the plant and the pushing it into contact with a source of inoculum is thought to further the occurrence of disease in turf. Furthermore traffic affects the soil. These soil effects appear to be even more serious than are those of attrition to the grass plant itself. Traffic produces compaction, which produces a moist surface, and a poorly aerated soil, conditions which in turn are detrimental to bentgrass but not particularly damaging to *Poa annua*.
4. Follow an irrigation program which is favorable to bent grass and unfavorable to *Poa annua*. Bent will survive on rather infrequent irrigations, if temporary midday wilting is taken care of by the practice of light showering of the turf. *Poa annua* requires moisture at or near the surface and this implies frequent irrigation. Unfortunately, soils frequently dictate the irrigation schedule. A permeable soil, one which holds a good supply of

available moisture is desirable on putting greens. Such soil requirements have been discussed elsewhere. Many putting green soils do not meet this requirement. They are quite impermeable and consequently hard at the surface.

Surface hardness, in turn, brings complaints from golfers and a great many superintendents find it necessary to water frequently to keep greens soft, even though such watering is harmful to turf. If it were possible for the superintendent to irrigate in such a way that the one or two inches of soil nearest the surface would remain relatively dry while the remainder of the root zone was relatively moist, a long step toward *Poa annua* control would be taken. Highly permeable soils lend themselves to this practice.

5. Keep thatch in greens to a minimum. As greens tend to build up a layer of undecomposed stems and leaves at the surface of the soil, roots tend to arise in this layer. This layer is similar to peat. Peat is used commercially as a rooting medium in plant propagation because it provides a condition where oxygen and moisture vapor combine to make the environment suitable for root growth. This condition is undesirable in bentgrass because the roots tend to be formed near the surface. Bentgrass roots in this region cannot compete effectively with those of *Poa annua*. *Poa annua* control is, of course, not the only reason for removing thatch but it is a good one.
6. Control diseases and insects. Anything that serves to open up the turf provides for ready invasion of *Poa annua*. It is capable of taking over bare areas much more rapidly than bentgrass during seasons favorable to its growth.
7. Fertilize bentgrasses when *Poa* is weak. During the last few years more superintendents have begun to use fertilizers more liberally during the summer months. This trend has been accompanied, or perhaps preceded, by more effective

disease control practices. When bentgrass is kept in a vigorous condition during the summer months it enters the autumn season of *Poa annua* germination better able to resist the invasion of this weed. The use of fertilizer in the summer must be tempered with caution but judicious fertilization at this time appears to be beneficial.

8. Use such materials as lead arsenate to discourage *Poa annua*. There appears to be a considerable amount of difference in the tolerance of bentgrass and of *Poa annua* to the effects of lead arsenate. While the nature of this selectivity is not completely understood, its existence is adequately confirmed and it becomes a useful tool in combatting *Poa annua*. Calcium arsenate also exhibits selectivity but its use has been accompanied by erratic behavior. In the light of this experience it probably should not be used on putting greens until further testing has been done.
9. Keep phosphorus levels down. It has been demonstrated by the research done at Purdue University that the presence of high levels of phosphorus in the soil counteracts to some extent the herbicidal effect of lead arsenate on *Poa annua*. Bentgrass requires relatively small quantities of phosphorus for healthy growth. Therefore the use of fertilizers which provide the nutrients, nitrogen, phosphorus acid, and potassium oxide in the approximate ratio 3-1-2 appears to be indicated.
10. The use of wetting agents may be of some help in preventing the standing of water at the surface. On compacted soils or on thatched greens, water is almost certain to remain on or near the soil surface. An agent which will lower the surface tension of water, thereby permitting more ready penetration into the soil would appear to be helpful in reducing the advantage of *Poa annua*. It should be stated that in the author's knowledge no experimental work has been re-

ported along this line and that the foregoing statement is based entirely on the author's suppositions.

11. The judicious use of herbicides appears to have a place in *Poa annua* control. There are several chemical materials that exhibit some degree of selectivity between *Poa annua* and the bentgrasses. Bentgrasses, however, seem to be quite susceptible to damage by most herbicidal chemicals and therefore any herbicide should be used cautiously on putting greens.

Herbicidal control measures may eliminate a stand of *Poa annua* and they may discourage its return. It will be very difficult to maintain putting green turf in a "Poa-free" condition, however, unless the points discussed in foregoing paragraphs are given some attention.

The use of herbicides to control other weeds will help indirectly in the control of *Poa annua*. For instance an infestation of crabgrass

which goes out in the fall opens the turf for *Poa* invasion.

12. Use a bentgrass that grows vigorously and resists diseases that would thin it out. There are several excellent putting green strains of bentgrass available. Some of them do well in almost every part of the country where bentgrass is grown. A good vigorous strain of bentgrass will go a long way toward winning the battle against *Poa annua*.

When the reader considers this "Twelve Point Program," he is likely to conclude that "this is not just a *Poa annua* control program it is almost a complete management program." If the reader reaches such a conclusion, this article will have achieved its purpose. Indeed, nothing short of a complete program of good management will provide good *Poa annua* control. Conversely, it appears that we have the means for effective, if not complete, *Poa annua* control, but everyone of these tools must be used if our efforts are to meet with success.

Pilot Study Of Maintenance Costs Is Started

The USGA Green Section staff has undertaken a pilot study designed to provide a uniform method of recording maintenance costs. The need for a uniform system of accounting arises from the natural desire of club officials to compare their costs of operation with those of other clubs. Obviously, such comparisons cannot be made with validity unless accounting procedures and units of maintenance are standardized.

Mr. Allan Brown, Chairman of the Green Section Special Committee on Uniform Accounting and Terminology said in a recent report, "We hope that the study will result in a system by which golf clubs can compare their costs of operation and their various accounting practices with those of other clubs of equal standing among the USGA member clubs."

In order that this pilot study may provide a thorough test of the adequacy of the proposed system, approximately 120 clubs throughout the United States will be asked to cooperate. Each Green Section staff member will contact representa-

tive clubs in his area and ask them to use the suggested procedures for a period of one year.

Tributary to the value of the system is the concept of dividing all maintenance into units. The cost of maintenance of a single unit in terms of man hours becomes a figure that can be used satisfactorily in comparisons. Without such bases for comparison, a representative club of "A" says, "We spent \$4,000 last year for labor for mowing fairways," and the member from club "B" says, "Why we only spent \$3,400 for that item." Nothing is ever said about the price of the labor, the number of acres of fairways, nor the frequency of mowing. Club "A" actually may be doing a more efficient job of mowing fairways than club "B" when costs are reduced to units of maintenance.

If your club should be asked to participate in this study, your cooperation would be much appreciated. The expressions resulting from a broad sample of experience will provide a better method of accounting procedure.

Turf Damage From Foot Traffic

By **DR. MARVIN H. FERGUSON**

Mid-Continent Director and National Research Coordinator, USGA Green Section

Traffic effects on turf become increasingly troublesome. The numbers of golfers are increasing, the amount of cart traffic is increasing, and maintenance is becoming more intensive. These facts provide a good reason for trying to evaluate the damage caused by traffic on turf.

Damage from traffic is manifested in at least three ways. First, there is attrition to the grass plant itself, the bruising and tearing of the plant structures. Second, the soil is compacted and it loses desirable structural qualities. Third, there are the resulting effects of encroachment of weeds, infection by diseases, and infestation by algae. These troubles come about partly because of thin, worn turf and because of soil compaction.

During the last two years, some rather simple experiments involving the effects of different types of shoe soles have been conducted by students in agronomy at Texas A. & M. College. These tests have

provided some interesting information with regard to the degree of damage caused by various types of shoe soles but they have provided also some insight into the relative importance of the various manifestations of damage.

1958 Studies

The results of the first series of tests, which were conducted in the early summer of 1958, were published in the USGA Journal of November, 1958. The traffic described in these tests consisted of paths which were traversed 630 times during a period of six weeks. Of the shoes employed in the test, it was found that the ripple-soled shoes were least damaging and that conventional spikes were most damaging. Figure 1 illustrates this fact.

Several methods were used in attempts to measure and report the degree of damage. Visual observations and the DQ (double quadrat) technique were used in recording the amount of wear on the



Figure 1. Damage to Seaside bentgrass turf after 630 traverses during a 6 weeks period in 1958. Left, ripple sole shoes; Center, rubber lug sole shoes; Right, conventional spiked shoes. Ripple sole shoes produced least damage; conventional spiked shoes produced greatest damage.

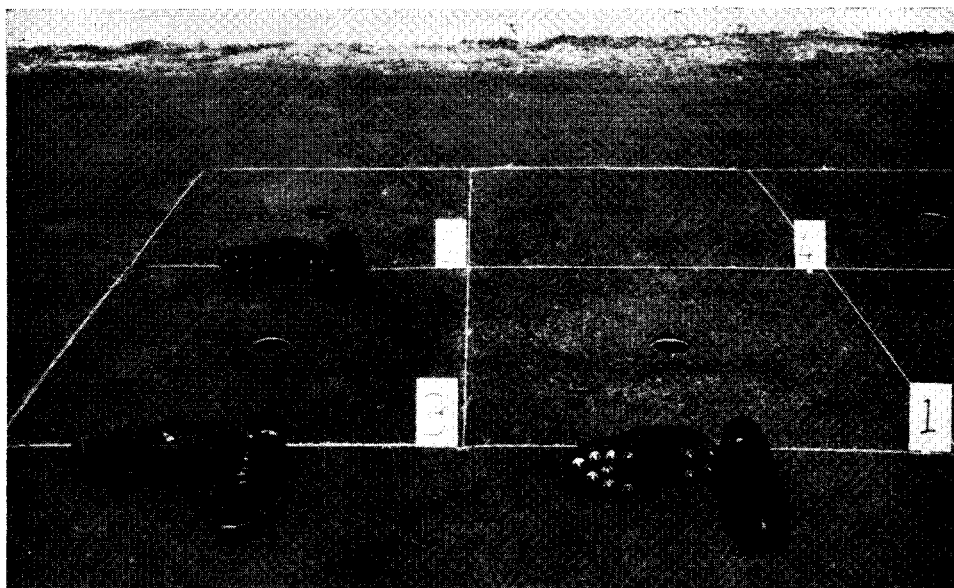


Figure 2. Seaside bent grass plots after 3 weeks traffic (10 minutes daily), 1959. Plot 1—conventional spiked shoes; Plot 2—modified spiked shoes; Plot 3— ripple sole shoes; Plot 4—check, no traffic.

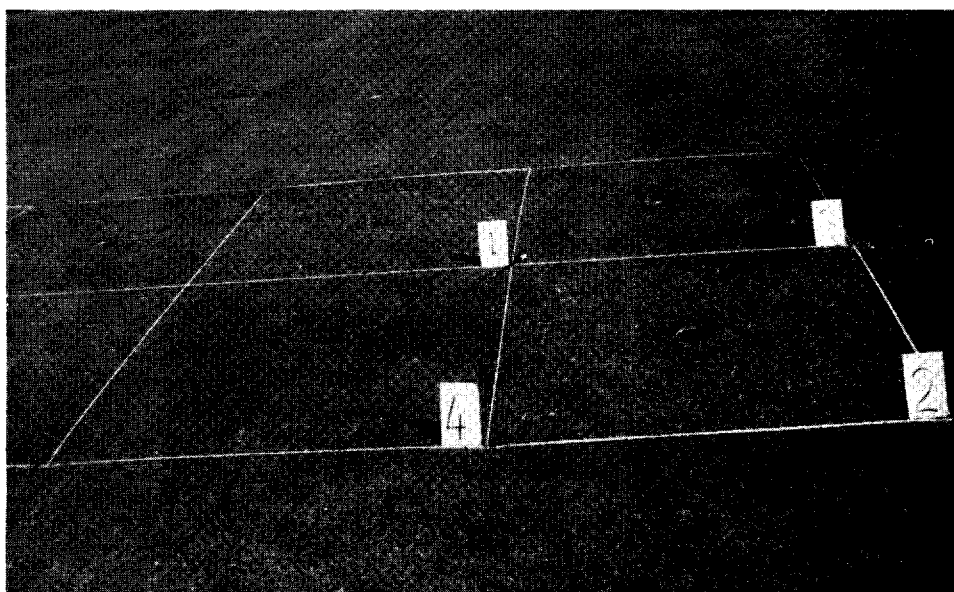


Figure 3. Seaside bent grass plots after 5 weeks traffic (10 minutes daily), 1959. Plot 1—conventional spiked shoes; Plot 2—modified spiked shoes; Plot 3— ripple sole shoes; Plot 4—check, no traffic.

plants making up the turf. An indication of the degree of soil compaction was obtained by measuring the amount of deformation which occurred across the paths.

1959 Studies

A second series of studies was conducted in the spring of 1959. Mr. Dale Darling, a senior student in agronomy at Texas A. & M., and a recipient of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association scholarship, did this research as a special problem.

There were numerous criticisms of the techniques employed and the conclusions drawn from the first series of tests. The following complaints were typical.

1. Golfers do not make paths in putting greens. The tests measured only the effects of walking in a straight line.
2. There was no effect of turning such as the golfer does when he applies "body English" and when he retrieves his ball from the cup.

The 1959 tests were set up in such a way that these faults of technique would be corrected. Squares of turf ($2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$) were marked off and a cup was set in the middle of each square. The tests were replicated three times. Each replication consisted of four plots. Of these, three

were subjected to traffic from different shoe sole types and one plot received no traffic. This plot served as the check.

The traffic was applied in the following manner. A man took a putter and one golf ball and spent ten minutes each day putting the ball into the hole. He dropped the ball, putted it into the hole, retrieved it, dropped it on another part of the plot, moved around the cup, assumed his stance, putted the ball again, etc. Thus, with each type of shoe, ten minutes traffic each day was applied to the appropriate plot. The tests were continued for a period of five weeks.

In the 1958 tests, there was some indication that the shoulder surrounding the spike used on conventional golf shoes was contributing to the compaction of the soil. Therefore, in these tests, the three shoe types employed were the conventional spiked shoes, the ripple soled shoe, and one with modified spikes. The modification consists of removing the shoulder from around the spike. The threaded receptacle which fits between the layers of the shoe sole is enlarged by the addition of a metal disk. Thus the only protrusion from the shoe sole is the spike itself.

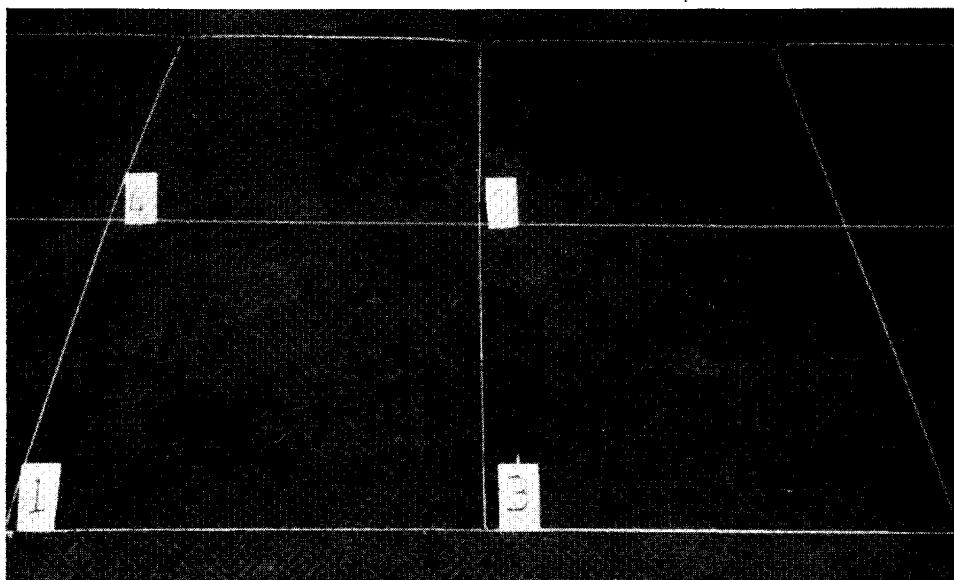


Figure 4. Seaside bent grass plots 6 weeks after termination of traffic experiment—1959. Plot 1—conventional spiked shoes; Plot 2—modified spiked shoes; Plot 3—ripple sole shoes; Plot 4—check, no traffic. Note weeds and algae growing in Plot 1.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the amount of damage to the turf appearing at different stages of the experiment. The damage to the grass plants appeared to be about the same in the case of both conventional and modified spikes. Damage was considerably less severe on plots on which the ripple sole shoe was used.

The degree of damage to the soil did not become fully apparent until several weeks after the termination of the experiment when the plots began to recover. In Figure 4, the plots are shown 6 weeks after the termination of the experiment. All plots had recovered with the exception of the ones on which conventional spikes were used. These plots still showed some bare areas and an infestation of algae and weeds.

Conclusions

These tests, while not extensive, point up clearly several facts about traffic damage on turf. They indicate a need for much more attention to this matter of wear.

The first visible effects of traffic are the footprints which may be only temporary in nature. Then comes the bruising of stems and leaf structures which becomes noticeable when the damaged tissue dies and begins to dry out. As bruising continues, the crown of the plant, the stolons, and the upper part of the root system begin to be damaged.

Concurrent with injury to the structure of the plant, the soil is compacted. Air is excluded from the root zone and infiltration of water is retarded. A weakened turf, and the encroachment of weeds and algae, are almost certain results.

Grass plants which are injured may recover and heal any bare areas that may exist, but the correction of soil structural deterioration is a very slow and difficult matter. Thus some of the most serious traffic damage is not visible on the surface.

In the light of observations reported here, it would appear that frequent changes of cup locations and tee markers is extremely important. If one waits until the turf area begins to show visible damage before changing the cup location, he has allowed far more serious invisible damage which may not show up until some later period when conditions are unfavorable to turf growth.

COMING EVENTS

- September 14-15
Midwest Regional Turf Foundation Field Day
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana
Dr. William H. Daniel
- September 15
Cornell Field Day
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.
Dr. John Cornman
- September 15-16-17
University of Florida Turfgrass Management Conference
Dan McCarty Hall, University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida
- September 17 and 18
28th Annual Golf Course Superintendents' and Turfgrass Field Day
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, R. I.
- September 23-24-25
Northwest Turf Association Conference
Washington State College
Pullman, Washington
Dr. J. K. Patterson
- September 28-29
Utah-Idaho Turf Conference
Twin Falls, Idaho
Mr. Jay Richardson
- September 29
St. Louis District Field Day
Sponsored by St. Louis District Golf Association and Mississippi Valley Golf Course Superintendents Association
- October 1-2
Arizona Turfgrass Conference
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona
Mr. Joseph S. Folkner
- October 5-6
New Mexico Turfgrass Conference
New Mexico A. & M. College
State College, N. M.
Prof. C. E. Watson
- October 8-9
Rocky Mountain Turf Conference
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado
Prof. George A. Beach
- October 21-22-23
10th Central Plains Turfgrass Conference
Kansas State College
Manhattan, Kansas
Dr. Ray A. Keen
- November 16-20
Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of American Society of Agronomy
Netherlands-Hilton Hotel
Cincinnati, Ohio
- December 2-3-4
14th Annual Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma
Dr. Wayne W. Huffine
- December 7-8-9
14th Annual Texas Turfgrass Conference
Texas A. & M. College
College Station, Texas
Dr. Ethan C. Holt

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Kind Words

To THE USGA:

I always enjoy getting your USGA Journal and I was extremely impressed with the article on cup-changing technique at Wee Burn. From experience I can tell you that no club at which I have ever played was it impossible to find the previous cup. From the article it looks as though the technique at Wee Burn should be followed everywhere.

Another item of particular interest that I would like to comment about was the one on the shoe-sole questionnaire. My comment would be simply this: if we could instill in all golfers the idea of leaving the course in better condition than it was before they played it, we wouldn't have the problems we do now in maintaining good putting surfaces, reasonably kept bunkers and good fairways.

GENE ANDREWS
Los Angeles, Cal.

Green Section Visiting Service

To THE USGA:

I am Chairman of the Green Committee at the Round Hill Club, and I want you to know of the great help which Al Radko and the Green Section Visiting Service have given us. The course has improved tremendously over the past five or six years, and the improvement is in a large part due to following the suggestions we have had from Al. I have also used his reports to get our budget in-

creased so we have enough money for labor and supplies, and to make the improvements and maintain the course properly.

We are also very fortunate in having Mollie Strazza as Green Superintendent. Mollie has been at the Club since it opened and, as you may know, is a recognized expert. The combination of these two men, and a lot of hard work by Mollie and his crew has enabled us to bring the course to really top condition.

As you know, when a course is not in top notch shape, most every member becomes an agronomist, and a few years ago I had to take a lot of free advice on how to improve the course—the advice was worth just what it cost. However, I am glad to say that today the comments are all complimentary and I do again enjoy going to the Club.

WILLIAM E. WARD
Greenwich, Conn.

Club Pro's View

To THE USGA:

Congratulations on a fine Open this year. Bill Casper will be a great Champion. Winged Foot was a great test of golf, and I was thrilled to be able to play there in the Open.

I would like to make one comment about double qualifying. I believe it is too time consuming and too expensive for the average club pro. I believe this should merit some careful consideration.

BILL JOHNSTON
Provo, Utah

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