

## **CHARLES "CHICK" EVANS, JR. 1890 - 1979**

He grew up with the game in America, starting as a young caddie before the turn of the century and becoming one of the nation's foremost amateur golfers for more than six decades.

At the time of his death November 6, 1979, Chick Evans left a legacy unparalleled in golf history. As a competitor, he won every available major title. Yet, to him, fame as a player was secondary to founding the golf-based educational charity which has made college possible for thousands of deserving caddies.

Chick was tied indelibly to the Western Golf Association for more than 70 years, first as a contestant, then as founder of the Evans Scholars Foundation, and later as an official. The graduation of hundreds of Evans Scholars each year honors the memory of our beloved Chick.

The full recount of Chick's accomplishments on the golf course requires many pages, but the highlights are obvious.

- \*The first to win the U.S. Open and U.S. Amateur in the same year (1916).
- \*The only amateur ever to win the Western Open (1910).
- \*The first to hold the four major titles of his era: U. S. Open, U. S. Amateur, Western Open and Western Amateur. (Only Jack Nicklaus has done it since).
- \*Eight Western Amateur titles in 14 years.
- \*Competitor in 50 consecutive U.S. Amateur championships.
- \*Four-time member of U. S. Walker Cup team.
- \*Election to every golf Hall of Fame.
- \*Instrumental in the founding of the PGA, the NCAA golf championship, and many senior tournaments.

## **WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION EVANS SCHOLARS FOUNDATION**

The father of the Western Golf Association's caddie-scholarship program, long recognized as "Golf's favorite charity", was Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., one of the greatest champions the game has even known. Chick died on November 6, 1979, at the age of 89.

Winner of the National Open in 1916, Evans decided to remain an amateur and in 1930 asked WGA to establish and administer a caddie-scholarship program, funded by the income he received through golf.

Scholarships are awarded to those who has outstanding caddie records, rank in the upper 25 per cent of their class, have financial need and good moral character.

The first two Evans scholars were named in 1930, and more than 4,000 have graduated since the program started. Currently, there are more than 860 Evans scholars enrolled at 25 universities across the nation and approximately 225 new awards are made every year.

An Evans scholarship is a grant, not a loan. It covers full housing and tuition and is renewable for four years. The average value of each grant is approximately \$8,000.

The Foundation owns and maintains Chapter houses at 14 major universities. The Chapters are at Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Marquette, Miami of Ohio, Michigan State, Minnesota, Missouri, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue and Wisconsin.

This unique program, the largest individually supported scholarship program in the world, enables golfers to "put

something back into" the game they enjoy so much. Some 100,000 golfers contribute up to \$20 each year through the Evans scholars bag-tag program. WGA's par club, whose members contribute at least \$100 annually, is recognized as golf's most elite club and boasts a membership of more than 14,000.

Many golf associations now sponsor caddie-scholarship programs. Nineteen are grouped under the WGA banner into the Evans Scholars Foundation.

Evans scholars, past and present, play an active part in the program. They contribute financially to the Foundation and serve as advisors in career counseling to active scholars. They also assist WGA in many of its activities, including the annual Western Open Championship.

Some 400 scholars, past and present, are working this week in conducting this championship. From leaderboards to parking lots, the Evans scholars contribute thousands of man-hours to insure that the Western Open will continue to be a success.

## **LEAF GALLS ON SHADE TREES**

Galls are abnormal growths which occur on many plants. Galls come in a variety of shapes, sizes and colors depending on the insect, disease or environmental condition that caused them. According to Stacy Lee Barden-Chavez, University of Illinois Horticulturist in Cook County, those galls caused by insects are most common. A chemical reaction takes place between the insect and plant thus forming a gall. Although insect galls are unsightly, they really don't hurt shade trees.

Succulent oak galls are common this year on pin oaks and other oaks. These galls appear as green growths at the base of the leaves. Tiny non-stinging wasps lay eggs on the leaves. In the spring when the eggs hatch, the larvae burrow into the leaves thereby causing leaves to form galls around the insect. Usually the oak leaves will continue to develop to full size. Galls are not produced again until the following spring. Honey locust pod galls are actually deformed leaflets. Leaflets become small green to reddish balls about 1/8 inch in diameter. These galls are caused by a fly which lays its egg on the leaves. Throughout the summer the fly will have several generations each time producing more galls. The thornless varieties of honey locust seem to be the favorite of the flies.

Maple bladder galls appear in the spring as green-pin head sized lumps on the upper surface of leaves on maples and box elders. These galls are caused by mites which have several generations throughout the summer. When the galls first appear they are green but shortly turn red.

Hackberry nipple galls are caused by psyllids a close relative of the aphid. In the spring the adult lays their eggs on hackberry leaves. The immature psyllid emerges from these eggs causing a green nipple-like gall to form around them as the leaves develop. Only one generation is produced each summer.

Generally, says Mr. Chavez, control measures are not recommended for gall producing creatures, since galls on leaves usually cause no apparent harm to the tree. However, malathion spray may be applied in spring to control the gall producing insects on maples, hackberries and oaks. This spray reduces the amount of galls that may appear on the plants. Although the appearance of the leaves may be different from normal, seldom is the gall infestation large enough to be noticeable except by close inspection.