

Larry Was a Caddie

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Larry was a caddie. He liked his job and did his work well. He was courteous, capable and always on the job. Naturally, the club members thought well of him.

When Larry reached the age for college, his family couldn't afford to continue his education. It looked as if he would be left behind. At this point, one of the members thought of the Western Golf Association and its Evans Scholars Foundation.



M. G. Fessenden

Investigation proved that Larry could qualify for one of the scholarships, and he was appointed an Evans Scholar, his full tuition provided by the Evans Scholars Foundation.

Evans House, on the Northwestern University campus, became his new home. No meals were served at the modest residence, purchased and maintained by WGA, but Larry stepped out and got a job waiting on tables for his board. He added some odd jobs for spending money.

Larry found time to do his share in keeping the house slicked up, too. Better still, he became a brilliant physics student.

World War II was in progress, and scientists were needed to perfect man's most devastating instrument—the atomic bomb. Soon Larry was in New Mexico, hard at work in the development of this revolutionary mode of warfare. Later he returned to Northwestern.

Today, Larry, the caddie grown up, is a respected member of the physics faculty at the University of Illinois. His case is not unique. "Typical" is a better word.

For example, there are Lieut. Comdr. Horace Bent, USN, and Tom McManus, a commercial airline captain who recently wrote WGA headquarters: "I've come a long way since I was a caddie. A college education and World War II add up to my present earnings of \$11,000 a year."

Then there are Bill Froom, the first Evans Scholar in 1930, who is director of radio at an Illinois state teachers college, and his classmate, Harold Fink, a key executive with a publishing firm.

These and other Evans Scholars alumni form golf's greatest monument to the caddie. They have been Phi Beta Kappas and campus leaders and have fanned out into medicine, law, teaching and business.

The accomplishments of the 82 Evans Scholars alumni serve as an incentive and challenge to the 20 undergraduates now in school, as well as to the many who will follow in the future.

The organization which sponsors the Evans Scholars plan is Western Golf Association, founded in 1899 and recently dedicated to the caddie side of golf. It is a national association composed of club and individual members.

Caddie Training Program

During the war, the supply of caddies fell far short of the demand. The boys available were young and untrained. The WGA decided something had to be done.

Caddies, reasoned WGA leaders, are indispensable. The USGA Rules of Golf, which WGA is urging all its members to follow, make 22 references to the lad who is the player's "partner."

So WGA embarked on another national program to aid clubs in solving the problems of recruiting and training caddies as well as in administering club caddie services.

Member clubs in 30 States now are provided with complete caddie information in the WGA Caddie Committee Manual. This 53-page booklet contains full recruiting and training data for caddie committees and club professionals.

In addition to the incentive of college scholarships, caddies also are attracted by the Honor Caddie plan. This allows member clubs to award annually handsome

Evans Scholars Show Their Appreciation



Courtesy of Western Golf Association

Evans Scholars alumni keep in close touch with the boys in college. Here Lieut. Comdr. Ned Bent shows fellow-alumni, gathered in Evans House at Northwestern University, the trophy they presented to Chick Evans on his 50th birthday. Admiring the gift are Ed Teske, Bob Leleer, Clyde Dewitt and Bill Johnson. Bent is Officer-in-Charge of the Northwestern Naval R. O. T. C. unit.

WGA Honor Caddie badges to their best caddies. In turn, the Honor Caddies become potential Evans Scholars.

Reports of improved caddie service throughout the nation are especially gratifying to Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., founder of Evans Scholars Foundation. Chick approaches threescore years, and his enthusiasm for caddie work is as bright as in 1916 when he conceived the idea of caddie scholarships.

Income from member club dues—every golf club in the nation is eligible to membership—is used to defray the costs of expanding the caddie service program.

Evans Scholars Foundation, on the other hand, derives its income from annual \$5 individual memberships, gifts and bequests. Profits from the annual Western Amateur and Open Championships assist.

The scholarship fund, with assets approaching \$100,000, is being directed toward sending more caddies to college.

The scholars attend the college of their own choosing and are enrolled in the University of Michigan, Loyola, American Academy of Art, Michigan State College and Northwestern University.

WGA looks forward to the day when houses similar to Evans House will be established at leading colleges throughout the nation as campus homes for future Larrys.

How fast that day is approaching is evident by the recent plan of affiliation of the Wisconsin State Golf Association and the Illinois Women's Golf Association with the WGA. Other State and regional associations are invited to establish working relationships with WGA.

WHAT WINS THE OPEN

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about results of USGA tests made earlier in the year. Had the manufacturers done so, they would have obviated pre-tournament problems at Riviera.

Several of the top finishers at Riviera, including Hogan, Demaret, and Barron, use clubs made by the same manufacturer. All voluntarily asked Mr. Ames to check their clubs just before the Open. Their clubs were found faulty. Yet early in April, 1948, Mr. Ames had advised the manufacturer that his products "do not meet the specifications."

It is true, as Hogan pointed out, that the USGA has a measuring device this year different from the one used last year. It is accurate to a finer degree. But we daresay it is no more accurate than the means used by manufacturers to measure their club-stamping dies and to check the results.

The basic rule from which the specifications spring is older than the specifications. The rule has long been: "Club faces shall . . . not bear any lines, dots, or other markings with sharp or rough edges made for the obvious purpose of putting a cut on the ball."

Pursuant to that, the specifications provide in part, with respect to grooves:

1. The angle formed by the walls of grooves shall be at least 90 degrees.
2. Width of grooves shall not exceed 35/1,000 of an inch.
3. The flat surface between grooves shall be at least three times the width of the grooves ; if grooves are less than 25/1,000 of an inch wide, the flat surface between their nearer edges must be at least 75/1,000 of an inch.

Players in doubt about their clubs should have them tested before attending competitions. As manufacturers agreed to produce only clubs conforming with USGA specifications after January 1, 1941, they doubtless would be willing to test players' clubs and, if necessary, correct them.

Mr. Ames met with representatives of six leading manufacturers on May 18, 1948. It was the consensus that there was no need to change the specifications.

Hogan's Record 276

Hole	Yards	Par	1st	2d	3d	4th
			Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	Rd.
1.....	313	5	4	5	4	4
2.....	466	4	3	3	4	4
3.....	415	4	4	4	4	4
4.....	245	3	2	3	3	3
5.....	432	4	5	4	4	3
6.....	166	3	2	3	3	3
7.....	40%	4	4	5	3	4
8.....	385	4	3	5	4	4
9.....	422	4	4	4	4	4
Total out..	3,446	35	31	36	33	33
10.....	3 1 5	4	4	4	3	3
11.....	569	5	6	5	5	5
12.....	445	4	4	4	4	4
13.....	440	4	3	3	4	4
14.....	160	3	3	3	3	3
15.....	440	4	8	4	5	5
16.....	145	3	3	3	2	3
17.....	585	5	4	5	5	5
18.....	455	4	4	5	4	4
Total in..	3,574	36	36	36	35	36
Grand Total..	7,020	71	67	72	66	69

Record Scores in Open

The Open at Riviera was remarkable for record scoring, especially as Riviera is one of the most testing courses on which the Open has ever been played. Not only is it the longest in Open history, measuring 7,020 yards with a par of 71, but it is exacting, especially in placement of drives.

A chief reason for the low scoring was the superior quality of the putting greens, which, thanks to the care of Lloyd Monahan, course superintendent, provided a splendid stage for Hogan and others to capitalize on their remarkable skill. The fine architecture of the course also deserves credit. A properly designed course should yield itself to low scores when well played.

Hogan's winning score of 276 was five strokes lower than the former Open record set by Ralph Guldahl in 1937 at Oakland Hills, Detroit. Demaret, who finished second with 278, and Jim Turnesa, third with 280, also surpassed the previous record of 281.

Sam Snead established a new Open record for the first 36 holes with 69 - 69 - 138. The old mark was originally set in 1916 by Charles Evans, Jr., with 70 - 69 - 139; it was later tied by Snead in 1939 and Chick Harbert and Dick Metz in 1947.

Evans used seven clubs in 1916.