



# USGA JOURNAL

AND  
TURF MANAGEMENT

## GOLFERS' SUMMIT MEETING



The United States Team which won the World Amateur Team Championship at Merion Golf Club, was invited to The White House. President Eisenhower greeted his fellow golfers and had a look at the Eisenhower Trophy. The trophy goes to the winning team. Golfers and officials, from the left are: Players William Hyndman, III, and Robert W. Gardner; USGA President John G. Clock; President Eisenhower; Team Captain Totton P. Heffelfinger, Players Deane R. Beman, Jack W. Nicklaus.

## NOVEMBER, 1960



# USGA JOURNAL

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TURF MANAGEMENT

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## USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1961

<u>Championship or Team Match</u>	<u>Entries Close</u>	<u>Qualifying Rounds</u>	<u>Dates of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Open	May 3	Local: May 22 Sect'l.: June 6**	June 15-16-17	Oakland Hills C.C., Birmingham, Mich.
Women's Open	June 14	None	June 29-30, July 1	Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N.J.
Amateur Public Links	*June 1	†June 18-25	July 10-15	Rackham Golf Course, Detroit, Mich.
Junior Amateur	June 28	July 18	Aug. 2-5	Cornell University Golf Course, Ithaca, N.Y.
Girls' Junior	July 28	None	Aug. 14-18	Broadmoor Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 2	None	Aug. 21-26	Tacoma Country & G.C., Tacoma, Wash.
Walker Cup Match***	—	—	Sept. 1-2	Seattle Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.
Amateur	Aug. 9	Aug. 29	Sept. 11-16	Pebble Beach Course, Del Monte G. & C.C., Pebble Beach, Calif.
Senior Amateur	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Oct. 2-7	Southern Hills C.C., Tulsa, Okla.

\*\* Open Championship: Sectional Qualifying Championships date may be changed to Monday, June 5 if local authority in charge deems advisable.

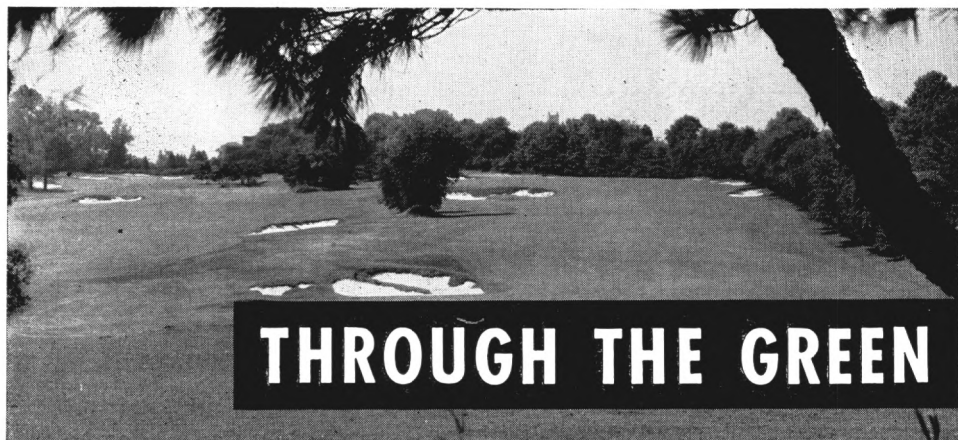
Amateur Public Links Championship:

\* Entries close with each Sectional Qualifying Chairman.

† Exact date in each Section to be fixed by Sectional Chairman.

\*\*\*Walker Cup Match: Men's amateur teams—Great Britain vs. United States.





## **A Good Sign**

Sign over the door leading from the locker room of the Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Oklahoma:

"The game ceases to be golf when the rules are broken at leisure."

## **A Captain's Enjoyment**

The wisdom of a brilliant legal mind and the humility of Every Golfer were merged when Lord Cohen described his reaction to playing himself into office as Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews in September.

"I enjoyed it very much," he said, "—after I had hit the ball."

A crowd of 1,000 saw the 72-year-old English judge go through the ceremony of driving from the first tee, as an ancient cannon boomed to let the folk of St. Andrews know there was a new R. and A. Captain.

The traditional scramble by a host of caddies for the ball was won by 47-year-old Stewart Rodger, who was rewarded with a golden sovereign by Lord Cohen.

## **The Open Helps the Course**

The idea that a major tournament such as the National Open brings great damage to the golf course is unfounded. The USGA system of roping each hole as a unit preserves the playing area by keeping off the spectators.

Now we have the testimony of Ted Rupel, Golf Course Superintendent of the Cherry Hills Country Club in Denver, where the 1960 Open was played. Writing in "The Golf Course Reporter" he said:

"As for the condition of the grass, nothing could be better for the actual playing area. It must be considered that there are only 150 players in the tournament, and that they hit the ball so few times that the course gets a rest. The biggest factor in the recovery of the grass was that the use of golf carts was suspended ten days before tournament time, and that was very favorable to the grass from a growing standpoint. The gallery, of course, did the real damage. As one newspaper described it, 'worse than the morning after New Years.' Even with the heavy gallery traffic we were able to recover from its beating very well. We watered heavy for about a week in the trampled areas, and the grass, being fertilized and healthy, soon recovered."

## **Washer-Vines**

Philippe Washer, Waterloo, Belgium, has repeated the Elsworth Vines act.

Vines, an American tennis star of the first magnitude 20 to 30 years ago, turned to golf and has continued his sports success.

Now Washer also has turned to golf. Washer represented Belgium in 50 Davis Cup tennis matches. He was a member of Belgium's team at the World Amateur Team Championship at Merion.

## Ouimet Tree

A young oak tree has been planted in honor of Francis Ouimet, appropriately enough, at the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.

The Ouimet tree and those honoring other players, are on The Hill of Fame.

The first trees on the Hill were planted four years ago. At the base of each is a bronze plaque citing achievements of the honored golfer.

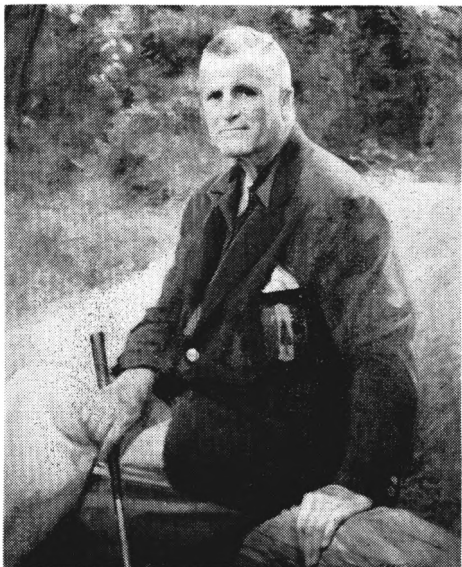
Mr. Ouimet, now 68 and living in Brookline, Mass., won the 1913 National Open Championship and the National Amateurs of 1914 and 1931. His victory in the Open came after a play-off with the British stars, Harry Vardon and Edward Ray.

## Shoots Age at Pine Valley

At last a golfer has scored the equivalent of his age at the Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J.—but it took the President of the Club to do it.

John Arthur Brown recently had a 76—and 76 is his age.

Mr. Brown, a Philadelphia lawyer, has been Pine Valley's President for 32 years. He formerly was a member of the USGA Executive Committee.



**John Arthur Brown**

## 7 Then, 14 Now

"What is the biggest difference in golf today from what it was in 1890," Willie Auchterlonie, the 1893 British Open Champion, was asked recently?

"The fact that they use so many clubs," the charming old Scot from St. Andrews replied. "What does any man want with 14 clubs? I won the (British) Championship (at Prestwick) with seven: a driver, a spoon, grass club, cleek, iron, mashie and a putter. That's enough for anybody.

"How many of the golfers today can play half shots, and come to think of it, how many of them can put on a grip?"

"The golfers today don't think enough about the shots. Half of them depend on their caddies. They're automatic, that's what they are and it's not good for the game."

Willie, now 88 and still living near the Old Course in St. Andrews, gave his opinions to Tom Scott, Editor of "Golf Illustrated," of London. The interview was the basis of a fine article in a recent issue of the magazine. "Golf Illustrated" is 70 years old, making it one of the world's oldest golf publications.

## California Hall of Fame

Members of the California Golfwriters Association have selected five California players for charter membership in the California Golf Hall of Fame.

The five: Lloyd Mangrum, the 1946 U. S. Open Champion; Lawson Little, 1940 U. S. Open Champion who also won both the U. S. and British Amateur Championships in 1934 and 1935; Marvin Ward, 1939 and 1941 U. S. Amateur Champion; Olin Dutra, 1934 U. S. Open Champion, and the late Charles Ferrara, winner of the National Public Links Championship in 1931 and 1933.

## The Ezinicki Era

There are now 50 states in the Union and Bill Ezinicki is the Open Golf Champion in four of them.

In order, during the season, the Massachusetts professional won the Open Championships of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

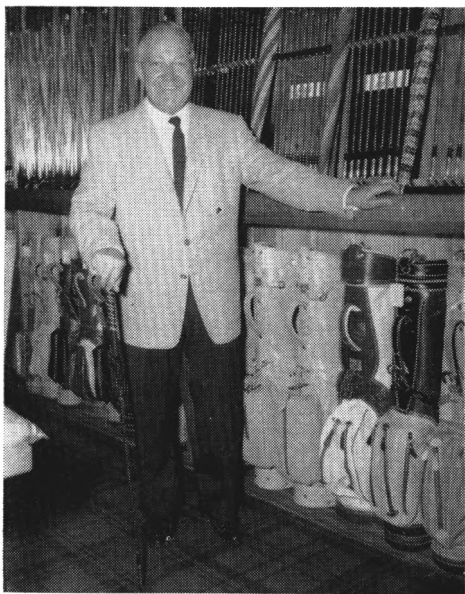


Bill took the Massachusetts Championship at the Country Club of Pittsfield, in September, by scoring a 70 and a 69 on the final day for 213 — one stroke better than amateur Ted Bishop and professional Ed Rubis.

The Boston Herald called Bill "The Poor Man's Arnold Palmer." Besides numerous examples of fine silverware which he has won, Bill also accumulated \$1,770 in prize money.

His home is Hillview, Mass., and he formerly played ice hockey in the National Hockey League.

## WARREN ORLICK



Warren Orlick, of the Tam O'Shanter Country Club, Orchard Lake, Mich., has been named PGA Golf Professional-of-the-Year for 1960. Mr. Orlick is chairman of the PGA Rules Committee.

## Necrology

It is with deep regret that we record the deaths of:

**Darsie L. Darsie**, Los Angeles, a golf writer and the feature editor of the Los Angeles Evening Herald Express.

**Sir Guy Campbell**, Scotland, golf course designer, golf writer and a fine player.

## Books Reviewed

**Golf is My Game**, by Robert T. Jones, Jr., (Doubleday, \$4.50).

Bob Jones opens his fine book by saying, "x x x I have written my book as a learner, rather than as a teacher. I am not ambitious to teach teachers to teach, but if I can help learners to learn, I shall consider my reward sufficient."

From there he goes on to review his career and his beliefs. His reminiscences in prose are nearly as good as his golf was between 1916 and 1930 when he scored the only Grand Slam—the winning of the British Amateur and Open and the United States Amateur and Open.

The forward portions of Mr. Jones's 255-page book have to do with method, swing and technicalities. He eases into this phase by writing, "It seems obvious to me that writing about the golf swing has become too technical and complicated, and even the most earnest teaching professional presents the game to his pupil as a far more difficult thing than it really is. It is equally obvious that what the game needs most if it is to continue to grow in popularity is a simplification of teaching routines which will present a less formidable aspect to the beginner and offer to the average player a rosier prospect of improvement."

Mr. Jones graciously tries to make his efforts sound second best. His modesty adds to the book in which he early quotes Jim Barnes as telling him, "Bob, you can't always be playing well when it counts. You'll never win golf tournaments until you learn to score well when you're playing badly."

Mr. Jones adds, "I think this is what I learned to do best of all."

Fine details are given on each of the Grand Slam Championships and doubtlessly these details will be appreciated by future golf historians. Much of the material is new to print.

One of the outstanding chapters in the book is No. 18, entitled, "The Stymie—Let's have it back!"

Resistance to changes in the Rules of Golf is applauded by the author. However, the elimination of the stymie was "a real mistake."

# NEW RECORDS SET IN AMITY AND SCORES IN WORLD GOLF

By

JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.  
USGA  
Executive Director

The wonderful East Course at the Merion Golf Club at Ardmore, in the Philadelphia suburbs, seems to have a sure fascination for both the spectacular and the meaningful. There Bob Jones completed his Grand Slam in 1930. There Ben Hogan won his great come-back victory in the 1950 Open.

Early this autumn, as the stage for the second World Amateur Team Championship, Merion provided fresh ultimates in both the spectacular and the meaningful.

The bare bones will always point to two unbelievable records in the competition for the Eisenhower Trophy:

First, a victory for the United States by 42 strokes, in a field of 32 countries.

Second, Jack Nicklaus' score of 269 for 72 holes—eleven under par—over a great course.

As for significance, the World Championship meant the spread of good will and seeds of peace. Now good will and peace are scarcely measurable, in the way that a golf score can be measured. But to every one present at Merion, these imponderables were very present, animating the entire proceedings. It was as if the unseen became the most clearly apprehended.

At the time of the World Championship, most of the nations of the world were opening a General Assembly at the United Nations, scarcely a hundred miles away. One wishes the political representatives had followed the diplomatic line of the golfers. What happened at Merion? A few examples give clue:

. . . . Of the 126 players, 71 came to know Americans better as guests in the homes of members of Merion and other clubs. Private housing was provided for all players who requested it, as well as for a number of players' wives and officials.

. . . . Every competitor played with eight others from eight different countries, with a few exceptions.

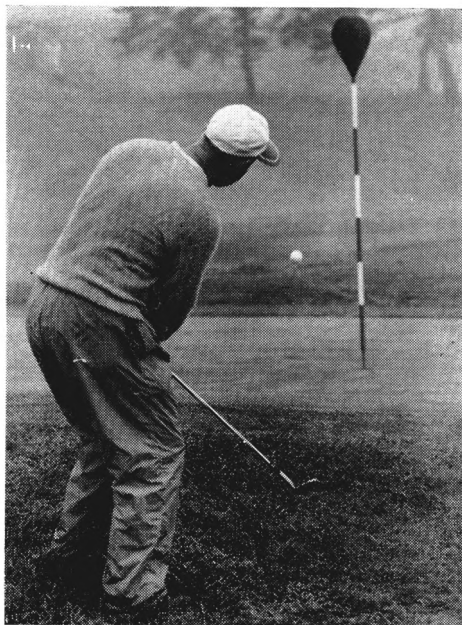
. . . . Merion hospitality was warm and

generous. Merion ladies furnished private transportation, from early morning until night. All players were provided free caddie service and lunches, with breakfast for early starters, thanks to a Hospitality Fund of more than \$18,000 contributed by eight American business companies and more than 250 USGA Member Clubs. (Amateur status rules permit acceptance of expenses in such international events.)

. . . The Pine Valley Golf Club invited all players for a day of informal fun over its world-famous course after the Championship.

Now plans are already being made for chartering airplanes for groups of teams from the European-African and the American zones to the 1962 Champion-

## ARTISTRY



Jack W. Nicklaus plays one of the 269 strokes which gave him the individual low score in the World Championship.

ship in Tokyo. This year teams from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland came in a chartered plane with a number of rooters, 86 persons in all: a fine international interchange.

The events of Merion in that week ending October 1 will not, of course, change the tide of world history. But the spirit of Merion is the same quiet, pervasive force which has always brought man closer to man. That was the meaning of Merion.

**Fantastic Scoring**

The first World Championship at St. Andrews in 1958 was notable for closeness of competition—Australia defeated the United States in a play-off of a tie. The second World Championship was memorable for the fantastic scoring by the United States team—Deane Beman, aged 22; Robert W. Gardner, 39; William Hyndman, III, 44; Jack Nicklaus, 20.

Their non-playing Captain was Totten P. Heffelfinger, former USGA President.

Merion's par is 70. It was broken eight times, all by the Americans; half of their 16 rounds were sub-par. Only Hyndman had played the course before.

A team's score consists of the best three individual scores in each round. The Americans' total was 834. Even without Jack Nicklaus, they scored 860, compared with Australia's second-place 876, and 881 for Great Britain and Ireland, which was third.

Here is how the United States' score was made; the best three individual scores in each round make up the team total:

	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4	Total
Beman	71	67	69	75	282
Gardner	71	71	68	79	289
Hyndman	71	76	67	75	289
Nicklaus	66	67	68	68	269
Best 3	208	205	203	218	834

**RUNNERS-UP**



Australia won the World Team Championship in 1958 at St. Andrews and finished second at Merion. From the left the Australians of 1960: Edward Ball, Jack Coogan, Bruce W. Devlin and Eric G. Routley.



It was a miraculous coincidence that the four United States players happened to be at their peak simultaneously. There is no other way to account for the fact that they took four of the first five individual places among the best amateur golfers in the world, including Joseph B. Carr, three-time British Champion; Bruce Devlin, of Australia; Robert Charles, of New Zealand, and Henri de Lamaze, of France.

Ironically, in the third round Deane Beman, the National Amateur Champion, did not make the American team even though he had a 69. Hyndman was the pace-setter with 67, including five consecutive 3s starting at the ninth and a back nine of 31, three under par. Gardner and Nicklaus had 68s.

To those who know Merion, this sort of play was incomprehensible. Ten years ago the best score in the Open there was 287, by Ben Hogan, Lloyd Mangrum and George Fazio. It is true that for the Eisenhower Trophy event, Merion's fairways were wider, the rough shorter and the greens much softer than for the Open. But the course was very wet and slow the first two days, play was tiresomely slow, there was a strong wind the last day, yet there was an 18-stroke difference between 269 in 1960 and 287 in 1950.

### Nicklaus' Great Play

Jack Nicklaus' rounds were 66-67-68-68. His 133 for the first 36 holes compares with Dutch Harrison's 139 for the same stretch in the 1950 Open. In this year's Open at Cherry Hills in Denver, Mike Souchak set an all-time Open record for the first two rounds with 135.

Nicklaus was second at Cherry Hills with 282, two strokes behind Arnold Palmer and two under par. Thus, for 144 holes of stroke play in the best of competitions over two Championship courses, he was 13 below par.

Nicklaus at Merion had a putt at a 64 in the first round; had he made it he would have equaled Lee Mackey, Jr.'s record single round in the Open at Merion in 1950. Nicklaus three-putted for a 66, a new amateur course record.

Here are his scores with par:

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	36
1st Rd.	4	5	2	6	3	4	4	3	3	34
2nd Rd.	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	34
3rd Rd.	4	6	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	36
4th Rd.	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	36

Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	34	70
1st Rd.	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	2	5	32	66
2nd Rd.	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	33	67-133
3rd Rd.	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	32	68-201
4th Rd.	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	4	32	68-269

To the outsider, just how did Merion shape up? Here is the unsolicited view of Col. A. A. Duncan, former British Walker Cup Captain:

"I thought the course was superb. It is such a splendid thing to find a test as severe as that without having to resort to excess in yardage. It is surely a tactical masterpiece. The American play left us all speechless. What a performance!"

There is no official competition for individual low score; the World Amateur Golf Council feels that the Championship should be strictly a team event, and that no man can serve two masters—his team and himself. It is not hard to imagine a player confronted with a situation where he should play safely for the sake of his team but boldly for his personal glory.

Even so, the status of the individual leaders should be recorded: Nicklaus 269, Beman 282, Devlin of Australia 288, Gardner 289, Hyndman 289.

Was the Americans' sterling play apt to discourage other countries in future? The answer given at Merion was that the others were inspired, not discouraged. It has always been so—a high standard is a magnet and a challenge. All worthy athletes respond to it, for it is the lifeblood of sport. Not many years ago Mexico was not prominent in amateur golf. Then in 1952 the Canada-Mexico-United States series for the Americas Cup was started. Under the stimulus of this and other events, the quality of golf in Mexico has been steadily rising until, at Merion, Mexico stood second to the United States after the first round.

### Flag-Raising

The Championship was preceded by a flag-raising ceremony, in which the Fourth Naval District Band and a detachment of Marines played colorful parts.

The USGA entertained at dinner in honor of the players and the delegates at the Philadelphia Country Club, with John G. Clock, USGA President, presiding. Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary for Political Affairs in the Department of State, brought a message

## JACK W. NICKLAUS



**This fine photographic study of a great golfer was made at Merion during the World Championship.**

from President Eisenhower to the 301 guests.

Robert T. Jones, Jr., was principal speaker and was presented with a scroll signed by all the players. The next day, 30 years to the day after he completed his Grand Slam at Merion, the Club dedicated a granite tablet to the left of the 11th green, where Bob had closed out the final of the 1930 Amateur Championship with Eugene Homans, Jr. The tablet is inscribed:

ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1930, AND ON THIS HOLE, ROBERT TYRE JONES, JR., COMPLETED HIS GRAND SLAM BY WINNING THE U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The World Championship field spanned all ages from 16 to 57. Oldest was I. S. Malik, of India. He and his son Ashok were one of two father-and-son pairs; the others were the Visconde de Pereira Machado and Nuno Alberto de Brito e Cunha, of Portugal. There were two pairs of brothers—James A. and Richard Pearman, of Bermuda; Jean

Pierre and Patrick Cros, of France.

Before the Championship there was a 36-hole handicap competition for the Delegates and Duffers Cup, at the Gulph Mills Golf Club. Winner was Hord W. Hardin, St. Louis member of the USGA Executive Committee, with a net score of 148. Winner of the guest division was Eugene G. Grace, Jr., of Philadelphia with 144.

The Biennial Meeting of the World Amateur Golf Council accepted an invitation from Japan to hold the 1962 Championship at Toyko, from October 10 through 13. John G. Clock, USGA President, and Henry H. Turcan, of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, continue as Joint Chairmen of the Council; Joseph C. Dey, Jr., United States, continues as Secretary; and the following Administrative Committee was re-elected: The Joint Chairmen and Dr. W. D. Ackland-Horman, Australia; T. C. Harvey, Great Britain; Eduardo H. Maglione, Argentina; Shun Nomura, Japan; Bernard H. Ridder, Jr., United States;

Francesco Ruspoli Duca di Morignana, Italy; Douglas O. Whyte, New Zealand.

Merion's warm hospitality and excellent planning were produced by an outstanding committee headed by Dean Hill, Jr., as General Chairman. It is impossible to assess the contribution to international understanding which they made, along with Jerome B. Gray, President, and other officers and members.

The final scene was played at the White House. President Eisenhower kindly received the American and the Australian teams, their wives, and a group of officials in his office two days after the Championship ended. On seeing Jack Nicklaus and the other Americans, the President remarked that he had just put his clubs away in a closet.

Following are the scores of the 32 participating countries after each round:

	18	36	54	72
United States .....	208	413	616	834
Australia .....	219	439	654	876
Great Britain & Ireland ..	218	433	654	881
South Africa .....	220	445	660	893
New Zealand .....	217	442	662	895
Canada .....	230	450	672	906
Mexico .....	217	442	669	909
Rhodesia & Nyasaland .....	224	450	673	914
Argentina .....	225	453	677	917
Sweden .....	227	455	684	923
Italy .....	227	456	689	935
France .....	226	458	690	937
Germany .....	236	466	692	940
Philippines .....	230	459	691	942
Denmark .....	230	461	704	952
Japan .....	237	468	713	954
Belgium .....	231	473	717	960
Venezuela .....	245	476	714	962
Brazil .....	235	479	718	972
India .....	233	477	722	975
Republic of China .....	237	477	717	977
Switzerland .....	238	486	729	977
Norway .....	239	482	722	979
Peru .....	242	500	745	999
Bermuda .....	243	495	743	1001
Austria .....	244	491	739	1005
Netherlands .....	250	495	747	1008
Finland .....	246	505	769	1023
Portugal .....	250	509	756	1035
United Arab Republic .....	263	518	774	1045
Malaya .....	263	534	816	1099
Ceylon .....	271	536	818	1104

(Pictures of Mr. Nicklaus by James Drake, Sports Illustrated)

## HANDICAP DECISION

### HANDICAP PICK UP PROVISIONS

USGA Handicap Decision 60-3

References: Men—Section 4-3a, 4-3b,  
Note to 14  
Women—Section 14-3a, 14-3b, Note  
to 23

### NOT APPLICABLE TO HOLE NOT PLAYED

Q1: Under "The Conduct of Women's

Golf," Section 14-3, if you have more than two pick-up holes you record the score as "No Card" ("N.C.")

- (a) Is it then correct to assume that 16 holes can constitute a round of golf for handicap purposes?
- (b) Is it then correct to assume that the two pick-up holes may fall anywhere within an 18-hole round, including "in succession?" Example: "X" for the first and second holes.

A1: Sections 14-3a and 14-3b of The Conduct of Women's Golf should be applied to holes on which the player picks up, but not to holes which she does not play at all. A full round of 18 holes must be played before the score may be used for handicapping purposes. Pick-up holes may come consecutively.

### NOT TO BE USED FOR LOWERING SCORE

Q2: Some members (handcaps 18 and under) upon completing and totaling 18 holes look at their score card and, for example, see a 9 on a par 5 and a 7 on a par 4. They then decide to X out these two holes and the handicap committee counts 7 for the par 5 and 6 for the par 4. However, these two holes were completely holed out and scored accurately. The ball was not picked up at any point. Thus, their total score becomes—as an example—79 instead of 82. Is this permissible under the USGA Handicap System?

A2: No. The provisions in Sections 14-3a and 14-3b cannot be applied to holes that have been completed. They apply only when a player actually picks up and has no score for the hole. Players who cross out actual scores in order to get their handicaps lowered through use of Section 14-3 cease to have USGA handicaps. A note to Section 23 provides: "Under the USGA System, a score for any hole may not be reduced to a specified number of strokes over par for handicap purposes (except on pick-up holes—see Section 14-3). Such a control is unnecessary in view of the other balancing factors in the USGA System."

Questions by: MRS. JOSEPH F. DEMPSEY, JR.  
Islip, Long Island, N. Y.



# BEMAN WINS AMATEUR, INTERNATIONALS COMPETE

By  
STERLING G. SLAPPEY  
USGA  
Assistant Director

The playing was finished, the Championship was won and officials, finalists and spectators were gathered for the prize giving.

It was a pleasant September afternoon in St. Louis and there was contentment for all because the 60th National Amateur Championship had gone off smoothly and well.

USGA President John G. Clock, after paying his respects to the host St. Louis Country Club, called on Deane Beman for the usual few words as the new Champion.

Deane came up with about as fine a capsule description as anyone ever produced of how a new Champion feels after a long, hard competition.

"I feel," he said, "very much like that old flag flying from the pole over there—limp, tired, tattered but proud and flying high."

He had every reason to feel all of that. He had played his way cautiously and well in 10 rounds on the rather short but extremely deceptive St. Louis Country Club course. He had defeated some of the best men in the Championship, and just a few moments before, he had been an extremely busy young man in his final match against Robert Gardner. The score was 6 and 4 but it had been a far tighter match than it would appear from those cold figures.

The Beman-Gardner finale, Beman's semi-final victory over John Farquhar by 5 and 4 and his quarter-final 19th hole victory over William Hyndman, III, were three of the outstanding matches of the week.

Beman became the ninth player to win both United States and British Amateur Championships. The group he thus joined is made up of E. Harvie Ward, Jr.; William P. Turnesa; Richard Chapman; W. Lawson Little; Robert T. Jones, Jr.; Jess W. Sweetser; Harold H. Hilton and Walter J. Travis.

Beman won the British Amateur at St. George's, Sandwich, in 1959.

Play on the greens usually proves to be one of the predominant factors in deciding a Championship and at St. Louis green play was as important as ever.

The greens there are small and rather fast. Deane found them to his complete satisfaction. Ordinarily he is a fine putter and at St. Louis he was better than that.

It was a putt which was the decisive stroke, if any one move in a golf match can be called such a thing. The putt came on the 26th hole of the final against Bob Gardner.

Deane had completed the morning round three up and he made it four up on the 21st. Bob pulled it back to three up on the 23rd and appeared to have a rally in the making.

The 26th, or 8th, is a 347-yard hole which bends to the right. The green is a beauty, nestling in a circle of trees. Deane played up to the green well and got down a difficult 15-foot putt for a birdie three. Bob got his par but that let Deane go four up again and from then on the tide was turned.

Other sizable putts dropped for him on the 3rd, 13th, 18th and 22nd.

The runner-up was putting nearly as well and his green work would have been good enough to win against a lesser man than Beman.

The new Champion was approximately seven under par for the week and the best golf he played was saved for last.

In their quarter-final, Beman and Hyndman were out in 32's and against Gardner, Beman came home in 32 in the morning round.

Here are the Beman-Gardner cards:

## Morning Round

Par out	433 454 345-35
Beman out	532 454 346-36
Gardner out	533 454 444-36
Par in	443 545 344-36—71
Beman in	433 544 333-32—68
Gardner in	443 544 3x3

x-Conceded Hole

## THE NEW CHAMPION AND MRS. BEMAN



### Afternoon Round

Beman out	433	454	335-34
Gardner out	434	444	345-35
Beman in	443	44	
Gardner in	443	55	

The showing by Bob Gardner was his best in a national event. However, he had won the 1958 and 1960 Metropolitan Amateur and he was runner-up last year.

Both Beman and Gardner were so impressive at St. Louis that they were named to the four-man United States team which competed at Merion Golf Club in the World Amateur Team Championship for the Eisenhower Trophy later in the autumn.

Beman, who is 23 years old and lives in Silver Spring, Md., was a member of the 1959 Walker Cup team and the 1960 Americas Cup team. Winning the Amateur Championship topped off a fine year in which he also won the Trans-Mississippi, the Eastern, was runner-up in the Colonial Invitational and semi-finalist in the NCAA.

Gardner is a native Californian who now lives in New York City. He is 39 and played in eight previous Amateur Championships, going as far as the fourth

round in 1955 at the James River Course of the Country Club of Virginia.

His loss in the finals provided a rare coincidence, the last time the Amateur Championship was played at the St. Louis Country Club the runner-up was named Robert Gardner also.

The two Gardners are not related.

By playing to the semi-finals two others at St. Louis got further than they ever have before in a national championship. Charles F. Lewis, of Little Rock, lost to Gardner 2 and 1 and John Farquhar, of Amarillo, Texas, lost to the Champion 5 and 4.

Among Lewis's victims was Jack Nicklaus, defending champion from Columbus, Ohio. Nicklaus had been fancied by many as having outstanding chances to repeat. But in the fourth round, Lewis ended such thoughts by 5 and 3.

Lewis is 29 and has 140 pounds distributed over a six foot frame. His swing is not quite classical but he is a good competitor. His father is a professional and so was his grandfather.

Farquhar also is the son of a professional. He is 24 and in the grain business.

His most notable victim was Charles R. Coe, Walker Cup captain in 1959 and an Americas Cup player this year. Coe, who recently had an attack of pneumonia, lost to Farquhar in the third round.

The 60th Amateur saw, in addition to Coe, several other Walker Cup and Americas Cup players lose in early rounds. They included Billy Joe Patton, Ward Wettlaufer and Thomas D. Aaron. There was a fine group of foreign players entered. Most of the visitors were champions of their countries who later played in the World Team Championship at Merion.

They included: Bruce Devlin, Australia; Captain P. G. Sethi, India; Juan Estrada, Mexico; Augustin Cocscolluela, Jr., The Philippines; Walter M. Grindrod, South Africa; Carlos Raffo, Peru; Jorge C. Ledesma, Argentina; Phillip Brownlee, Canada; Glenn L. Gray, Canada.

Captain Sethi won two matches before losing to Gardner, 4 and 3. That was the best showing by a visitor.

In September, St. Louis can be a blazer and mid-continent heat adds another dimension to golf. But this year, during the Championship at least, the weather was kind. There was little rain in the three weeks period, the course was hard, fast and long, and there was none of the usual high humidity or high temperatures.

Preparations for the championship were excellent and committees under F. Crunden Cole and T. Randolph Potter functioned expertly. Besides the National Amateurs of 1921 and 1960, the Open Championship of 1947 also was played at the St. Louis Country Club, and all three of these Nationals proved again that the Country Club knows how to handle itself during a big occasion.

Amateur Championship week annually is a merry one and this year's was a bit merrier as interest arose over the fate of three players with names oftentimes applicable to golf.

The names were Wild, Paine and Spray.

John Spray, Des Moines, Iowa, played to the quarter-finals where he lost to Bob Gardner; Frederick Paine, Jr., Oakmont, Pa., lost in the fifth round to Deane Beman, and Claude S. Wild, Jr., Bethesda, Md., lost in the quarter-finals to Charles Lewis.

## USGA FILM LIBRARY

"Famous Golf Courses: Scotland," is a 18-minute film in full color. Famous holes were photographed at Troon, Prestwick, Carnoustie, St. Andrews, North Berwick and Muirfield.

"Walker Cup Highlights," is a 16-minute film tracing the early history and play for the first international golf trophy. Bob Jones, Francis Ouimet and other Walker Cup stars are shown. The latter half of the film is in color.

"St. Andrews, Cradle Of Golf," is a 14-minute, full color, 16mm travelogue of historic St. Andrews, Scotland, its Old Course and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club clubhouse.

"First World Amateur Team Championship for Eisenhower Trophy," is a 14-minute, full color, 16mm film of the first World Amateur Team Championship at St. Andrews. Twenty-nine countries compete for the Eisenhower Trophy.

"On the Green," a 17-minute, full color, 16mm presentation filmed at the Mid-Ocean Club, Bermuda, illustrates correct procedures under the Rules of Golf governing situations arising on the putting green.

"Golf's Longest Hour," a 16mm full color production of 17½ minutes, depicts the closing stages of the 1956 Open Championship. Filmed at the beautiful Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N.Y., it shows the eventual winner, Cary Middlecoff, set a target at which Ben Hogan, Julius Boros and Ted Kroll strive in vain to beat.

"Play Them As They Lie," a 16mm color production of 16½ minutes in which Johnny Farrell, Open Champion of 1928, acts as intermediary between Wilbur Mulligan, a beginner of unimpeachable integrity, and Joshua P. Sive, 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.

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

"The Rules of Golf—Etiquette" 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 16mm color production of 17½ minutes.

The distribution of 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 \$20 per film; \$35 for two; \$50 for three; \$60 for four and \$70 for five, in combination at the same time, including the cost of shipping prints to the renter.



# IS GOLF GETTING SOFT?

By

**RICHARD S. TUFTS**  
USGA Rules of Golf  
Committeeman

**I**s golf getting soft?

The most direct method of finding an answer to this question may be to ask another. What particular feature of amateur sport may be said to offer the greatest attraction to its devotees? The second question is not difficult to answer. Unquestionably there is one common factor present in all those participant amateur activities which have firmly established their popularity over a period of time. It makes no difference whether it be golf, yachting, tennis or lawn bowling, in order to endure, any sport must offer a challenge; there must be a test of the skill and the fortitude of those who participate in it.

It is, of course, true that the tests which any sport offers are artificial. They are created by the rules which establish the conditions under which the sport is played. There must be a sense of equity in these governing rules and there must be the opportunity for reward through superior performance. But, since amateur sport activities are indulged in for pleasure and not for profit, there is no need to provide reward for the less fortunate and less skilled. In sport, learning how to lose is as important as knowing how to win. In the game of civilized living, all the competitors are entitled to some share in the winnings whereas in amateur sport, win or lose, the important return comes from the playing of the game.

Since, in amateur sport, the return to the individual lies in the pleasure of participation, it should follow that the keener the test of skill and fortitude the greater should be the popularity of that particular sport. The record of our leading sports serves to indicate that this is true. The continued performance of those things which are easy to do becomes a bore.

Since the turn of the century there has been a great upsurge of interest in sports. With this growth of interest have

come two great changes. First, more money is being made from participation in sport than ever before and second, the general spread of the welfare attitude of caring for the less skilled and less fortunate has created the false conception that a sport is improved by making it easier.

These twin influences tend to destroy the two basic features which give strength and popularity to participant sports. A new and a foreign element is introduced when an amateur sport is indulged in for the prime purpose of making money. It can no longer be played, win or lose, for pleasure alone. Again, a new and a different factor is introduced when the attempt is made to favor the less skilled by making a sport easier. Any game loses its challenge when it is softened to accommodate the tastes of the majority of its participants.

These influences, commercialization and the softening process, have affected both the spirit and the rules governing sporting activities. Both have worked in the same direction; toward the lowering of the standards of amateur sport.

Unfortunately along with all other amateur sports, the game of golf has also suffered from these influences. There are many manifestations. The use of carts by so many of those quite able to walk two rounds a day. The insistence on playing winter rules when course conditions are only slightly short of perfection. The interest to make money from golf through Calcuttas and other organized forms of gambling. The attitude of condoning and even encouraging violation of the Amateur Status regulations by subterfuge. These indications and many others, show that all is not healthy in the game of golf.

But unquestionably the most serious situation concerns the constant pressure to deprive golf of its character by changes in the Rules. There is, of course, no conscious effort to destroy the game of golf by these means, even though this may be the ultimate result. The difficulty is

that those who advocate easier Rules, do not have either the skill or the fortitude to face the conditions which may occur under the present code of Rules. Their solution is to make the game easier.

By way of example, in 1960 the repair of ball marks on the green became legal. This was a change strongly advocated by the "friends of golf" and time may prove it to be an improvement. However, this new Rule makes a greenkeeper of each golfer and for the first time there has been a breach in the principle that the golfer must play the course as he finds it. At least to a limited extent, the course may now be adjusted to suit the convenience of the golfer.

A further danger lies in the fact that it is only a little step from the repair of the green to the repair of such conditions as divot holes on the fairway. One by one the challenges which have made the game great can be removed. If there is to be a reward in golf it belongs to the player

with the skill necessary to play from difficult situations.

We must not make golf too easy.

The stymie is another example of a Rule change dictated by popular demand. Perhaps its demise was justified by the occasional time it produced a truly unfair situation, but with it the game lost the requirement for a skillful and dramatic shot and the need for wise and alert play around the hole.

And finally, the experimental changes for 1960 in Rules 29 and 30, have brought us to the threshold of another change dictated by the demand for softer Rules. In this case the final decision has not yet been made. There is, therefore, no more appropriate time for all golfers to ask themselves the question, is golf getting soft? Have the 1960 experimental Rules made golf a greater game or will they weaken the principles which have made it the most popular of all amateur participant sports?

## 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).

**USGA GOLF HANDICAP SYSTEM FOR MEN**, containing recommendations for computing USGA Handicap and for rating courses. Booklet 25 cents. USGA Slide Rule Handicapper, 25 cents. Poster 15 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. 35 cents. USGA Slide Rule Handicapper, 25 cents. Poster 15 cents.

**COURSE RATING REPORT**, a form for rating a course hole by hole; for association use, size 4 1/4 x 7 inches. 10 cents, \$7.50 per 100.

**COURSE RATING POSTER** for certifying hole by hole ratings to a club; for association use, size 8 1/2 x 11 inches. 5 cents, \$3.50 per 100.

**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.

**PREPARING THE COURSE FOR A COMPETITION**, a reprint of a USGA Journal article. No charge.

**FIRE PROTECTION—GOLF CLUB PROPERTIES**, reprint of a USGA Journal article by T. Seddon Duke. No charge.

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

**HOLE-IN-ONE Awards**. No charge.

**LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE AMATEUR**

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**ARE YOU A SLOW PLAYER? ARE YOU SURE?** A reprint of a USGA Journal article by John D. Ames. No charge.

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

These publications are available on request to the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Please send payment with your order.

# CESTONE, MOTHER NATURE SHARE SENIOR LAURELS

By

P. J. BOATWRIGHT, JR.  
USGA Assistant Director

**M**other Nature can at times have an important bearing on the outcome of a golf championship, especially if it is at stroke play. For example, two players are tied for the lead. One plays in the morning in bright sunshine with no wind; the other plays in the afternoon and encounters a violent rainstorm and high winds. In such cases, Mother Nature may settle the issue almost by herself.

She played quite a part in the 6th USGA Senior Amateur Championship at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Mass., in September, won by Michael Cestone, of Montclair, N. J. But she did it in a little different way.

First, Hurricane Donna, which preceded the event by about a week, ripped across this small island on Cape Cod carrying salt spray which darkened the leaves of the trees and eliminated the lovely fall colors which normally would have been at their peak. This, of course, had nothing to do with the play of the Championship.

But Mother Nature did not quit when the hurricane blew over. She came back with a steady rain on the day scheduled for qualifying and continued it into the following day, causing cancellation of play both days. The USGA Senior Championship Committee extended the Championship one day — to Sunday — and scheduled a double round on Saturday for quarter-finals and semi-finals. This double round brought about two "firsts" in USGA history.

Senior golfers had never before been required to play 36 holes in one day in the USGA Senior event; many of them will not attempt it, some on doctors' orders. The Committee decided to permit the use of automotive transportation on the double-round day only. This was the first "first," as automotive transportation had never before been allowed in a USGA Championship.

The second "first" came as a result. It was the withdrawal of the defending Champion, J. Clark Espie, Jr., of Indiana-

polis, after he had qualified for the Championship flight with a 79. Mr. Espie withdrew because carts were to be permitted on the double-round day, contrary to the published conditions of the tournament. He has always been firm in his belief that carts are improper for competitive golf. The Committee urged him to see its viewpoint and remain in the Championship, but Mr. Espie stood by his convictions and left the scene.

This second "first" created by Mother Nature had a direct effect on the Championship, as Mr. Espie had a record second to none in the USGA Senior event, having been winner twice and runner-up once.



**Champion Mike Cestone and Runner-up David Rose.**

Michael Cestone is an entirely deserving Champion. In the rain on the originally scheduled qualifying day, Mr. Cestone was four under par for 15 holes before the deluge forced cancellation. In his first two matches he played the first nine in 33 and 34, respectively, against par of 36. This definitely established him as the man to beat.



Playing in his first Senior Championship, Mr. Cestone, aged 55, displayed a more than adequate long game, but his putting and chipping were mostly responsible for his success at Oyster Harbors.

A striking example of his skill around the greens occurred in the final match in which he defeated, on the 20th hole, David Rose, 56, of Cleveland, Ohio, a leather goods dealer. With the match even at the 17th hole, a 173-yard par-3 surrounded by bunkers, Mr. Cestone pulled his tee shot wide of the left bunker. This left him a shot over a large bunker from a sandy lie, with the hole cut only about 20 feet from the bunker. He deftly flicked the ball onto the green, about 15 feet from the hole, and dropped the putt to gain a half with Mr. Rose.

On the final hole, the second extra, a 509-yard par-5, both players were just off the green in 2, about 50 feet from the hole. Mr. Cestone barely missed chipping in—his ball stopped about one inch from the hole. Mr. Rose chipped strongly and missed a five-footer coming back.

In the semi-finals, Mr. Cestone defeated W. B. McConnell, Kennett Square, Pa., 2 and 1, and Mr. Rose defeated Edward E. Lowery, of San Francisco, Calif., 2 up.

The medalist was S. S. Rockey, Los Angeles. Mr. Rockey came in late in the day with a 74 to edge out Mr. Lowery, by one stroke. On this cold, windy day, 34 players returned scores of 82 or better. However, for the first time in the history of the Championship, a play-off for the Championship flight of 32 was not necessary because of Mr. Espie's withdrawal and the withdrawal of Leonard M. Elliott, Denville, N. J., who left for business reasons.

The Championship attracted a record field of 517, 126 more than the previous high. After sectional qualifying, 120 were eligible to play at Oyster Harbors.

Despite the unkind weather, the Seniors thoroughly enjoyed the Championship, largely because Oyster Harbors is an ideal spot for it. Most were housed in the clubhouse, and this is conducive to the social aspect of a Championship, especially for the veterans. Oyster Harbors is a delightful place with an atmosphere all its own.

The golf course is a masterpiece. De-

signed by the late Donald Ross, the well-bunkered 6,597-yard layout—it can be stretched to around 6,700 yards—was in excellent condition. Some participants felt that the putting surfaces were the best they had seen.

Credit for the fine condition of the course must go to Mike McDonough, Green Superintendent at Oyster Harbors. Mr. McDonough was tireless in his efforts to have the course in perfect condition.

Additionally, the USGA's sincere appreciation goes to Edward M. Mauro, General Chairman of the club's committees, and to Donald Church, Manager of the club, both of whom did far more than was necessary to make the Championship a success.

There were three consolation flights of 16 and a consolation stroke play event for all first-round losers. The consolation stroke play event was won by Thomas M. Green, Seattle, Wash., with 77. The results of the finals in the consolation flights were:

First Flight—George Edmondson, Tampa, Fla., defeated C. R. Nies, Beverly, Mass., 4 and 3.

Second Flight—R. A. Henry, Springfield, N. J., defeated L. T. Harriman, Sharon, Mass., 4 and 2.

Third Flight—M. R. Gray, Houston, Texas, defeated J. A. Swink, Alexandria, Va., 3 and 2.

Oyster Harbors Club is very near the Hyannis, Mass., home of John F. Kennedy who, only a few weeks after the Senior Championship, was elected President of the United States.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

### REGULAR

Ariz.	Encanto Men's Golf Club
Ariz.	Moon Valley Country Club
Conn.	Washington Golf Club
Fla.	King's Bay Yacht & Country Club
Ill.	Metropolis Country Club
Ind.	Elks Country Club
Mass.	Eastward Ho Country Club
Mich.	White Lake Golf Club
Okla.	Quail Creek Golf & Country Club
Pa.	Laurel Valley Golf Club
Pa.	Montrose Club
Pa.	Out Door Country Club
W. Va.	Meadowbrook Recreation Club

### ASSOCIATE

Fla.	Ocean Reef Country Club
Fla.	Royal Palm Yacht & Country Club
S. C.	Hillandale Golf Course

# COSTLY FIRES IN GOLF CLUB PROPERTIES

By  
**T. SEDDON DUKE**  
Chairman  
Board of Directors  
National Fire Protection  
Association

In the September 1959 issue of the USGA Journal and Turf Management, an article was published under the title "Fire Protection—Golf Club Properties." Reprints of this article were made and distributed to golf clubs throughout America. The writer felt that it would be of interest to golfers, nation-wide, if a survey was made to determine fires reported in Country Club properties since September 1959. In the list that follows, the individual golf clubs and their location are named, after which the aggregate loss is given. Some of the causes of the fires are also outlined in the hope that those responsible for fire safety of golf club properties will take cognizance.

Inverness C. C.	Palatine, Ill.
Henderson C. C.	Henderson, N. C.
Charleston C. C.	Charleston, Ill.
Stanton Heights G. C.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ridgeway C. C.	Memphis, Tenn.
Olympia Golf & C. C.	Olympia, Wash.
Alcoma C. C.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Country Club	Marysville, Ky.
Goose Creek C. C.	Leesburg, Va.
Orange Hills C. C.	Orange, Conn.
Columbia Edgewater C. C.	Portland, Ore.
South Shore C. C.	New York City (Queensborough)
Plum Hollow G. C.	Southfield, Mich.
Fox Meadow C. C.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ridgeway C. C.	Memphis, Tenn.
Deerpdale G. C.	North Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Valley C. C.	Hazleton, Pa.
Kirksville C. C.	Kirksville, Mo.
Steubenville C. C.	Wintersville, Ohio
Coosa C. C.	Rome, Ga.
Old Lyme C. C.	Old Lyme, Conn.
Municipal G. C. C.	Fairfield, Conn.
C. C. of Fairfield	Fairfield, Conn.
Ashtabula C. C.	Ashtabula, Ohio
C. C. of Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark.
Spencer G. and C. C.	Spencer, Iowa
Greenwich C. C.	Greenwich, Conn.
Haverhill C. C.	Haverhill, Mass.
Natick C. C.	Natick, Mass.

Before discussing the monetary loss in these properties, it should interest you to know that in three of the instances above listed, no dollar loss could be secured despite the fact that in one case the clubhouse property was entirely destroyed.

The actual physical fire damage in dollars involved in the instances listed amounted to \$4,494,450. Understand, this is the actual physical fire damage. Probably if the intangibles were considered, the losses would be at least three or four times this amount.

We call particular attention to the Greenwich Country Club which was destroyed September 5, 1960. Forty-two persons were driven from sleeping quarters when fire destroyed the clubhouse during the early morning hours. Three firemen were injured when a wall of the basement blew out as they were searching for the source of the fire; six other firefighters were overcome by smoke. You can see that in this instance, many precious lives could have been lost. In the Greenwich Country Club were some practically priceless trophies. You can well appreciate that no insurance in the world can pay for the destruction of such valuable artifacts. You can insure against theft and you can insure against fire but there is no replacement of trophies bearing names that are hallowed in tradition.

More and more automatic sprinklers are protecting our heritage in historic buildings, museums and libraries throughout America. As an indication of the foresight and realization that these historical places and treasures cannot be replaced, we name a few of those so protected:

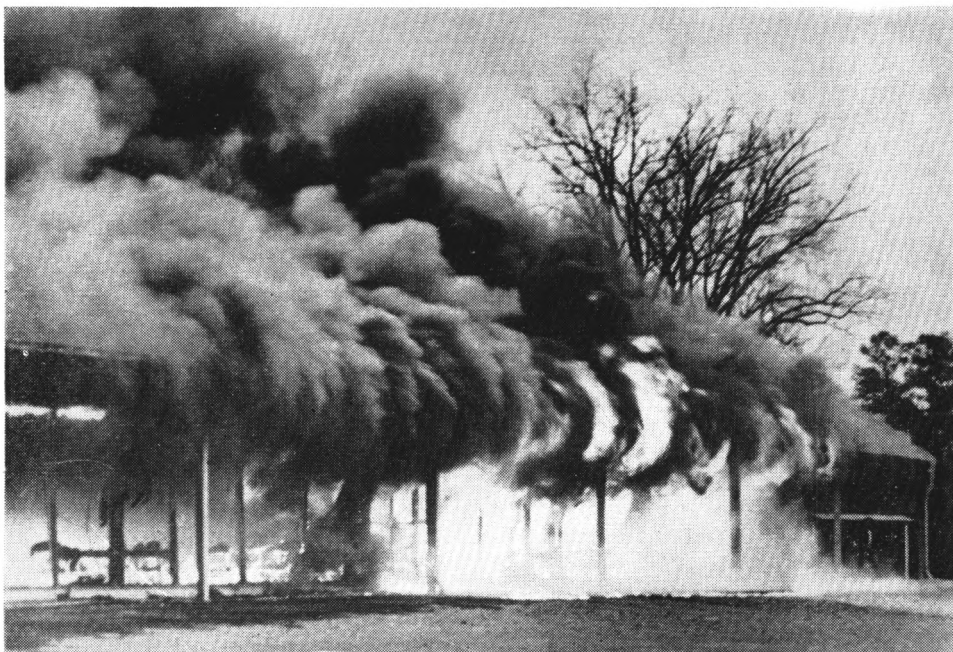
Independence Hall	Philadelphia, Pa.
The Library of Congress	Washington, D. C.
Corcoran Gallery of Art	Washington, D. C.
National Gallery of Art	Washington, D. C.
The Smithsonian Institute	Washington, D. C.
Carnegie Library and Museum	Pittsburgh, Pa.

These are but an important few of the literally hundreds of others.

Country clubs should give serious consideration to the protection of their properties with automatic sprinklers.

There were two fires in one country club, extinguished by automatic sprinklers. In one instance, kitchen rags had been laid on the steampipes around the basement heating boiler and when they became ignited, the fire spread to paper in boxes nearby. The sprinkler system was fed by a 30,000 gallon gravity tank and it operated to extinguish the fire with a loss so negligible that it was not reported. Within less than three months, there was another fire in the same club and this was also extinguished by the automatic sprinkler system with a damage

## COOSA COUNTRY CLUB, ROME, GA.



**This \$300,000 unsprinklered, one-story, unprotected steel frame building with masonry and glass walls and a pre-cast "Tectum" slab roof had been erected less than a year. The building was essentially non-combustible. Drapes had been flame-proofed but due to the material used (linen, rayon and nylon) had not absorbed sufficient flame-proofing liquid. Several occupants noticed a dried-out Christmas tree in the ball-room, afire, and called the fire department. Meanwhile, the fire had spread to the drapes and when the fire department arrived, fire had spread to the lounge and foyer involving foam rubber and plastic-upholstered furniture.**

to the \$325,000 clubhouse of only \$750. In this latter instance, an electric hot plate came in contact with and ignited a tablecloth. The fire was discovered by an employee who promptly telephoned the alarm to the fire department. However, the fire was also detected by the automatic sprinkler system which operated and extinguished the fire before the arrival of the fire department.

In view of the sour record of fires as listed, it is certainly in order to take another look at your fire prevention and fire protection. The deadly march of fire with its destruction of life and property receives only a glance in the passing parade of events. In an ordinary day in the United States, there will be 5,550 outbreaks of fire. Of these, 2,600 will be in buildings and 1,500 in one and two-story

homes. Thirty-two lives will be lost to fire each day and the monetary loss, daily, will be three-and-one-half-million dollars. The intangible losses are generally many times the actual physical fire damage to any property.

Golf club properties are particularly vulnerable due in many cases to their isolation, lack of water and lack of protection. However, no golf club needs to be destroyed by fire—automatic sprinkler systems are available. Even where the clubhouse is out in the country, beyond city water, it can be protected by a reliable and effective type of system supplied by a pressure tank. There may be those among the membership who would object to automatic sprinklers on the ceiling. Although pipes on the ceiling are used in industrial plants and warehouses

where appearance is not of major importance, in a country club, pipes are always located to be inconspicuous and sprinklers are put at the sides of rooms. If some members object to the artistic effect of automatic sprinklers on the ceiling of the country club, just remind them that there isn't anything very sightly about a pile of ashes that was formerly the clubhouse.

A survey of over two-hundred fires in Country Club properties, by the National Fire Protection Association, brought forth the following known causes of fire:

KNOWN CAUSES	PER CENT
Electrical Fires	28.3
Wiring	21.7
Motors	3.3
Appliances	3.3
Smoking and matches	26.7
Heating equipment fires	19.2
Overheated or defective equipment	11.8
Sparks from fireplace	4.1
Defective chimneys	3.3
Grease on stove	7.5
Incendiary, suspicious	5.9
Sparks on wood shingle roof	4.1
Lightning	3.3
Misuse of flammable liquids	2.5
Miscellaneous known causes	2.5
	100.0

Proper fire protection through all the

means at our disposal is a MUST but certainly of equal importance is the necessity for fire prevention. In the line of fire prevention, the first thing that should be done is to have the Board of Directors appoint one of its members with the responsibility for fire matters. The individual selected should not be one connected with fire insurance, the sale of fire extinguishing equipment or even a fire fan. Let fire matters be settled by a hard-headed member with no axe to grind. This individual can impress the club manager with the fact that the Directors want the club property safeguarded on a day to day basis.

The saying "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" applies to golf club properties. There should be plenty of ashtrays and good, substantial wastebaskets around the clubhouse. No cigarette ever started a fire by itself—someone was careless. Rubbish and trash serve no useful purpose—they are merely fuel for a fire. Regular arrangements should be made for the collection and disposal of rubbish. Covered metal cans should be provided for rubbish which must be tem-

## COUNTRY CLUB OF FAIRFIELD, CONN.



The fire that practically destroyed this three-story wooden building had been burning more than an hour before discovery by a passing motorist. Originating in the basement, it had spread throughout the first story by the time firemen arrived. The building was protected by a rate-of-rise type automatic fire alarm system but due to the fact that it was not connected to the Fire Department and had no outside alarm, its performance at this crucial time was of no value.



porarily stored on the premises.

The kitchen can be a danger spot and the kitchen range ventilating system in particular has been the cause of grease fires. Grease fires in a kitchen range ventilating system are a sign of pretty sloppy operation and these fires are needless. If there is an incinerator located in the property, this should have frequent inspection to see that the breeching into the chimney is tight, that the doors are tight, etc., so that no fires can be caused by this unit.

The janitor's equipment, mops and cleaners, which cause spontaneous combustion, should be kept in proper containers. A metal paint storage locker is needed if paints are kept about the premises.

Electrical wiring and electrical equipment should be subject to fairly frequent inspections—the motors in particular, of which there are always a great many around a clubhouse, can start fires if allowed to get dirty or overloaded.

Heating equipment should receive periodic inspection and clubs should make very sure that the chimneys are tight without regard as to whether they are fireplace chimneys or those used for the kitchen or incinerator. The things enumerated are the causes of many fires but fire prevention should extend to all possible sources that would cause fire damage.

Fire extinguishers should be provided in the clubhouse and the equipment barns and insofar as the equipment barns are concerned, they should receive the same type of inspection and fire prevention as would the clubhouse. For the clubhouse and other important buildings, a system of lightning rod protection may be needed in many locations. If, on the clubhouse, there is a television aerial of any considerable height, it should have a substantial grounding down-conductor in order that lightning could be properly grounded.

We cannot over-emphasize the fact that no rubbish should be allowed to accumulate. Pre-fire planning should be done and arrangements are needed to attack the fire, particularly if the golf club property is seriously isolated from public fire department protection. Day and night employees should be required to know how to call the fire department, particu-

larly if the department has to be called by telephone.

It is a comparatively simple matter to develop extra sources of water for fire-fighting from streams or ponds, if there is no public water supply available. However, it must be realized that a fire department, to approach a pond, a stream or a swimming pool with a pumper, must have a road on which the equipment can travel. There is usually a watering system and if some outside hose is kept available, it could help save the property.

Attention to these items can prevent the destruction of golf club property and the terrific loss and inconvenience that would be caused the members.

Don't be deluded if someone tells you that this or that is "fireproof" whether it applies to interior, exterior, or even decorations. The word "fireproof" is the most abused word in the English language. No building is more fireproof than its contents. The best illustration of this is that a stove is fireproof but built to burn its contents.

You can see that in approximately nine months, a tremendous amount of golf club property has been destroyed by fire. It will pay you to heed this warning and not ignore what has happened to other golf club properties—it CAN happen to YOU!

## LIGHTNING PROTECTION FOR ELECTRIC CARTS

Electric carts may reasonably be protected against lightning by either of the following two methods suggested by the National Bureau of Standards:

1. A whip antenna, similar to that used on most passenger cars, of a length that will reach above the heads of the riders.

2. A metal top or canopy. Steel-topped automobiles are practically lightning-proof.

# JOANNE GUNDERSON WINS HER SECOND AMATEUR

By

ROBERT C. RENNER  
USGA Tournament  
Relations Manager

**I**t is a strong statement when a golfer says, "Don't beat me once because you may never do it again."

But, Miss JoAnne Gunderson said it and she has made it stick.

Miss Gunderson won her second Women's Amateur Championship at the Tulsa Country Club, Tulsa, Okla., August 22-27, and besides making her point about not losing to the same player twice, she also joined Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., in a rarified record bracket.

They are the only two recent women golfers who won National Championships, were defeated in later playings, and then came back to win again. Mrs. Vare, who was Glenna Collett during many of her great years, won the Championship five times in the 1920's and 1930's and came back to win again in 1935.

JoAnne won her first Championship in 1957, defeating Mrs. Ann Casey Johnstone, 8 and 6. This year she defeated Miss Jean Ashley, 21-year old school teacher from Chanute, Kansas, by 6 and 5 for the title.

After the victory, JoAnne said, "No one beats me twice. At least, they never have."

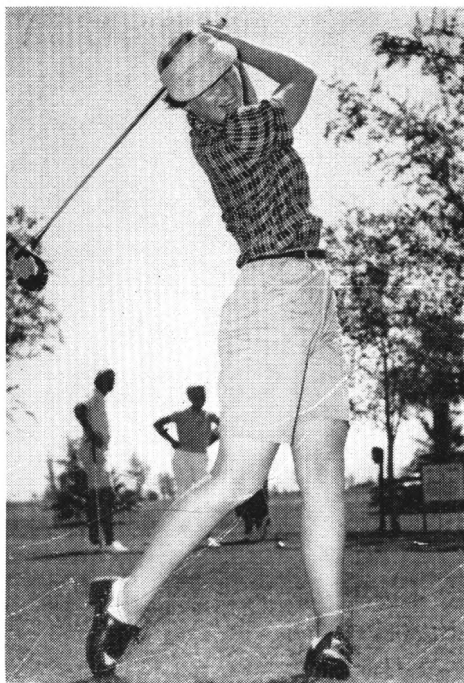
This is exemplified by her victory in the semi-finals over Miss Judy Eller. "Judy had beaten me in the Trans-Mississippi and I just could not let it happen again," she explained.

The Champion from Kirkland, Wash., also recalled that Miss Sandra Spuzich defeated her in the Women's Western. The two met again in the fourth round at Tulsa but JoAnne turned the tables.

In her seven Championship matches at Tulsa, JoAnne was 17 strokes over par for 122 holes.

Miss Ashley was 44 strokes over par for her 133 Championship holes. Miss Eller was 20 strokes over par for 98 holes while Mrs. Johnstone was 29 over prescribed figures for 95 holes.

This points up the fact that JoAnne



Miss JoAnne Gunderson

was playing better than anyone in the field. She consistently outdrove her opponents, averaging above the 220-yard mark.

The 6,150-yard Tulsa Country Club course played to her liking, as the beautiful Bermudagrass fairways served as a cushion and discouraged ball roll.

Her tremendous start in the second round against Miss Marjorie Burns, of Greensboro, N. C., displayed what her long-distance hitting does for her. She birdied the first three holes (measuring 397,553, and 350), parred the next two and then birdied the sixth hole to go four under par after only six holes. This splurge of under-par golf is typical of JoAnne's style of play.

While watching her play, one gets the

definite impression she is enjoying the game. Instead of the usual serious attitude of many tournament players, JoAnne displays a refreshing manner. She constantly applauds an opponent's good shot, and pulls for her opponent's bad ones to take a good bounce or for their putts to drop in the cup.

While the outstanding performance of Miss Gunderson was the high point of the tournament, the tremendous play of Miss Ashley certainly was another highlight.

Here was Miss Ashley in her first USGA Women's Championship, pitted against the best in the nation. Her home course is the Chanute Country Club, a nine-hole course without a single sand bunker. Her only victories had been the Kansas State Women's Amateur and the Broadmoor Invitational. Her closest scrape with national fame came earlier this year in the semi-finals of the National Intercollegiate Tournament when she carried Judy Eller to the 19th hole before losing.

Practically no one mentioned the name of Jean Ashley until the third round when she sent Miss Polly Riley, six-time Curtis Cup player, to the sidelines on the 21st hole.

Miss Ashley moved further into prominence in the quarter-finals when she upset the defending Champion, Miss Barbara McIntire, by dropping in a 15-footer for a birdie three at the tight 17th hole and then sinking a six-footer for a par and a one up victory on the final hole. Miss Ashley proceeded to oust Mrs. Johnstone in the semi-finals by gaining control with a par-birdie - birdie combination on holes 10, 11, and 12 and holding on for a one up victory. This win put her in the final against Miss Gunderson, her third straight current Curtis Cup member.

Miss Ashley won the first hole of the finale but went 18 more before winning another. Evidently attempting to keep up with JoAnne's booming drives, Miss Ashley began to stray off line and lost five holes on the first 18. Thus, JoAnne took a four-hole lead before lunch, and she increased it to five by winning the opening hole with a birdie three, in the afternoon.

It was here that Miss Ashley began a comeback as she won the next two

holes to cut the margin to three. After halving the next five holes, JoAnne pushed it back to four up at the turn by winning the 27th hole.

Miss Gunderson then won the 95-yard 29th hole with a birdie two to assume a five up lead with seven holes to play. The 30th hole was halved and ahead lay the 360-yard 31st hole which both played in true championship style. Miss Ashley just missed her 22-foot birdie try by inches and then watched as JoAnne calmly stroked her 14-foot putt into the cup for a birdie and the 6 and 5 victory.

There were five Curtis Cup players among the quarter-finalists: Mrs. Johnstone, and the Misses Anne Quast, Gunderson, Eller, and McIntire. In an all-Curtis Cup team match, Miss Quast, the 1958 National Champion, lost to Mrs. Johnstone. Miss Gunderson defeated Miss Natasha Matson, and Miss Eller defeated Miss Andrea Cohn. Miss McIntire, the defending Champion and the winner of the 1960 British Championship, lost to Miss Ashley.

In the Champion's march to the title, JoAnne defeated Miss Betsy Cullen, of Tulsa, 6 and 5 in the first round; Miss Burns, 6 and 5, in the second round; Miss Lorraine Abbott, Toledo, Ohio, 6 and 5 in the third round; Miss Spuzich, one up in the fourth round; Miss Matson of Wichita, Kansas, 7 and 6, in the quarter-finals; Miss Eller in the semi-finals, and Miss Ashley in the finals.

Miss Ashley's path to the final was spectacular. She defeated two current Curtis Cup members and a former member, Miss Riley. She defeated Mrs. Sam Schwartzkopf, of Lincoln, Nebraska, 5 and 4 in the opening round; Mrs. Harton S. Semple, of Sewickley, Pa., 3 and 2, in the second round; Miss Riley on the 21st hole in the third round; Miss Diana Hoke, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 4 and 2, in the fourth round; Miss McIntire in the quarter-finals, and Mrs. Johnstone in the semi-finals.

The Tulsa Country Club did a superb job as host for the Championship, under the very able guidance of Mr. Bud Woods, the general chairman, and the honorary chairman, Mr. Frank Gray. All of the committees functioned perfectly and everyone agreed it was a wonderful Championship



# 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. "60-1" means the first decision issued in 1960. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1960 Rules of Golf.

### **PRACTICE: PROHIBITED ON GREEN IF HOLE TO BE PLAYED AGAIN DURING ROUND**

USGA 60-26

R. 8-2

**Q:** In a 36-hole stroke play tournament, a player played a practice stroke on the second hole immediately after completing play on this hole. This hole is also hole number 11 on the back nine. Should a penalty be assessed under Rule 8?

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

**A:** The player is subject to penalty under Rule 8-2 if he played a practice stroke from any hazard, or on or to the putting green of hole number 11.

### **OBSTRUCTIONS: CONSTRUCTION WHICH IS PART OF THE COURSE**

USGA 60-28

D. 20c, R. 31-2

**Q1:** Under the definition of obstructions as revised for 1960, "any construction which is an integral part of the course" is not an obstruction (Definition 20c) and Rule 31 gives no relief from it. Please point out the difference between such construction and artificial objects erected on the course which are still classed as obstructions.

**A1:** Construction which is an integral part of the course refers primarily to such things as retaining walls used to shore up the bank of a water hazard or the side of a teeing ground. The playing problem presented by such a wall would be substantially the same whether the area were covered with turf or with masonry; the fact that it is covered with masonry does not justify relief from it under the rule for obstructions (Rule 31-2). The same is true of concrete beds of water courses which serve to prevent erosion.

Obstructions still include artificial objects such as water outlets; covers for water outlets, whether they be made of wood, concrete or metal; drain tiles; pipes; drinking fountains; and shelters. There has been no change in the classification of such items. The local committee should publish its determination of the status of doubtful obstructions.

### **OBSTRUCTIONS:**

#### **BRIDGES, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS**

**Q2:** Definition 20c provides that "Bridges and bridge supports which are not part of water hazards are obstructions." Consider a metal bridge that starts at the edge of a fairway and crosses a water hazard. Against each bank of the



water hazard the bridge is supported by a vertical concrete abutment which serves the additional purpose of being a retaining wall to shore up the bank of the water hazard and prevent it from caving in. Between the two abutments the bridge is supported by several wooden piers in the water hazard. Please explain whether the bridge, the abutments and the piers are obstructions.

**A2:** The bridge and the piers are obstructions. The abutments are not obstructions since they are integral parts of the water hazard, and free relief may not be had from them.

Questions by: MRS. POLLY ERICKSON  
Madison, Wis.

### **CONCESSION OF PUTT—FOUR-BALL OPPONENT CANNOT REFUSE TO ACCEPT**

Revised USGA 60-21  
R. 35-2d, 40-3i

Note: This supersedes Decision  
60-21 dated May 9, 1960

**Q:** In a four-ball match with A and B partners against C and D, all four balls are lying on the green. A and B have almost identical putts, with A's ball being away.

A has used so many strokes in reaching the green that he is no longer in contention on the hole. Obviously, B will benefit from watching the line A's ball takes towards the cup and he is therefore very much interested in his partner's putt. Just before A putts, C walks over and knocks A's ball away and concedes the putt, freely admitting that he does not want A to putt so that A can show B the line to the cup. A replaces his ball and says that he has a right to putt in turn and that there is nothing the opposing partners can do to prevent him from playing when it is his turn to play.

(1) Is A correct in his position that he is entitled to play if he wishes to?

(2) If A is not entitled to play, what is the penalty if he does play?

Questions by: HERBERT B. BRAND  
Washington, D. C.

**A.1:** No. Rule 35-2d provides: "When the opponent's ball has come to rest, the player may concede the opponent to have holed out with his next stroke and may remove the opponent's ball with a club or otherwise."

**A.2:** A and B lose the hole. See Rules 35-2d and 40-3i.

### **FLAGSTICK: PLACED ON GREEN BEHIND HOLE**

USGA 60-29

R. 31-1, 34-2a, 34-4a, 35-1j

**Q:** The player removes the flagstick and places it on the green behind the hole. He then putts firmly past the hole. His opponent, seeing that the ball is going to strike the flagstick lying on the green, picks up the flagstick, allowing the ball to roll on past. Does the opponent lose the hole under Rule 35-1j—exerting influence on the ball?

Question by: J. WALTER MCGARRY  
Vero Beach, Fla.

**A:** Yes. The opponent would lose the hole either under Rule 35-1j or under Rule 31-1 (last paragraph). The principle is the same as in Rule 34-2a prohibiting the opponent from attending the flagstick without the knowledge and authority of the player. If the opponent had not removed the flagstick and if the player's ball had struck it, the player would have lost the hole under Rule 34-4a.

### **WRONG BALL**

**(1) PLAYED FOR SEVERAL HOLES  
IN PAR COMPETITION**

**(2) NOT IF PLAYED FROM TEEING  
GROUND INTO HOLE**

USGA 60-30

D. 5, R. 1, 21-1, 21-3, 39-1, 39-3b

**Q:** In a par competition, when preparing for third shots on the fairway of the ninth hole, it was discovered that two of the participants were playing each other's ball. The third contestant immediately questioned whether a penalty should be imposed.

It was definitely established that the balls the two concerned contestants were playing were those they had hit off the ninth tee and played for their second shots. Where the mix-up had occurred prior to that point could not be determined. As they could not resolve the matter, they continued to play each other's ball to the conclusion of the hole. The balls were then exchanged.

What is the proper ruling?

Question by: E. W. BRIGGS, PRESIDENT  
Rolling Hills Country Club  
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

**A:** We understand that the competition was a par competition as defined under Rule 39-1 of the Rules of Golf.

The Committee should try to determine at which point the exchange of balls

took place. If it occurred during the play of a hole, the players concerned apparently were in violation of Rule 21-3, and should have been disqualified for the hole in question, under Rule 39-3b.

The players cannot be penalized for playing balls owned by each other on the hole where the exchange was discovered, as a ball which is played from the teeing ground into the hole is not a wrong ball even though it may not belong to the player. See Definition 5, and Rules 1 and 21-1.

#### **DROPPING BALL: FROM OBSTRUCTION IN APRON OF GREEN**

USGA 60-31

R. 31-2

**Q.** A ball is lying against a sprinkler head located in the apron of the green about two inches from the putting surface. Under Rule 31-2, the ball could be dropped two club-lengths from this obstruction no nearer to the hole and wind up on the putting surface. In fact, it is conceivable that a situation could arise where the only possible place the ball could be dropped, within two club-lengths and no nearer the hole, would be on the putting surface.

May a player drop a ball on the putting green when confronted with a situation like this?

Question by: ROBERT W. GOLDWATER  
Phoenix, Arizona

**A.** Yes. As the ball lies "through the green," (Definition 34), it may be dropped as provided in Rule 31-2. It may not be placed on the putting green in these circumstances.

#### **DAMAGE TO PUTTING GREEN: (1) NOT NECESSARY TO ANNOUNCE INTENTION TO REPAIR (2) WHEN BALL MARKS MAY BE REPAIRED WITH FOOT**

USGA 60-33

R. 11-3, 35-1c

**Q.1:** Does a player have to announce to his fellow-competitor or opponent that he is about to fix a ball mark? This question has been asked as the result of an argument caused by a player fixing an impression on the green he claimed was made by a ball. His opponent claimed the impression was made by someone leaning too heavily on a putter. In another instance, the player used a tee to smooth a place on the green which he

said was caused by a ball scuffing the grass. His opponent claimed it was caused by shoe cleats. As I see the Rule, it is a question of fact whether or not an impression is caused by a ball.

**A.1:** Rule 35-1c does not require the player to announce his intention before repairing damage to the putting green caused by the impact of a ball. It is a question of fact whether damage to the putting green was caused by the impact of a ball or by some other means. Although ball marks usually are easily distinguishable from other damage, in some cases there may be doubt as to the origin of damage.

**Q.2:** If a ball mark is not in the line of play, may a player fix it and then step on it without penalty?

**A.2:** No. The provisions of Rule 35-1c, including the prohibition of stepping on the damaged area in repairing it, apply anywhere on the putting green.

Questions by: JENNINGS B. GORDON  
President, Southern Golf Association  
Rome, Ga.

#### **BALL UNPLAYABLE: PROCEDURE WHEN IMPOSSIBLE TO DROP BACK AFTER SWING AND MISS**

USGA 60-34

R. 11-4, 29-2b

**Q:** A player's ball is in a bush next to a fence defining out of bounds. He swings at the ball and misses it, and then declares it unplayable. He cannot drop back of the unplayable position under Rule 29-2b(i) as this would put the ball out of bounds. He cannot play at the spot from which the original ball was played under Rule 29-2b (ii) as the original ball was played from exactly the same place at which the ball now lies unplayable. What is the correct procedure for this player?

Question by: LEON KAPLAN  
Waltham, Mass.

**A:** Since it is impossible for the player to drop a ball under either option of Rule 29-2b, the Rule of Equity—Rule 11-4—may be applied. The player should be permitted to play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which he played the stroke which originally sent the ball to an unplayable position, adding a penalty stroke to his score for the hole, in accordance with the principle of Rule 29-2b (ii).



**Better Turf for Better Golf**

# **TURF MANAGEMENT**

**from the USGA Green Section**

## **FORTY YEARS OF GREEN SECTION ACTIVITY**

"Resolved, That a Green Section of the United States Golf Association be and is hereby created for the purpose of collecting and distributing among members of the Section information of value respecting the proper maintenance and up-keep of golf courses."

By these words, the Green Section came into existence on November 30, 1920. This is the first paragraph of a resolution adopted by the United States Golf Association on that date.

On this fortieth anniversary of the Green Section's founding it is of interest to review some of the writings which appeared in the Bulletin of the Green Section of the USGA during the first year of its publication. Such a review reveals the aims and thoughts of some of those who guided the Green Section in its formative years.

Some excerpts from Volume I are reproduced in these pages. The reader will perceive that the Green Section purposes are still the same as in the beginning. In the short notes, he will observe that the questions being discussed in 1921 are in many cases still being asked in 1960—and in some cases the answers are the same. He will also note the areas of discussion, such as disease control, where vast progress has been made.

The letter from Chauncey to "Dear Bill" is an example of the letters written to an imaginary green committee chairman in a humorous attempt to advise chairmen of their responsibilities. (The Green Section currently has in preparation a "Guide for Green Committee Members of Golf Clubs").

Another article deals with the need for standardized accounting procedures. This problem is still unsolved and the Green Section is now conducting a study in cooperation with more than 100 golf clubs in an attempt to further the cause of standardized accounting.

Despite the fact that purposes are unchanged and that many old and difficult problems still exist, the reader will observe that tremendous progress has been made in the art and science of golf course maintenance. The photograph of a sod cutting operation and such questions as "What do you consider the best horse-drawn mower?" and "What is the best way to destroy dandelions on putting greens?" are sharp reminders of the changes that have occurred.

It is hoped that our readers will enjoy reminiscing with us.

## Meeting of the Green Section

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1921

**D**uring the Twenty-Fifth Open Golf Championship, which was played at the Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland, members of the Green Section present in Washington at the time held an informal meeting on the evening of July 21 in the grill-room of the Wardman Park Hotel. There was an attendance of about 60. Prof. C. V. Piper, Chairman of the Green Committee of the United States Golf Association, presided.

In the opening address President Howard F. Whitney, of the United States Golf Association, presented a brief outline of the history of the USGA, and discussed in considerable detail the facts and factors that led up to the formation of the Green Section of the USGA. Mr. Whitney spoke in part, as follows:

"It appears from authentic records that Dr. W. S. Harban was the first golfer who went to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for technical assistance in regard to green turf problems. This was in 1906, when he first met Messrs. Piper and Oakley. Two years later when Mr. Charles B. MacDonald was building the National Links near Southampton, Long Island, he encountered such serious problems in attempting to grow satisfactory turf on the old sand dunes that he applied to the Department of Agriculture for help, which was of course accorded. In studying the difficult turf problems at the National Links, the Department scientists came to the realization that the existing knowledge on the subject was very far from adequate and that extensive experimental investigations were necessary. Unfortunately, no funds were available for the purpose; but in cooperation with many golf clubs a considerable amount of investigation was undertaken by the Department men. Much of the information thus garnered formed the basis for a long series of articles in the golf journals by Messrs. Piper and Oakley. The first appeared in January, 1913. These articles were immensely helpful, but in the meantime the needs of the golf clubs for information and advice were increased enormously. In the spring of 1915 the Executive Committee of the USGA waited on the then Secretary of Agriculture, Hon.

David F. Houston, and requested additional help in solving the problems of greenkeeping. The committee pointed out that about \$10,000,000 a year was being spent on the establishment and maintenance of turf by golf clubs, and it was believed that through ignorance half of the money was wasted. As a result of the appeal the turf experiments were begun at Arlington, in the spring of 1916, the results of which having already been of the highest value. An indirect response of the committee's appeal was the publication in January, 1917, of *Turf for Golf Courses*, by Messrs. Piper and Oakley, a work that has been of enormous assistance.

"About the time when the Executive Committee waited on Secretary Houston, the Committee was urged to establish some sort of information bureau, and perhaps publish bulletins by which needed and timely assistance could be rendered to golf clubs. The Executive Committee considered the matter but did not deem the time auspicious for undertaking additional responsibilities. In 1920 Mr. E. J. Marshall, of the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio, became strongly impressed with the great need of doing something to help out in the various turf problems confronting golf clubs. His earnest and dynamic personality influenced many prominent golf enthusiasts, in particular, Mr. Hugh I. Wilson, and through their efforts the Executive Committee formally established the Green Section November 20, 1920. The first number of *The Bulletin of The Green Section* was issued February 10, 1921. The eager welcome with which it was received leaves no doubt that this new undertaking was one for which there was urgent need. So far as I can discern this is the first time in the history of sport that its devotees have established a journal purely to promote its growth and welfare. We feel that it marks an important landmark in the progress of golf."

Following President Whitney, Mr. W. D. Vanderpool, Secretary of the Association, made a brief address mainly in reference to the ravages of the brown-patch disease on fine putting-green grasses. This prob-

lem he characterized as the most serious that confronts the golf courses of the United States. Mr. Vanderpool described how they had checked the severe spreading of the disease at the Morris County course, in New Jersey, by spraying with Bordeaux mixture and by applications of sand and charcoal. His observation led him to the conclusion that the disease was more virulent on greens which had not the advantage of a free circulation of air, such as those near woods or in hollows. On the suggestion of their greenkeeper they were about to experiment with applications of flowers of sulphur at Morris County in an effort to check the disease. All present were urged to conduct similar experiments on their own initiative and report the results to the Green Committee of the USGA for the benefit of all concerned.

The Chairman of the Green Committee, Prof. C. V. Piper, then addressed the meeting as follows:

"It seems fitting that on this occasion there should be presented a brief report on the progress thus far made by the Green Section and of the more important problems with which it is confronted. The evident record of its activities are the seven numbers of The Bulletin already issued. In the future, as heretofore, The Bulletin must be the chief medium of a mutual educational campaign that must necessarily be a continuous one. We must not underestimate the amount of repetition necessary to get the ordinary man to understand and to act intelligently. The work of preparing The Bulletin involves much time, and the Service Bureau entails a very large and increasing correspondence. Many letters of warm approval of The Bulletin and the Service Bureau have been received and seem to confirm the Committee's ideas as to the great need of the help it is furnishing.

"There are numerous requests from golf clubs for visits to advise them in reference to their turf problems. At the present time such requests can not be fulfilled, excepting as a member of the Committee may chance to be in the place. It would be highly desirable if the Green Section could afford the services of one or more competent specialists to travel and to assist golf clubs in reference to turf matters, but this is out of the question until its revenues are far greater

## COMING EVENTS

- November 17-18**  
Arizona Turf Conference  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona
- November 30-December 1-2**  
15th Annual Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference  
Oklahoma State University  
Stillwater, Okla.
- December 5-9**  
Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of  
American Society of Agronomy  
Morrison Hotel  
Chicago, Ill.
- December 12-13-14**  
15th Annual Texas Turfgrass Conference  
Texas A. & M. College  
College Station, Texas
- 1961**
- January 8-9**  
Mid-Atlantic Turfgrass Conference  
Lord Baltimore Hotel  
Baltimore, Md.
- January 16-19**  
Rutgers-New Jersey Turfgrass Conference  
Rutgers University  
New Brunswick, N. J.
- January 27**  
USGA Green Section Educational Program  
New York, N. Y.
- January 29-February 3**  
32nd International Turfgrass Conference  
and Show—Golf Course Superintendents  
of America  
Royal York Hotel  
Toronto, Canada
- February 27-28**  
Southern Turfgrass Conference  
Peabody Hotel  
Memphis, Tenn.

than at present.

"Besides the problems limited to grass turf there are many others that confront green committees. Among them are golf machinery, greenkeepers, buildings, golf architecture, landscaping golf courses, cost of construction, golf course management methods, training greenkeepers, golf courses at minimum costs.

"There is a large amount of knowledge based on experience in the possession of most golf clubs. It is proposed that this information be gathered by appropriate questionnaires and the data tabulated for the benefit of all interested. In addition it is becoming evident that in certain types of machinery at least we shall need careful comparative tests to determine the relative merits of each make.

"Cornell University has established a 4-year course to train men to be superintendents of parks, golf courses, large private estates, and the like. It may in addition provide a 2-year course to train greenkeepers. This action was taken in



response to a memorial from the Green Committee pointing out the great need that exists. There is reason to believe that some other colleges will establish similar courses of study.

"In this informal meeting there is opportunity to discuss many things of interest to all. Everyone is urged to present any matter of interest that pertains to greenkeeping. At the present moment we are all keenly aware of the menace of brown-patch, the greatest single problem with which greenkeeping is confronted. It may be well to include it in our discussion.

"Until the Green Section enrolls every golf club in the United States, it can not exert its greatest influence. It is recognized that many of the clubs are poor financially, but even so we believe it will be true economy for them to join the Green Section. Manifestly we must make every reasonable effort to secure the enrollment of each golf club, for every one of them has something to teach the rest of us, as well as much to learn."

The speaker then invited those present to inspect, while in Washington, the experimental turf plots which had been established by the Department of Agriculture at Arlington, where among other things, treatments of brown-patch were being conducted and efforts were being made to condition soil so that it would not grow white clover, which had a marked tendency to displace creeping bent in putting greens. He alluded also to experiments under way to circumvent the ravages of brown-patch by seeding on the greens an annual grass, like crab-grass but with finer leaves, which is killed with the first frost but thrives on the greens during the period that the bents and fescues have succumbed. Five or six such annual grasses were being tested. In referring to crab-grass he called attention to the fact that it was not altogether a nuisance. "Imagine the fairways at Columbia at this time with the crab-grass omitted" Professor Piper said, "and you would see only bluegrass languishing during the dry, hot weather of summer." As regards the eradication of crab-grass, though it would not thrive in shade and is killed by frost as well as artificial refrigeration, no practical or economical methods had been devised for the application of such remedies. Neither would it

withstand salt. With this in view, the Department was testing certain grasses that would grow in strong alkali soils for use on putting greens where by applications of salt the alkali grasses would thrive but the crab-grass would perish.

Alluding to the invaluable work of Mr. E. J. Marshall in the organization of the Green Section, the Chairman then introduced Mr. Marshall, who pointed out the great benefits that could be derived from the coupling together of the experience of the thousands of practical greenkeepers throughout the country, with the technical knowledge rendered immediately available by the scientific men belonging to the Department of Agriculture who were whole-heartedly lending their support to the movement. The mediums for the dissemination of this knowledge were The Bulletin of the USGA Green Section and meetings of the delegates to the Green Section. Of great value also were the district green sections and joint meetings of such district green sections, including visits of the delegates and greenkeepers to the various golf courses and discussing on the grounds the many turf problems involved. Such district green sections had already been organized in Detroit, Philadelphia and New York. The good that could be accomplished in this way had already been demonstrated particularly in the case of the Detroit Green Section. It was decided that meetings of the delegates and greenkeepers should be held from time to time, first at one golf course and then at another.

The meeting was then thrown open to general discussion.

From Vol. 1, No. 8  
August 22, 1921

## 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.

## DEAR BILL LETTER

Richland Center, N. Y.  
Aug. 14, 1921.

Dear Bill:

A dog chasing his tail is making real progress compared with you. There's no sense in getting all "het up" just because your greenkeeper does not recognize you as the fountain-head of all knowledge. You must remember that you are about twenty-fifth in the line of chairmen that he has had to do with. He has seen them come and go like other animal pests, and without doubt he looks upon you as something to be endured with the best grace possible. You'll have to serve two or three years at least before you amount to anything; and he knows it. So don't get yourself all covered with lather because things don't go to suit you right off the bat.

After you've lived with your greenkeeper a year or so you will have a better notion of what he is up against and how he is trying to solve his problems; and on the other hand if you show that you really have the goods and know a little of what you are talking about he will commence to get your viewpoint and you two will get along fine.

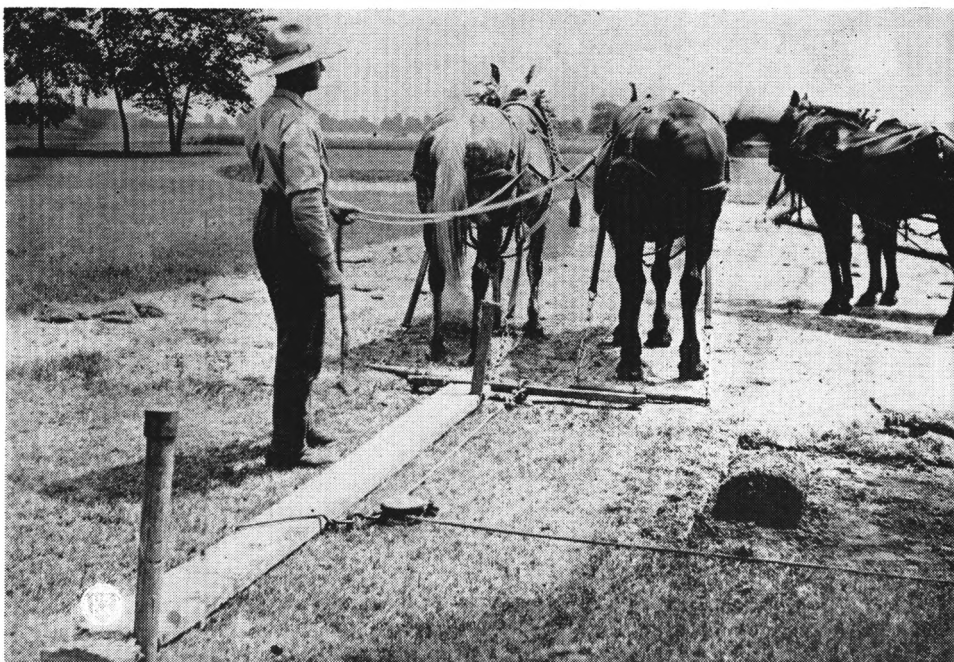
When the chronic kicker on your board lets out his regular howl that expenses must be cut and it is all nonsense to spend so much money on the course, you'll feel there is no one on earth who has any sympathetic interest in you and your work except your greenkeeper, and you'll talk things over with him and get loaded up with facts and be prepared to floor your kicker friend at the first opportunity. They're all more or less alike, Bill, and you must get to understand them and think the way they think before you'll accomplish much. Don't forget your greenkeeper has probably forgotten more than you'll ever know; and when it comes to the practical end of the work, such as employing and handling men, laying out and completing work, getting the work done some how or other in spite of weather and what not, you will always be more or less useless. There's lots you can do to make yourself useful if you'll only set about it. It's a ten-to-one shot your greenkeeper is chock full of prejudices, whims, and fancies, and it's more

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than likely he would refuse to recognize a scientifically proven fact if he met it with a cow bell on it. While you are learning the game, see that he comes along with you; and when you think you have discovered something entitling you to a niche in the hall of fame, talk it over with him and find out how many holes he can blow through it. I'd be suspicious if he agreed with you about anything. If he does, you can make up your mind it's some fool thing that will not cost much and do little harm. After awhile you'll get on a working basis with your man so he'll really discuss the problems with you and try out his views on you. When you each begin to recognize that the other knows something and when you can scrap out your questions and troubles in a friendly way, then you'll be on a sound basis and you'll both be rendering real service to your club. Instead of going blindly along in the old-fashioned way, according to the old prejudices and fancies, you will be at least trying to reason things out, and you may find that two heads are better than one.

Another thing, Bill. Don't insist on carrying the flag over the ramparts. Don't try to get out in the spotlight. You may have helped create some praiseworthy result or condition, but the real work was done by the practical man. And see that he gets the credit due him.



**This "how-to-do-it" photo appeared in Volume 1 of the Green Section Bulletin in 1921. The picture was taken at Inverness Club in Toledo, Ohio. The caption explained how the team of horses can be operated at right angles to the direction in which the sod is being cut. Thus the ingenious use of a plank and a pulley overcomes the necessity of having the horses walk on the sod which is to be cut.**

You must remember also that your man has been tied down to his job for year after year and he has had no chance to get about and find out what others are doing. You get a line every day on your competitors; and it keeps you up-to-date and keen. There's every reason in the world why your man should get in a rut; but it's up to you to get him out and to keep out yourself. There's more to learn about this business than either of you realize; and if you'll both wake up to the fact and go at it together you'll make a great team and you'll both enjoy it. Take him with you to Washington some time and show him the grass plots at Arlington, and you'll both see more different kinds of grass and strains of grass than you supposed were in existence. Go together to some nearby city and spend a couple of days looking over the other fellow's course, and you'll both learn something. Try to understand that science has long ago demonstrated many facts, and that if you can learn the truth

and apply it in a practical way you'll get results and save money. If some slick talker comes along and wants to spray your turf with an assortment of bacteria, you'll show him the gate instead of falling as a victim of conversation you don't understand.

I never met a greenkeeper yet who didn't know something worth learning, though some of them seem to think their secrets should be zealously guarded and be handed down to their sons. You'll enjoy listening to the "bunk" and stuff you'll get in response to your questions, and you two will enjoy many a laugh when you compare notes. Why, I had one top-notch greenkeeper solemnly tell me that a certain weed was grass turned foul from over-watering—and the melancholy part was that he believed it.

Bill, I'm getting awfully sick of wasting good advice on you. The soil is too barren to respond to the topdressing of the wisdom you ought to find in these letters. Hereafter instead of belly-aching to me

about your troubles, go out to the barn and sit down on a box and figure them out with your partner.

If you two are going to spend from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year of your club's money, it's up to you both to work together and hold directors' meetings—just the two of you—back of the barn or out around the course, so you can both understand and thrash out your problems; and if you can't agree, for the love of Mike don't call in an "expert." The expert will solve your problems without the aid of spectacles or a crutch; but if you set on his eggs your expected chickens will be ducks; or more likely the eggs will turn out to be China door-knobs.

Bill, don't bother me any more. I have trouble enough making my wife believe I know something without taking you on too. When you have served your novitiate and can think like a real greenkeeper we'll consider you as an applicant for the first degree; but you've got to choose your course, Bill, and do it quickly. You can either be an ornamental chairman and content yourself with pretty raiment, or you can learn the work and amount to something. I hope these few words will find you well.

Yours,  
Chauncey.

P. S.—Do all the clubs in your town belong to the Green Section of USGA? You ought to take it upon yourself to see that they do. Do it now!

From Vol. 1, No. 8  
August 22, 1921

## Removal of Grass Clippings

Nothing is quite so nasty near an otherwise perfect green as the usual pile of grass clippings. They become rotten and malodorous, and while we sympathize with the poor golfer who steps into the slimy mess, we think the greenkeeper deserves criticism. Incidentally such grass heaps are breeding places for many insects. Why not require clippings from greens to be emptied in burlap sacks which can be hauled away to use in a compost pile? This involves very little extra labor and is worth while in every way.

From Vol. 1, No. 9  
September 16, 1921

## Questions and Answers

**Q.** How can we keep our tees in good condition? They are always ragged or cut-up? E. J. M.

**A.** If tees were given a fraction of the attention devoted to putting greens they could be enormously improved over the present average. Practically total neglect or else good attention once a year is the usual treatment given to tees. It is not enough. One little scheme that will preserve the grass on the tee for those who wish to use it is to have the tee plates at the extreme front and have the first yard of the tee bare. Ninety per cent of the players to gain this yard will tee on the bare place, and thus reduce divoting to a minimum. Perhaps the best way to cover bare spots formed in the turf on the tee is by inserting a piece of sod when necessary. Indeed resodding all or most of a tee every spring is a method used on some courses.

If any one has discovered how to keep grassed tees perfect, we want him to give us his method.

From Vol. 1, No. 3  
March 23, 1921

**Q.** Our club is a very small one and we have only a small course. Do you feel it would pay us to belong to the Green Section? W. D. B. Massachusetts.

**A.** We think your club is just the type that will benefit most by participation in the Green Section, as you no doubt wish to get the best results from the least expenditure of money. We are confident that you will find hints and suggestions in the Bulletin alone which will save you many times the cost. We propose to give just as much, or more, attention to the numerous small courses such as yours as to those which are large and rich.

From Vol. 1, No. 4  
April 22, 1921

**Q.** The writer would like to know whether you have had any experience in building greens with sterilized soil in a manner similar to what the tobacco growers use? Roughly speaking, they steam the soil under a pan until a potato will bake about 6 inches below the surface. This is done to eliminate all weed seeds and to kill any fungus and bacteria which may be in the ground. It would seem as though this might save a very

considerable amount of work after the greens are seeded and come up, in keeping the weeds out; but I would like to know whether you have had any experience with greens handled that way, and, if so, what your opinion of it is? V. W. B., Connecticut.

A. Sterilization of soil for tobacco beds, which, after all, is only partial sterilization, was primarily for two purposes, one to destroy weed seeds and the other to destroy fungus diseases, insects, nematodes, etc., which might be present in the soil. The oldest plan for doing this was simply by burning trash piled over the seed bed, a plan still used in some regions. The plan now generally adopted by progressive tobacco growers is by means of a steam pan, under which hot steam is kept in contact with the soil for some time. In the Connecticut valley contractors sterilize soil for 50 cents to \$1.00 per 100 square feet, that would mean \$100 to sterilize a large putting green.

Still another method of sterilizing soil is by using formaldehyde; using 1 gallon of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water and then applying 2 quarts of this to each square foot. Before applying this the soil should be prepared for seeding, and it is better to apply the liquid in several applications than in one. After applying the liquid the surface needs to be covered with wet bags or blankets so as to confine the gas for 24 hours. After these bags or carpets are removed the soil must be allowed to air for 8 to 10 days so the formaldehyde can evaporate. The cost of the formaldehyde treatment is very considerably greater than that of the steam-pan treatment. All of these methods are described in detail in U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers Bulletin No. 96.

In our judgment the expense involved is vastly greater than any possible benefits that can accrue. Temporarily it may be helpful, but not to a degree to justify the expense. Sooner or later organisms that live in the soil are sure to return and weed seeds are carried to the greens by the feet of golfers, and by other means.

Notwithstanding this adverse opinion, it would be an extremely interesting thing if your club could see its way clear to try out the scheme on one or more greens and give us all the benefit of the

results you secure. After all, a real experiment is the only way to get the right answer.

From Vol. 1, No. 6  
June 20, 1921

Q. The robins are damaging our putting-green badly by picking holes in and scattering the turf. Can you suggest a remedy? E.B.K., Massachusetts.

A. This indicates the presence of abundant earthworms, white grubs, or other larvae. Visits by robins and other birds seem to be general wherever putting-greens are highly infested with insects that will serve as feed for the birds. The remedy, of course, is to get rid of the worms and other vermin which are attracting the birds. It would be well first to find out just what the insect is.

From Vol. 1, No. 11  
November 15, 1921

## ***Standardized Accounting***

At present it is very difficult to compare the maintenance costs of golf clubs because accounts are not kept according to any definite system and a great variety of work items are included that have nothing to do with maintenance. The Committee hopes to put out in the future suggestions as to accounting which, if followed, will afford a basis for comparison of costs. If one 18-hole course is maintained for, say, \$15,000, and another for \$25,000 the difference should be accounted for, and if both accounts were kept on the same basis it would be easy to see where the differences occur.

The first thing to be considered is the classification of accounts and the distribution of maintenance items into as many classes as are practicable. Some of the classes are seed, fertilizers, new machinery, repairs to machinery, supplies, water, horse feed, contingencies and labor.

The committee will welcome suggestions along these lines. The work will be greatly facilitated if each member club will send in a copy of its last year's statement, showing its distribution, with any suggestions that may be considered pertinent.

When we can establish a standard system of bookkeeping we will be in a fair way to eliminate useless expense.

From Vol. 1, No. 8  
August 22, 1921



# IT'S YOUR HONOR

## The World Championship

The USGA has received a number of communications following the World Amateur Team Championship at Merion. Below are extracts from a few.

"It has been an eye-opener and will set a standard of efficiency and hospitality which may be equalled but certainly never surpassed. Our lads, though not good enough—who could be? — enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and the motto of Friendship-Sportsmanship was never seen in better light."

DR. W. D. ACKLAND-HORMAN  
AUSTRALIA

"How much we all appreciated the many kindnesses and most generous hospitality that seemed almost unimaginable. We expected something pretty good in the States, but this tournament was quite out of this world. All but about a dozen golfers go away cursing their bad golf but I can't tell you how much I, and everybody else, I'm sure, enjoyed ourselves."

R. K. PITAMBER  
INDIA

"All of us in our hearts have a great wish that we shall soon have the opportunity of meeting again our friends from all over the world."

MOGENS BREDFELDT, PRESIDENT  
DANISH GOLF UNION

"The fact that nobody shot himself after the many heart-breaking disasters at Merion is proof of the almost humble sportsmanship of your amateur golfer! May that never change! . . . (With reference to the 1962 tournament:) I hope I may compete in this great tournament for the third time. It will be great meeting all the old faces again at Tokyo."

JOAN F. DUDOK VAN HEEL  
NETHERLANDS

To The USGA:

While I no longer play golf I made my first attempt at surveying a golf club in 1892 and up to a few years ago played all my life. At one time I was a student of the rules and watched the various phases which finally resulted, to my intense regret, in the elimination of the stymie. I write you now to enquire what is the purpose of the present rule which stipulates that when both players in a match are on the green only the player furthest from the hole can decide whether or not his opponent's ball shall be lifted. Why? On occasions it can result in the opponent's ball being of material benefit to the player particularly when the ball nearer the hole is very close to it and its position is such that it creates a target considerably larger than the  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " hole.

I have put this query to many eminent golfers on both sides of the international boundary of the north-west and none of them has been able to answer it except by saying the rule exists.

Further, from time immemorial when on the green the flag could be removed or attended at the player's option but the player was penalized if he hit it. Under the present rule something has been removed from what was so long normal practice and flagsticks have been reduced substantially in diameter so that there is additional insurance that a player may hit the stick and drop in the cup.

Golf as I understand it is a game crowded with adventure and chance which are almost synonymous. I have grave fears that further endeavors will be made to eliminate those very essential qualities. If it were possible to make it completely equitable, which would seem the tendency, the game will become quite unrecognisable.

A. VERNON MACAN  
Victoria, B. C. Canada

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