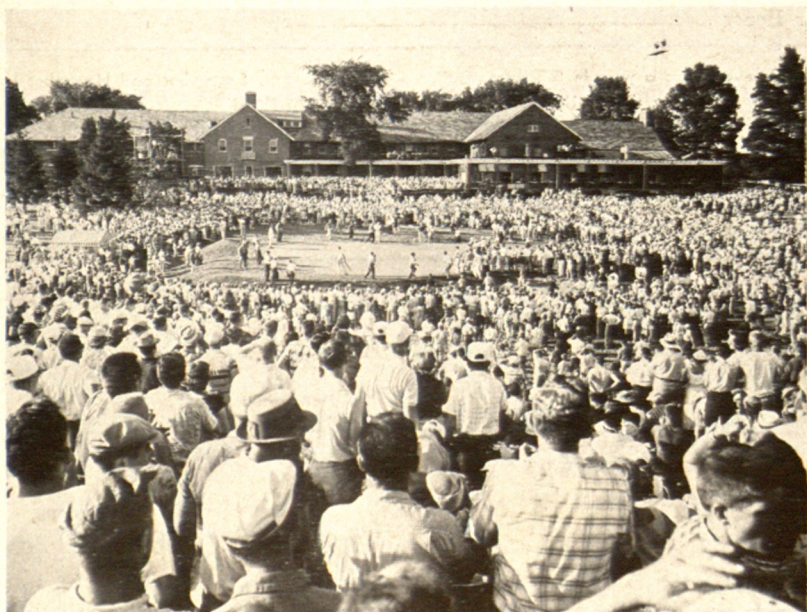




USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

DRAMA IN THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP



Toledo Blade Photo

The huge gallery grouped around the last green on the final day of the Open Championship at the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio, breaking the cordon after Cary Middlecoff holed a birdie putt to tie with Dick Mayer.

JULY, 1957



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1957

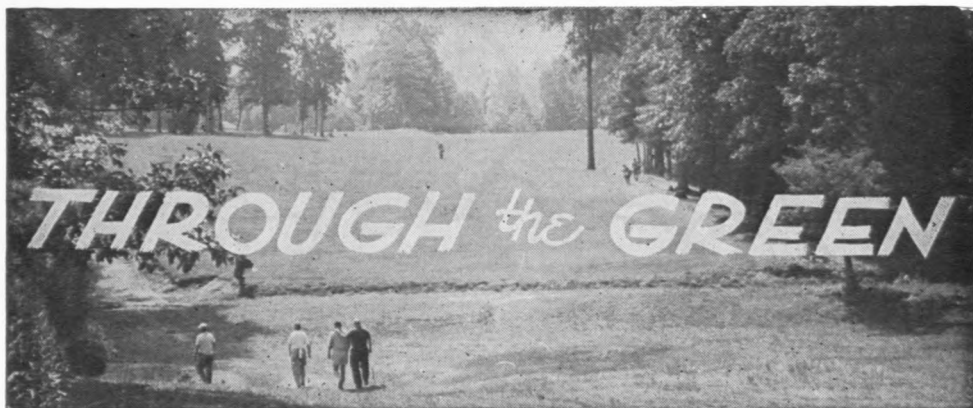
Championships

<u>Championship or Team Match</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Sectional Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Junior Amateur	Closed	Completed	July 17-20	Manor C. C. Washington, D. C.
Amateur Public Links	Closed	†July 7-13	July 29- Aug. 3	Hershey Park G. C. Hershey, Pa.
Girls' Junior	July 26	None	Aug. 12-16	Lakewood C. C. Denver, Colo.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 2	None	Aug. 19-24	Del Paso C. C. Sacramento, Cal.
(1) Walker Cup Match	—	—	Aug. 30-31	Minikahda Club Minneapolis, Minn.
Amateur	Aug. 8	Aug. 27	Sept. 9-14	The Country Club Brookline, Mass.
Senior Amateur	Aug. 30	Sept. 17	Sept. 30-Oct. 5	Ridgewood C. C. Ridgewood, N. J.

Dates entries close mean last dates for applications to reach USGA office. For possible exceptions in dates of Sectional Qualifying Rounds, see entry forms.

†Exact date in each section to be fixed by Sectional Chairmen.

(1) Walker Cup Match—Men's Amateur Teams: Great Britain vs. United States.



A Fishy Story

The luck of the Irish reached a million to one peak recently at famed Killarney when a golfer, playing the eighteenth hole, sliced into the lake. As the ball descended it struck a rising trout. The golfer waded into the water and retrieved the ball and the stunned fish!

The story has brought forth the following parody:

Oh the dirty little pill
Went soaring out until
It plunged right into the water;
It fell on the snout
Of a rising trout
So he waded in and caught her!

British Cup Plan

In an effort to achieve the strongest possible Walker Cup Team by 1959, when the match again will be played in Great Britain, the British have adopted a four-year plan, according to Raymond Oppenheimer, Chairman of the Walker Cup Selectors. This year's match will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on the last two days of August.

Dai Rees, Britain's Ryder Cup captain, and Bill Cox, of London, winner of numerous British professional titles, have been appointed coaches and every part of Great Britain will be searched for talent.

The Public Courses Association and the Artisans' Association have been invited to help in the search for prospective members of the 1959 Walker Cup Team. Any

youngster recommended will receive coaching from Rees and Cox.

"We want the best possible players, irrespective of district or anything else," Oppenheimer is quoted in the St. Andrews (Scotland) *Citizen*.

The cost of coaching will be borne by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club Selection Committee, which incorporates the Walker Cup Selection Committee.

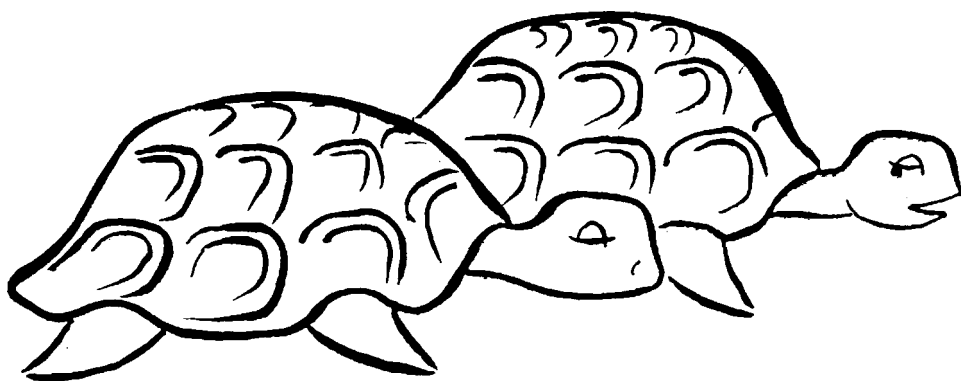
"If we find a good young prospect, we will send him straight to our coaches, then test him before a crowd as big as possible in exhibition matches against Rees and another player," said Oppenheimer. "He will undergo a real toughening up process."

Record Entries

The choice of Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., as the venue for the recent Women's Open Championship proved to be the most popular to date, by far; and the choice of the Manor Country Club, near Washington, D. C., for the Junior Amateur Championship was almost as popular.

The record entry of nearly 100 for the Women's Open was almost twice as many again as the previous high of 58 recorded in 1954 at Salem Country Club, Peabody, Mass. Amateurs outnumbered the pros by more than two to one, the majority of them entering from the Metropolitan New York area.

The field, which contained five former holders of the title as well as the champion,



Roger.

"Do hurry, dear, people will think we're playing golf."

Reproduced by permission of Golf Illustrated

Mrs. Kathy Cornelius, was strong in quality as well as quantity.

The record entry of approximately 1,060 for the Junior Amateur marks the first time it has gone over 1,000.

Completing the Circle

To enter an event twice and win twice is a unique occurrence, but when the dates are 36 years apart it must constitute a record.

It happened to Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare last month at the Rhode Island Country Club, Nayatt, when she completed the circle in her long golfing career by regaining the Women's Rhode Island State title which she won in 1921. She had not competed since.

She celebrated her 54th birthday by winning her semi-final match from Miss Ruth Eddy, of Newport, R. I., and clinched the title the following day against the defending champion, 19 year old Miss Betty June Bobel, by 2 and 1 over 36 holes.

Rival for Eisenhower

The acting Prime Minister of Japan during Nobusuke Kishi's visit to the United States last month was Mitsujiro Ishii, and for the record Mr. Ishii probably could give President Eisenhower strokes both in

the play of the game and in devotion to it.

Mr. Ishii is a nine-handicap player and is also President of the Japan Golf Association.

Hill of Fame

The New York State Seniors' Golf Association has petitioned the committee in charge of the Hill of Fame of the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., that an oak tree be named in honor of Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago. Favorable action has been taken by the committee and approved by the Board of Governors of the Club. Mr. Evans has accepted. The tree will be dedicated on Thursday, July 18, during the annual tournament of the Seniors. Thus Evans will join the immortals already memorialized: President Eisenhower, Robert T. Jones, Jr., Walter Hagen, Ben Hogan and Cary Middlecoff. Before the inception of the Hill of Fame, Francis Ouimet was similarly honored on a nearby beautiful pin oak.

Ramps of Coal Ash

The 10th at North Shore Country Club, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y., is an interesting par 3 hole. Although it measures slightly less than 150 yards, it is deeply cut through a ravine. As a result, golfers

had to walk down through the ravine and up a very steep grade to get to the green. It was a difficult walk for many of the older golfers, and as a result, several preferred to begin at the 10th rather than encounter this climb after 9 holes of play.

Last winter, Mr. William Sloan, Superintendent, built a ramp of coal ash, obtained at a nearby lighting company plant. The coal ash was obtained for the hauling. Eight thousand yards of coal ash went into the building of this ramp, which is 22 feet deep at its deepest point, and is 300 feet long. The ramp banks were stabilized with tall fescue.

A Rare Junior

The USGA's Junior Amateur Championship has brought to light many gifted young men, and it is fun to follow their progress, especially in the cases of Ken Venturi, Hillman Robbins, Gay Brewer, Mason Rudolph, Don Albert, Eddie Merrens, Don Bisplinghoff, Rex Baxter, Jr., Tommy Jacobs, Joe E. Campbell, Fred Rick Jones, Ward Wettlaufer and Frank Boynton, who have gone on to earn reputations in adult ranks.

However, for those who follow the event closely from year to year, it is just as much fun to follow a youngster's progress within junior ranks.

For example, a sandy-haired young man of 13 drew attention in the 1953 Junior Amateur Championship at first only because of his age and because the luck of the draw placed him in the very first match off the tee.

When he won that match, we made note that his name was Jack Nicklaus, and by the time he had advanced to the fourth round, we were all aware not only of his name but also that he came from the Scioto Country Club, in Columbus, Ohio, and was a real strong player despite his 13 years.

Well, to make a long story short, he has now qualified for five successive years, and at the age of 17 he will be playing out his final year of eligibility at the Manor Country Club, in Washington, this month. He made the quarter-finals in 1955 and the semi-finals last year.

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER

Hero of the recent British Amateur Championship at Formby Golf Club, Lancashire, was 5 ft. 6 ins. tall Leslie McClue, a Scot from the little industrial town of Renfrew, near Glasgow.

Leslie McClue had beaten Lt.-Col. A. A. Duncan, former British Walker Cupper, in the third Round and so qualified to meet former US Walker Cup man Dale Morey.

They were walking across the 11th tee, McClue two up, when Morey paused to have a practice swing. McClue stood back, then thinking Morey had finished, started to move and walked right into Morey's driver as it was coming back.

It struck him a fearful blow on the right side of the head and the curly-headed Scot fell to the ground.

Morey ran at once to him and McClue revived in thirty minutes. He was dazed and blood streamed down his head and clothes, but he insisted on finishing the round. Morey was most upset but the gallant McClue kept going to win.



LESLIE McCLUE CHATS WITH H. B. RIDGLEY

It was found on examination that his ear was badly torn, and the doctor, a friend of McClue's, decided nine stitches were necessary.

McClue pleaded with the doctor not to do anything that would prevent his playing the next day, so the stitching was done without an anesthetic. Later that evening McClue, suffering from slight concussion, collapsed, and so anxious was the doctor for his welfare that he and his wife sat up with him all night.

For most of it he was restless, but slept a little towards morning, and at 9:30 woke up, announced that he wanted coffee and toast and that he would be on his way to the course to meet his opponent, H. B. Ridgley, the eventual runner-up.

Looking pale and shaken and his right ear encased in dressing, he was beaten 6 and 5 over 36 holes, a fighting show. Next day he left Southport, England, to drive to Renfrew, some 250 miles away in Scotland, because he wished to play in a 36 hole medal competition the following day. This he did scoring 78 and 74.

You will hear more about this 26-year-old Scot, a sales representative for a wine firm. He has not yet gained international honors but will surely do so soon.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

Regular

American Legion Country Club	Iowa
Atlantic Golf & Country Club	Iowa
Beacon Hill Country Club	N. J.
Bellefontaine Country Club	Ohio
Branch River Country Club	Wis.
Coffeyville Country Club	Kans.
Crooked Lake Golf Club	Ind.
Delaware Golf Club	N. Y.
Duck Lake Golf Club	Mich.
Eggsburg Golf Club	Pa.
Emporium Country Club	Pa.
Grafton Country Club	W. Va.
Holston Hills Country Club	Va.
Intervale Country Club	N. H.
Meadow Hills Country Club	Colo.
Old Orchard Country Club	N. J.
Oxon Run Golf Team	D. C.
Pickaway Country Club	Ohio
Plattsburgh Golf & Country Club	N. Y.
Ponkapoag Golf Club	Mass.
Rapides Golf & Country Club	La.
Richmond County Country Club	N. C.
Skaneateles Country Club	N. Y.
Thendara Golf Club	N. Y.
Towanda Country Club	Pa.
Valleywood Golf Club	Ohio
Wausau Golf Club	Wis.

Associate

Asbury Park Golf & Country Club	N. J.
Chardon Lakes Golf Course	Ohio
Dorado Beach Golf Course	P. R.
Gearhart Golf Course	Ore.
Harbor Hills Country Club	N. Y.
Hoberg's Forest Lake Golf Course	Cal.
Stonington Manor Golf Club	Conn.
Wilker Park Memorial Golf Course	Ind.
Windsor Golf Club	N. Y.

As nearly as we can determine from the longevity records, this is the high mark for a junior, and it will be fun to see how he handles his final challenge. Win or lose at Manor, however, it is of course a cinch that Jack will win more than his share of tournaments in the years to come.

Miss Jeanne Bisgood In USGA Championship

Miss Jeanne Bisgood, former British Curtis Cup golfer and twice holder of the English Ladies' Championship, has entered for the Women's Amateur Championship to be held next month at the Del Paso Country Club, Sacramento, Cal.

She competed in the 1950 event at the

Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga., when she reached the third round, and again in 1954 at the Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pa., when she lost at the 19th to Mrs. J. Douglas Streit (Miss Marlene Stewart) in the fourth round.

A barrister by profession, Miss Bisgood devotes much of her time to serving on the Council of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole in Dorset, England.

A Worthy Manual

The Chicago District Golf Association furnishes its member clubs each year with a Directory of Information, a statistical manual covering every detail of golf club administration.

The 1957 volume, which has incorporated suggestions submitted since the previous issue, lists comparative charges for all services to members of individual member clubs, besides giving other operative details of the clubs.

A great deal of thought and care has been given to the breakdown of such items as Dining Room Operations, Bar Operations, Electric Carts, Caddie Report, Golf Professional Report, etc. which will be of infinite value to the recipients in analyzing their own club operations.

Evans Scholars House Dedicated

The Daniel B. Ryan House of Evans Scholars Foundation, accommodating 38 Evans Scholars at Marquette University in Milwaukee, was formally dedicated on May 22. The House is one of six involved in the caddie-scholarship program of the Western Golf Association, which currently is sending 304 deserving young men to college.

Friends of Daniel B. Ryan, president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, recently raised funds to purchase the house.

Officials from the Western Golf Association, the Wisconsin State Golf Association, the Milwaukee Golf Association, the Milwaukee Senior's Golf Association and clubs in the Milwaukee area were present for the dedication, along with the Marquette Evans Scholars. Carleton Blunt, president of WGA, presided.

James L. O'Keefe, former president of the Western Golf Association, spearheaded the drive.

LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE AMATEUR CODE

by

JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA Executive Director

A FRESH appraisal of the Rules of Amateur Status is always apt to follow a conspicuous case such as that of E. Harvie Ward, Jr.

Mr. Ward was found to have violated the Rule about expenses during an investigation by the USGA Executive Committee last month. He is thus ineligible to play as an amateur. This means he cannot try for a third straight USGA Amateur Championship in September.

The case focused attention on the Amateur code, mainly on these two points:

1. What actually is an amateur in golf?
2. Why are amateurs prohibited from accepting expenses, with a few rare, specific exceptions? Other sports have other rules; why is golf different?

What Is an Amateur?

The USGA Definition says:

"An amateur golfer is one who plays the game solely as a non-remunerative or non-profit-making sport."

It was put in another way, a compelling way, a generation or so ago by Prof. Charles W. Kennedy of Princeton, who had been Vice-President of the American Olympic Committee and President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. He wrote, in his book on "Sport and Sportsmanship":

"I believe that an amateur sportsman is one who wishes to play a game as well as he can play it *in relation to more important things* . . .

"Where else than on the playing fields of amateur sport can youth learn so well the joy of achievement with no hope of reward other than the achievement itself? The glory of amateur sport lies in competing for nothing except the love of the game and the joy of accomplishment. Therein lies, perhaps, its greatest social value."

The derivation of the word "amateur"

gives the best possible insight into its true meaning. "Amateur" comes from the Latin root "amare," meaning "to love." Thus, an amateur is one who pursues an activity purely for love of it, for personal pleasure, and not professionally for gain.

This gets to the heart of the matter. It is admittedly a puristic viewpoint. For this day and age of super-commercialism in almost all things, it may seem an old-fashioned viewpoint.

If so, it is good company. Truth is old-fashioned, too. And it endures.

Expenses

The amateur code in golf provides for forfeiture of amateur status by one who, after the 18th birthday, accepts "expenses, in money or otherwise, from any source other than one on whom the player is normally or legally dependent but excluding an employer," to engage in a golf competition or exhibition or personal appearance as a golfer, including radio and television broadcasts, testimonial dinners and the like.

There are four exceptions when reasonable expenses may be accepted:

1. As a USGA representative in an international team match (Walker, Curtis or Americas Cup).
2. As a qualified contestant for the USGA Amateur Public Links Championship.
3. As a representative of a school or college or of a military service in team or other events limited to school or college students or the military, respectively.
4. As a representative of an industrial or business golf team in industrial or business golf team competitions, respectively, within limits fixed by the USGA.

In each of the four exceptions, it would not be normal or reasonable to except the participant to defray his own expenses.

The Heart of the Code

Golf is rare among popular games in requiring amateurs generally to pay their own way. This is at the heart of the code.

Why is this the rule in golf?

It is the rule because it more closely expresses the spirit of amateurism than would any other rule.

Among most popular games, golf is unique in its atmosphere. It is essentially a recreation, played simply for the fun of play, by nearly four million persons in the United States. It is unique among popular games in that it may be played all one's life. Jack Westland won our National Amateur Championship at age 47 in 1952. The Hon. Michael Scott won the British Amateur Championship at age 54 in 1933.

Suppose there were no rules prohibiting acceptance of expenses. Then there would unquestionably spring up a class of players who would be subsidized from tournament to tournament the year 'round and would wind up devoting virtually their entire time to competitive golf. Their whole way of life would be bound up in golf. They would be professional in the sense that they would play the game for reasons other than the pure love of it, yet under such an imaginary code they would carry the label "amateur."

This is not fanciful. It has happened in other activities. It would happen in golf if the expense rule did not exist or were appreciably more liberal.

This imaginary class of touring "shamateurs," going about the country on golf expense accounts, would automatically develop skill superior to most of their unsubsidized amateur opponents. There would be no true basis of fair competition for all amateurs. It would be unfair.

The only reason for distinguishing between amateurs and professionals in the first place is to provide a basis of fair competition. The professional, devoting himself to the game as his vocation, has far greater opportunity to develop skill than has the average amateur, for whom golf must be subordinated to things of greater importance to him.

"But," some will say, "is there no middle ground? Cannot the expense rule be liber-

alized to a degree and yet retain the amateur spirit?"

The USGA Executive Committee has never seen its way to doing this without charting a whole new and undesirable course for amateur golf. Occasionally the Committee has received requests to permit expenses to be paid under the auspices of responsible sectional amateur golf associations. But one step usually leads to another, and all such requests have been denied on the grounds that they would start a deterioration in the amateurism of golf.

Development Which Youth Needs

It is occasionally contended that a more liberal expense rule would help young players to develop. This question is sometimes asked: "Why shouldn't a promising but poor lad have the same opportunity to play in tournaments as the rich man's son?"

Why shouldn't they have the same opportunities in everything else—in education, in social affairs, in work?

One answer is that this is a democratic society we live in, not a socialistic or communistic society. One of our society's greatnesses is found in the challenge it gives us to seek, to strive, to try to do better and be better. It affords us the opportunity to do this. It does not vitiate our inner fibre by doling out equal little parts of everything to everybody, so that no one has more or less than his neighbors.

We all have our limits. We either overcome them if we can, or we accept them. If we can't afford a thing, we usually don't obtain that thing.

If a young man can't afford to play tournament golf, he is better off not trying to live beyond his depth. Prominence in sports can be a false god, especially to young men at a time of life when they need to learn true values. Which is more important for a young man—to develop skill at golf or to develop a strong, self-reliant character?

Some Expert Testimony

Practically all amateur sports organizations have occasional difficulty in administering their rules about expenses. A rule is a sort of barrier. Many people will always come right up to this kind of barrier—right to the dividing line. Some will always

climb over it, or crawl under it. This is so whether the barrier be low, high or mid-dling.

Golf has had a particularly prominent problem lately in the Harvie Ward case, and golf's rules have come under particularly close scrutiny. But this does not justify leaping to hasty conclusions about the whole code of rules.

The fact is that golf probably has fewer problems in this regard than do other sports. Certainly golf is among the cleanest of amateur sports. Would that have been so if the Rules of Amateur Status had been materially different in the past, especially regarding expenses?

The compelling spirit about golf's code off the course is precisely the same as the code on the course. It is a code that appeals to honor and sportsmanship. There is that in man which responds to such an appeal, almost without exception. In that is found the strength of golf.

When the USGA Amateur Championship was played in 1951 at the Saucon Valley Country Club, Bethlehem, Pa., the Honorary Chairman of the Club's Executive Committee for the Championship addressed the contestants at dinner before the Championship. He is Eugene G. Grace, Chairman of the Board of Bethlehem Steel Co.—a leading industrialist and a leading sportsman. He said in part:

"You contestants know better than anyone that you have paid your own way here, and that you are entirely on your own.

"The only way in which amateurism in sports can be defined is in the sportsman's own heart.

"If the player says to himself that the only reason he is playing (and putting up with the sacrifices and inconveniences of stiff amateur competition) is that he gets his full reward out of his enjoyment of the game, then he is a sure-enough amateur. If he expects direct or indirect cash reward, then he is a pro.

"It is certainly not dishonorable to be frankly a professional; but to lie to yourself and pretend you are an amateur, when you know in your heart you are lying, is just a ruinous habit. That's the real nub of the amateur problem in athletics. Schools

that are supposed to train young men, yet warp their consciences by phony amateur standards, can't have much to brag about."

Prof. Charles W. Kennedy has said this:

"No matter how roughly you may be used, it is your duty to keep your temper and play fair. When you pass out from the playing fields to the tasks of life you will have the same responsibility resting upon you, in greater degree, of fighting in the same spirit for the cause you represent. You will meet bitter and sometimes unfair opposition to much that you try to do. You will meet defeat. The 'lost causes' of history are proof that victory will not always come because the cause you represent is right. You must be prepared to see what you believe to be wrong for the moment triumphant, and still have courage to fight on. You must have faith that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

"Especially, you must not forget that the great victory of which you can never be robbed will be the ability to say, when the race is over and the struggle ended, that the flag you fought under was the shining flag of sportsmanship, never furled or hauled down, and that, in victory or defeat, you never lost that contempt for a breach of sportsmanship which will prevent your stooping to it anywhere, anyhow, any time."

The Harvie Ward Case

In the case of E. Harvie Ward, Jr., the USGA Executive Committee found that Mr. Ward accepted expenses incident to golf competition in such a manner as to infringe the Rules during a period beginning in May, 1952, and ending May 6, 1957.

Under a ruling for this particular case, Mr. Ward will be eligible for reinstatement one year after the date of his last violation, which occurred on May 6, 1957. He has informed the USGA that he will apply for reinstatement.

USGA Amateur Championships won by Mr. Ward in 1955 and 1956 are not affected. It is the Association's policy not to declare such past Championships vacant under circumstances such as existed in this instance.

The normal probationary period follow-

ing violation of the Rules of Amateur Status is two years. The Executive Committee reduced it to one year in view of what it considered to be a mitigating circumstance. That circumstance was the fact that Mr. Ward told the Committee he had understood from his employer that it was permissible to accept the expenses in question for the period 1953-56. His employer, Edward E. Lowery, was a member of the USGA Executive Committee from 1953 through 1956.

Mr. Ward's first violation occurred in the spring of 1952 when, he said, he accepted expenses from Mr. Lowery to participate in the British Amateur Championship. Mr. Lowery was not then a USGA Executive Committee member. Mr. Ward's employment by Mr. Lowery began in October, 1953.

In subsequent years, Mr. Ward said, he accepted expenses from Mr. Lowery's automobile agency, by which he is employed, for various tournaments, including the USGA Open and Amateur Championships and the Canadian Amateur Championship. He told the Committee that in some instances he had attended to certain business at the same time, but the Committee deemed that the acceptance of expenses under the particular circumstances constituted a violation.

Interpretations of Rules

During the course of the Harvie Ward case, the following interpretations of two phases of the expense rule were confirmed:

1. Guests and hosts: It is, of course, permissible to be a guest in a friend's home during a competition, or to accept transportation in his automobile or his private airplane if he has one. It is a violation of the rule to accept commercial living facilities (as at a hotel) or transportation (as on a train or airline) for which a so-called "host" has paid.

2. Business expenses: It is permissible to play in a golf tournament while on a business trip with expenses paid provided the golf part of the expense is borne personally and is not charged to business. Further, the business involved must be actual and substantial, and not merely a subterfuge for legitimizing expense when the primary purpose is golf competition.

USGA FILM LIBRARY

The USGA Film Library has added "Play Them As They Lie" to its two previous films, "Inside Golf House" and "The Rules of Golf—Etiquette".

The latest addition, a 16 mm. color production, runs for 16½ entertaining minutes in which Johnny Farrell, the Open Champion of 1928, acts as intermediary between Wilbur Mulligan, a beginner of unimpeachable integrity, and Joshua P. Slye, a past master in the art of breaking the Rules. The film was made at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J., where Farrell is professional.

"Inside Golf House" gives the viewer an opportunity to see the many interesting exhibits in "Golf House," USGA headquarters in New York, and to re-live golf triumphs of the past with many of the game's immortals. The film is a 16 mm. black and white production and runs 28 minutes.

"The Rules of Golf—Etiquette" also has proved popular. The film stresses the importance of etiquette by portrayal of various violations of the code in the course of a family four-ball match. Ben Hogan appears in several scenes, and Robert T. Jones, Jr., makes the introductory statement. A 16 mm. color production, the film has a running time of 17½ minutes.

The distribution of all three prints is handled by National Educational Films, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y., which produced the films in cooperation with the USGA. The rental is \$15 per film, \$25 for combination of two and \$35 for all three in combination at the same time, including the cost of shipping prints to the renter.

Questions have been asked as to what sort of competitions may be entered by an applicant for reinstatement to amateur status. The following is noted:

1. Such an applicant is not in fact an amateur, and thus he is not eligible to play as an amateur. It would not technically harm his application for reinstatement if he were to accept an invitation to play in an amateur event, but it would be unfair to his amateur opponents. Sponsors of tournaments are requested to uphold the Rules of Amateur Status.

2. If he enters an open competition as a professional, he further violates the Rules of Amateur Status.

3. He may enter an open competition as an applicant for amateur reinstatement, but he would not be eligible for either an amateur prize or a money prize.

SCALING THE HEIGHTS WITH MAYER IN THE OPEN

*Professionals Show Great
Ability to Produce Best Golf
When It Counts Most*

IT is always a wonderful thing to see people produce their very best when it means most. Many of us usually fall so far short of realizing our full capabilities that it is especially striking and inspiring to observe the great in the full bloom of their greatness.

In golf, the National Open Championship is a particularly fruitful field for this. Here the best players of the day come together, professional and amateur, and it is a never-ending source of wonder to watch them lift their games to the peak.

The Open is an unusual test in a number of ways. Since it determines the National Champion, the USGA and the entertaining club seek to provide a course and course conditions which will try every club in the bag and reward the most accurate. Thus fairways and greens are fringed with rough which is unusual for this generation and which penalizes the errant. Further, the Open is distinctive in that its four rounds are played in three days. Today most 72-hole stroke play events are played over four days.

The last day of the Open, with 50 or more of the finest golfers playing their hearts out for 36 holes, is perhaps the finest day in all the world of sport. It takes more than mere shot-making for the competitor to keep on concentrating for six to eight hours of athletic competition and still lift his game to its peak.

But they do lift their games to their peak. In the Open won by Dick Mayer last month at the Inverness Club, Toledo, 52 played the final day. In the Fourth round—the gruelling climax round—27 of the 52 equaled or improved upon their scores of the third round, when they presumably had been fresher and keener both mentally and physically.

To be even more specific:

A Sequence of Thrills

Jimmy Demaret, 47 years old and a grandfather, led at 18 holes with 68 and at 54 holes with 211. After eleven holes of the last round, staggering under the incu-



Toledo Blade Photo

OPTIMISM: Smiling for the cameras as he leads the field at one stage on the final day, Jimmy Demaret, one of the oldest competitors, finished a gallant third.

bus of being five over par, he played the last seven holes in three under par. A birdie 3 at the 17th when it seemed to count most put him in position to post a 72-hole total of 283. That put Jimmy back in the lead, and it looked as if the Championship might be his for the first time, after many years of trying.

But Dick Mayer, too, was lifting his game to its peak. At 36 holes he had been a leader with 138, and at 54 holes he was one stroke behind Demaret. Now, in full



Toledo Blade Photo

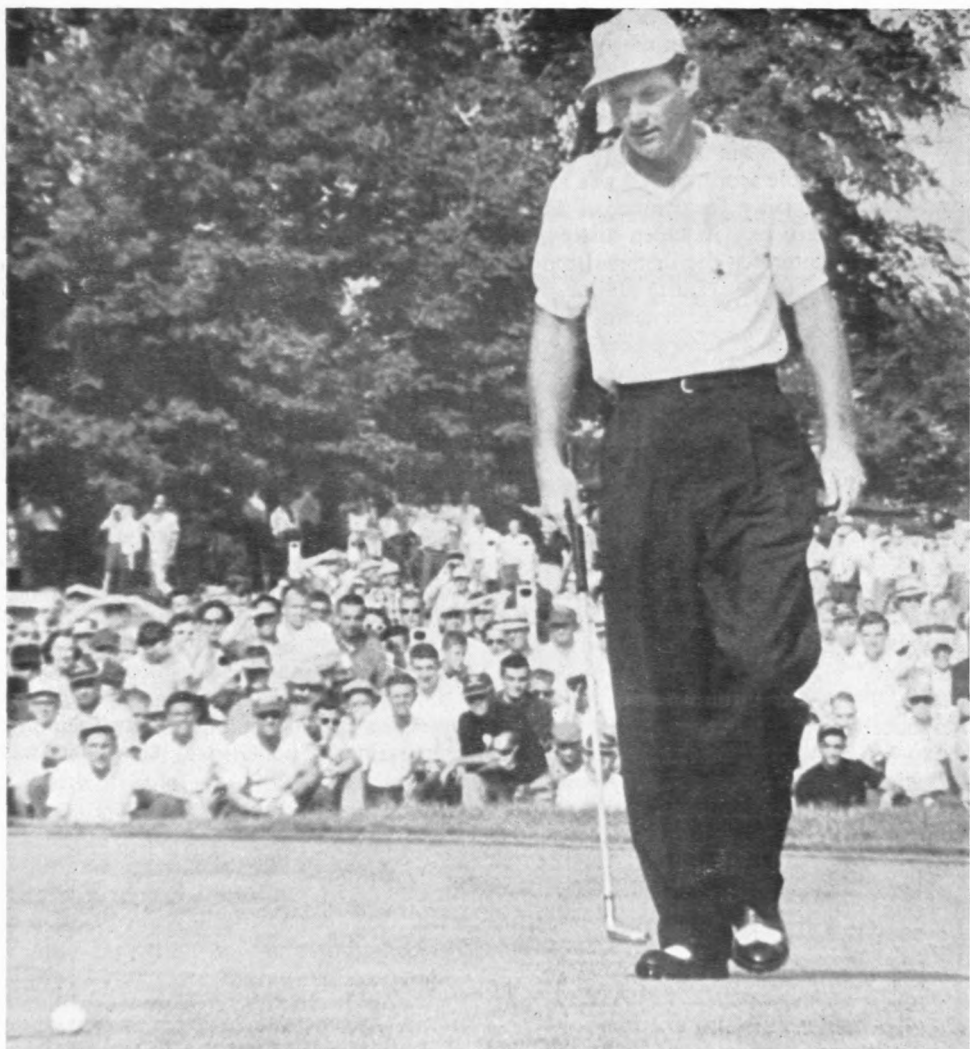
APPREHENSION: Dick Mayer, bidding for his first Open title, tries some country-style body English in an effort to urge his ball into the hole.

consciousness that he needed a birdie 3 at the home hole to beat Demaret's total by one, he got it.

And then came Cary Middlecoff. A truly inspirational sort of player is Doc. Twice before he had been able to rise to the heights when it really counted—he had won the Open in 1949 and again last year. Now he was defending his title with all the skill and all the heart that have made him one of the great golfers of his generation.

Middlecoff had started well enough with a 71, but a sour 75 had left him eight strokes behind the leaders at 36 holes. He played his third round in 68, and now, three holes from the finish in the final round, he needed two birdies and a par to tie Dick Mayer. He got them—a bird 3 at the 16th, a par 4 at 17, and a bird 3 at the last green.

There were other wonderful deeds in that last day of Inverness' third National Open. Walter Burkemo, for instance, came



Toledo Blade Photo

DISILLUSIONMENT: Cary Middlecoff, defending Champion, walks towards the ball which hung on the lip. The touch that helped him tie deserted him in the play-off.

from nowhere in the final round with a 65 that was only one stroke more than the best single-round score ever made in the tournament, which started in 1895. The whole competition was a tribute to the talent and the spirit of the field, and the sequence of Demaret, Mayer and Middlecoff provided superlative evidence.

In the 18-hole play-off Mayer sustained his fine form with a 72 and it was easily good enough to win. Middlecoff had brought himself to such an inspirational

peak the day before that it was as if he had nothing else to give.

Dick Mayer was not to be denied this time. Once before, in 1954 at Baltusrol, he had been on the brink of success but took 7 at the par-5 72nd hole and finished two strokes behind the winner. This time his Championship rounds of 70-68-74-70 and his play-off round of 72 were both steady and at times brilliant—in his round of 68 he eight 3s.

Dick Mayer, at age 32, is a thoroughly

capable Open Champion. For many years he was a leading amateur in the New York Metropolitan district. Since turning professional he has moved to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Records Tied

Mayer's 36-hole score of 138 was shared by an amateur, Billy Joe Patton, of Morganton, N. C. No one in Open history has ever scored better for the first two rounds, and only two had previously done as well—Sam Snead in 1948 at Riviera and Ben Hogan in 1952. Patton finished as low amateur with 290.

Middlecoff's last two rounds of 68-68—136 tied the Championship record for that particular stretch. Gene Sarazen had done 70-66—136 in 1932, when he also played the last 28 holes in 100 strokes.

Inverness provided a tight test. Inverness always cuts its greens at one-eighth inch—a very low cut—and they are normally quite fast, but heavy evening rains and a tremendous storm on the first day slowed them, and also made some new tees unusable, so that the course played in the neighborhood of 6,750 yards instead of 6,919 as planned. The first day's storm brought not only rain but winds of nearly 60 miles per hour. Remarkably, the course was playable after play had been suspended

for an hour and ten minutes. Due to the delay, five groups of players were unable to finish the first round until the morning of the second day.

Pending official figures, it was believed that the third day's gallery set an all-time USGA Championship record of about 16,000. The first day's attendance was estimated at 10,391, the second day's at 12,910, and the three-day total at 39,301, very close indeed to the all-time record. The play-off attendance was not nearly as large as that of any preceding day.

Ben Hogan was unable to play. Pleurisy of the chest wall in the morning of the first day caused him such pain that he had to withdraw after his starting time had been postponed an hour to give him opportunity for medical treatment. Jack Burke had to withdraw after 36 holes because of a wrist injury.

Each professional prize was increased by 20% above the original schedule, and the total of nearly \$30,000 was a new USGA record. The winner's share was \$7,200.

The world of golf owes great thanks to Inverness and its committees for their fine preparations. The General Chairman was James J. Secor.

Here is how the leaders stood at each stage:

18 Holes

Jimmy Demaret	68
Chick Harbert	68
Doug Ford	69
Julius Boros	69
Ken Venturi	69
Marvin (Bud) Ward	70
(A) William J. Patton	70
Dick Mayer	70
Billy Maxwell	70
Bo Wininger	70

54 Holes

Jimmy Demaret	211
Dick Mayer	212
Cary Middlecoff	214
Julius Boros	214
Roberto DeVicenzo	214
(A) William J. Patton	214
Marvin (Bud) Ward	214
Ken Venturi	215
Fred Hawkins	215
Mike Fetchick	216

36 Holes

Dick Mayer	138
(A) William J. Patton	138
Doug Ford	140
Ken Venturi	140
Bo Wininger	141
Jimmy Demaret	141
Roberto DeVicenzo	142
Peter Thomson	143
Julius Boros	144
Fred Hawkins	144
Marvin (Bud) Ward	144
Sam Penecale	144

72 Holes

Dick Mayer	282
Cary Middlecoff	282
Jimmy Demaret	283
Julius Boros	284
Walter Burkemo	284
Ken Venturi	286
Fred Hawkins	286
Sam Snead	290
Roberto DeVicenzo	290
Chick Harbert	290
Billy Maxwell	290
(A) William J. Patton	290
(A)—amateur	

MISS RAWLS' THIRD WIN IN A STRANGE OPEN

*Error in Scoring
Disqualifies Mrs. Pung*

THE 1957 USGA Women's Open Championship will always occupy a distinctive place in golf history for its strange mixture of the game's harshest penalty — disqualification — and overflowing human kindness.

Miss Betsy Rawls, professional of Spartanburg, S. C., used 299 strokes to play four rounds over the East Course of the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., last month. Then along came Mrs. Jacqueline Pung, jolly Hawaiian professional now living in San Francisco, with what appeared to be a winning 298. On the home green she embraced her weeping-for-joy 15-year-old daughter, Barnette, accepted congratulations all around, and was being interviewed by the press when it was discovered that she had inadvertently signed her card for a 5 at the fourth hole where she actually played 6.

Mrs. Pung was thus disqualified. Miss Rawls became the winner.

Spontaneously, hearts went out to Jackie Pung. Pocketbooks were opened by Winged Foot's wonderfully sportsmanlike members, spectators, officials, all—and a special purse was raised for Mrs. Pung. At last report it exceeded \$3,000. Miss Rawls' winning prize from the USGA was \$1,800, although her enhanced prestige as champion may increase her earning power.

Nothing Over 5 for Miss Rawls

Although Miss Rawls' sympathy also was with Mrs. Pung, her own golf was very worthy of the title. Her aggregate of 299 (74-74-75-76) was doggedly consistent and in 72 holes she had nothing over a 5 on her card.

At 29 she is a seasoned campaigner with three Open titles now to her credit. She won in 1951 at the Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Ga., and again in 1953 at the Country Club of Rochester, N. Y., when



Westchester County Publishers, Inc.

Miss Betsy Rawls receives the news that she is Champion for the third time.

the Championship first came under USGA auspices. On that occasion Miss Rawls tied with Mrs. Pung and won on a play-off.

Miss Rawls is a purposful player with a three-quarter swing which stood her in good stead in the strong wind of the final day. She is long from the tee, yet gives the impression of playing well within herself, conserving her energy for the big hit when necessary.

A Phi Beta Kappa in college, her temperament is excellent and she refused to be disturbed in the third round when her marker, Miss Betty Hicks, reached the turn in a birdie-studded 35. But Miss Rawls

finished in 75 to Miss Hicks' 76. In the final round she twice took a 5 at par 3 holes, but again put the encumbrance behind her.

Mrs. Pung's four rounds were 78-75-73-72. Her 145 for the last 36 holes, one under par, represented superlative golf, especially in the stiff cross-wind which swept most of the holes.

The Fatal Rule

But the final issue hinged on a Rule of Golf dealing with scoring, one which has cost careless players dearly in the past.

In stroke play each competitor's card is recorded by a marker or scorer, who may or may not be a fellow-competitor. For many years until this year it was customary in USGA Open Championships for markers to be club members, usually ladies. However, due to a number of scoring problems which arose last year, the system was changed in 1957, and in both the recent men's and Women's Opens each competitor's marker was a fellow-competitor. (A lady member of the club also scored for public information only, but not officially.)

At Winged Foot last month both Mrs. Pung and her fellow-competitor-marker, Miss Betty Jameson, scored each other as 5 for the par 5 fourth hole, where both actually played 6. It was an odd coincidence, and it was entirely inadvertent. Their cards were turned in with the 5s, signed by both players. On each card the 18-hole total reflected the actual score, including 6 at the fourth—but the total shown is immaterial, and the following Rules are pertinent:

Rule 38-2: "The competitor is solely responsible for the correctness of the score recorded for each hole. The Committee is responsible for the addition of scores . . ."

RULE 38.3: "No alteration may be made on a card after the competitor has returned it to the Committee.

"If the competitor return a score for any hole lower than actually played, he shall be disqualified.

"A score higher than actually played must stand as returned."

Thus, both Mrs. Pung and Miss Jameson were disqualified.

New Interpretation

Last year there were two cases of inadvertently wrong low scores in the men's Open Championship — involving Jack Burke and Gil Cavanaugh — and another in the Women's Open Championship — involving, of all people, Miss Betsy Rawls. In each case the penalty was two strokes, rather than disqualification. The disqualification penalty provided for in Rule 38-3 had been modified by the Committees in charge of the 1956 Championships under authority granted by the following general Rule dealing with all cases of disqualification:

Rule 36-5: "The Committee has no power to waive a Rule of Golf. A penalty of disqualification, however, may, in exceptional individual cases, be waived or be modified or be imposed under Rule 1 if the Committee consider such action warranted."

Last winter the USGA Executive Committee unanimously decided that future violations of Rule 38-3 would be penalized by disqualification, and that there would be no waiver or modification. This decision was widely published, reversing as it did the policy applied in 1956 Championships.

Thus, when the Winged Foot contretemps arose, the Committee in charge was under mandate from the full USGA Executive Committee to apply Rule 38-3 exactly.

It is ironic that Miss Rawls, victim of the Rule last year, should be the unwitting beneficiary of it this year when Mrs. Pung was disqualified.

In the light of the penalty against Miss Rawls in 1956, it would not have seemed consistent to have waived all penalty against Mrs. Pung this year, even if that had been possible.

The USGA has long taken pains to assist players to check and return stroke play scores properly, in the following ways:

1. The USGA prints a special score card for each Championship, and a sample is given to each player upon registration at the Championship site. For stroke play, the card contains extracts from Rule 38 at the top, and for the recent Women's Open the card said:

"After each hole the marker shall check

the score with the competitor. On completion of the round the marker shall sign the card and hand it to the competitor. The competitor shall check her score for each hole, settle any doubtful points with the USGA Committee, ensure that the marker has signed the card, countersign the card herself, and return it to the USGA Committee immediately."

2. Immediately above the space provided for the competitor's signature there appears the following on the USGA card:

"I have checked my score hole by hole."

3. When players return scores, it is customary for the USGA Committee to give another reminder by suggesting orally that the score be checked hole by hole.

Checking a score before returning it is as much a part of the game and the duties of a golfer as observing the playing rules on the course.

Reasons for the Rule

If the Rule were lax, chaos would be invited. Suppose it were permissible to change scores generally after they were returned. In open events the distribution of prize money could be affected after being presented. In qualifying rounds for match play events, the determination of the qualifiers and the draw for match play could be greatly confused.

Suppose in stroke play a player comes to the home hole knowing that he needs a birdie to tie a score posted by a previous competitor. The player knows he must play his approach shot boldly—all or nothing. But his shot does not quite come off, leaving his ball in a bunker from which he has no reasonable hope of scoring a birdie. Then, after he has finished with a good recovery for a par, he finds that the posted leading score was one stroke lower than the true score, due to error by its owner. If the owner were then allowed to change it, an injustice would be created.

There are many reasons for the preciseness of the Rule covering returning of scores. Without such a Rule disorderly and unfair conditions could result.

The size of the penalty is another matter. Question exists in the minds of many golfers as to whether the penalty should re-

main disqualification or should eventually be reduced. But when Jackie Pung finished in the 1957 Women's Open, the penalty in the code was disqualification, and the Committee in charge had no choice but to apply it.

Winged Foot a Strong Test

The unprecedented drama climaxed a Championship which had hitherto run on oiled wheels, for which Homer Johnson and his Winged Foot Committee must take full marks.

The 6,246-yard East Course, par 73 for women, was in superb condition, but its subtleties were too numerous for most of the 95 starters. Of 276 rounds played, only seven were par or better.

This was due in part to the final day's stiff cross-wind. Although the rough was negligible, there was little margin for error on the second shot with the fast undulating greens caught in the jaws of gaping bunkers. Even the ultimate winner admitted that she had never had to work so hard for a title before.

How the Lead Changed

The last two rounds were just too much for the 36-hole leader, Miss Alice Bauer, the most petite entrant. In the comparative calm of the first two days, with her iron shots straight and her putter doing her bidding, she compiled 72-73 for a three-stroke lead over Miss Rawls.

The following morning in the wind the 98-pound Miss Bauer lacked the necessary anchorage, and her over-full swing was blown out of groove. She rocketed to an 87 and out of contention.

It was the telling third round which brought the eventual leaders into focus. Miss Rawls assumed the lead with 223, three strokes ahead of Mrs. Pung, who had come up from sixth position with a par-equaling 73. The two Bettys, Miss Hicks and Miss Dodd, moved in third at 228, one ahead of Miss Jameson and two strokes better than Miss Patty Berg, who also equaled par.

Over the last nine holes it developed into a two-player race. Miss Rawls, turning in 38, seemed to dissipate her chances when

she bunkered her tee shot to the short 13th and, after a good recovery, three-putted from nowhere. It let Mrs. Pung in, but all to no avail.

Miss Berg, who has lost nothing in length or gallery appeal in her 20 years of tournament golf, summoned her vast experience to see her through the final stanza, and, like an old melody back on the Hit Parade, entered the Magic Circle. Her 75 was good enough to sweep her into second place with a 72-hole score of 305, six strokes back of Miss Rawls. Miss Hicks and Miss Louise Suggs were next at 308.

The amateurs, though numerically superior in the record entry, were never in the running, and it was left to Miss Barbara McIntire, late of Toledo and now living in Florida, to be low amateur at 313. Last year Miss McIntire tied for the Championship and lost a play-off to Mrs. Kathy Cornelius, who this time finished with 328. Second amateur was the Canadian holder of our Women's Amateur Championship, Mrs. Marlene Stewart Streit, with 315.

Prize money for the 12 leading professionals was increased by 20% the day before play started and totaled \$7,200.

The Human Touches

But the most memorable aspect of the 1957 Women's Open Championship are of such human touches as Betsy Rawls' generous and sympathetic attitude to Jackie Pung—of the great warmth of kindness which welled up in the hearts of the Winged Foot members and some of their guests in raising a special purse for Mrs. Pung (that sort of thing comes naturally to Winged Foot)—and finally of Mrs. Pung's own reaction.

In the last 18 months Mrs. Pung had sustained several great personal difficulties, and here was a fresh one—the National Championship snatched from her when she had it won.

But she was not crushed. Deeply disappointed, to be sure, but not crushed. The reason she was able to take it like the splendid character she is may be found plainly in her own words:

"If this is God's will, it's best this way."

For Jackie Pung has a sense of values which regards ultimate things as even more important than her own profession of golf. She has, in fact, another profession, and her life bespeaks the deep religious faith which she regards as her true profession.

USGA PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

THE RULES OF GOLF, as approved by the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. Booklet, 25 cents (special rates for quantity orders, more than 500).
No charge.

USGA GOLF HANDICAP SYSTEM FOR MEN, containing recommendations for computing Basic and Current Handicaps and for rating courses. Booklet, 25 cents. Poster, 10 cents.

THE CONDUCT OF WOMEN'S GOLF, containing suggestions for guidance in the conduct of women's golf in clubs and associations, including tournament procedure, handicapping and course rating. 25 cents.

HANDICAPPING THE UNHANDICAPPED, a reprint of a USGA Journal article explaining the Callaway System of automatic handicapping for occasional players in a single tournament. No charge.

TOURNAMENTS FOR YOUR CLUB, a reprint of a USGA Journal article detailing various types of competitions. No charge.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AGAINST LIGHTNING ON GOLF COURSES, a poster. No charge.

HOLE-IN-ONE AWARDS. No charge.

GAMBLING IN GOLF TOURNAMENTS, a reprint of a USGA Journal article by Richard S. Tufts. No charge.

WORK OF A CLUB GREEN COMMITTEE, a reprint of panel discussions conducted by the USGA Green Section Committee. No charge.

MISTER CHAIRMAN, a reprint outlining the duties of the Chairman of the Green Committee. No charge.

TURF MANAGEMENT, by H. B. Musser (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.), the authoritative book on greenkeeping. \$7.

USGA CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD BOOK. Detailed results of all USGA competitions since their start in 1895. \$2.

USGA JOURNAL AND TURF MANAGEMENT, a 33-page magazine published seven times a year. \$2. a year.

NEW FACES IN WALKER CUP PLAY

by

JOHN P. ENGLISH
*USGA Assistant Executive
Director*

THERE will be seven new faces among the ten United States Walker Cup players who will meet the British team at the Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn., on Labor Day week-end. The team will comprise:

Rex Baxter, Jr., Amarillo, Texas
Arnold Blum, Macon, Ga.
Joe E. Campbell, Knoxville, Tenn.
William C. Campbell, Huntington, W. Va.
William Hyndman, III, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles R. Kocsis, Detroit, Mich.
William J. Patton, Morganton, N. C.
Lt. Hillman Robbins, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
E. Mason Rudolph, Clarksville, Tenn.
Dr. Frank M. Taylor, Jr., Pomona, Cal.

Charles R. Coe, of Oklahoma City, Okla., will serve as non-playing captain in his first appearance in that role. He was playing captain of the 1952 Americas Cup Team and a player on the 1949, 1951 and 1953 Walker Cup Teams.

Only eight of the ten players may be used in the foursomes or in the singles. The selection is up to Captain Coe. However, all ten are considered full-fledged members of the team.

Seven new members are Baxter, Blum, Joe Campbell, Hyndman, Robbins, Rudolph and Taylor.

The three veterans of Walker Cup competition are William C. Campbell, who was playing captain of the 1955 Team and a member of the 1951 and 1953 Teams; Kocsis, who played on the 1938 and 1949 Teams; and Patton, who was a member of the 1955 Team. Incidentally, William C. Campbell is not related to Joe E. Campbell.

If any one of these ten players should be unable to join the team, an invitation would be extended to one of the following alternates in the order named:



CHARLES R. COE
Non-playing Captain

1. Charles R. Coe, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2. Richard L. Yost, Portland, Ore.
3. Dale Morey, Indianapolis, Ind.

Unless and until an alternate is invited to join the team, he has no status as a team member.

If Coe should subsequently be invited to join the team, his status would change from non-playing captain to playing captain. He was the 1949 Amateur Champion and won the Trans-Mississippi Amateur in 1947 and 1956.

The principles which guide the Executive Committee in the selection of international teams are:

1. Merit as a competitive golfer, based upon records in tournaments of importance in recent years.
2. Sportsmanship and general ability to represent the United States in international relations.
3. Unquestioned status as an amateur golfer.

Selection of team members is not influenced by age or geography.

Also, USGA teams for international matches are selected from among players who are considered by the Association to have conformed generally with the Association's policies concerning gambling in connection with golf tournaments

Biographical briefs on the United States players follow:



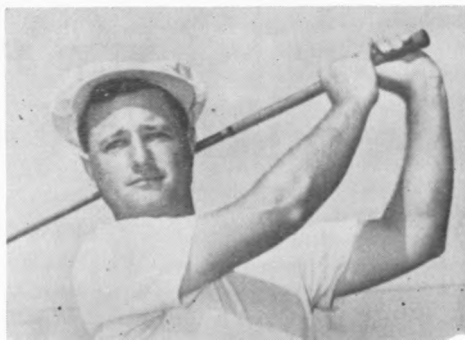
REX BAXTER, JR.

REX BAXTER, JR. Mr. Baxter, first alternate on the 1955 Walker Cup and 1956 Americas Cup Teams, is a member for the first time and the youngest member by three and a half months. He lives in Amarillo, Texas, and is a 21-year-old June graduate of the University of Houston. He is being married this month.

Last year he reached the quarter-finals of the Amateur, the Mexican Amateur and the Trans-Mississippi Amateur, the semi-finals of the Western Amateur and the final of the National Collegiate. He was fifth amateur in the Open this year and recently won the Trans-Mississippi Amateur and the Collegiate Championship.

He was the 1953 USGA Junior Amateur Champion and the 1954 Mexican Amateur Champion.

ARNOLD S. BLUM. Mr. Blum, a graduate of the University of Georgia and a former captain in the infantry, is a 35-year-old bedding manufacturer in Macon, Ga., where he lives with his wife and three daughters. He is also a member for the



ARNOLD BLUM

first time, although he was first alternate on the 1953 Team.

Mr. Blum was the 1956 Southern Amateur and Georgia State Champion and the victory in the Southern was his second. He was also a quarter-finalist in the 1956 Amateur. He was runner-up this year in the Southern Amateur.

JOE E. CAMPBELL. Mr. Campbell, a 21-year-old June graduate of Purdue University and another new member, three and one half months older than Rex Baxter, has dominated amateur golf in Indiana for the past few seasons. He won the State Open and Junior in 1955 and 1956 and the State Amateur in 1954, 1955 and 1956.

In 1955 he reached the quarter-finals of the Amateur and won the National Colle-



JOE E. CAMPBELL

giate. Last year he gained the semi-finals of the Amateur. This year he was third amateur in the Open, tying for twenty-second at 294.

Mr. Campbell was also a basketball star at Purdue. He is married and his home is in Knoxville, Tenn.

WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL. Mr. Campbell, no relation to Joe E., has been a member of every Walker Cup Team since 1951. He captained the 1955 Team at St. Andrews, Scotland, but did not play himself. He also captained the 1956 Americas Cup Team.



WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL

A graduate of Princeton University, Mr. Campbell is 34 and an insurance agent and broker in Huntington, W. Va. He is married and has a family of five children.

He won the North and South Amateur last spring and also holds the Mexican Amateur and the West Virginia State titles. He went to the fifth round of the Amateur last year.

WILLIAM HYNDMAN, III. Mr. Hyndman has been selected for the first time at the age of 41. He played in the final of the Amateur in 1955 and last year was runner-up in the North and South Ama-



WILLIAM HYNDMAN, III

teur and fourth amateur in the Open. He was a semi-finalist in the North and South Amateur and second amateur in the Open, tying for thirteenth at 291, this year.

Mr. Hyndman, who was graduated from Penn State College, owns an insurance agency in Philadelphia and is married and has three children.



CHARLES R. KOCSIS

CHARLES R. KOC SIS. Mr. Kocsis is the oldest member at 44. He first played on the Team in 1938 and was selected again in 1949. He came back into the picture last year after reaching the final of the Amateur.

Mr. Kocsis has a fine record in stroke play, having been low amateur in the Open in 1936 and 1951 and low amateur in the Masters Tournament in 1952. His biggest thrill was beating Tommy Armour in the play-off for the Michigan Open in 1931, at the age of 18. He was National Collegiate Champion in 1936. He was fourth amateur in the Open this year tying for thirty-first at 297.

A tool distributor, he takes time off occasionally from his duties in Royal Oak Mich., to pursue his other hobbies of hunting and fishing. He is married and has four children.

WILLIAM J. PATTON. This will be Mr. Patton's second appearance. In 1955, in partnership with Richard L. Yost, he beat Gerald H. Micklem and John L. Morgan, 2 and 1, in foursomes, and he accounted for P. F. Scrutton by the same margin in singles.

This 35-year-old lumber broker from Morganton, N. C., is known especially for his stroke-play achievements, although he won the North and South Amateur in 1954. He is the only amateur to win a gold medal for completing 72 holes in four successive Opens. In 1954 he came within a stroke of tying for the Masters Tourna-



WILLIAM J. PATTON

ment and in the same season he was low amateur in the Open. Last year he reached the fourth round of the Amateur and was second amateur in the Open. This year he was again low amateur in the Open, tying for eighth at 290.

Mr. Patton is president of the Mimosa Hills Golf Club, in Morgantown, N. C., where he lives with his wife and three children.

HILLMAN ROBBINS, JR. Lt. Robbins, now on active duty in the Air Force, was the National Collegiate Champion in 1954 and a semi-finalist in the Amateur of 1955. He is on the Team for the first time. A native of Memphis, Tenn., and a graduate of Memphis State College in 1956, he is 25, married and has one son.

Lt. Robbins was runner-up in the Western Amateur in 1955, the North and South Amateur Champion in 1956 and runner-up in the latter event last spring. He is All-Air-Forces Champion.



HILLMAN ROBBINS, JR.

E. MASON RUDOLPH. Mr. Rudolph, a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and another first-time member, is now serving in the Army. He is an all-round athlete, taking an active part in both basketball and football at Memphis State College, where he was a classmate of Hillman Robbins. He is 23 and single.

Last year he won the Tennessee State Open and Amateur Championships and the Western Amateur. He lost in the fourth round of the Amateur Championship. He was the 1950 USGA Junior Amateur Champion.



E. MASON RUDOLPH

DR. FRANK M. TAYLOR, JR. Dr. Taylor, a dentist, lives in Pomona, Cal., near Los Angeles, was graduated from the University of Southern California and spent five years in the Army. He also is a member for the first time.

Now 40 and married, Dr. Taylor rarely played outside his native state until recently but over the last six years won the California Amateur twice and was runner-up three times, twice to Ken Venturi and once



DR. FRANK M. TAYLOR, JR.

to Gene Littler.

Last year he was third amateur in the Open and went to the fourth round of the Amateur. He went to the semi-finals of the North and South Amateur last spring.

Britain Also Presents New Faces

As on the United States Team, there will be seven new faces among the ten British Walker Cup players who will make their way to the Minikahda Club via the Canadian Amateur Championship at the St. Charles Club, Winnipeg.

They will be under the captaincy of Gerald H. Micklem, of Sunningdale, England, who played on the Walker Cup Teams of 1947, 1949, 1953 and 1955.

The former Walker Cup players are Joseph B. Carr, of Dublin, Eire, who has played on every post-war Team and is now 35; Dr. Frank W. G. Deighton, 30, of Glasgow, Scotland, who was a member of the 1951 Team but did not play and Philip F. Scrutton, 34, of Hampshire, England who played on the 1953 and 1955 Teams.

The seven new-comers comprise one Scot, one Anglo-Scot and five Englishmen:

Michael F. Bonallack, 22, of Essex, England.

Alan F. Bussell, 20, of Notts, England, a Scot by birth.

R. Reid Jack, 32, of Dunbartonshire, Scotland, the British Amateur Champion.

Douglas Sewell, 27, of Surrey, England. Alec E. Shepperson, 21, of Notts, England.

Alan Thirlwell, 28, of Northumberland, England.

Guy B. Wolstenholme, 26, of Leicestershire, England.

Excluding Micklem, the average age of the British Team is 27, four years younger than that of their adversaries.

Several members of the British Team are expected to compete in the Amateur Championship at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., September 9 through 14.

HERSHEY-ITS HISTORY AND AMENITIES

Venue of
Public Links
Championship

THE competitors in the Amateur Public Links Championship this month at Hershey, Pa., will be privileged to visit a township unique in conception, execution and administration.

The town of Hershey, with enterprises ranging from chocolate factory to the huge, monolithic Sports Arena, is a tribute to the late Milton S. Hershey's foresight and adherence to the philosophy that "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

For in the first thirty years of his life Mr. Hershey tried to be a success and failed no less than three times.

Fortune finally began smiling on Mr. Hershey in 1886 when he started the manufacture of caramels in Lancaster, Pa. Then, in 1893, he visited the Chicago World's Fair, where he saw a chocolate machine of German origin and began experimenting in the manufacture of milk chocolate.

Out of Retirement

In 1901, when he was 44, he sold his caramel business for \$1,000,000 and decided to retire. While on a round-the-world trip with his wife, he reached the realization that he wasn't ready to retire. As a result, he cut short his vacation and the die was cast for the founding of Hershey.

Returning to Lancaster, Mr. Hershey resumed his chocolate-making experiments.

Two years later the factory was in operation and the first Hershey bar, chocolate studded with almonds, was introduced to the public. Out of this first bar grew the present huge plant which embraces twenty-six separate buildings.

Having no children of his own, Mr. Hershey took an interest in orphan boys which resulted in the founding of the

Hershey Industrial School in 1909. The Hershey Industrial School was expanded in 1934 with the intention of ultimately taking care of 1,600 students.

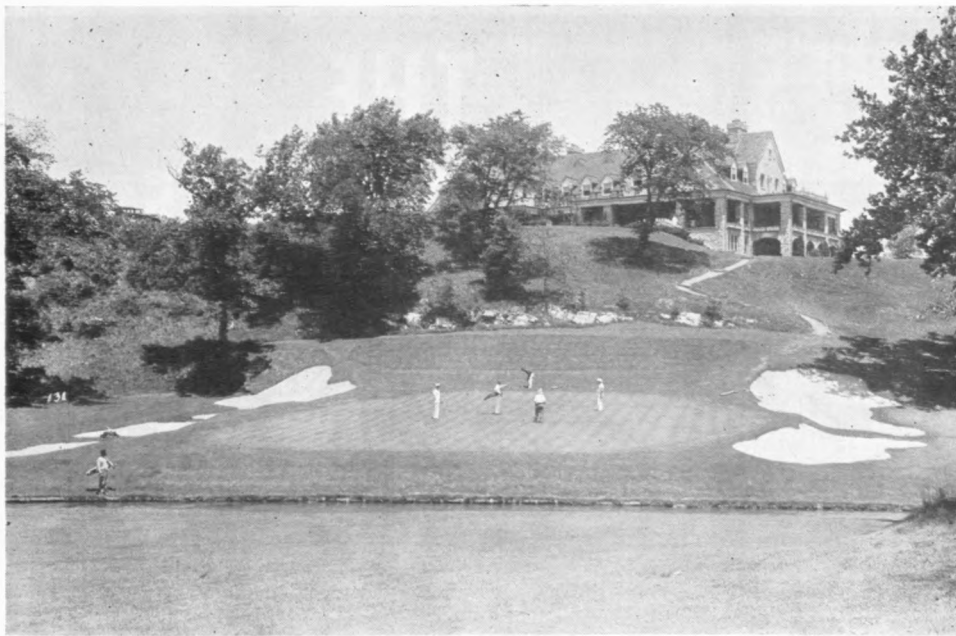
As the community grew and prospered, in order to educate the children of his employees and other residents of the township better, Mr. Hershey consolidated the various little "red school houses" into the Derry Township Schools. Gifts of buildings and equipment sufficient to accommodate approximately 2,000 students, were made. In addition, real estate was donated, the income from which would help to finance the system's operation. At Mr. Hershey's death on October 13, 1945, the township schools were willed approximately \$1,000,000 for the purpose of relieving the taxpayers of some of the maintenance costs.

Model Town Is Founded

With the Hershey chocolate bar a national institution, Mr. Hershey began concentrating on the erection of a model community in which his employees might enjoy a fuller and more satisfying life. As a result, Hershey came into being and today, forty-eight years after its founding, it resembles a college town rather than an industrial community.

The Hershey Estates, which is handling local arrangements for the Amateur Public Links Championship, was organized in 1927 to take over land sales, utilities and various other enterprises in Hershey outside the realm of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation.

When the depression struck in 1929, Mr. Hershey set to work to stem the tide of unemployment. He took one of the larger Hershey farms, divided it into building lots and built homes for his employees.



The eighteenth green and clubhouse of the Hershey Park Golf Club where the Amateur Public Links Championship will be held later this month. The brook in front of the green plays a major part in the architecture of the course.

Then followed, in quick succession, other community improvements, each destined to take up the slack of unemployment.

The Hershey Country Club was opened in 1930, followed by the construction of the Community Building, which has rooms for men, a community theatre, a swimming pool, library, dining room and gymnasium facilities. The Hershey Hospital and Model Dairy were built in 1932.

The M. S. Hershey Foundation was set up in 1936, providing a Junior College for the further education of children of residents of Derry Township after their graduation from high school. In the same year the Hershey Sports Arena was erected, a concrete structure seating 7,200 persons for ice shows and hockey games.

Championship Venue

The challenging course of the Hershey Park Golf Club, scene of the 32nd USGA Amateur Public Links Championship, is one of four courses operated by the Hershey Estates.

The course, only 6,055 yards long but

tight, wooded and punctuated by a brook, has a 35-35-70 par.

The course is presided over by Charlie Bolton, superintendent. Jay Weitzel is the professional for the Park course as well as the Country Club, the Hershey Hotel course and the juniors' course. Weitzel who joined the Hershey organization this spring, was assistant to Jack Grout at the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, for five years before coming to Hershey to succeed his brother.

The Park course, incidentally, has been host to the Pennsylvania Public Links Tournament for twenty of its twenty-one years. For the past two years the course has also been used for the Pennsylvania Open. Because of the large field of players, it was decided to alternate the golfers over the Park and Country Club courses last year.

Two of the nation's leading golfers, Henry Picard and Ben Hogan, have served as professionals of the Hershey courses. Picard served from 1934 to 1940 and Hogan for the next decade.



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. "57-1" means the first decision issued in 1957. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1957 Rules of Golf.

Partner's Divot Interferes in Bunker

USGA 57-7
R. 11-4

Q: A and B were partners in a four-ball match. A was away, his ball being about 15 yards from the green with a bunker intervening. B was in the bunker.

A pitched to the green, and his divot landed just back of B's ball in the bunker. A picked up the divot and replaced it before B played.

1. Was A correct in replacing the divot before B played?
2. Did B incur a penalty?

Question by: DAVID BURNETT
Paterson, N. J.

A: As his partner's ball lay in a hazard, A had no right to remove a loose impediment from the hazard. In so doing he violated Rule 33-1. As his infringement was made so as to assist his partner's play, B also incurred the relative penalty, under Rule 40-3h. Thus A and B lost the hole.

It is an established principle that an injured player is not entitled to relief from the accidental acts of his own side - see, for example, Rule 40-3d.

However, had A been an opponent or a fellow-competitor of B in individual competition, we would rule differently. Such a case should be decided by equity - see Rule 11-4 - and B would have the right to remove the divot from the bunker. The principle that a player is normally entitled to the lie which his stroke gave him and to relief from the result of actions by an outside agency, an opponent or a fellow-competitor is well-established in Rules 27-1a, 27-2a and 27-3a."

Purpose of Obstruction Rule

USGA 57-8
R. 31-2

Q: If a ball came to rest so that the player is entitled to relief under Rule 31-2, and the obstruction is a water standpipe or similar obstruction which is narrow but which definitely blocks his direct line to the green, may he drop the ball to either side of the obstruction within two club-lengths, not nearer the hole but in a position which gives a direct shot toward the green?

In other words, is there any intent in the rule that the ball should be dropped

in such a position as to retain the same line?

Question by: CARL E. HAYMOND
Beverly Hills, Calif.

A: The purpose of Rule 31-2 is to give freedom to strike the ball, without regard to the effect on the line to the hole. If a player observes the provisions of the Rule, it is immaterial whether he drops the ball directly behind the obstruction or to either side of it. The Rule cannot regard any advantage or disadvantage which may incidentally result for the player in an individual case.

Ball Holed with Flagstick Attended

USGA 57-9
D. 4; R. 34-2

Q: In a match play, A is putting. He asks for the pin to be attended. A strokes the ball toward the hole and the caddie at the pin tries to remove it. The pin is stuck in the hole and is only partially removed and tilted away from the ball that is rolling toward the hole. Both A and B agree that the ball was holed under Definition 4 before the ball struck the pin.

If these facts are true, did A incur a penalty under Rule 34-2?

Question by: HERBERT HEIN
New York, N. Y.

A: Under the conditions as stated, no. If the ball was in fact holed (Definition 4) before it struck the flagstick, A did not violate Rule 34-2.

However, if there is any doubt as to whether the ball struck the flagstick before entering the hole, the doubt would have to be resolved against the player of the stroke.

Gate in Boundary Fence May be Closed

USGA 57-10
D. 20; R. 31-1

Q: On our fifth hole we have a gate which swings in from the county highway. Sometimes that gate is closed; sometimes it's open. If the gate is open, having swung

into playable territory, may a player close the gate if the ball happens to lie against it?

Question by: WILBUR F. WARNER
San Francisco, Cal.

A: A gate in a boundary fence which has been swung open onto the course constitutes a movable obstruction (Def. 20) as long as it is in that position. The player is entitled to close it under Rule 31-1.

The reverse is not true. When the gate in a boundary fence is closed it forms a part of the boundary and is not an obstruction (Definition 20). Also, a gate in a boundary fence which is swung open off the course is not an obstruction.

Ball Dropped, Then Lifted

USGA 57-11
R. 22-1, 22-2, 30-1a, 30-3, 33-2a

Q 1: A player under the belief that his ball was in a water hazard dropped a ball under Rule 33-2a. He was then informed that his ball was located outside the hazard. Under these circumstances, he cannot play the dropped ball, even under any other provisions of the rules; but Rule 22-2 states that, "A ball is in play when dropped," to which evidently must be inferred, "and when such ball must be played under the rules." Undoubtedly, if the original ball was in the hazard, even if playable, the player is confined to play the ball which he has dropped; but if it is located outside the hazard, he is compelled to play it, or treat it as unplayable, and proceed under Rule 29.

A 1: If the player dropped a ball, did not play a stroke with it, and then removed it from play, he violated Rule 22-2 and sustained a penalty of loss of hole in match play or two strokes in stroke play. In stroke play he could then resume play with his previous ball. An object of Rule 22-1 and 22-2 is to prevent re-dropping a ball after it has first been dropped in a manner not conforming with Rule 22-1. The clause in Rule 22-2 "A ball is in play when dropped" must be read in conjunction with the clause which immediately follows: "and shall not be re-dropped, etc."



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

INSTALLING WATERING SYSTEMS

By ELMER J. MICHAEL

Superintendent, Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.

EACH year with good economical conditions prevailing, more and more golf clubs are installing, or considering the installation of, fairway watering systems for it is becoming increasingly evident that regardless of the best of cultural practices, fine fairway turf cannot be produced and maintained in top playing condition throughout the dry summer season without water.

The ravages of heat and lack of moisture simply cannot be completely overcome during the fall and spring. Thirty days of drought does more harm to fairways than can be corrected during the rest of the year. Therefore, just as no club would consider building a golf course without providing water for greens and tees, neither should they fail to consider a plan to water fairways. The capital investment in such a project is more than offset by the additional enjoyment provided by their golfing facilities. This, of course, is true of the established course with unwatered fairways.

The benefits derived are quite obvious to most golfers. The soft, verdant turf is much easier to walk on and is more pleasing to the eye. The green, restful, as opposed to the parched, dried-out appearance of the course is a source of much enjoyment. The ball will sit up better on the thicker turf

making it easy to play that wood shot. Iron shots can be played the way they should be without breaking the club shaft, wrists or back of the player. The green moist turf also has a tendency to cool the atmosphere on a hot day.

After considering all these benefits and perhaps seeing them on other courses, you no doubt agree that fairway irrigation is just what the doctor ordered. You may say, "We like it fine and we want it, but what's all this going to cost us?" This is certainly the first consideration of any plan.

There are very many circumstances which enter into the cost of an irrigation system; the first of which is the source of the water; secondly, the availability of power, pumping plants, soil conditions and contours. Contract estimates here in the Northeast for a complete hoseless system for an 18 hole course—fairways, greens, tees and clubhouse lawns—are running from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Establishing irrigation on a course in operation costs 7 to 10 percent more than the system which is installed at the time the course is constructed. This is due to the necessity of lifting and relaying sod. It is also usually necessary to use lighter equipment; excess earth from the trenches is more difficult to clean up and dispose of.

The ideal time to establish irrigation is

at the time the course is built. There are many benefits to be obtained by doing the job at this time. First, a strong turf can be developed in a much shorter time. Second, the type of seed sown and turf developed at this time will remain as the permanent turf. In other words, seeds of grasses that are tolerant to and favored by water would be planted; namely, the bents, creeping fescue and perhaps Merion bluegrass as opposed to Chewings fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass and Red-tops.

Also, *Poa annua* will not be as much of a problem. Those who have installed irrigation after their courses have been established have found that those fine fescue plots will disappear in about a year's time. Also, after a course is irrigated, the players usually demand that the mowers be set lower, say $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". It is then that Kentucky bluegrass will begin to fade out for this grass does not like to be clipped so close. It is necessary, therefore, that the club which irrigates established fairways, immediately starts a turf renovation program, heavier fertilization, reseeding to more permanent grasses and other measures necessary to control the advance of chickweed and *Poa annua*. If this type of program is followed much time and money will be saved in the long run.

Should a club decide to irrigate, it is necessary to proceed in three steps as follows:

1. Arrange for financing the project.
2. Find an adequate source of water.
3. Hire a competent engineer to design and supervise the installation of the system.

Arranging for Financing the Project

There are, of course, numerous ways in which such a project may be financed. The club's Board of Directors would best know how to solve this problem. One plan that has worked out very successfully is a tax on each round of golf. Under this plan the club borrows the amount of money necessary to make the installation. After or before the installation is completed a charge of 25c to 50c per round is collected. In

this way the loan may be repaid in a fairly short period of time.

An Adequate Source of Water

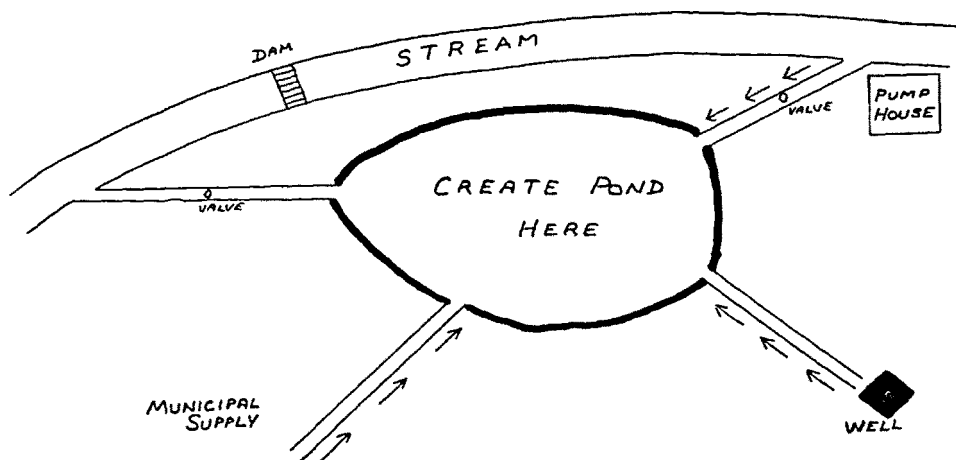
This will require very careful study for the whole operation of the system is predicated on the amount of water available. In most cases about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of water per week will keep fairway turf in good shape in all but the most severe drought. This amounts to roughly 200,000 to 250,000 gallons per day for an 18 hole course. The peak water requirement in the Northeast is from June 15th to August 15th.

Having established the amount of water required, it is now necessary to secure, as nearly as possible, an infallible source of supply. Naturally, if there is a visible source, such as a creek, river or lake nearby, with sufficient supply, it would be wise to use it even though the expense of getting it to the property may be considerable. If one must rely on wells it may require considerable expenditure to explore and establish a well or wells of sufficient capacity.

It is possible that the best method may be the creation of a reservoir on the course, this to be fed by one or a number of wells. The reservoir pond or lake should be made large enough for at least a two day or larger supply. By this method the well or wells that would supply 160 gallons per minute pumped to the reservoir for a twenty-four hour period would total 230,400 gallons. This in turn may be pumped at the required pressure and volume into the sprinkler lines and dispensed in an 8 to 10 hour period. Thus with a reservoir of at least double this total the water level would not be dangerously lowered and would not be unsightly at any time.

If a running stream is to be used it may be necessary to install a dam. If this is done it would be wise to place the dam as far as possible down stream from the pump intake. This is necessary because silt will settle behind the dam. The pond will, therefore, become shallow. Silt and weeds may then clog the pumping equipment. A pond placed to the side of the main stream fed by pipe will keep the supply free from silt, see illustration, because silt will then

POND FED BY PIPES FROM STREAM



Wells as well as municipal water may be used to augment this type of supply.

wash down the stream and will not settle in the pond.

Water from Municipal Supply

This water as a rule is quite costly. It is often subject to special regulations. Many communities are growing so fast that water cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity, and sprinkling is banned to save water for sanitary purposes. Pressure during drought periods is usually very low. Thus we see how complex and important this problem is.

Obtain a Competent Engineer

Your engineer can help you in locating the source of water and in making decisions as to what type of water supply you should have. He will also advise on the type of system to be installed, hose system, hoseless or combination of the two.

Type of Irrigation System

The use of hose on fairways is about as obsolete as the horse and buggy and the steam locomotive. Hose systems require much more labor to operate and much more supervision. Connection of hose and placement of moveable sprinklers during the night when most of the watering must be done, is, to say the least, most difficult. It also requires much training of personnel. Here in the Northeast, this may never be

fully accomplished as the period of heavy irrigation is rather short—12 to 18 weeks. It is difficult to obtain men for night watering and replacement is even more difficult. If any one is in doubt about such training just walk about your golf course some dark night and see how well you know the various locations of greens, tees, traps, bushes, etc. Therefore, anything that can be done to eliminate guesswork in the placement of water is of extreme importance.

It still will require much of the supervisor's time to check and control the amount of water to be applied; for whether members of the club realize it or not the control of water is one, if not the most, important phase of the production of good turf. It is fairly easy to control the amount and time of fertilization, fungicidal treatment and insecticides; however, to control moisture on the varying soil conditions found on most courses along with the changeable weather conditions, requires somewhat more than an exact science and not a little lost sleep.

It must be clear, therefore, that I recommend a system that will be as nearly hoseless as possible. Of course, there are some greens that will require special treatment; therefore, it should be possible to use hose whenever needed.

What Is Meant by a Hoseless System?

The generally accepted system is one with snap valves, equally spaced down the center of the fairway 75 to 100 feet apart. These start at the front edge of the green and extend towards the tee so that the fairway is watered to within 100 to 125 yards from the front of the tee. The green may be watered by a snap valve under a sod cup placed at its center or by spacing 3 valves equally around the edge of the green. The tees have snap valves or pop-up sprinkles through their centers. If it is necessary to use hose for any maintenance procedure it may be done by simply attaching a special coupling to any of the snap valves anywhere on the course.

This type of system will require a manually started pump with a capacity of 550 gallons per minute at 125 to 150 pounds pressure depending upon elevations. An auxiliary of 150 to 200 gallons per minute is also required. This pump will then supply sufficient water to irrigate the greens and tees. The pump may be operated automatically so that water will be available to any part of the course without the necessity of going to the pump house to turn on a pump. This also provides a safety factor should one pump be out of commission.

The foregoing information has been set forth to acquaint those interested in the problems involved in irrigating a golf course. This should also make clear the necessity of securing the services of a competent irrigation engineer. Most companies which manufacture irrigation equipment are in a position to furnish engineering service. They will be most happy to look over your layout and advise on the proper procedure.

What to Expect from an Engineer

1. Detailed scale plans and specifications for fairways, tees, greens and clubhouse piping system.
2. Detailed scale plans and specifications of a pumping plant if one is needed, including pump house building, pump, fittings, suction line, pumping sumps and screens.

COMING EVENTS

August 6

US Department of Agriculture
Turf Field Day
Beltsville, Md.

August 8

Rutgers University Turf Field Day
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J. Dr. Ralph E. Engel

August 15-16

26th Annual Golf Course Superintendents Field Day
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, R. I. Dr. J. A. DeFrance

September 10

St. Louis Field Day
Link's Nursery
Route 1, Conway Road
Clayton, Mo. Leo S. Bauman

September 16-17

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation Field Days
Purdue University
Lafayette, Ind. Dr. Wm. H. Daniel

October 16-17-18

Kansas State Turfgrass Conference
Kansas State College
Manhattan, Kans. Dr. Ray A. Keen

3. Complete bill of materials for pipe, fittings, valves and pumping plant.
4. Detailed scale drawings of the method of installing snap valves and drains to piping system.
5. Complete bill of materials for irrigating equipment, snap valves and sizes, sprinklers and sizes. The complete plans and specifications are then presented to the committees who in turn may ask qualified contractors to bid on making the complete installation.

After the contract has been awarded it is the engineer's duty to:

6. Stake out the work on the grounds for the contractor.
7. Instruct the contractor regarding construction procedure.
8. Certify as to work completed by the contractor before the club issues scheduled payments.
9. Make final inspection and supervise the test of the system.
10. Instruct the club's staff in the operation of the system.

DALLISGRASS CUTTER

by F. C. GALLE

Director, Ida Cason Callaway Gardens, Chipley, Ga.

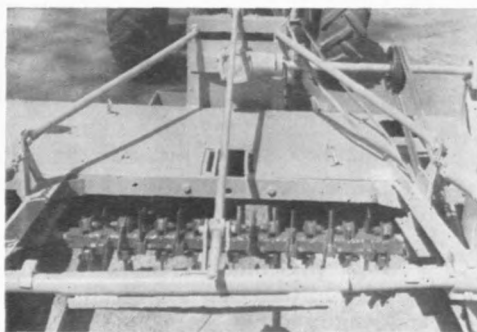
THROUGHOUT the South, golf courses are plagued with the serious pest of dallisgrass on fairways. Chemical weed control is being used, but is expensive and, in most cases, leaves burned spots for periods of six weeks or longer during the eradication period. We have been using chemical control methods for dallisgrass, but thought possibly there was a chance of working on a physiological or a mechanical approach to the problem.

In 1954, while talking with Dr. John Montieith, who was then our golf green consultant, we discussed the possibility of making up a knife tamp which could be used to eliminate dallisgrass around the approaches to the greens. The knife tamp was made up from old mower blades spaced about 2" apart and was of sufficient weight to withstand being dropped on dallisgrass. Normally, we tried to cross-cut

and the fast wearing of the knives on the roller itself. However, the effect of the action on the dallisgrass was encouraging and we made up some rake attachments, first for a whirlwind mower and later a set of rakes or teeth to attach to each of our fairway gang mowers. The rakes did some good by lifting up the dallisgrass, but they certainly were not the complete answer. I should mention, also, that we did purchase and try a commercial rake attachment for our fairway mowers. This unit was, I believe, designed for crabgrass and not sturdy enough for tough dallisgrass.

Everything pointed to one idea; that we needed to devise a machine similar to the verti-cut mower, but one heavy enough to use on fairways.

Several equipment manufacturers were shown drawings and sketches that had been made. Encouragement was received



Rear view showing free-swinging revolving knives.
Note extended shaft from gear box.



Side view of dallisgrass cutter showing tractor
hitch and power take-off arrangement.

or tamp dallisgrass clumps and, in this way, cut off a great many of the heavy leaves and the mat that is normally found with this pest. Continued use of the tamp in 1954 was encouraging, although it did not give complete eradication of dallisgrass with one treatment.

In 1955, we continued with the knife tamp, by making several others and then tried to make a knife roller to be pulled by a tractor. This was not too satisfactory, due to the weight involved in the roller

from Mr. Phillips of the Lilliston Mower Company. Unfortunately, he could not help with the design of the machine at that time, but offered the use of an old mower frame and suggested that we go ahead and make up a machine ourselves. In our maintenance shop at Ida Cason Callaway Gardens, we have good machine equipment and a very able mechanic, Mr. Herbert Hada-way, who was very helpful in the construction of our machine and, by using the old Lilliston mower, we devised the verti-

cal cutting mower for fairway use. The machine is depicted in the accompanying photographs.

The power take-off from the tractor and the same gear box that was on the mower are being used, but the direction was changed and a longer shaft was attached, so that a pulley could be used on one side of the driven shaft. Some of the metal of the top cover of the mower had to be removed to give clearance for the swinging knives. A metal cover to enclose the knives was made from a piece of steel from a 30" corrugated culvert pipe. It is not shown in the photographs.

The first shaft was made from a scrap piece of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " square steel that was milled down on each end to fit into bearings. Round metal collars were welded on the shaft to hold the knives. The first knives were of common strap steel $\frac{3}{16}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 7" in length. A $\frac{1}{4}$ " bolt held each knife between two collars.

This machine was used during the summer of 1955, but the shaft was not strong enough and the soft metal knives wore down very fast so that, in 1956, we had to make some changes.

We are now using a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " round steel shaft and, instead of collars, are using $\frac{1}{4}$ " high carbon angle iron welded on the shaft and spaced one inch apart. The angle iron supports are welded on four sides of the shaft and alternate on each side, so that the knives are approximately 3" apart. There are 34 knives on the shaft, consisting of 9 knives mounted opposite each other and two sets of 8 knives on the alternate, giving a cutting width of $36\frac{1}{2}$ ". In each pair of angle iron supports, one has a $\frac{1}{2}$ " square hole, the other a round hole. We also used a harder steel for the knives and used 60-90 carbon steel $\frac{3}{16}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7" long. The base of the knives was strengthened by welding two small blocks of $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " steel on each side. A $\frac{7}{16}$ " hole was drilled through the base of the knife and we are using $\frac{7}{16}$ " tempered carriage bolts to mount the knife between the angle iron supports. The carriage bolt does not turn, but the knife swings on it freely. The shaft, at normal operating speed, turns at 1700 R.P.M.

TURF MANAGEMENT

The book "Turf Management," sponsored by the United States Golf Association and edited by Prof. H. B. Musser, is a complete and authoritative guide in the practical development of golf-course turfs.

This 354-page volume is available through the USGA, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y., the USGA Green Section Regional Offices, the McGraw-Hill Book Co., 350 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y., or local bookstores. The cost is \$7.

We do not sharpen the knives, but, after use, they soon get a tapered edge. With the aid of the suspended mower frame, the knives are normally set to go into the soil only about $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Of course in use, we have found that because of irregularity in the surface of the fairways, the knives were often cutting into the soil $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or more. As the knives wear down the mower frame is lowered and we continue to use the knives until they are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long. They give us long service considering the abuse they receive. We feel, too, that the heavy swinging knives are more practical for fairway use than permanently mounted knives. Damaged knives can be easily replaced and, if they should hit a rock or other obstruction, they swing back instead of cutting forward. We cross-cut heavily infested dallisgrass areas, but our normal operation has been to cut a fairway only one way and then, after several weeks, cut in another direction.

Use of the dallisgrass cutter has been very encouraging and we have reduced the heavy matted condition of dallisgrass without discouraging the bermudagrass. It should be mentioned, however, that, after its use, a fairway looks very brown for a few days, but soon turns green again. After several suggestions, this cutting treatment is being followed by light applications of sodium arsenite and also, applications of ammonium nitrate and water to encourage a rapid recovery of bermudagrass.

Another application of the machine is thatch removal. The cutter has been used successfully on several of our fairways in the fall before seeding to ryegrass.

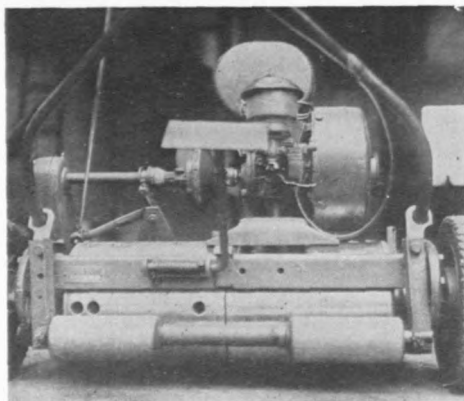
We plan to continue to use our dallis-

grass cutter and we also plan to continue work with the various chemical weed killers. We have reduced our problem to some extent, but we cannot yet say that we have eliminated the pest after so short a time.

THE ART OF IMPROVISATION

THE bruising of apron turf while mowing greens is a troublesome problem for many. The sharp turn of the putting green mower as the operator spins the mower on the apron takes its yearly toll of turf, weakening and bruising it to the point where it thins or dies out over the summer, or gives way to *Poa annua*.

When Mr. Tate Taylor, USGA Green Section Northeastern Agronomist, was in charge of Tamarack Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., he thought of an excellent way to prevent this damage. He simply made the back of the mower look like the front. He fastened caster wheel brackets to the rear and put on a set of rollers at the back of the putting green mower.



As the operator reaches the end of the green, he simply lays the mower back and turns the machine on the rear rollers. Thus he gets away from the quick turn, and the traction-roller drum does not bruise as it is off the ground.

Mr. Taylor reports that his men are in favor of the innovation because they are now in complete charge of the machine while it is in operation.

This information might be of interest to other golf course superintendents. With more people working on similar problems, perhaps we can ultimately get the complete answer to the control of this weed.

MR. Emilio Strazza, Superintendent of Round Hill Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., constructed a fertilizer distributor from a cyclone seeder and a caddie cart.

The cloth portion of the cyclone seeder was removed and a 5 gallon can was fastened over the base of the seeder. A hole was first cut in the 5 gallon can to coincide with the feeder and spreader hole in the base of the cyclone seeder. The crank handle was removed from the seeder and a longer rod was put in its place with a large pulley wheel fastened to the rod.



Another pulley wheel was put on the caddie cart inside the right wheel. Both of these pulley wheels are connected by a V belt, so that as the cart is pushed forward the pulleys rotate the horizontal spreader fan, just as the crank did before it was removed.

Mr. Strazza has the spreader calibrated to apply 5 lbs. of granular or pelletized fertilizers to each 1000 square feet. This spreader is very easy to handle.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Henry Cotton's Putter

TO THE USGA:

I have been very pleased to leave with you a treasured club of mine to go in your Museum. The old putter was used by me from 1926-1935, off and on. I used it to win my first British Open Championship in 1934 when I scored successive rounds of 66 (in the qualifying) 67 and 65 in the first two rounds of the Open at Royal St. George's Sandwich, Kent. The last round still stands as a record and the Dunlop 65 was named after this score.

The putter was given to me by an old member of the Langley Park Golf Club, Beckenham, Kent, my first professional post, and it worked well on hard, fast greens as it is so light, but when greens began to be more watered and slower I abandoned it.

It has my wife's name on the back of the head, her name before we were married. I stamped it on for luck.

I am honored, as a foreigner, to be placed in your "Home of Golf," but naturally feel I have more than a slender link with golf in America.

HENRY COTTON
LONDON, ENGLAND

Praise From California

TO THE USGA:

Will you please send us two extra copies of the eight-page reprint from the April issue of the JOURNAL AND TURF MANAGEMENT. These articles about Green Committee work are the best I have ever read.

JACK FREY
FORT WASHINGTON GOLF CLUB
FRESNO, CAL.

Concessions to Caddies

TO THE USGA:

I would like to make a suggestion which I think would bear weight in your USGA JOURNAL.

The average caddie bag today weighs about 40 pounds or more, and it appears very cruel and inhuman to see small or even large boys carrying two bags (80 pounds or more) around five miles, no matter what the fee is. We had a case yesterday where one of the boys broke down after eight holes.

If each private club furnished caddie carts when boys have to carry double and paid the boys just the same, the expense would be very small. The carts could be bought by the club for around \$25.00, maybe less, in quantities. This could be paid in 25¢ charges per round or any number of ways, even borne by the club itself.

DAVID M. GOLDSTEIN
NEW YORK, N. Y.

New Club Seeks Help

TO THE USGA

With our new course three quarters completed and construction work newly started on a \$500,000 clubhouse, may our Golf and House Committees seek the help of your readers?

The request is simply this:

Will Golf Committee and House Committee members or chairmen, professionals, and club managers please send to Hidden Valley Country Club, 29 East First Street, Reno, Nevada, copies of their score cards, course rules, house rules and any other information that will be helpful in easing the labor pains of a new private Country Club.

HIDDEN VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB
RENO, NEV.

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