



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

FREE LIFT OR NOT?

The answer to this and many other Rules questions can be found in a new USGA publication "Golf Rules in Pictures." See page 4 of this issue.



APRIL, 1962



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1962

Championship or Team Match	Entries Close	Qualifying Rounds	Dates of Event	Location
Open	May 2	Local—May 21 **Sectional—June 5	June 14-15-16	Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa.
Women's Open	June 13	—	June 28-29-30	Dunes Golf & Beach Club Myrtle Beach, S. C.
Amateur Public Links	*May 31	‡June 17-24	July 9-14	Sheridan Park Golf Course, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Junior Amateur	June 27	July 17	Aug. 1-4	Lochmoor Club, Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich.
(1) Curtis Cup Match	—	—	Aug. 17-18	Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Girls' Junior	Aug. 3	—	Aug. 20-24	C. C. of Buffalo, Williamsville, N. Y.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 8	—	Aug. 27-Sept. 1	C. C. of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Amateur	Aug. 15	‡Sept. 4 or 5	Sept. 17-22	Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C.
Senior Amateur	Aug. 29	Sept. 13	Oct. 1-6	Evanston Golf Club, Skokie, Ill.
(2) World Amateur Team	—	—	Oct. 10-13	Fuji Golf Course, Kawana, Japan
Senior Women's Amateur	Oct 3	—	Oct. 17-19	Manufacturers' Golf & Country Club, Oreland, Pa.

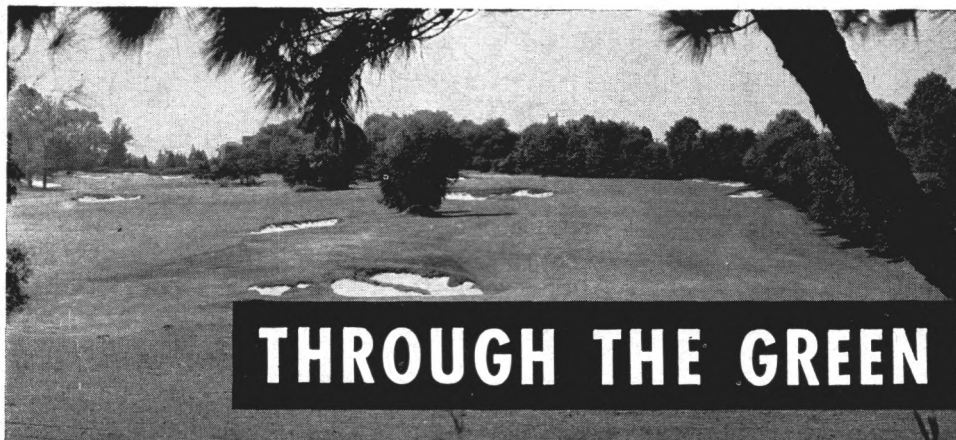
** Open Championship: Date of Sectional Qualifying Championships may be changed to Monday, June 4 if local authority in charge deems advisable.

Amateur Public Links Championship: *Entries close with each Sectional Qualifying Chairman.

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

(1) Curtis Cup Match: Women's amateur teams—British Isles vs. United States.

(2) World Amateur Team Championship: Men's amateur teams.



THROUGH THE GREEN

ONE CODE OF RULES

By TOTTON P. HEFFELFINGER

Former President, United States Golf Association

In approaching the golf rules question, certain fundamental, common sense philosophies should first be discussed thoroughly.

Can we first agree that the men and women who are guiding golf in this country, both amateur and professional, are solely interested in what is best for the game some of us play for fun, health and recreation, and some of us play as a profession and a livelihood, but all of us love.

If we can assume this, then isn't it axiomatic that those who guide the game abroad, where the game originated, have only the same motive?

Next, let us determine what is best for the game. Will golf be better served by having several sets of rules, one set for the amateurs, one set for the professionals, different codes in the various countries of the world, etc.? Or is our game better served by having one **world-wide code**? It must be.

Assuming that we all are only interested in what is best for golf, and that one code is vital to that, let us next determine how we must go about it to get this one world-wide code and to maintain it. It is, of course, necessary to seek out all the ideas the golfer may have about the rules. Some will not like stroke and distance for out of bounds, some will. Some will want one-stroke penalty or no penalty for certain violations. Some will want a larger cup or a gyro putter. Others will want a ball that can be hit farther or a club that will accomplish this. Some will want 15 or 16 clubs and others 12 or 13, and so on ad infinitum.

It is, of course, obvious that it is impossible to satisfy everyone.

Who, then, is going to be held responsible for making the final determination on the **world-wide code**?

Has the game grown and prospered down through the decades, so that millions of people acquire health, wealth and friendship in its play? Of course.

Has all of this just happened? No.

Have many men here and abroad studied for years unselfishly to develop the Rules of Golf? Yes.

Has there been any gain to these men, except the satisfaction of a job well done? Of course there is only one answer—NO!

If we golfers, male and female, amateur or professional, can accept these golf philosophies as common sense, then certainly the USGA in this country and the R and A in Great Britain, working with the parent bodies of golf throughout the world, will have a nearly unanimous mandate from all golf to write and maintain a **world-wide code** of Rules, which we will all play by.

Senior Women's Championship

The first Women's Senior Amateur Championship of the USGA will be played at the Manufacturers' Golf and Country Club, Oreland, Pa., in the Philadelphia suburbs, October 17-18-19, 1962.

The tournament will be at 54 holes stroke play, one round per day. It will be open to women who have reached their 50th birthday and are members of USGA Regular Member Clubs.

The field will be limited to 120 players. Entries will be accepted from the applicants with the lowest handicaps up to a maximum of 15 strokes; any tie in the highest acceptable handicap class will be selected by lot.

Mrs. Theodore W. Hawes, of Summit, N. J., has been appointed Chairman of the Senior Women's Championship Committee by John M. Winters, Jr., President of the USGA.

Arrangements for the first Championship have been made in short order. A proposal to institute the event was made late in January of this year by the USGA Women's Committee. It was readily agreed to entertain the tournament through an invitation from Adolph Woll, Jr., President.

The Senior Women's event is the ninth national championship in the USGA program, which also includes four international events.

"Putter Plaster" Not Approved

A brochure describing "Putter Plaster," a small plastic strip designed for application to the face of a putter by an adhesive, states that its use is "NOT IN VIOLATION OF USGA RULES." This statement is not correct. A sample of this product was submitted to the USGA some time ago and the Association promptly advised the manufacturer that its use would violate Rule 2-2 which provides that: (1) all of the various parts of a club shall be fixed so that the club is one unit, and (2) no part of the club may be movable or separable or capable of adjustment during a round of play.

The manufacturer was requested to recall the brochure containing the erroneous statement.

It's Crowded Everywhere

The Joint Links Committee at St. Andrews, Scotland, has announced that 109,700 rounds were played on the four courses at St. Andrews during 1961, an increase by 11,000 over the previous year. A total of 37,120 rounds were played on the legendary Old Course alone.

Meanwhile in Brooklyn—the New York City Department of Parks says that one of its courses, Dyker Beach, was the scene of no less than 106,457 rounds. Dyker Beach has but 18 holes.

The Dyker Beach average for the year was therefore a whopping theoretical 291 rounds daily. Actually, the average must have been somewhat higher since it has been known to snow in Brooklyn, particularly during the first two months of the year when Dyker Beach is often closed.

Writers Provide Scholarship

Financial assistance to a student of turfgrass work at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., has been made possible through the generosity of the Metropolitan Golf Writers' Association. They have contributed \$500 for the purpose to the U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Education Fund, Inc.

The funds are derived from the golf writers' annual Awards Dinner in January. Annually, since 1955, the writers have helped finance the studies of one who intends to continue in golf turfgrass work.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

REGULAR

Ala.	Terry Walker Golf & Country Club
Calif.	Valley Hi Country Club
Colo.	City Park Men's Golf Club
Conn.	Pautipaug Country Club
Ga.	Green Meadows Country Club
Idaho	Rupert Country Club
Miss.	Booneville
N. C.	Quail Hollow Country Club
Ore.	Illahe Hills Country Club
Pa.	Concord Country Club
Va.	International Town & Country Club

ASSOCIATE

Colo.	Fort Morgan Municipal Golf Course
Fla.	Doral Country Club
Mich.	Flint Recreation & Park Board Golf Dept.
Nev.	Stardust Golf Club
N. Y.	Saratoga Springs Reservation
Ohio	Pleasant Valley Golf Course

Two Championship Sites

Two Ohio clubs have been named as the sites for future USGA Championships. The Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, will be host to the 1963 Women's Open on July 18-20, and the Canterbury Golf Club, Cleveland, will be the scene of the 1964 Amateur Championship, September 14-19.

The 1963 Women's Open will be the second USGA Championship for Kenwood. George T. Dunlap, Jr., won the 1933 Amateur Championship there.

Canterbury is remembered for two memorable Open Championships, in 1940 when Lawson Little was the winner there, after a playoff with Gene Sarazen, and in 1946 when Lloyd Mangrum won after a double playoff with Byron Nelson and Vic Ghezzi.

The 1962 Women's Open will be played at the Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 28-30. The Amateur Championship has been scheduled at the Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C., this year and at the Wakonda Club, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1963.

Rules Confusion

While refereeing a match recently in San Francisco, Robert Roos became confused by the differences in marking a ball on the putting green as recommended by the United States Golf Association and as required on the Professional Golfers' Association tour.

A note to Rule 35-1 of the Rules of Golf recommends placing a small coin or similar object behind the ball. The PGA insists that players use a small coin.

A competitor in the San Francisco match marked his ball with the putter-head while having the ball cleaned. The referee, having the PGA tournament rule in mind, called a penalty. Fortunately, the loss of hole had no effect on the outcome.

Assisto Glove Disapproved

A sample of the Assisto golf glove has been submitted to the Association for a ruling as to whether it conforms with the Rules of Golf. The glove features a three inch wide strap which is designed to be wrapped around the last three fingers of the player's left hand to assist him in

maintaining a firm grip. The manufacturer was told that use of the glove violates Rule 2-2f which prohibits use of a device designed to give the player artificial aid in gripping or swinging the club, whether or not it be a part of the club.

Cure For Slow Play?

The Los Angeles Country Club, in an effort to solve a problem, has tightened the regulations for slow play.

A paraphrase of part of golf Etiquette reads: "If a match fails to keep its place and loses more than one clear hole on the players in front, it must allow the following match to pass." The word "must" was substituted for "should."

The Club's bulletin says: "There is simply no excuse for slower-than-normal golf play. It comes from a variety of lapses, all caused by lack of forethought. For example, there is delay in decision on selection of a club and numerous practice swings. Or no thought is given to a putt until the player's turn comes. Or the walking pace, or departure from the green is too slow."

Books Reviewed

A GALLERY OF WOMEN GOLFERS, by Enid Wilson (Country Life Limited, London). An illustrated 192-page book which deals with the outstanding women golfers of Britain and the United States.

MASTERS OF GOLF, by P. A. Ward-Thomas (Heinemann, London). A collection of the great masters of golf chosen by right of their victories in major championships throughout the world. Illustrated, 258 pages.

Necrology

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

Dr. Oscar F. Willing, of Portland, Ore., who was the runner-up in the 1929 Amateur Championship. He was a member of the USGA Walker Cup Teams in 1923, 1924 and 1930.

George S. May, of Chicago, Ill., owner of the Tam O'Shanter Country Club, Niles, Ill. Sponsor of tournaments, of which the best known was the so-called "World Championship," discontinued in 1958.

"GOLF RULES IN PICTURES"

A NEW USGA PUBLICATION

155 Illustrations
Devoted to Basic
Rules of Golf

The Rules of Golf are about like the words of the second verse of the National Anthem: everybody is for them, but few know what they are."

This estimate by Herb Graffis, the Sage of Chicago, reflects a situation which is about to be strongly attacked.

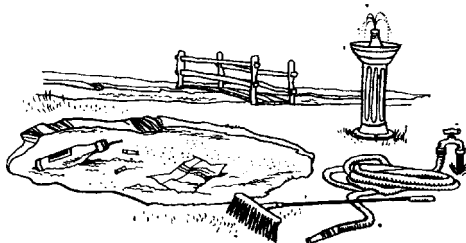
The weapon is a brand-new book, entitled "Golf Rules in Pictures." It is a publication of the United States Golf Association, the first graphic illustration of the Rules authorized by the USGA.

"Golf Rules in Pictures" will be available after April 15. It was published by Grosset & Dunlap and may be purchased for \$1.95, from the USGA or through book stores.

Almost all the Rules of Golf are covered in the publication, which was compiled and edited by Joseph C. Dey, Jr., USGA Executive Director, with assistance from P. J. Boatwright, Jr., Assistant Director, C. Edmund Miller and Robert B. Bulla, Administrative Assistants. Illustrations are by George Krainak. The book deals exclusively with the basic Rules rather than with obscure interpretations.

Wm. Ward Foshay, Chairman of the USGA Rules of Golf Committee, in the introduction notes:

"The refinement of the game through the centuries has been accompanied by an evolution of the code to meet new conditions. Today in the United States there are some 6,623 golf courses, no two



Obstructions are explained pictorially and by complete text of the definition in "Golf Rules in Pictures." All items pictured are obstructions under Definition 20.

of which are alike. A standard 18-hole course covers at least 125 acres. Thus, the possibilities are limitless for golf balls to become involved in embarrassing situations. The Rules of Golf are necessarily framed to cover a broad variety of conditions.

"The object of this book is to make some of the fundamental Rules situations come to life. The bare bones of the code are clothed in pictures, based on actual cases.

"As you read 'Golf Rules in Pictures,' note that the code of the game contains many rights for the player. It is not a code of purely restrictive commandments. Rather, it is an expression, in words, of the golfing customs which generations of sportsmen have found fairest

ORDER FORM

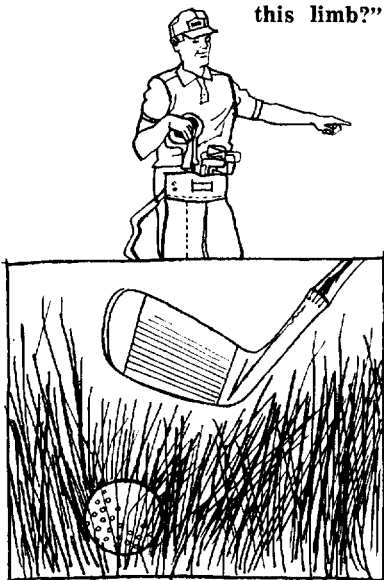
"GOLF RULES IN PICTURES"

To: United States Golf Association
40 East 38th Street
New York 16, New York

Please send _____ copies of "Golf Rules in Pictures" at \$1.95 per copy.
Enclosed is check or money order for \$_____.
(For New York City shipments, add 6¢ sales tax per copy.)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

"Do you want me to hold back
this limb?"



How hard may the player
press down the grass?

for all. The Rules are just a reflection of the sporting way of playing the game. They therefore carry privileges, as well as obligations to one's fellows and to one's sense of honor and self-respect."

For example, the cover draws attention to two common needs for Rules. The first depicts a golfer surveying a situation which has his ball adjacent to a shed. His predicament is answered in Rule 31-2.

The second has the player taking his stance with the left foot in water, the ball and the right foot on higher but muddy ground. The Rules covering casual water offer relief for the left foot.

The 155 separate pictures describe actions to be taken under the given circumstances and cite the pertinent Rules. They then are amplified by complete text of the Rules in a separate section.

Quick Rules Quiz

(The following quiz appears in "Golf Rules in Pictures.")

1. What is a fairway?
2. When a ball stops on the edge of the hole, is the player allowed three minutes to see whether the ball will fall into the hole?
3. When the player has to make a shot in heavy rough, may he press down just enough of the grass to allow him to see the ball when he plays?
4. Is the player allowed to lift a ball away from the following without penalty? (a) A shelter shed. (b) A fence marking out of bounds.
5. If a player breaks his putter during a round, may he borrow his partner's?
6. If a ball jiggles when the player addresses it but comes back to its original lie, is there a penalty?
7. At the end of a match a player realizes that he neglected to use a handicap stroke to which he was entitled on the 16th hole. If he had used the stroke, he would not have lost the match. What can he do about it now that the match is over?
8. Does a player in a match lose the hole for driving off ahead of the markers?
9. In the rough, a player drops a ball out of ground under repair. It rolls into a bunker. Must he play it from the bunker?
10. In a match a player's ball knocks his opponent's ball into the hole. What's the ruling?

(Answers on Page 12)

THE RULE ABOUT EXPENSES FOR AMATEURS IN GOLF

By

PHILIP H. STRUBING

Chairman, USGA
Amateur Status and
Conduct Committee

Why would it be wrong for an amateur to accept money for expenses entailed in going to a tournament?"

This is the essential question in a suggestion for a change in golf's amateur code made by the Women's National Amateur Champion, Mrs. Jay D. Decker, of Seattle, Wash., to the United States Golf Association.

In replying, the USGA has pointed out that:

1. The rule prohibiting expenses is at the heart of amateurism in golf. If a player receives money for playing golf, he cannot be considered an amateur in any true sense.

2. A change in the expense rule would inevitably create "a class of player who would spend his time going from tournament to tournament on 'expense' money supplied by others."

3. Only the better players would then be able to obtain expense money from outside sources, and this would be unfair to other amateurs.

Mrs. Decker, the former Anne Quast, is known as a scrupulous amateur and is a member of the USGA Girls' Junior Committee. Last year she played in only three tournaments and won two, the National and the Western Amateur, each for the second time.

Mrs. Decker's Letter

Her concern for the game prompted her to write the USGA in part as follows:

"To me, an amateur is one who plays golf for fun of it or for the joy and satisfaction of competition. Monetary remuneration for one's ability is the basic thing denied. This is the 'heart' of the amateur code.

"However, given the precise stipulations of that code, it seems to me that the USGA has created a policy which they cannot and do not enforce. It unwittingly adds an additional requirement for being an amateur: substantial means

to use to pay for the pleasure of playing in tournaments. Should the possession of money be a requirement of an amateur for competing in tournaments?

"There are, as I am sure you must be aware ways of 'getting around' the Rules, but to me the violation of the spirit of any set of rules is as important as the violation of the letter of them . . .

"This is written out of two primary concerns: (1) the many young golfers with ability who are denied major competition through lack of means, or who are forced to violate the established Rules in order to do so; (2) the USGA itself. It is the one real criticism voiced by many of the USGA."

The USGA Position

The USGA Executive Committee continues to believe that the rule prohibiting expenses (with a few limited exceptions) is sound, for the following reasons:

Fundamentally, as Mrs. Decker says, an amateur is one who plays golf for the fun of it and for the pleasure and satisfaction derived from competition. Necessarily, he puts the game in proper relation to things more important in his life; he does not devote most of his time to attaining proficiency in golf.

But those considerations cannot be made the basis of a workable code of amateur status. A definition of amateurism to be enforceable must be more specific. Thus, the fundamental principle of the Rules of Amateur Status is stated in terms of money, and provides that an amateur golfer is one who plays the game solely as a non-remunerative or non-profit-making sport.

Fair Competition

What is the purpose of attempting to have a workable, objective definition of an amateur, when, in the last analysis, the true test of amateurism is really one of the heart and spirit; i.e. subjective?

The purpose is to try to assure, as far as possible, fair competition for those who approach the game as amateurs, not only among themselves but against the professionals.

It is the firm conviction of the USGA Executive Committee that fair competition will not be assured if amateurs are permitted to accept expense money to engage in tournaments or exhibitions, or for personal appearances as a golfer.

Reasons Are Given

The reasons for this conviction are:

(a) A class of player would inevitably come into existence who would spend his time going from tournament to tournament on "expense" money supplied by others. Such players would make golf their primary interest—practically a vocation. As such, they should compete against professionals, not against those for whom golf is a secondary interest, played solely for pleasure.

(b) It is sometimes said that a number of "amateurs" now violate the existing rule on expenses. If this is true (and the USGA has no facts to establish that it is true), the same players might well continue to cheat if "expenses" were permitted; in fact, they would find it easier to cheat. For example, it would be a simple matter to accept money for first-class travel but use cheaper facilities.

(c) To define and to limit "expenses" effectively, fairly and uniformly would be an impossibility. Logically, "expenses" could include not only money for travel, board and lodging, but expenditures for golf clubs, balls, clothing, etc.; the terms might even be stretched to apply to income lost through absence from work, and this could get into imaginary areas. Even if "expenses" were limited to travel, board and lodging, it would be difficult, if not impossible to fix the amount.

(d) In the long run, only the better amateur players would be able to obtain expense money from outside sources. This would be unfair to other amateurs of less proficiency. The latter group would soon tire of competing against the former and might well create a special class of amateurism all their own.

The soundness of the foregoing reasons is demonstrated by what has happened

in other sports where so-called amateurs are permitted to accept expense money. Not only have the evils anticipated by the USGA actually developed in those sports but the very character of the amateur group in those sports has changed over the years, and one evil cannot be cured by creating another.

The Natural Order

What is comes down to is really this: Most if not all of us are unable to do some things we'd like to do for want of funds with which to do them. That is the natural order. To distort the natural order in such an activity as golf is to distort both the activity and those who participate in it.

One final point. The Executive Committee is sometimes asked if it is really blind to "all that goes on" in the matter of financing of individuals' golf expenses. The USGA is not and does not attempt to be a policing organization. It has neither the desire nor the means to play detective on players holding themselves out as amateurs. The same principle applies to the Rules of Golf, which must be enforced primarily by the player himself. The USGA does not expect any player consciously to violate the Rules of Golf; neither does it expect any player to violate the Rules of Amateur Status. The game's code of personal honesty applies both on the course and off the course. The Executive Committee periodically hears rumors that unspecified players are violating the expense rule, but the Committee can act only on concrete facts. The Committee welcomes such facts and is prepared at all times to take appropriate action on them, as it has done in the past. Beyond that, the Committee cannot go.

Best Interests of Golf

The Executive Committee believes that amateur golfers can and should be proud of the standing of amateur golf in the eyes of the public, and of the consistent, firm policy of the USGA on which that standing is based. The Executive Committee hopes that all amateur golfers, upon reflection, will agree that the policy so long advocated by the USGA is in the best interests of golf and of both amateur and professional golfers.

GOLF EXECUTIVES EXCHANGE THOUGHTS IN CONFERENCES

By
EDDIE L.
ERVIN, JR.
USGA Public
Information
Manager

There were no bells. The marriage of common interests joining the United States Golf Association with district and state associations had taken place long ago. But many of the regional organizations had not known one another, and so it was a new day in golf when they got together in three Conferences for Golf Association Executives sponsored by the USGA last month.

The meetings were the first of their sort. They arose from a suggestion by James H. Potts, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association, who had lamented the fact that he didn't know just what was being accomplished by other organizations like his.

The response at the three sites—Washington, Chicago and San Francisco—was so gratifying that similar conferences under USGA auspices are contemplated annually in other parts of the country. The meetings attracted 160 representatives of 57 golf organizations:—57 men's and women's district and state associations, the Royal Canadian Golf Association, four sections of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, national officers of the PGA, and the USGA.

The purpose of the meetings was to facilitate exchange of ideas. Participation in discussion was the keynote. Subject matter included the Rules of Golf, association affairs, tournaments, club affairs, handicapping and course rating, and amateur status; there were numerous sub-divisions. Each topic had a moderator, who was an officer of a regional association or of the USGA.

The participants were dedicated workers in organized golf. Many came long distances to the one-day meetings. Many started as strangers to the others, but they all soon realized their unity in the common bond of love of the game. They shared ideas and experiences freely. Many doubts were resolved and problems solved. The Conferences thus served the dual purposes of, first, bringing new



George Phelps, left, president of the Florida Golf Association discusses mutual problem with James H. Potts secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association at Washington session of conference. Mr. Potts originated fundamental idea of the conferences. (Photos by Joseph Gambatese)

thoughts to bear in various sections and, second, strengthening the ties of organized golf.

Moderators of the various sessions were:

- John M. Winters, Jr., USGA President
- Edward E. Marshall, President, G. A. of Philadelphia
- Stacy W. Osgood, President, Chicago District G. A.
- William V. Power, President, Northern California G. A.
- C. McD. England, President, West Virginia G. A.
- Stewart J. McIntosh, President, Minnesota G. A.
- Carl A. Jonson, Chairman Tournament Committee, Pacific Northwest G. A.
- Bertrand L. Kohlmann, President, Metropolitan G. A., New York
- Bert R. Shurly, Jr., President, G. A. of Michigan
- Richard C. Campbell, III, President, Colorado G. A.
- Wm. Ward Foshay, Chairman, USGA Rules of Golf Committee

Herman M. Freyberg, Chairman,
USGA Handicap Procedure Com-
mittee

Harold A. Moore, Member, USGA
Executive Committee

Edwin R. Foley, Member, USGA
Executive Committee

Joseph C. Dey, Jr., USGA Executive
Director, who served as Chairman
of the meetings.

P. J. Boatwright, Jr., USGA As-
sistant Director

Each golf association conference at
Washington, Chicago and San Francisco
was preceded by a USGA Green Section
Educational Program on "A Business Ap-
proach to Golf Course Maintenance.

Rules of Golf

The Rules of Golf provided lively dis-
cussion. The moderators—Mr. Foshay at
Washington, Mr. Winters at Chicago and
Mr. Dey at San Francisco—recounted
background of the USGA trial rules of
1960-61, pointed out the values gained
from the experimentation, and empha-
sized the need for uniformity in connec-
tion with the USGA's return to full ap-
plication of the world-wide code this
year. The participants were in general
agreement that the need for uniformity
is of paramount importance.

The moderators reported that the
USGA Rules of Golf Committee has al-
ready drafted a number of proposed
amendments for discussion with the Bri-
tish in the quadrennial Rules conference
in May, 1963. The proposals are tentative
and have not yet been considered by the
USGA Executive Committee.

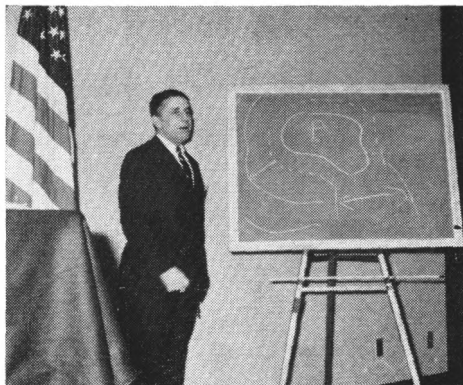
Views were invited on some of the
main items under consideration, and
opinion was generally favorable to them,
as follows:

1. Ball unplayable, option—One-stroke
penalty for dropping behind or within
two club-lengths of unplayable position
(as in 1961 trial rule).

2. Ball out of bounds—Authorization
for clubs to adopt a local rule permitting
dropping a ball within two club-lengths
of the place where the ball last crossed
the boundary line, under one-stroke
penalty (similar to 1961 optional trial
local rule).

3. Provisional ball—Limited to balls
lost or out of bounds (as in 1961).

4. Flagstick—Not to be used as back-
stop when ball is played from putting



Describing various heights of grass out-
ward from the putting surface took
Joseph C. Dey, Jr., USGA Executive
Director, to the blackboard during
conferences of Golf Association Executives.
Many were interested in the USGA's
standard for varying heights of grass.

green; penalty for striking, whether at-
tended or unattended—loss of hole in
match play and two strokes in stroke
play.

5. Repair of ball marks on putting
green—Prohibition against stepping on
ball mark would be eliminated.

6. Stroke play, ball which might assist
fellow-competitor—Owner would be al-
lowed to lift or to play first.

7. Stroke play—Penalty for a competi-
tor's ball striking a fellow-competitor's
ball only when both balls lie on the
putting green.

The moderators stressed that the pro-
posals were tentative and would doubt-
less undergo revision; also, that other
suggested amendments are under con-
sideration.

Club Affairs

In Washington, those in attendance
had an opportunity to refer tax questions
to Walter Slowinski, a member of the
law firm of Baker, McKenzie, and High-
tower. Mr. Slowinski is an expert on taxes
as they apply to country clubs and assists
the USGA in this field, as well as serving
as General Counsel to the Club Managers'
Association of America and the Golf
Course Superintendents' Association of
America.

Mr. Slowinski advised the group on
provisions in a new tax bill now before

the House of Representatives. He said that if a club were used primarily for the furtherance of the taxpayer's trade or business (that is, if his membership were more than 50% due to business reasons) deductions of club dues and entertainment expense on income tax returns were proposed to be allowed to the extent that those expenses were incurred for the furtherance of the taxpayer's trade or business. He said it must first be established that one belongs to a club primarily for business and, having done that, one need only then to prove how much he actually spent at the club for business purposes.

Mr. Slowinski also advised the group on an Internal Revenue Service ruling that exempts from the 20% club dues tax all dues and assessments which are specifically earmarked for a specific capital improvement. He advised clubs which contemplate setting aside funds for capital improvements to ask the Internal Revenue Service for a ruling in advance, because in some cases where this was not done the clubs were told that they had not complied fully with the requirements and the exemptions were disallowed.

On the matter of clubs permitting an excessive number of public parties to use their facilities, Mr. Slowinski reported that one club which permitted outside parties to use its dining facilities made a profit of \$200,000 over three years on this particular operation. Because of the unduly large number of public parties, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that the club was not tax-exempt, and therefore it had to pay corporate income tax on the \$200,000. The corporate income tax amounted to \$100,000.

In speaking about efforts to reduce the tax on club dues from 20% to 10%, Mr. Slowinski expressed the opinion that it would be unfair if this were not done. He said the tax on money spent at night clubs had already been reduced to 10%, leaving admissions to horse racing and dog racing as the only money being taxed at 20% besides club dues.

The Golf Association of Michigan, a leader in keeping abreast of problems affecting its member clubs, is investigating a proposal for group fire insurance for its clubs.

California representatives told how



Walter Slowinski, an expert on the matter of taxes as they apply to country clubs, covered highlights of a proposed new tax bill during the Washington conference. Mr. Slowinski assists the USGA in this field.

they organized to obtain favorable action on a State referendum limiting assessment of club real estate. This was one of the most remarkable efforts ever made in organized golf.

The discussions touched upon unionization of club employees and a proposal that every club appoint to its Board a tax advisor and perhaps an accountant.

Association Affairs

There was considerable swapping of ideas on tournament procedures, rules of eligibility for association membership, and means of raising revenue.

The New Jersey Association, for example, has one paid part-time employee whose sole responsibility is to conduct tournaments. All other work is voluntary. Through the efforts of many, the Association is able to maintain 21 boys on scholarships at Rutgers University. Many other associations have caddie scholarship programs.

Some associations leave the responsibility of issuing handicaps to clubs; others bill clubs for handicap cards. Handicap card prices range from \$1 to \$10 per year; however, the maximum

figure also covers payment of entry fees in association-sponsored events.

There was considerable discussion of services to member clubs, including a recent "Golf Club Operations" survey of club financial matters in the New York area by the Metropolitan Golf Association. The Northern California Association is considering employment of a staff expert on club operations and management.

The Southern California Association proposes to construct a headquarters building for golf associations in its district . . . Junior and Senior programs were thoroughly considered . . . The value of a frequent periodical published by an association for its member clubs was stressed . . . It was proposed that associations try to develop a way to help clubs indoctrinate new members into the etiquette of golf.

Handicapping and Course Rating

Electronic computation of handicaps was discussed at all three meetings.

At Washington, Herman Freydborg, Chairman of the USGA Handicap Procedure Committee, told of the efforts of many people in developing the USGA Golf Handicap System, under which a handicap is computed from the best 10 scores of the player's last 25 rounds, compared with course rating.

There were questions as to why the USGA System does not embody "stroke controls", an artificial method of reducing a high score for a hole to a specified number of strokes over par for handicap purposes. Mr. Freydborg pointed out that there are built-in controls in the USGA System, and that use of the lowest 40% of a player's scores (to the 10-out-of-25 system) almost automatically eliminates freak scores. He also pointed out that artificial "stroke controls" tend to complicate handicapping in a way contrary to the USGA policy of having a national system as simple as possible.

On the other hand, the case for "stroke controls" was presented at San Francisco by Thomas G. McMahon, an originator of the idea.

Amateur Status

Solid support of the Rules of Amateur Status was apparent in the discussions at all three conferences. Questions were raised as to the rule denying amateur



Burt R. Shurly, Jr., president of the Golf Association of Michigan, moderated the club affairs portion of the conference in Chicago.

status to physical education teachers who give golf instruction for compensation. There was, however, little or no sympathy for any change in the fundamental concept of amateurism in golf.

Green Section Educational Programs

The USGA Green Section conducts an annual Educational Program in January immediately before the USGA Annual Meeting. This year's sessions on "A Business Approach to Golf Course Maintenance" will be reported in the USGA JOURNAL AND TURF MANAGEMENT, starting with this issue (see page 24).

To bring the benefits of direct discussion to USGA Member Clubs in various parts of the country, the Green Section Staff repeated the New York subject matter in Washington, Chicago and San Francisco on days immediately preceding the Conferences of Golf Association Executives. Every USGA Member Club was invited to send two representatives to each meeting.

The USGA is very grateful to the following who made these programs possible:

Martin F. McCarthy, Chevy Chase, Md.
David O. Miller, Bethlehem, Pa.
James E. Thomas, Arlington, Va.
Robert Shields, Rockville, Md.
Sherwood A. Moore, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Eberhard R. Steiniger, Clementon, N. J.
Carl Jehlen, Springfield, N. J.
Alonzo Martin, Washington

Charles N. Eckstein, Chicago
Robert M. Williams, Highland Park, Ill.

Paul Dye, Jr., Indianapolis
John A. Frederiksen, Moline, Ill.
Roy W. Nelson, Homewood, Ill.
Dr. Fred M. Adams, Birmingham, Mich.

Ward C. Case, Columbus, Ohio
Paul W. Neff, Columbus, Ohio
Marion Mendenhall, Cincinnati
Allen M. Oakley, Quincy, Ill.
Robert E. Hanna, San Francisco
Ellis W. Van Gorder, Stanford, Calif.
Stanley Pitcher, San Mateo, Calif.
T. E. Van Gorder, San Rafael, Calif.
James H. Wilson, Burlingame, Calif.
Father Tod W. Ewald, Corte Madera, Calif.

Lynn A. Smith, Pasadena, Calif.
Agronomists of the USGA Green Section Staff:

Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson, College Station, Texas

Alexander M. Radko, Highland Park, N. J.

William H. Bengueyfield, Garden Grove, Calif.

James L. Holmes, Chicago

James B. Moncrief, Athens, Ga.

Charles E. Croley, Highland Park, N. J.

ANSWERS TO QUICK RULES QUIZ

(Continued from page 5)

1. There is no such thing in the Rules of Golf. What is commonly called fairway is part of "through the green." Definition 34.
2. No. He is not allowed more than a momentary delay (a matter of seconds) to settle a doubt as to whether his ball is at rest. Rule 35-1h.
3. No. He is not of necessity entitled to see the ball when playing a stroke. Rule 17-2.
4. (a) Yes. A shelter shed is an obstruction. Definition 20 and Rule 31-2. (b) No. Definition 20 and Rule 17-3.
5. No. A club may not be replaced by borrowing from any other person playing on the course. Rule 3.
6. No. A ball has "moved" only if it leaves its position and comes to rest in any other place. Definition 3.
7. Nothing. A claim must be made before any player in the match plays

from the next teeing ground, or, in the case of the last hole of the round, before all players in the match leave the putting green. Rule 11-1.

8. No. His opponent may, if he chooses, require that he replay the stroke, without penalty. Rule 13-1. (In stroke play the rule is different—see Rule 13-2.)
9. No. He may re-drop it without penalty. Rule 22-2c.
10. The opponent is deemed to have holed out at his last stroke. Rule 35-2c.

HANDICAP DECISION

PAR-3 COURSES: SCORES MAY NOT BE USED IN COMPUTING

USGA HANDICAPS;

PAR-3 COURSES, HOW TO RATE: USGA SYSTEM MAY BE USED

USGA Handicap Decision 62-2

References: Men—Section 4-6b

Women—Section 15-6b

Q: May USGA Handicaps be computed from scores made on par-3 courses if the par-3 courses have been rated in accordance with the USGA Course Rating System?

A: No. Scores are not acceptable for USGA Handicaps when made on par-3 courses or other courses where the majority of holes are not par 4s and 5s. Such courses do not normally place a premium on distance or variety of strokes, factors which are important in play on standard courses; hence, it would not be equitable to handicap players on such short courses on the same basis as players on standard courses. A par-3 course does not normally require the use of a full set of clubs. A score on such a course is analogous to a score made in a competition in which the type of clubs is limited; such scores are prohibited in USGA Handicap computations by Section 4-6b of USGA Golf Handicap System for Men. However, scores made on par-3 and similar courses may be used with the USGA Handicap and Course Rating Systems to produce equitable handicaps for use at such courses only. Handicaps so produced may not be termed "USGA Handicaps." USGA Handicaps produced by scores at other courses may be used fairly at short courses if no other types of handicap are permitted.

79 COURSES REQUIRED TO DETERMINE OPEN FIELD

Oakmont is host
to Open
for the 4th time

The use of 79 golf courses will be required in determining the final field for the 62nd National Open Championship at the Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa., June 14-16.

The 150 players at Oakmont will be decided by qualifying competitions and by two exempt lists, one excusing certain players from all qualifying and the second exempting players from Local Qualifying only.

Two Part Qualifying

Qualifying again will be divided into two parts—61 Local Qualifying Rounds and 13 Sectional Qualifying Championships. All trials will be over 36 holes stroke play. Entries for the title held by Gene Littler must arrive by 5 P.M. on May 2 at the USGA office, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Last year there was an entry of 2,449 players, four less than the record entry of 2,453 set in 1960.

After Local Qualifying, the eligible field for the 13 Sectional Qualifying Championships will approximate 20 per cent of total entries, excluding those exempted from both qualifying series.

Purse of \$70,000

The 72-hole Championship will carry a \$70,000 purse for professionals. The winner's share will be \$15,000. Every professional who returns a 72-hole score will receive at least \$300, and every amateur who returns a 72-hole score will receive a gold medal.

Prize money in each of the 13 Sectional Qualifying Championships will be \$600. the lowest scoring professional will receive \$300, the second-place professional \$200 and the third-place professional \$100. A total of \$7,800 will be awarded at the 13 Sectional Qualifying Championships. Thus, the total prize money for all phases of the Open Championship will be \$77,800.

This will be the fourth Open Cham-

the head professional of the Okamont Country Club (Lew Worsham). pionship played at Oakmont. Tommy Armour won there in 1927; Sam Parks, Jr., won in 1935; and Ben Hogan won his fourth Open at Oakmont in 1953.

Seven categories of players will be exempted from all qualifying. They are:

The last five individuals to win the Open—Gene Littler, Arnold Palmer, Bill Casper, Jr., Tommy Bolt and Dick Mayer; 1961 USGA Amateur Champion (Jack Nicklaus is now ineligible for this class of exemption as he is no longer an amateur); 1961 PGA Champion—Jerry Barber; 1961 British Open Champion—Arnold Palmer; 1961 British Amateur Champion—Michael F. Bonallack; the 10 lowest scorers and and tying for 10th place in the 1961 Open—Gene Littler, Bob Goalby, Doug Sanders, Jack Nicklaus, Mike Souchak, Dow Finsterwald, Doug Ford, Eric Monti, Jacky Cupit, Gardner Dickinson, Jr., and Gary Player; the 10 leading money-winners in the PGA official list for one year ending with the PGA tournament immediately before the closing date for Open entries (May 2).

10 Categories Exempt

Ten categories of players will be exempted from Local Qualifying. They are:

All former Open Champions; all former USGA Amateur Champions; all former PGA Champions; all former British Open Champions; members of the 1961 USGA Walker Cup and Americas Cup teams; members of the 1961 U. S. Ryder Cup team; the 20 lowest scorers and any tying for 20th place in the 1961 Open; the 20 lowest scorers and any tying for 20th place in the 1961 PGA Championship; the 20 leading money-winners and any tying for 20th place in the PGA official list for one year ending with the PGA tournament immediately before the closing date for Open entries (May 2);

OPEN QUALIFYING SCHEDULE

LOCAL QUALIFYING

Friday, May 18

CALIF. OAKLAND

Monday, May 21

ALA. BIRMINGHAM

ARIZ. PHOENIX

ARK. HOT SPRINGS

CALIF. LOS ANGELES

COLO. DENVER

CONN. HAMDEN

D. C. WASHINGTON

FLA. JACKSONVILLE

GA. TAMPA

HAWAII HONOLULU

IDAHO BOISE

ILL. CHICAGO

IND. SPRINGFIELD

IND. INDIANAPOLIS

IOWA SOUTH BEND

KANSAS DES MOINES

WICHITA

KY. LOUISVILLE

MD. BALTIMORE

MASS. WORCESTER

MICH. DETROIT

GRAND RAPIDS

MINN. ST. PAUL

MISS. JACKSON

MO. KANSAS CITY

ST. LOUIS

NEB. LINCOLN

N. M. ALBUQUERQUE

N. Y. ALBANY

ROCHESTER

N. C. BURLINGTON

N. D. FARGO

OHIO CINCINNATI

COLUMBUS

OKLA. OKLAHOMA CITY

ORE. PORTLAND

PA. HARRISBURG

PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH

S. C. CAMDEN

TENN. MEMPHIS

NASHVILLE

TEXAS DALLAS

HOUSTON

UTAH FARMINGTON

VA. RICHMOND

WASH. SEATTLE

SPOKANE

W. VA. HUNTINGTON

WIS. MILWAUKEE

SECTIONAL QUALIFYING

Monday, June 4

COLO. DENVER

MO. KANSAS CITY

OHIO CINCINNATI

TENN. MEMPHIS

TEXAS DALLAS

WASH. TACOMA

Tuesday, June 5

CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO

D. C. WASHINGTON

GA. ATLANTA

ILL. CHICAGO

MICH. DETROIT

N. J. MONTCLAIR

PA. PITTSBURGH

USGA PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

RULES

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).

GOLF RULES IN PICTURES, published by Grosset and Dunlap, compiled by Joseph C. Dey, Jr., USGA Executive Director. 96 pages, 8½ x 10¾ inches, \$1.95.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS UNDER THE RULES OF GOLF, a reprint of a USGA Journal article that contains a check list of the duties of the referee and other committee members on the course. No charge.

HANDICAPPING

USGA GOLF HANDICAP SYSTEM FOR MEN, containing recommendations for computing USGA Handicap and for rating courses. Booklet 25 cents. USGA Slide Rule Handicap—per 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.

COURSE RATING POSTER for certifying hole by hole ratings to a club; for association use, size 8½ x 11 inches, 5 cents, \$3.50 per 100.

COURSE RATING REPORT, a form for rating a course hole by hole; for association use, size 4¼ x 7 inches, 10 cents, \$7.50 per 100.

USGA HANDICAP RECORD FORM, revised in 1961, provides for the listing of 75 scores. It is designed for ease in determining the last 25 differentials from which to select the lowest 10 when more than 25 scores are posted. \$3 for 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.

GREEN SECTION

A GUIDE FOR GREEN COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF GOLF CLUBS, 16-page booklet. 25 cents.

GOLF COURSE REBUILDING AND REMODELING—FACTORS TO CONSIDER, article in USGA Journal by A. M. Radko. No charge.

THE GOLF COURSE WORKER—TRAINING AND DIRECTION. No charge.

HOW TO MEET RISING COSTS OF GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE, PARTS I & II, panel discussions. No charge.

MISTER CHAIRMAN, reprint of USGA Journal article. No charge.

WATER USE ON THE GOLF COURSE, panel discussions. No charge.

COMPETITIONS

PREPARING THE COURSE FOR A COMPETITION, reprint of USGA article by John P. English. No charge.

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

GENERAL

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

A JUNIOR GOLF PROGRAM FOR YOUR CLUB AND DISTRICT, a 16-page booklet on organizing and developing junior golf programs at different levels by the USGA Junior Championship Committee. No charge.

COSTLY FIRES IN GOLF CLUB PROPERTIES, lists potential fire hazards and damage to golf club properties. No charge.

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

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.

NATIONAL GOLF DAY SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 2

Entrants to
play Champions
against par

National Golf Day, golf's only benefit for golf, will be celebrated on June 2 when Gene Littler, the 1961 Open Champion, engages Jerry Barber, last year's PGA Champion, in the Round of the Champion at the Aronimink Golf Club, Newton Square, Pa.

Beginning that day, and continuing through June 10, golfers throughout the country will have an opportunity to match their net scores against the winner of the Littler-Barber match.

All men amateurs will play their normal handicaps. Those who do not have USGA Handicaps can utilize the Callaway System. Women will be permitted to use their regular handicaps plus an additional 10 strokes.

National Golf Day medals will be awarded to those who beat the winner of the Littler-Barber match by the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Par Threes Included

All who participate will compete against the winner's score in relation to par rather than on a stroke-for-stroke basis. This makes it possible for players at all courses, including par-3 courses, to compete equitably.

Participants can play as many National Golf Day rounds as they wish during the week. The entry fee for each round is \$1.00.

The event is sponsored by the PGA, which turns over the net receipts to National Golf Fund, Inc., for distribution to a number of golf projects and charities.

Lou Strong, PGA President, says "No other event is more important to all golfers, amateur and professional alike, and to the game of golf. National Golf Day provides an opportunity to all of us to put something back into the game which we all love.

"There are many deserving charities



Gene Littler, USGA Open Champion in 1962, engages 1962 PGA Champion Jerry Barber in National Golf Day match June 2.

which use golf to raise money for their particular worthwhile causes. We are proud to have golf play a part in them. However, we are doubly proud of National Golf Day which helps worthwhile golf charities and golf projects."

Since the inception of the program in 1952, more than \$850,000 has been distributed.

Green Section Benefits

Among the projects rewarded by the program is the U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Educational Fund, Inc. which received \$80,500 from National Golf Fund from 1952 through 1961.

The Edgewater Golf Club of Chicago led the nation in 1961 contributions with a total of \$1,260. The Rackham Golf Club, Royal Oak, Mich., site of the 1961 USGA Amateur Public Links Championship, was second with \$1,257.

HOW GOLF BEGAN-MAYBE

By
GEOFFREY COUSINS

Since our historians argue without convicting anyone, I propose to let imagination have its fling and suggest that golf had a beginning long before modern civilization, certainly before the Romans introduced to the Ancient Britons the game of paganica, with its leather ball stuffed with feathers.

So I set the genesis of this great game in prehistoric Britain on the rolling Sussex Downs, circa 200 B.C.

There, in one of several caves set in the hillside, lived an Ancient Briton with sporting proclivities and a wife who did not understand him. One day, walking back from a hunting expedition and followed by his wife, who bore not only the product of the chase in the shape of a bear, but also the product of their martial felicity in the shape of a buxom baby, young Cunobelin spotted a round pebble lying on the short-cropped turf.

Cunobelin Holes Out

He gave the pebble a joyous clip with his knobbly flint-studded club and grinned as he watched it skim over the turf. On coming up to it, he delivered another shrewd blow with similar result. By this time they were near the cave and a third stroke was made, whereupon the pebble, bounding along the grass and then hitting another pebble, jumped into the air and fell into a cauldron which had been left simmering on the oakwood fire.

Cunobelin stared for a moment, then collapsed on the ground, convulsed with mirth. His wife, seeing nothing to laugh at, dumped the dead bear, removed her baby from the sling round her neck, and, plunging two sticks into the cauldron, fished out the pebble.

"That's a nice thing to have in the stew," she exclaimed, eyeing it with disgust. But Cunobelin snatched the pebble, put it in his bearskin belt, and sent her reeling with a cuff.

"Keep dinner hot," he ordered, and,

going back across the Downs, dropped the pebble and once more tried to hit it into the cauldron.

Dusk was falling before, weary and disconsolate, he gave up. By that time the stew was burned, and Cunobelin, very naturally, beat his wife, thus emphasizing his masculine superiority and also ridiculing his golf ego of the cauldron inhibition.

"It is all your fault, woman," he cried between blows. "You took that pebble from the cauldron and bewitched it."

Cunobelin's wife cried herself to sleep and her lord and master drank himself into a stupor with two gallons of mead.

First Golf Widow

In this way he became the first golfer and his wife the first golf widow.

Present-day golfers will sympathize with Cunobelin as much as their wives will condole with Mrs. C. She very naturally hid her resentment at that pebble which had come between her and what passed in those days for married happiness, and derived what pleasure she could from her children and her household chores.

He, very naturally, began to talk about his exploit and the next Saturday campfire dilated extensively on how he had holed out in the cauldron in three strokes, conveniently forgetting his subsequent failures to repeat the feat. One of his listeners was Caractacus, equally young, equally sporting, and married to an even less understanding wife. The sequel is obvious. Caractacus was up at dawn with his club and a pebble, and inside a week had made enough progress in the art to issue a challenge.

The First Match

The match was played from the top of Ditchling Bacon to a cauldron sunk in the ground between their two caves. Cunobelin hit the first stroke down the middle and Caractacus followed with one

equally good. Cunobelin's next shot, however, was unlucky, for the pebble rolled into a gully, whereas Caractacus was still on the "pretty" in two.

Cunobelin surveyed the gully and scratched his head. Caractacus had a look and stroked his beard.

"I don't see how I can get out of there," said Cunobelin.

"It would be rather difficult," murmured Caractacus.

"Perhaps I could pick out the pebble and place it on the grass?" hazarded Cunobelin.

"Perhaps you couldn't," retorted Caractacus.

"I'll give you one for so doing," offered Cunobelin, but Caractacus had walked out of earshot.

So Cunobelin hacked away four times before getting clear of the gully, and Caractacus, despite duffing his third, holed out in three fewer strokes. But Cunobelin refused to accept the result and appealed to the council of the campfire. The elders heard the evidence with becoming gravity and, after consulting among themselves for a time, left the chief to announce the decision.

Rule 1's Genesis

"We are not well acquainted with these youthful sports and pastimes," he declared, "but, having considered the matter carefully with due regard to what we feel is the strict justice of the case, we rule that the pebble in question must be played as it lies. Caractacus therefore is the winner."

In this way the first rule of golf was formulated by the first decision ever made. Today there are forty-one rules and hundreds of decision are issued annually, but golfers still argue.

Cunobelin, in my fable, wanted to "lift and lose one"; the elders said he must play the pebble as it lay; and in those days the word of the elders was law.

Today there are far too many Cunobelins and far too few elders combining austerity with authority. But anyone who says so is but a voice crying in the wilderness.

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USGA FILM LIBRARY

"The Rules of Golf—Etiquette." A family four-ball match stresses the importance of right relations to other players and to the course. Ben Hogan appears in several scenes. Robert T. Jones, Jr., makes the introductory statement. A "must" for every golfer. 17½ minutes.

"Play Them As They Lie." The Rules of Golf for fairway and rough. Johnny Farrell, the 1928 U. S. Open Champion, acts as intermediary between Wilbur Mulligan, a beginner of unimpeachable integrity, and Joshua P. Slye, a past master in the art of breaking the Rules. Filmed at Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J. 16½ minutes.

"On the Green." The Rules governing situations on the putting green. Photographed at the Mid-Ocean Club, Bermuda. 17 minutes.

"Great Moments in Golf." Eight Champions are seen with the many interesting exhibits in "Golf House," home of the USGA Golf Museum and Library, and in flashbacks of their playing days. Robert T. Jones, Jr., during his "Grand Slam" . . . Ben Hogan . . . Francis Ouimet . . . Gene Sarazen . . . Charles Evans, Jr. . . Findlay S. Douglas . . . Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare . . . Miss Margaret Curtis. Black and white. 28 minutes.

"Walker Cup Highlights." Historic events in golf's oldest team competition between Great Britain and the United States. Robert T. Jones, Jr., Francis Ouimet and other great players are shown. First half, black and white; second half, beautiful color sequences of the 1959 Match at Muirfield, Scotland. 16 minutes.

"First World Amateur Team Championship for Eisenhower Trophy." Twenty-nine countries compete in golf's newest major event at St. Andrews, Scotland. Climaxed by play-off in which Australia defeats the United States to become the first winner of the Eisenhower Trophy. 14 minutes.

"Second World Amateur Team Championship for Eisenhower Trophy." International friendships are furthered as 32 countries play at the Merion Golf Club near Philadelphia. The United States is the winner, paced by remarkable play by Jack Nicklaus. President Eisenhower is shown receiving the American and the Australian teams at the White House. 17 minutes.

"Golf's Longest Hour." Cary Middlecoff sets a target at which Ben Hogan, Julius Boros and Ted Kroll aim in vain, as Dr. Middlecoff wins the 1956 U. S. Open Championship at Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y. 17½ minutes.

"Famous Golf Courses: Scotland." Picturesque and famous holes on the great courses at Troon, Prestwick, Carnoustie, St. Andrews, North Berwick and Muirfield. The distinctive aspects of Scottish linksland are seen at their finest. 18 minutes.

Prints are distributed by the USGA, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. 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.

GOLF AS SHE IS SPOKE

By
WALTER H. CARTWRIGHT

6. DISCONTINUANCE OF PLAY

- a. When Permitted—Players shall not discontinue play on account of bad weather or for any other reason, unless:—

They consider that there be danger from lightning

or

There be some other reason, such as sudden illness, which the Committee considers satisfactory.

(Rules of Golf)

I recall a match in which my opponent Arthur Pondersbury, was suddenly attacked by a fit of hiccups, due possibly to having consumed too many pints of beer, mainly at my expense. It was a rather important match for the Captain's prize and just as he was addressing his ball on the 4th tee his entire frame shook as the first lusty hiccup convulsed him.

He recovered and settled down, only to be smitten again just at the top of his swing. This thoroughly unnerved him, and as he made his third attempt, caused him to hurry his stroke and slice his ball into the rough. Hiccuping audibly every ten seconds or so he made his way to it and, rather luckily, caught it between hiccups and landed it on the green two feet from the pin.

It was most regrettable that just as he took his putt a veritable father and mother of a hiccup shook him from stem to stern and caused him, not only to miss the hole but put his ball four feet past it.

Hiccup of Hiccups

It was at this juncture that he thought of abandoning play on the grounds of sudden illness and in a somewhat wordy, hiccup-punctuated speech, announced his intentions.

"Far be it from me," I said, "to deter you from any line of action you may decide upon, but I very much doubt if the Committee will consider your hiccups satisfactory, and you realize that this may be the last opportunity we shall have

of playing our match if they do not. The thing to do, if you feel unable to continue playing will be to concede the match to me and retire from the competition."

Pondersbury thought this over with periodical interruptions from his hiccups. "If I had a glass of water," he said, "I could drink it from the back of the glass and that would—HUP—stop it."

A Watery Precipitation

Fortunately we were fairly near the Club house so—carefully marking the positions of the balls—we approached the steward and obtained a glass of water. I watched with interest as Pondersbury essayed to manoeuvre the glass into a position in which he could drink from the back of it. The first attempt proved disastrous as the contents of the glass were precipitated over his shirt front. He was just on the point of succeeding with his second glass when the club cat insinuated itself between his feet causing him to precipitate the water into his right ear. He is, I will grant, a tryer and, with glass recharged, he made a third attempt whilst the steward and I watched him with bated breath. Due to the fact that Pondersbury's breath was completely unbateable he received a further soaking whilst a fourth and fifth attempt proved equally disastrous. He was making his sixth attempt when another member of the club, who has suffered Pondersbury in silence on many occasions, entered the room, had one look at him and said quietly, "Really, old man, don't you think the cloak room would be more fitting place for your ablutions." This caused Pondersbury to swallow the water down the wrong way, nearly choking him. When we had finished slapping him on the back to restore his breath he was a sorry sight.

"You can have the match," he spluttered as he went to change into a dry suit.

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COURSE MODERNIZATION

By
GEOFFREY S. CORNISH
Golf Course Architect

Keeping pace with the extensive construction of new courses, an unprecedented number of established layouts are being altered. It is therefore worthwhile to review the objectives of these renovation programs, and at the same time list important factors to be considered in the program.

FOUR MAJOR OBJECTIVES

These are as follows:

1. **To upgrade the playing standards of the course** to a level commensurate with improvements in course conditioning, the individual player's game and in playing equipment. These improvements over the last decades are discussed by Mr. Robert Tyre Jones¹ in "Golf Is My Game."

2. **To assist the course superintendent in raising maintenance standards** by eliminating or modifying features that are exorbitant to maintain. This may also include streamlining the course for machine maintenance.

3. **To increase the beauty of the layout** and the pleasure derived from playing it.

4. **To assure safety**, in so far as possible, for both players and abutters. Because of greatly increased play many hitherto safe areas have become danger spots. One club with an area where several tees and greens are crowded together has named this the "shooting gallery." Another club describes a fairway where balls from two adjoining holes frequently land as "suicide strip." Hazards can also abound for abutters. A course designed decades ago may have then been bordered by fields and woods. Today these vacant areas have often been converted to building lots and roadways, making out-of-bounds shots hazardous to neighbors and passersby.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

Any change must be made with the overriding policy of making the layout interesting for the low handicap player

and yet not too severe for the high. To achieve the four objectives described above major surgery in the form of an entirely new layout may be required; or more frequently reconstruction of certain features may achieve the purpose.

But whatever the extent of the renovation program at least ten factors as follows require consideration.

1. **Increasing overall strength and length** and in particular getting more par 4s over 400 yards in length. So much of the inherent strength of a course lies in these long par 4s. Strength of finishing holes too must be considered, and the overall balance between holes with different require consideration.

2. **Increasing size and length of tees** to facilitate maintenance and to provide greater flexibility in placement of tee markers.

3. **Re-arranging fairway bunkers.** Bunkers ideally situated a few decades ago are no trouble today to the low handicap player but are making playing conditions miserable for the type of player who has enough troubles without them. In general, but subject to several obvious factors, we find bunkers placed 240 yards from the middle of the tee on the hook side and 220-230 on the slice side with 40 yards of unobstructed fairway between, function in the desired manner. That is, they catch the erratic long but do not trouble the short hitter. Modern fairway bunkers are raised above fairway level rather than cut below ground. Thus they are more visible and easier to maintain than the old fashioned pits.

4. **Construction of new and much larger greens.** Modern greens are raised above fairway level and are sculptured and fairly tightly trapped. Moreover they offer a more interesting approach shot, a greater aesthetic appeal and should not be troublesome to maintain. Rebuilding a green implies building it in accordance with the high standards set by the Green Section Staff of the USGA² and the in-

roduction of new and improved strains of grass. The whys and wherefores of rebuilding greens have been covered fully by A. M. Radko.³

5. Planting of additional trees and removal of others. Four types of planting frequently required are backdrops for greens, shade trees at tees, dividers between fairways and boundary plantings. On the other hand it is very easy to overplant a course, making the superintendents' tasks more difficult. No tree, in my opinion, should be planted closer than 60 feet to a putting surface. Turfgrass problems are undoubtedly compounded by too many trees. Certainly some of these problems can be reduced by thinning out existing trees and severely pruning others.

6. Addition of water hazards. In moderation these increase the playing interest of any course. They also add to the beauty of the landscape and may facilitate drainage and act as reservoirs.

7. Reduction of stiff climbs together with removal of steep mounds and banks. Today, with heavy earth moving equipment, mountains can be levelled and depressions filled at far less cost than before the introduction of these mechanical marvels. Heavy equipment has revolutionized golf course construction.

8. Creation of more adequate practice areas including practice fairways, chipping greens and larger practice greens.

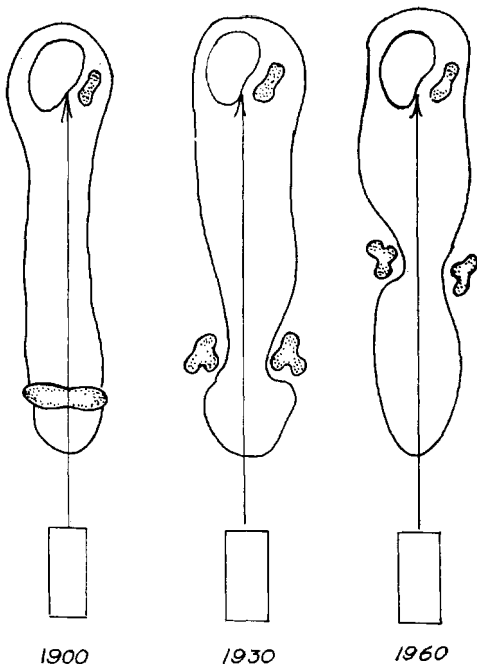
9. Modification for electric cars. This includes charting routes and providing macadamized pathways on all steep slopes and probably in other areas.

10. Installation of fairway irrigation, keeping in mind that this may change the character of the course.

PLANNING THE RENOVATION

Some clubs take years to complete the renovation program, while others complete it within a season or two. In either case long range planning is necessary to avoid the phenomenon all too frequently observed of a chairman eliminating a feature one season and his successor putting it back the next. This phenomenon has been aptly described in W. H. Bengueyfield's compilation as the "musical chairs" type of planning.⁴

The committee in charge is all important. The ultimate success of the entire program depends upon the ability



This sketch contrasts the placement of fairway bunkers in three eras

and energy of these men. Certainly, too, the superintendent and professional should be in on the planning. It is the committee, the professional and the superintendent who possess the reservoir of knowledge of their own golf course.

The role of the architect is to bring in fresh ideas, experience and an unprejudiced outlook.

It would, however, be the path of least resistance for both the committee and architect to accept slavishly all the architect's preliminary ideas on the grounds that "he has had more experience." Without any reflection upon my profession I can state the new layout will be superior if the committee really functions in a critical, contributive and constructive manner.

References:

1. Jones, Robert Tyre Jr., *Golf Is My Game*. Chapt. 17. Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1960
2. USGA Green Section Staff—*Specifications for a Method of Putting Green Construction*. USGA Journal Vol. XIII, No. 5, Sept., 1960
3. Radko, A. M.—*Renovation vs Rebuilding*. USGA Journal, Vol. XII, No. 1, April, 1959
4. Bengueyfield, W. H.—*A Guide for Green Committee Members of Golf Clubs*. The USGA. Jan., 1961



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. "61-1" means the first decision issued in 1961. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1961 Rules of Golf.

WRONG BALL IN MATCH PLAY: WHEN TIME LIMIT FOR CLAIMS APPLIES

USGA 61-5
R. 10, 11-1a, 21-2

Q: A and B were playing a match. On Hole No. 8 A pushed his tee shot into the rough and among the trees. After looking for the ball for three or four minutes, he found a ball on the adjoining ninth fairway. Since the ball he found was the same make and number as the one he was playing, he finished the hole with it and won the hole.

There was no dispute during the play of the hole, but B had helped A look for his ball, and one of the first places he had looked was on the adjoining ninth fairway and at the time he had seen no ball there. When A found his ball and played it, B remarked to one of the gallery that he had looked in the ninth fairway and had seen no ball but he didn't question A's integrity.

After A teed off on the ninth hole, a player who had teed off in front informed A that he (A) had played the wrong ball. On examination it was discovered that A had played the wrong ball on the eighth hole, and A admitted he played the wrong ball.

Could B claim the eighth hole under Rule 21-2 or did A win the hole under Rule 11-1a? The argument seems to hinge on whether A gave wrong information to B by at first identifying the wrong ball as A's.

Question by: SAM DOM
New York, N. Y.

A: A won the hole. B could not make a valid claim under Rule 21-2 after the time limit in Rule 11-1a.

Wrong information, as used in Rule 11-1a, can cover various kinds of misinformation, but it refers primarily to the number of strokes the player has taken, including penalty strokes—see Rule 10. It does not appear that A misinformed B in this case.

ADVICE: INFORMATION AS TO LENGTH OF HOLE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE

USGA 61-37
D. 2, R. 9-1

Q: The following incident took place in a singles match and the players were accompanied only by an observer. Neither of the players or the observer carried a card and as the length of the par 3 hole about to be played was not

indicated on the tee marker, the player who had the honor asked the observer for that information. He replied, stating the length. The opponent immediately claimed the hole on the basis that the player had received advice. After playing out the hole, the players consulted the referee, who disallowed the claim.

As this is the first time that such an incident has come to my notice, I would be grateful if you would give me your opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of the referee's decision.

Question by: IAN C. MORRISON, Captain
Prince of Wales Country Club
Santiago, Chile

A: The referee was correct. Requesting information as to the length of a golf hole is not asking advice under Definition 2 and Rule 9-1. This is factual information customarily made available to all players through the scorecard, the tee markers, etc.

**BALL MOVED BY OUTSIDE AGENCY:
WHERE TO REPLACE WHEN LIE
ALTERED**

USGA 61 13

R. 11-4, 21-3, 24-4, 27-1a

Q: There seems to me to be a very unfair provision in the Rules of Golf where a wrong ball situation comes up in stroke play. A player whose ball has been wrongly played by someone else "shall place a ball on the spot from which the ball was wrongly played." The spot from which this ball was wrongly played has probably been moved ten to twenty feet in the form of a divot and probably not replaced. Is it expected then that the player shall place his ball in the bottom of what, to the player, looks like the Grand Canyon?

Question by:
BRIG. GEN. STANLEY E. RIDDERHOFF
Newport Beach, Calif.

A: A competitor is entitled to the lie which his stroke gives him. In this case, the Rule of Equity (Rule 11-4) and the principle of Rule 24-4 should supplement Rule 21-3 (which you have quoted); the competitor should be permitted to place a ball as near as possible to the spot from which it was wrongly played in a lie similar to that which it originally occupied. The second paragraph of Rule 27-1a, which is referred to in Rule 21-3, might also provide a basis for relief.

- (1) **AGREEMENT TO WAIVE LOCAL RULE: TIME OF DISCOVERY IRRELEVANT**
- (2) **DISQUALIFICATION IN MATCH PLAY: EFFECT ON TOURNAMENT OF BELATED PENALTY**

USGA 61-14

R. 4, 11-1a, 11-4

Q: During a match play competition, there was an infraction of Rule 4, wherein A and B agreed to disregard a Local Rule. Rule 11-1a clearly lays down when claims and penalties for points under dispute must be made. But this Rule refers more to one competitor complaining against the other than to an infraction of Rule 4.

The infraction took place on a Thursday, and it was not brought to the attention of the Committee until the following Monday, when a third person reported it. To complicate matters, A, the winner of the match in question, played his next match on Sunday, and he won it. He had therefore played his next match before the Committee had even heard of the infraction committed in the first match.

It is our belief that Rule 11-1a does not limit the authority of the Committee to take action in the case of an infraction of Rule 4, but we wish to know whether the fact that a subsequent match had been played before the Committee stepped in automatically bars any further action on the part of the Committee.

Question by: R. DUNCAN
Manila, Philippines

A: Both players could have been disqualified for breach of Rule 4. The fact that A had subsequently played another match before the infraction was discovered by the Committee is irrelevant.

Your Committee is correct in its belief that Rule 11-1a does not limit the application of Rule 4. Rule 11-1a applies in the event of a dispute or doubt between the players in a match. No such dispute is in evidence in this case.

The status of the player who was defeated by A in his next match is a matter for the Committee to decide in accordance with equity—Rule 11-4. There are two principal choices as follows:

(1) To reinstate the player beaten by A in the second match.

(2) To disqualify A only from the time the infraction was discovered by the Committee, thereby giving his opponent a default.

HAZARD: UMBRELLA PLACED IN, BEFORE PLAY

USGA 61-1
R. 33-1f

Q: What will be your ruling if a player goes into a bunker with his umbrella under heavy rain and, prior to his play, places his umbrella in the bunker? Will he be penalized because the umbrella is not attached to the bag containing his clubs? If he is not penalized, the word "clubs" in Rule 33-1f has a broader meaning of clubs and/or equipment.

Question by: S. TAKAHATA, President

Hirono Golf Club
Japan

A: Placing an umbrella in a hazard prior to making a stroke is equivalent to placing clubs in a hazard and does not violate the Rules provided the player does nothing which might improve his lie of the ball or assist him in the subsequent play of the hole or otherwise violate Rule 33-1.

DOUBT AS TO PROCEDURE IN STROKE PLAY: PLAYER MAY SEEK RULING AND NOT PLAY SECOND BALL

USGA 61-17
R. 11-5, 37-7

Q.1: In a major stroke play Championship tournament is a player, under Rule 11-5, obliged to play two balls when in doubt as to his rights or procedure, or is he entitled to ask for someone from the Rules Committee governing the tournament to come to the location and give a ruling on the spot?

A.1: The player is entitled to a ruling on the spot if the Committee has facility for thus serving. Rule 11-5 does not oblige the player to play a second ball when doubtful of his rights or procedure but, through the use of the word "may," entitles him to do so if he so desires. The purpose of the Rule is to enable the player to avoid disqualification through unauthorized procedure (see Note 1 to the Rule).

BURROWING ANIMAL HOLES, RELIEF FROM: PROCEDURE AFTER DROP WHEN INTERFERENCE CLAIMED THROUGH STROKE AWAY FROM HOLE

USGA 61-35
R. 11-4, 32-2

Q: The eleventh hole at Fort Ord Golf Course is a two level green sloping drastically to the right and guarded by two bunkers. A player's ball came to rest in the lower trap, close to the lip of the trap, and surrounded by three mounds freshly made by a gopher. The ball was not on any part of the gopher mounds, but was resting in the sand. The player contended he could play the ball backwards out of the trap and then chip onto the green, but one of the mounds interfered with the backward stroke of the club which entitled him to relief and a free drop away from the mounds. However, had this occurred he would then have been in a position to pitch squarely to the pin. He also had a stroke at the ball, chipping out and straight forward slightly below the green, then chipping up onto the green for his putt, which he finally did.

Just because he would like to play the ball backward, is he entitled to take relief from a gopher mound when he would then play the ball forward toward the pin if he got the relief?

Question by: MRS. A. A. EAKIN
Fort Ord, Calif.

A: No. the relief provided by Rule 32-2 is for the player's stroke. Accordingly, if the relief is taken for a stroke in one direction the player must continue with that stroke. If he were to make his shot in another direction which then became available, the basis for the relief would be eliminated and a penalty incurred.

BALL, HEATING OF: DEVICE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR PURPOSE PROHIBITED

USGA 61-39
Misc.

Q: Is it permissible under the Rules of Golf to use a device specifically designed to heat a golf ball?

A: The Rules of Golf do not contemplate or permit the use of such a device, which must be prohibited as contrary to the spirit of the game.



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM ACCOUNTING AND TERMINOLOGY

In 1957, a sub-committee of the USGA Green Section Committee was formed for the purpose of studying the matters of uniform terminology with respect to parts of the golf course and uniform accounting procedures for use by golf clubs. Mr. Allan Brown originally stated the need for such a study and was subsequently asked to serve as chairman of the sub-committee. Membership of the committee is composed of: Allan Brown, Chairman, Charles N. Eckstein, Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson, Edwin Hoyt, M. K. Jeffords, Jr. (deceased), Rear Adm. John S. Phillips, J. W. Richardson, L. A. Stemmons, Jr.

BUSINESS APPROACH TO GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

DEFINITIONS

It was agreed that the first task was to determine the units by which maintenance practices could be measured, and to define the parts of a golf course.

On July 27, 1958, a report of the committee defined the parts of a golf course and established the units of measurements to be recommended. These definitions and recommended units of measurements are reproduced here:

GOLF COURSE: The whole area on which the game of golf is played, including practice area and all club property, except the grounds immediately around the club house and that used for private residences or for other recreational purposes.

TEE: The tee is the starting place for the hole, consisting of a flat area maintained at short height of cut. It may be elevated or level with the ground. The exact position of the teeing area should be indicated by two markers. These

should be movable so as to vary the position of the front of the teeing area. The following color code is recommended for the tee markers.

TEES	COLOR
Back	Blue Course
Middle	White Course
Front	Red Course
Women's	Yellow Course

TEE SLOPES: If the tee is elevated, the banks around the tee shall be known as the tee slopes and shall be considered a separate part of the course.

FAIRWAY: The fairway is that part of a golf hole between the tee and green on which the turf is groomed to provide an improved lie; other than the rough, hazards, roads, paths, etc.

ROUGH: The rough is that part of a golf hole between the tee and green other than fairway, hazards, roads, paths, etc., not including woodland or swampland, practice area, nursery area, and all other areas not regularly maintained within the boundaries of the course. The rough

is generally maintained by cutting or mowing at heights in excess of the height of the fairway.

WOODLAND: Any area occupied by trees, saplings, bushes, etc., which requires hand labor and cannot be maintained by gang mowers.

SWAMPLAND OR BOG: Any low area containing an excessive amount of water, which cannot be maintained by the customary golf course equipment.

NURSERY AREA: Any area which has been set aside specifically for nursery purposes such as the cultivation of sod, trees, flowers, bushes, etc.

PUTTING GREEN: The putting green is all the ground of the golf hole which is especially prepared for putting or otherwise defined, not including collars or aprons.

COLLAR: The area immediately adjacent to the putting surface that is maintained at an intermediate height of cut between the putting green and the fairway.

APRON: The approach or area immediately in front of the putting surface, between the collar and the fairway, which is usually maintained at an intermediate height of cut between the collar and the fairway.

HAZARDS: **Water**—a water hazard is any lake, pond, river, ditch, surface drainage ditch or other open water course (regardless of whether or not it contains water), and anything of a similar nature.

All ground or water within the margin of a water hazard, whether or not it be covered with any growing substance, is part of the water hazard.

Bunker (Sand)—A Bunker is an area of bare ground, often a depression which is covered with sand, but not including the banks or slopes immediately surrounding the Bunker. These should be considered part of the fairway.

Bunker (Grass)—Same as sand Bunker, except the area is covered with grass instead of sand.

Standard Units of Measurement

The following units of measurements are recommended:

1. MAN HOURS: To provide a common denominator, it is suggested that "man hours" of labor be used to determine the amount of work on any part of the course. This can then be related to dollars according to the hourly rate prevailing in any given area, or on any course.

2. ONE ACRE: It is suggested that this unit be used for measuring the amount of labor for maintaining fairways and rough. This multiple provides a convenient unit by which to measure the amount of labor and the cost of maintaining any fairway or rough area, regardless of size. Once having determined the amount of man-hours necessary to maintain an acre of fairway, this multiple can then be related to the total area of the fairway.

3. 1000 SQUARE FEET: It is suggested that this unit be used for measuring the amount of labor necessary to maintain putting greens, collars and aprons.

System for Keeping Accounts

Early in 1959, it was proposed that the committee proceed with a study of accounting practices. Dr. M. H. Ferguson was assigned the task of devising record keeping forms which could be used in a "Pilot Study of Maintenance Costs." Each Green Section staff member was assigned to distribute forms and supervise the conduct of the study in his area. It was proposed that five per cent of the USGA membership be asked to participate.

The following forms, all of which were reproduced in the November, 1961 JOURNAL were devised:

Form 1—a daily time sheet for the individual workman. Each workman should check the items on which he has worked during the day and record the hours in the appropriate column. Where the work does not fit any of the categories listed, the workman should check "Other" and make an explanatory note somewhere on the sheet. This form should be turned in daily to the superintendent.

Form 2—a summary sheet for the transfer of the information given on daily time tickets. The superintendent should use this summary sheet to make a daily record of the total hours spent on each phase of maintenance. At the end of each

month, the daily entries may be totaled to provide a monthly summary of the time consumed by every operation.

Form 2a—a weekly payroll form. On this form each workman's time for each working day is recorded (this also is transferred from the daily time sheet Form 1). Form 2a provides a record of the total hours of labor for each man, his rate of pay, his total earnings, net pay and the totals of these items for the entire crew.

Form 3—a basic data sheet which will serve as a description of the course with respect to the areas subject to various categories of maintenance. Units of maintenance will be derived from this information. We have found that aerial photos made to scale (obtainable from nearly all local Soil Conservation Service offices) are extremely useful for determining areas. A planimeter can be used to obtain fast and accurate measurements of area from these photos.

Form 4—a summary sheet showing supplies purchased. This information should be drawn from invoices or purchase orders. These data, together with year end inventories, will provide figures on supplies used and their value.

Form 5—a summary sheet of equipment and maintenance costs. If the club maintains a "repair parts" inventory, this must be considered in determining the cost of repair parts used.

Form 6—an inventory of equipment. This should show each item of equipment owned by the club, an identifying number, its estimated value, its estimated useful remaining life, and the annual rate of depreciation.

Small items, such as hand tools, should be placed on a separate inventory. A budget item usually takes care of re-

placement needs of such "expendable" items.

Form 7—an equipment operation record. This should show the item of equipment, an identifying number, and a record of its operation. This record usually is the responsibility of the superintendent, though he may pass the responsibility to the operator of the equipment. This record will have no value from the standpoint of maintenance costs, but it will be helpful in establishing "expected useful life" of equipment.

Pilot Study

Each staff member was provided with a sufficient number of packages of forms to supply fifteen clubs. With 8 staff members, the total number of clubs was 120, which approached the desired 5 per cent.

The packages were distributed during the fall and early winter of 1959 and participants were asked to keep records during 1960.

Results of Pilot Study

Approximately one-fourth of the pilot study packages were returned in response to a request for them in January, 1961. Only twenty-one cooperators followed the study through completely. Thus the returned completed sample amounts to less than 1% of the present USGA membership. However, following discussions with members of the Agricultural Economics Market Survey Department at Texas A. & M., it was concluded that such a sample is quite reliable in determining unit costs. These specialists pointed out that the drawing of broad conclusions was unwarranted but that data with respect to time required for performance of any particular unit of maintenance was quite dependable.

	GREENS				FAIRWAYS				TEES			
	Irri- gating Hrs. Per 1000 Sq.Ft.	Culti- vating Hrs. Per 1000 Sq.Ft.	Spray- ing Hrs. Per 1000 Sq.Ft.		Irri- gating Hrs. Per Acre Season	Ferti- lizing Hrs. per Acre Season	Culti- vating Hrs. per Acre Season		Repair Hrs. Per 1000 Sq.Ft. Season	Ball Washer and Towels Total for Season		
High	.122	.154	.518	.214	.322	14.8	3.47	4.0	.178	12.1		278
Low	.076	.052	.082	.024	.107	.51	.25	.62	.047	.25		8
Average	.099	.094	.224	.101	.205	6.76	1.62	1.70	.096	3.97		143.6

TABLE 1 — Figures given in this table indicate the amount of variation in the time required to perform certain units of maintenance. The operations selected are representative of all those performed on the golf course.

High, low, and average unit costs for the 21 clubs are listed in Table 1.

It should be pointed out that the aim of golf course maintenance is not always toward doing a job in the least amount of time. It is usually more prudent to do a job slower and better than faster and poorer. It should be understood also that the participating clubs were quite variable in their maintenance standards, in their budget, and in geographic location; consequently, length of season.

Several questions were asked relative to the adequacy of the system. Most of those who returned completed sets of records found the system to be a workable one, but there were numerous suggestions offered.

The most common criticism was that the system was too complex. Several of those who did not follow through after agreeing to a trial of the system said that some of their workmen could not read or write and were therefore unable to fill out the daily time ticket. This ticket (Form 1) is, of course, basic to the entire procedure of distributing labor costs. Another deterrent, though expressed by only two or three superintendents, is a lack of familiarity with this system compared with one already in use. Some participants offered different systems which they felt were less complex. However, they appeared to us to be equally difficult if not more so. Thus, a system with which a superintendent is familiar has more appeal than a new system. One other objection (mostly from those who did not complete the records) was that too much time was required. One participant pointed out that

a simple diary of maintenance operations often furnished a sufficient record for the estimates of costs for budgeting purposes.

From the foregoing paragraph the conclusion may be drawn that some participants urged further simplification.

On the other hand, some collaborators thought the record forms needed expansion. They suggested a provision for recording sick time and vacation time, "waiting time" for the time workmen waited for golfers to pass. One man felt that the "Other" designation needed to be used for too many miscellaneous items and that these should be enumerated.

It was encouraging to note that about half of those who completed the records indicated that they planned to continue use of this trial system regardless of the outcome of this study. In some cases this would supplant a system already in effect.

Thus, there are three suggestions embodied in the responses of collaborators: (1) simplify, (2) expand, (3) use as it.

In response to a question about how much time was required, the collaborators estimated an average of about two hours per week. Asked if this amount of time was justified, all answered in the affirmative.

Comments Solicited

The committee invites the comments of JOURNAL readers on this report and upon the record forms presented here. Because the pilot study was limited to a small percentage of clubs, it is very likely that other superintendents and chairmen may be able to make valuable suggestions. They will be much appreciated.

Principles of Organization

By LYNN A. SMITH

Member USGA Green Section Committee, Pasadena, California

There is nothing too unique in the management of a golf course and I cannot claim to offer a panacea for all of the problems involved. In the brochure which the Southern California Golf Association sends to all golfers who pay their per capita fee, the comment is made that the Association contributes to club management because "In a 'business' where there are annual changes in officers and committees, the balance wheel

of continuing analysis of operations is tremendously valuable."

The first step in the organization of our "business" is the selection of the Green Committee Chairman. The most important attributes are a great deal of free time, a dedicated spirit, and a good enough sense of humor to take all of the abuse which is bound to come his way and still come up smiling! More technical competence is required for this

work than for other committees as the chairman must consult on problems which are foreign to the average club member.

A second consideration is that the chairman be selected with the future in mind so that there will be continuity in operating the golf course. Long range programs must be formulated and carried forward for successful course operation, and constant changes in direction or emphasis on long range plans can do irreparable damage.

Selection of other members of the Green Committee is also a most important step. Men should be selected who have aptitudes for the various types of problems encountered on the course whether this means making things grow, engineering skill, or the ability to coordinate course conditions with playing conditions. Most important, someone must be in training to be the next Chairman of the Green Committee so that he may have an adequate period of preparation.

The Chairman of the Green Committee must coordinate his activities with all of the other club committees, particularly with the Finance and Budget Committee. To begin on a budget, review what has been spent for the past several years from a historical standpoint, then establish your aims and objectives for the coming year. No club can appropriate enough money to do everything that might be done on a golf course, so choose how to spend what money is available to do what most needs doing.

It is quite common for the chairman of any committee to do most of the work. The chairman of a Green Committee is quite apt to be addicted to early rising so that he can get around the course with the superintendent before going to the office, and the principle function of a meeting of the Committee is to hear a report on what has happened and a projection of what is going to happen with the chairman and superintendent as co-stars—subject, of course, to approval by the Committee.

A new plan is to assign various phases of course operation, such as fairways, trees and shrubs, greens, traps, tees, course housekeeping, equipment, and cart paths, to as many subcommittees as may seem appropriate, each with its own group supervisor. The Chairman super-

vises all activities, retains long range planning, and also has full control of the superintendent and full responsibility for the crew. Each group reports to the parent committee and group personnel is rotated among the sub-committees.

Another principle is the simple business maxim of putting everything in writing. It may seem cumbersome to you, but try issuing memorandums and instructions on standard forms with three copies. The superintendent receives two copies, one of which provides space for his reply or his report that the work has been completed—the third copy is retained by the Chairman until this reply is received by him. There will be very few items overlooked or forgotten when this system is in effect.

The Green Committee should be a policy making group and only a policy making group. The superintendent should be asked to attend all meetings of the Committee to give him a voice in establishing policies. The Committee should decide how many dollars are to be spent for fertilizer, but not when or how it should be applied. The Committee must not become enmeshed in detail.

Another principle that must be observed is that the superintendent shall have only one boss, the Green Committee Chairman, and the men on the crew shall have only one boss, the superintendent. Any successful business has clearly defined lines of authority, and it is a great mistake for any member of the Committee to start issuing orders without clearing them through the Chairman. It is even worse for club members to assume that they are entitled to issue orders.

Dr. Gene Nutter stated some requirements for superintendents in a recent article, and this could serve as the entire text for this paper because it points quite specifically to those areas where our "business" can be helped by extending assistance to the superintendent where it is most needed.

We cannot dismiss turfgrass technology or knowledge of course operation from consideration even though Dr. Nutter gives superintendents an 85% grade. While we would not hire a superintendent who was not presumably skilled in the art—the emphasis here is on art and not science—we must realize that

the vast majority of superintendents came up the hard way to the top of their profession and have learned by doing, not by studying chemistry, or physics, or plant morphology, or business management. The most logical way to close the gap between that theoretical figure of 85% and our goal of perfection is to subscribe to the USGA Green Service, and this is the best way to have a technically trained agronomist interpret the latest scientific developments in terms that will be understood by the practical mind of the working superintendent.

Increase Efficiency

Labor management might properly be grouped with work planning and business management and Dr. Nutter has assigned a 45% efficiency rating to these items. It seems to be an elementary conclusion that the most logical place to start to control golf course costs is by increasing the efficiency of labor utilization and this is the best direction for the Green Committee Chairman and members of his Committee to emphasize in helping the superintendent. Here we are involved in something other than technical problems, and normal business principles can be applied to good advantage with plenty of room for improvement.

Golf course costs are constantly rising and this is confirmed by every available survey.* Labor costs are by far the largest cost item, amounting to more than all other items of course maintenance put together, and are the most logical approach to stabilizing a situation which may be getting out of hand. It would be easy to maintain a golf course with a man assigned to every hole plus supple-

mentary help to do odd jobs, but this is obviously out of the question and the mark of a top superintendent is to accomplish maximum results with a minimum work force. The Chairman of each Green Committee must help his superintendent trim his work force to make the dollars fit the aims and objectives in his budget.

Dr. Nutter gave a rating of only 1% to the job done by superintendents on public relations and our principles of organization would be incomplete if our "business" did not sell itself and its products. The chairman should utilize every possible means to sell the membership on what is being done to and for the golf course. At the same time, it never hurts for the superintendent to expose himself to members to do his own selling job.

*Copies of a report covering costs of golf course maintenance of 29 clubs in Southern California during 1960 may be obtained by writing Southern California Golf Association, 1709 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles 17, California.

COMING EVENTS

May 28-30

Florida Turf-Grass Trade Show
Florida Turf-Grass Association
Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, and
Plantation Field Laboratory of the
Florida Experimental Station System,
Fort Lauderdale

June 4

Central Plains Turf Foundation Field
Day

(For further information write to Dr.
Ray A. Keen, Dept. of Horticulture,
Kansas State University, Manhattan,
Kansas)

June 4-5

Mississippi Section
American Society of Agronomy Turf
Conference
State College, Miss.

Where Does the Club Dollar Go?

By **CARL JEHLLEN**

General Manager, Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.

I will attempt to tell you "Where the Club Dollar Goes." To be a bit more specific, I might say that we will direct ourselves to "Where the Country Club Dollar Goes," as opposed to the cash distribution requirements of city clubs, luncheon clubs, and athletic clubs. Country clubs are our specific interest, and vary from other types of clubs generally through the greater amount of real property which they provide, maintain and service. This real property, or golf

course, aspect of the country club gives it its basic reason for existence, but it also places on the club a unique dollar requirement and dollar distribution.

As club officers, club managers and golf course superintendents, we surely feel the heavy pressure of responsibility to get a full dollar of value for every club dollar that we spend. There are undoubtedly times when we feel that having accomplished this, there are still not enough club dollars available for all our

particular areas of operation, and oft-times wonder, why can't a larger portion of the budget be provided for our operation.

It is obvious that being charged with this responsibility of maintaining a top rate club, and spending club dollars judiciously to this end, we have a very profound interest in the distribution of the monies received. There is nothing mysterious about this distribution. In every organization the information on annual distribution is readily available to you through the annual report of your club treasurer. Your annual report inevitably gives the result of the last year's operation through a balance sheet and a profit and loss statement. The profit and loss statement should be of more immediate interest to you since it reports the net operating result of the club departments, and the net amount of club dollars that each department contributed to the operation or required from the operation. For example, every club anticipates that its bar operation will result in a profit, and thus net club dollars will be contributed from this department. By the same token, every private club realizes that the greens and grounds or golf course operation will have a greater expense requirement than the amount of direct income received, and that this department will require club dollars for satisfactory performance. Through examination of the profit and loss statement, you can determine generally the areas that required club dollars, to what extent they required club dollars, and how this requirement was met. The club balance sheet is not as pertinent to today's discussion. The balance sheet basically represents the state of the club's health, whether its assets and liabilities are in proper balance, and how it stands financially after the club dollar has been distributed and all current expenses have been paid. Of course, the most pertinent analysis of the distribution of expense within your own operating department is the monthly departmental operating report. In my estimation it is essential that all department heads receive the monthly report. The minimum essential information that this report should carry, is a complete breakdown of income and expenses for the month under consideration, a comparison with the same month

last year, a cumulative report for the year to-date, a comparison with the previous year to-date, and the current annual budget. However, I believe that bringing this information into proper focus for today's discussion can best be initiated by using the data contained in studies and surveys that compile the combined expenditures of a large number of clubs, such as are published annually by two of the leading firms specializing in club accounting. I suggest we examine one of these recent annual studies to provide us with the average ratio of club dollars spent.

The one I have selected states that the distribution of the revenue dollar of fifty clubs for the 1960-1961 annual fiscal period was as follows: Out of each dollar, 40¢ was spent for payroll, and 6¢ for fringe benefits, or a total of 46¢ for wages and benefits; 23¢ was spent for the cost of goods sold in the various service departments such as restaurant, bar and tobacco, of that 13¢ was for food, 8¢ was for beverages and 2¢ was for other items; 22¢ was expended for all other operating expenses; and 6¢ for rent, taxes and insurance. This left a balance of 3¢ out of each club dollar to take care of debt service and capital improvements. Let me recap this for you once more. The statistics in this instance indicated that each dollar, on the average was spent as follows:

Wages and Benefits	46¢
Cost of Goods Sold	23¢
Other Unapportioned Expense	22¢
Rent, Taxes & Insurance	6¢
Debt Reduction & Capital Improvements	3¢

I am sure that we find these figures very interesting. It is significant to realize that of every available club dollar, 40¢ is directed toward cash payroll and an amount equal to 15% of that payroll is required to meet the cost of direct fringe benefits. When increased wages or additional personnel are required the cost is the cash payroll involved, plus 15%. This 15% is inevitably carried under the administrative and general area of expenses, but nevertheless, club dollars must be found to pay for the fringe as well as for any increased payroll. In this connection let me digress momentarily, to reassess what I have said, which was intended to acquaint you with an item that may well be termed a hidden cost,

and at the same time, emphasize the need for increased increments, so management will be on a comparable level with industry whenever we enter the highly competitive labor market seeking employees of reasonable intelligence and proven ability.

When we compare this 46¢ cost of payroll with a cost of 22¢ for all other operating expense, and a cost of 23¢ for the cost of all goods sold, it is not difficult to visualize the extent to which the successful operation of our club depends upon our competent and economical usage of personnel, and the extent to which available club dollars depend upon remaining funds after payrolls have been met.

In the area of all other operating expenses, we find our department items of heat, light & power, materials for maintenance, replacement supplies, and outside contractor expenses. Still we do not spend even half as much for these operating expenses as we do for payroll.

The cost of goods sold is not of primary importance to us here today, except as it plays a part in the club dollar expense. Let it suffice to say that all the requirements of purchasing and issuing that apply to departmental supplies apply at least as strongly to saleable goods, particularly since these goods are so critically susceptible to conversion to unauthorized use. Poor control or security in this area can lead to the loss of many vitally needed club dollars, out "the back door."

We find that 6¢ of every club dollar goes for rent, taxes and insurance. Although this is an area where we are able to exert the least influence for control, it is desirable that we briefly consider these items, to understand what influence they exert on overall operation. This seems also to be a good time to clarify a point concerning all of our figures in general. The percentages that we are examining are the average figures of a group of fifty clubs. Chances are that you would not find one particular club among the fifty whose actual percentages would exactly duplicate those of the average. The reason for this is many fold. The exact cash need of each area of your club operation is dictated by the type of physical plant you operate,

whether it is newly constructed or has been in existence for many years, whether it is large and sprawling in its area or is compact and built for minimum usage: Your distribution depends on the amount of facilities that are provided, whether it is just food, beverage and golf, or it is expanded to include many other areas such as swimming, bowling, squash, tennis, riding and rooms. Your distribution depends upon the club policies set by your board of governors and members, as to whether you shall operate an economical low budget plant directed toward low expenditures and simple service, or whether your policy is to provide everything for the member, such as elaborate service and top quality appointments, and your cash requirements are also determined by your club capitalization i.e. "Rent". If you own your land and buildings free and clear most certainly you will have more available cash for distribution than if you must pay interest and principal on a million dollar mortgage. If you own a great number of acres in an area where real estate is expensive and taxes are high, the demands on your club dollars will be greater than if you own only small acreage, or are out of the area of high real estate taxation. To this extent, you can see that although we average 6¢ for each club dollar for this area of rent, taxes and insurance, it is potentially the most volatile, and can under unfavorable circumstances demand much more than 6¢ of each club dollar.

The remaining 3¢ for debt reduction and capital improvements represents the amount that the club is able to retain from its total income to pay off outstanding bank loans, re-purchase outstanding certificates from its membership, retire mortgage principal, and expend on major items of a capital improvement nature. Hypothetically then, if your club's total revenue were to amount to \$500,000 for the year, this would mean that there would be approximately \$15,000 left at year end to take care of debt reduction and capital improvements.

The study recently published by the Metropolitan Golf Association, indicates that the ratio of dues and initiation fees income to total income was 62%. This would imply that income from dues and

initiation fees does not cover club operating expense, and that approximately 38% of the club dollar must come from departmental operation net income.

In either of these comparisons, it is to be noted that very little remains at year end, and an unanticipated outlay of cash would probably have to be met by either an increase in membership dues or fees, or by levying an assessment to provide the additional funds.

To give greater emphasis to where the club dollar goes, I did a bit of research on club dollars expended, exclusive of restaurant and bar operation, over the past 30 years at Baltusrol, and found that for the past ten years, operating expenditures have averaged \$357,000 a year, for the previous ten year period from 1942 to 1951, the average expenditures amounted to \$171,000 a year or just about half as much, and for the ten years from 1932 to 1941, the average operating expenditures amounted to \$118,000 a year. For the 1960 to 1961 fiscal period, operating expenditures, exclusive of food and beverage operation, total \$427,000 or approximately 300% greater than in 1933 when total cost was \$107,000.

Likewise, in an analysis of unapportioned expenses, I found that in the three major divisions of clubhouse, golf and administration, expenses are all up an average of 300%. Surprisingly, the only expense of operation that had not increased proportionately was real estate taxes, which are up "only" 150%. Simply stated, it costs \$4.00 today to do the same job that could have been done for \$1.00 thirty years ago.

But, have membership dues kept abreast of the times? Indications are that they have not, in comparison to what they were three decades ago. During the early thirties, dues were adequate to pay for the full cost of operation, and departmental operations need only have been operated on a little more than a break-even basis. Today, as was reported in the M.G.A. report, dues only comprise 62% of total income, the other 38% is presently being provided by departmental income, which of necessity must be substantial. It is questionable, not only if this supporting net income can be increased to meet increasing costs of operations, but whether it can be maintained, especially so in view of the re-

cent publicity given the Internal Revenue Service's ruling on unrelated income from non-member functions. This ruling will have the effect of restraining the accommodation of non-member tournaments and social activities at our clubs, and reducing our operating departments gross income. Therefore, if the inflationary trend continues, and all indications are that it will, it will become mandatory that additional revenue be provided from membership dues, fees and assessments. Here, however, we will eventually meet resistance from our membership.

At this point, I would like to read you some excerpts from several articles about country clubs that I read while preparing the text for my talk. The trend of each one was not very optimistic. On December 28, you may have seen in the Wall Street Journal headlines that read "Ailing Country Clubs—Many Hit by Rising Costs, Mismanagement, Overzealous Promotion." In the USGA Journal and Turf Management magazine last year, there appeared two articles during the year from which I quote:

"Country clubs came a little closer to making ends meet in 1960 than in 1959 as a result of rather substantial increases in dues income."

The other starts out:

"If you're wondering why your club dues have been increased recently, consider the fact that over the past eight years the cost of maintaining golf courses in the U. S. has risen a whopping 50%."

It goes on to say:

"Eight years ago it cost an average of \$1,878 per hole for the year to keep a course in shape. Year by year this cost has steadily advanced to a current average of \$2,823 per hole."

All of this points to increasing cost of operation and a diminishing income to pay for it. If there is a solution to this problem I, for one, believe it will not be found in any one phase of operation, but in the overall picture, and may well resolve itself in higher annual dues and fees, economies in operation, and finally in a curtailment of services, the last, the most distasteful to everyone, but nevertheless a factor to be reckoned with.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Green Section Praised

To THE USGA:

On Wednesday, January 17th, Mr. William H. Bengueyfield visited with me and my Golf Course Superintendent and the Green Committee here at the Yorba Linda Country Club.

I wish to express our appreciation of the fine service provided by the USGA through its fine Green Section visiting service. Our program of turf management at Yorba Linda is based almost in its entirety on the information provided by your fine organization.

JOHN R. HUNTER
Yorba Linda, Calif.

A New Cry

To THE USGA:

All who play the wonderful game of golf are well aware of the poignant cry of "fore." Although not officially covered in the Rules of Golf, this cry is an important and required part of the game that forces immediate action. I now propose that another cry be adopted by all golfers.

With more and more people playing golf, crowded courses are a problem. Adding to the overcrowding is the ever present, serious problem of slow golfers who hold up the players behind them. Therefore, I propose the following: When a group of golfers has lagged behind so that there is a clear hole ahead, the players behind would have the right to call out "sevan." This would signal the first group that the second group wished to come through.

The word "sevan" is not selected for any particular reason, other than its similarity to a number. It just seems to fit the situation, although

any convenient term universally adopted would suffice.

The calling of "sevan" from the tee or through the green would indicate with all polite connotation to the group ahead that a request to play through had been issued. I feel that most aware ladies and gentlemen in the situation would allow the faster group to play through. This would then result in more enjoyable golf for all concerned.

FREDERIC G. COE
Norristown, Pa.

Lost Equipment

To THE USGA:

On or about the 27th of December, 1961, a golf bag complete with golf clubs and cart was removed by persons unknown from the Fort Campbell, Ky., Golf Club.

The golf clubs, which included a few old pets and hand-made specials, were of the type you would classify as irreplaceable; i.e., a 43½" new light tan hand-made Bert Dargie Driver with a built-up grip, 1958 Spalding Irons with large round grips, a Schenectady putter with a 35" wooden shaft and a 41" Spalding No. 1 iron.

The bag, unique in that it was foreign made, is a very large, solid black bag manufactured by the Slazenger Sports Co. of England. It had a hand-tooled leather name plate attached to it.

It is expected that the name plate will be removed, which will leave punch holes in the leather.

The total amount of the equipment totals over \$500 and a substantial reward will be paid for its return.

CAPTAIN BOB MAGEE
101st Airborne Division
Fort Campbell, Ky.

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