



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. "58-1" means the first decision issued in 1958. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1958 Rules of Golf.

Concession Refused Balls Remain in Play

USGA 57-29
Misc.

Q: A and B are on the green in the same number of shots and both putt to within three feet of hole.

As a half will win the match for B, who is closest to the hole, A extends his hand and says "Congratulations", intending to concede the putt and the match.

However, B says: "No, wait, I haven't hole out yet".

A says: "O.K., go on and putt".

B putts and misses.

A putts and sinks. Who wins the hole?

Question by: BOYD PERRY, JR.
Garden City, N. Y.

A: In the circumstances cited, there was no concession of the putt because the offer of a concession was clearly declined. Therefore, both balls remained in play and A won the hole.

Lifting and Dropping Constitute Extension of Previous Stroke

USGA 57-30

R. 29-2a, 30-1, 30-4, 32-1a

Q: A ball is struck toward a part of the course where it may be unplayable. The

player plays a provisional ball, as provided for in Rule 30-1.

The first ball is found to be in ground under repair. The player lifts it without penalty and drops it in accordance with Rule 32-1a. The ball comes to rest in an unplayable lie.

The player abandons the first ball and contends that he may now play the provisional ball. Is he right?

Question by: THOMAS G. MCMAHON
Los Angeles, Cal.

A: Yes. In equity, lifting and dropping the first ball under Rule 32-1a constituted an extension of the stroke played with that ball. When it became unplayable, the player in order to proceed under Rule 29-2a would have had to return to the spot from which the original ball was played (not the spot from which it was lifted). As he had already played the provisional ball from that spot, the provisional ball must be continued in play. See also Rule 30-4.

Replacing Ball Wrongly Played

USGA 58-4

R. 33-2, 40-3f

Q: A and B sliced their second shots into some trees from which both balls

bounced down a hill into a creek. A came upon a ball in the creek, thought it was his and correctly dropped it, keeping the point of entry between his drop and the hole. He then played a shot up to the edge of the green.

At this time B found a ball about 25 feet farther up the creek. After examining the ball he informed A that A had found B's ball and had played the wrong ball to the green. The ball B found proved to be the ball A had hit into the creek.

A then redropped his ball and played a shot to within a few feet of the first shot. He holed out in a six which would have won the hole. However, this being a four-ball match, the others protested that he had violated the Rules and should be penalized.

Could you please inform me what the violation was, if there was a violation, and what the penalty would be and also inform me what the correct procedure should have been once the initial mistake was discovered.

Question by: CLARE EMERY
Washington Golf & Country Club
Arlington, Va.

A: When A played B's ball from outside the hazard, he disqualified himself for the hole under Rule 40-3f. The penalty did not apply to his partner.

B was entitled to drop his ball either in the hazard as near as possible to the place from which it was lifted without penalty or behind the hazard under the penalty provided in Rule 33-2.

***Ball Should Not Be "Presumed"
Lost in Water Hazard***

USGA 58-6
D.6, R.11-5, 22-2, 33-3

Q: Player drives ball in what everyone thought a lateral water hazard. They searched for the ball for less than five minutes. The player deemed the ball lost in the lateral water hazard and proceeded according to Rule 33-3b. He dropped a ball outside the hazard and was addressing the ball for his next shot when a spectator found his original ball outside the hazard. Player played both balls, scoring a four with the original ball and a five with the penalty ball.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

Regular

Aero-Pines Golf Course,	Va.
Auglaize Country Club,	Ohio
Bookcliff Country Club,	Colo.
Brown's Run Country Club,	Ohio
Buena Vista Country Club,	N. J.
California Country Club,	Cal.
Cannon Air Force Base Golf Association,	N. Mex.
Century Country Club,	Ariz.
Cherokee Town & Country Club,	Ga.
Eldorado Country Club,	Cal.
Finkbine Golf Course,	Iowa
Gaines County Golf Club,	Texas
Hesperia Golf & Country Club,	Cal.
Hillview Golf Club,	Cal.
Hole-in-the Wall Golf Club,	Fla.
Indian Wells Country Club,	Cal.
Lake Hills Golf & Country Club,	Mont.
Little River Inn Country Club,	Cal.
Lufkin Country Club,	Texas
McCloud Golf Club,	Cal.
Muroc Lake Golf Club,	Cal.
Navy Golf Course	Cal.
Oakwood Country Club,	Ill.
Paradise Valley Country Club,	Wyo.
Point O' Woods Golf & Country Club,	Mich.
Riverbend Country Club,	Texas
Rolling Hills Country Club,	Okla.
Rolling Hills Country Club,	Texas
Singing Hills Golf & Country Club,	Cal.
Sunset Hills Country Club,	Ill.
Titusville Country Club,	Pa.
Torrey Pines Men's Golf Club,	Cal.
York Golf & Tennis Club,	Me.

Associate

Boscobel Country Club,	S. C.
Bradford Golf Course,	Mass.
Diplomat Country Club,	Fla.
Elks Golf & Country Club,	Wash.
Green Hills Golf Course,	Ohio
Indiana University Golf Club,	Ind.
Lincoln Greens Golf Course,	Ill.
Otsego Ski Club,	Mich.
Provo Timpanogos Municipal Golf Course,	Utah
Waterville Park Golf Course,	Tenn.
Winter Quarters Country Club,	Md.

Kindly advise the proper procedure for both match and stroke play, and also when ball was searched for less than five minutes and more than five minutes.

Question by: CHARLES H. STEWART
Great Southern Golf Club
Gulfport, Miss.

A: In stroke play, the player played four strokes with his original ball and incurred a penalty of two strokes for violation of Rule 22-2 with the second ball. His score for the hole was 6. In match play he lost the hole.

Rule 22-2 provides that "A ball is in play when dropped." When the player dropped a second ball thinking he was observing Rule 33-3b, he had a second ball in play even though improperly.

If he had picked up the second ball as soon as the original ball was found, he would have incurred a penalty of two strokes in stroke play or lost the hole in match play under Rule 22-2. The fact that he played out both balls under Rule 11-5 does not relieve him of the penalty in stroke play. He is not, however, subject to penalty for playing a wrong ball.

If the search had lasted five minutes, the original ball would have been lost—Definition 6. Since the ball was not lost in a water hazard, the player would have been required to put a ball in play in accordance with Rule 29-1; his failure to do so probably would have been a serious breach

entailing loss of hole in match play or disqualification in stroke play—see Note 1 to Rule 29.

Greenkeeper's Hole Defined

USGA 58-5
D. 13

Q: We would very much appreciate knowing what is meant by "a hole made by a greenkeeper" in Definition 13. Perhaps you could supply us with some examples of such holes which are considered "ground under repair" and other examples of holes which would not be considered "ground under repair". We have already noticed that a rut caused by the tractor is not a "hole" which can be considered as ground under repair.

Question by: WARREN V. BUSH
Las Cruces, N. M.

A: A "hole made by a greenkeeper", as used in Definition 13, is usually ground temporarily opened for upkeep of the course, such as a hole made in moving sod or a tree stump, laying pipe lines, and similar conditions.

WORLD TEAM EVENT

(Continued from Page 9)

determine, by majority vote, the country in which the Championship will be held.

8. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCT

The national amateur golf authority in the entertaining country will be responsible for the conduct of the Championship.

Such authority shall pay all expenses incident to the Championship (except expenses of visiting players); it may charge admission to spectators and otherwise raise income as it may desire, and shall be entitled to retain all proceeds.

9. EXPENSES OF PLAYERS

Each national golf authority may defray the expenses of its Team's four members and of a non-playing captain not to exceed the following limits:

(a) First class round-trip travel between the player's home and the scene of the Championship.

(b) Living expenses during travel, for not more than (?) days at the scene of the Championship, and caddie fees for those days.

10. PRIZES

(a) *Team*—There will be a team trophy inscribed as follows:

WORLD AMATEUR GOLF TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY

To further friendship among the peoples
of the world
presented to

THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION

and

THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF
ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND

by

(name of donor)

(date)

(Note—the United States Golf Association has received offers of a trophy and will accept one. The United States Golf Association will serve as trustee of the trophy for purposes of insurance and for safekeeping during any suspension of the Championship)

The Trophy will be held by the national authority represented by the winning team for the ensuing two years.

(b) *Individuals*—Prizes will be presented to members of the winning team and the runner-up team. Such prizes will be uniform from year to year.

(c) Cost of individual prizes and of insurance of the Team Trophy will be defrayed pro rata by the participating countries.