

older boys and men unless a high quality of supervision and guidance exists. We do not believe the average 14-year-old boy can or should carry two bags. Industry would not be permitted to demand the carrying of such a load for such a distance for four hours."

Miami: "Caddying among youngsters in this area is almost nil."

Northern California: "We would favor reducing the minimum age to 13; 13 through 15 years, one bag only; 16 years and over, two bags. It is the expressed opinion that boys under 13 are incapable of doing a good job."

Wisconsin: "Our reason for favoring legislation which would lower the minimum age for caddies to 12 is that in the metropolitan areas many of the boys who start to caddie at the ages of 14 and 15

find more remunerative occupations during the summer when they reach the age of 16 and, as a result, we are forced to draw on younger boys to caddie."

Western Golf Association (which has mailed a similar questionnaire to its Member Clubs): "Far and away the biggest theme running through the replies in favor of lowering the age minimum to 12 is the growing attrition among older caddies. Many clubs expressed concern because many boys, by the time they are trained as good caddies (age 15-16), drift away from caddying to full-time jobs or at least to jobs paying more than caddying. The turnover seems a real problem. They expressed belief that boys of 12 and 13 (hiring only those with size and strength to be caddies) would stay longer in caddying."

DO YOU KNOW YOUR GOLF?

John G. Clock, the USGA President, recently said that the USGA Golf Handicap System "enables a child to make a fair match with his grandmother."

The system, although used effectively every week-end by children, grandmothers and others at thousands of courses, is fully understood by a minority of players at each club.

To better acquaint golfers with correct handicap procedures, this month's quiz is extracted from "USGA Golf Handicap System for Men," a booklet that can be obtained at the USGA headquarters at 40 East 38 Street, New York 16, New York, for 25¢. The answers are on page 18.

1. What is course rating?
2. What is the hole rating?
3. A handicap differential is the difference between a player's gross score and the par of the course. True or False?
4. A USGA handicap is computed from the lowest (5, 10, 15, 20) handicap differentials of the player's last (10, 20, 25, 50) rounds.
5. If a player has less than 25 differentials available, may he obtain a USGA handicap?
6. Are scores that include some conceded putts acceptable?
7. May the player record scores for

holes in which he has picked up without concession?

8. For what period of time are scores acceptable for handicap purposes?
9. Should the player report scores made on courses away from home?
10. If a player belongs to more than one club and has different handicaps, which shall he use when competing with players from more than one club?
11. How often should handicaps be revised?
12. Is a committee justified in granting automatic handicap increases at the start of a playing season or year?
13. Is a committee justified in reducing the handicap of a player who does not turn in all scores?
14. May a committee increase the handicap of a player who has suffered a physical disability?
15. Should handicap stroke play competitions that end in a tie be determined by a "matching of cards"?
16. Should a club rate its own course?
17. Are scores acceptable for handicapping purposes when "winter rules" or "preferred lies" are in effect?
18. If a player's handicap is changed after the first round of a two-week tournament should he continue to play with his original handicap?

They were remarkably close. One hole, in fact, came out to exactly the same yardage with all three measurements. Thus, I felt confident that the measurements I was getting were fairly accurate.

Holes with hilly terrain and with dog-legs are easily measured on the photograph with relatively good accuracy.

There are no holes at Brook-Lea which are so close to the maximum yardages of 250 and 470 yards for par 3 and par 4 holes that a yard or two would affect par.

This is a very economical and easy way to remeasure a course on which many changes have been made over the years. It would not be good enough for a USGA competition, but it is certainly sufficient to provide members the yardage needed to judge shots.

Easy to Lose a Yard

While the method used at Brook-Lea does not guarantee complete accuracy, it appears that my figures may not be further off than ones derived from the method recommended in the August JOURNAL. There are several points in it which struck me as possibly not measuring to one-yard accuracy. Among these I include the estimating of playing routes on dog-leg holes and the placing of cups without using a tape to measure. It is easy to be a yard off in a big expanse unless you measure.

The entire job was completed in about eight hours time with another member helping me for about two hours to measure the greens and tees with a steel tape.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON PAGE 8

(Parenthetical numbers refer to the pertinent Sections of "USGA Golf Handicap System For Men.")

1. Course rating is an evaluation of the playing difficulty of a course compared with other rated courses (2-11a).
2. Hole rating is the final evaluation of the playing difficulty of a hole after adjustments for rating factors (2-11b).
3. False. It is the difference between a player's gross score and the course rating (2-6).
4. The lowest 10 of the last 25 differentials are used (6-1).
5. Yes, but he must have a minimum of 5 differentials (6-2b).
6. Yes (4-3).
7. Yes, but not for more than two holes per round. He should record two over par for a "pick-up" hole if his handicap is 18 or less, three over par if his handicap is 19 or more (4-3).
8. Scores must have been made during the current playing season or calendar year and the immediately preceding playing season or calendar year (4-2).
9. Yes. He should also report the course rating of those scores (4-4).
10. He shall use the lowest handicap (7-8b).
11. Revisions should be made regularly, preferably at least once each month during the playing season (8-1a).
12. No. USGA Handicaps are continuous, carrying over from one season to the next (8-2b).
13. Yes. The committee has that right and should determine whether the reduction is to be one, two or more strokes (8-3b).
14. Yes. A temporary exception may be made for a temporary physical disability provided the increased handicap is used only within the player's home club (8-2c).
15. No. They should be played off at 18 holes. If that be inexpedient, there may be a shorter play-off which permits the competitors to use an equitable percentage of their handicaps (11-2b).
16. No. Courses should be rated by a committee of the men's golf association having jurisdiction in that region (18-1).
17. The USGA does not endorse "preferred lies" or "winter rules." However, when a local committee believes that adverse conditions are so general throughout the course that "preferred lies" or "winter rules" would promote fair and pleasant play and help protect the course, it may accept such scores for handicapping (13-1).
18. No. Each competitor should use his handicap in effect at the time each round is played (8-4b).