## **DO YOU KNOW YOUR GOLF?**

An	uswers to questions below will be found on page 16.	
Sco	oring: Answers right—4 (Par 36). For every answer wrong—5.	
1.	What famous golfer	Score
	(a) Won the Purple Heart?	
	(b) Was killed in an RAF crash?	••••••
2.	Complete the names of	
	(a) Samuel Jackson	
	(b) Patricia Jane	
	(c) Arthur D'Arcy	
	(d) William Joseph	•••••
3.	In what States are the following courses?	
	(a) Oakland Hills Country Club	
	(b) Oak Hill Country Club	
	(c) Southern Hills Country Club	
	(d) Indian Hills Country Club	•••••
4.	Are these statements true or false?	
	(a) The weight of the ball must not be less than 1.62 ounces avoirdupois	
	(b) Ben Hogan was injured in 1949	
	(c) Schenectady putters are illegal in Britain	
	(d) Commonwealth players are eligible to play on British International Teams	
5.	Can a golfer get relief from an obstruction in a bunker?	
6.	The diameter of the hole is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Has it ever varied?	••••••
7.	You have often heard a player say: "Another roll and it would have been in." Approximately how far does a ball travel in a single revolution?	
8.	Which of the three major team matches between the United States and Great Britain was the first to be instituted?	
9.	Excluding the Junior Championships, two teenagers hold USGA titles. Can you name them?	

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F.

## THE OBJECTIVES OF THE GOLF BALL STUDY

A Restatement of the USGA's Purpose

GOLFERS who have followed the game over a period of years probably will agree that there has been a long-term increase in the distance a golf ball may be struck and that any new materials and improved production methods in future would tend to continue and perhaps accelerate this trend unless the present controls exercised by the USGA are adequate.

An increase in distance would, of course, injure the game by minimizing the architectural values of courses, and the USGA feels a primary responsibility to protect its member clubs from the necessity of having to purchase additional land, redesign holes and pay increased taxes and maintenance expenses.

Since 1942, the distance factor has been governed by the paragraph of Rule 2-3 which states: "The velocity of the ball shall be not greater than 250 feet per second when measured on the USGA's apparatus . .." This apparatus, completed by the Armour Research Foundation in 1941, is designed to hit golf balls with a mass moving at a definite velocity and to measure the resultant velocity with which the ball leaves the driving face.

While there is no question as to the efficacy of this apparatus in measuring initial velocity, it may be that a simple test of initial velocity is inadequate. The characteristics of the clubhead and shaft, the speed and angle at which the club is swung, the coefficient of restitution of the ball, aerodynamic forces which come into play during flight and other factors presumably influence distance. Their relative importance is not known precisely, however.

In order to obtain the best possible answers to these and corollary questions, the USGA a year ago engaged Arthur D. Little,

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(Answers to questions on page 10).

- 1. (a) Lloyd Mangrum; (b) Miss Pam Barton.
- 2. (a) Snead; (b) Berg; (c) Locke; (d) Patton.
- (a) Mich.; (b) N. Y.; (c) Okla;
  (d) La.
- 4. (a) False (the weight must not be more than 1.62 ounces); (b) true; (c) false; (d) false. They are limited to the British Isles.
- 5. Yes. See Rule 33-1c.
- 6. No. The size was first mentioned in the 1893 code of the R. and A.
- 7.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
- 8. The Walker Cup, instituted in 1922.
- 9 Don Essig, III, the Public Links title; Miss JoAnne Gunderson, the Women's Amateur.

Inc., a research firm of Cambridge, Mass., to make a comprehensive study of the ball with two objectives:

(I) To develop an improved standard or rule to control the distance the ball may be struck, and

(2) To develop a simpler and more practical control test of the flight of the ball than the present velocity test which requires unwieldy and expensive apparatus now set up in "Golf House."

Research scientists have worked on the problem for about a year and during the recent Amateur Championship recorded practice strokes of some of the prominent players with a specially developed camera which made 9,000 separate pictures a second. Subsequently, articles on the project appeared in newspapers and magazines.

One effect has been some premature publicity which over-emphasized certain

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