



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT



This sort of intense surveying of greens helped Jack W. Nicklaus become 1962 USGA Open Champion. Details of the Open begin on Page 4.

JULY, 1962



USGA JOURNAL

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TURF MANAGEMENT

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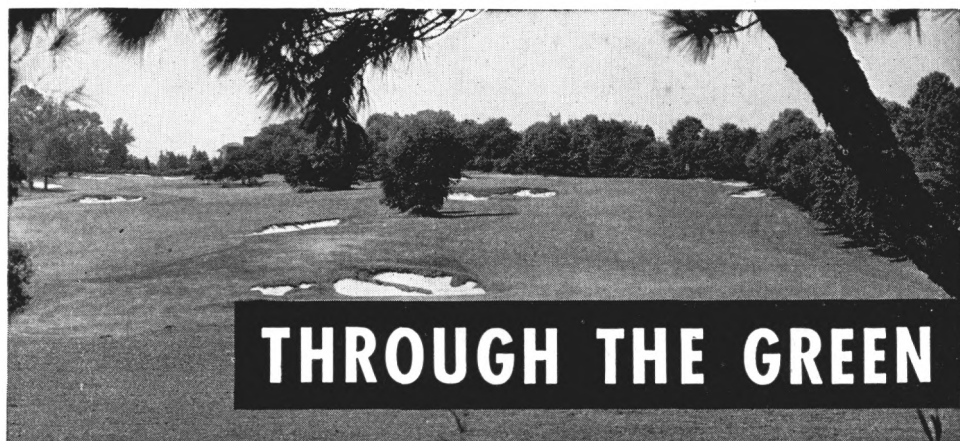
USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1962

Championship or Team Match	Entries Close	Qualifying Rounds	Dates of Event	Location
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.

** 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

Puzzle Assistance

In the course of administrative services the USGA receives many queries, by letter and by telephone. They concern all phases of the game of golf. A recent one, however, was in a more humorous situation.

A lady called and asked if we knew of a four-letter word which could be used in the place of "opponent, as in golf". We regretfully advised that we could not be of assistance.

The lady was quite disappointed. She needed the answer for a crossword puzzle contest for which there was a substantial sum of money as a prize.

R & A Retains Ball Size

Gerald Micklem, chairman of the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, Scotland has announced there will be no change in the Rules which govern the size of the ball.

He said at the annual meeting of the R&A: In response to their request a year ago for opinions on the possible adoption of the larger—or 1.68 inches—ball, the Rules of Golf Committee has received many replies from representative bodies and individual players, for which we are grateful. From these, it is evident that there is no general demand to alter the existing rule, and

accordingly, the Rules of Golf Committee is not recommending any change in the existing minimum diameter of 1.62 inches."

At the meeting Sir William Giles Walker, chairman and managing director of Jute Industries, was nominated captain-elect of the R&A. He served as a Lieut. Colonel in World War II. He succeeds Dr. William Tweddell. It was also announced that C.B.D. Grace has been appointed honorary treasurer. He succeeds his late father in this post which has been held by the family for well over a century.

New House for Caddies

College-bound caddies from Ohio will have their own home at Ohio State University this fall. The Evans Scholars Foundation is establishing both an Evans Chapter and an Evans Chapter House on the University campus.

With new scholarships the Foundation will have 25 scholars at the school, a minimum for a new Chapter. There are currently 443 Scholars enrolled in 26 universities with the majority in the seven schools where the Foundation owns and maintains Chapter Houses. More than 1,200 scholarships have been granted since the program was initiated by Chick Evans in 1930.



Charles P. Stevenson

Charles P. Stevenson, of Buffalo, N. Y. has been elected to the USGA Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term of the late William C. Chapin, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Stevenson is president of the Buffalo District Golf Association and has served on the USGA Junior Championship Committee since 1951. He has been a Director of the Western Golf Association and served three terms as Treasurer of the New York State Golf Association.

He is a member of the Country Club of Buffalo, Piping Rock Club, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and the National Golf Links of America.

Mr. Stevenson is a graduate of Yale University. He is secretary and treasurer of the Eastman Machine Co., secretary of Magna Driver Corporation and a director of the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.

Alternate Smith's Troubles

Dow Finsterwald's father died on the eve of the Open Championship and Dow was replaced late that night by alternate Charles G. Smith, a professional from Elyria, Ohio.

Smith had to cancel lessons for 25 members, notify his assistant, and

pack. He finished the details about 1:30 a.m., slept an hour and left for Oakmont at 3 a.m. to make a 9 a.m. starting time.

In the meantime a member of his club — an automobile dealer — suggested Smith take one of his 1962 autos because "it wouldn't look right for you to show up down there in your old car."

The driver in the new auto planned to arrive in Oakmont at about 7 a.m. However, he was stopped 40 miles east of Elyria by a highway patrolman, who escorted him back to a small town where Smith was tried and convicted for speeding and fined \$20. He lost about 45 minutes because of this and arrived at Oakmont around 7:45.

Acquiring credentials consumed more time, so did eating breakfast. He went to the practice tee, hit 12 shots with a driver, then on the practice green stroked 24 putts. Smith scored 42-41-83 in his first Open Championship round. He had never seen the Oakmont course before.

Fix Yours And One More

At the Portland, Ore., Golf Club you may win a golf ball for replacing a divot. It is all part of the club's "Fix Yours And One More" club whose purpose is to help insure a well-maintained course.

The pledge card, which members sign, requires:

"On Fairways: To replace my divots and one more;

"On Greens: To fix my ballmark and one more;

"In bunkers: To smooth my footprints and one more;

"And to always put paper cups, bottles, and wrappings in refuse containers or tee boxes."

Periodically small cards are placed under a number of loose divots. A member who replaces such a divot may trade in the card for a new golf ball.

Books Reviewed

HOW TO COACH AND PLAY CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF, by Dave Williams, Golf Coach, University of Houston. (Prentice-Hall, New Jersey. \$5.35) Coach Williams explains for both golfers and coaches a step-by-step plan for organizing and training golf teams. 253 pages.

Two For Carol

Miss Carol Sorenson of Arizona State University defeated Miss Judy Hoetmer, University of Washington, 5 and 4, to win the Women's Collegiate Championship recently on the University of New Mexico course.

Miss Sorenson was USGA Girls' Junior Champion in 1960. Miss Hoetmer won the Collegiate in 1961.

The second week of July saw Miss Sorenson win another big title. She defeated Miss Barbara Fay White 8 and 7 in the final of the Western Amateur at South Bend, Ind.

Goldman In French Final

David Goldman, Dallas businessman, went to the final round of the French Amateur Championship the first week in June before closing to Frenchman Gaetan Morgue D'Algue. The score was 3 to 1 in the 36-hole final at the Chantilly Golf Course, Chantilly, France.

Goldman, 53, lost to W. Lawson Little, Jr., in the final of the 1934 USGA Amateur Championship at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

Necrology

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

George Sargent, of Atlanta, Ga., 1909 USGA Open Champion. He was president of the Professional Golfers' Association from 1921 to 1926. His son, Harold, is professional at East Lake Country Club, Atlanta, and is past president of the PGA.

Still Up In Air

Richard D. Davies, 31, of Pasadena, Calif., became the 12th American to win the British Amateur Championship when he defeated Welshman John Povall 1 up at Royal Liverpool Club on June 16. He lets us in on his feelings with the following letter:

TO THE USGA:

Though my feet are still not back to earth, I have had a wonderful two days of reflection upon the hard, frustrating and ever costly days of my apprenticeship of striving for the championship I set out to find.

Actually, this letter is to advise you of my intentions to enter our National Amateur at Pinehurst. I shall not return from the British Open at Troon until the end of July, and do not want to take the slightest chance of being late with my entry. Therefore, if you are unable to enter me, please forward an entry blank to me at Troon. (I still can't believe I do not have to qualify). Also the thought of achieving one of my goals in being able to meet Mr. Jones and play in the Masters is more than I can presently comprehend.

June 16th was a long, lonely and tension filled day, and as you know, the clubhouse of the Royal Liverpool faces to the west, and as I stood to receive my trophy, I could look across the beautiful links of Hoylake, past the Dee Estuary and out upon the white-capped Atlantic into a glorious westerly sunset, homeward to my beloved family, friends and country, for without their love, affection and prayers these God-given moments would never have been achieved.

Richard D. Davies

SMALL MOMENTS REVEAL JACK NICKLAUS' QUALITIES

By
JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA Executive Director

“What sort of young man is Jack Nicklaus — that is, aside from his golf skill?” the questioner wanted to know.

Small incidents are often revealing in such matters. Here are some, plucked from memories of Jack before he became the current National Open Champion:

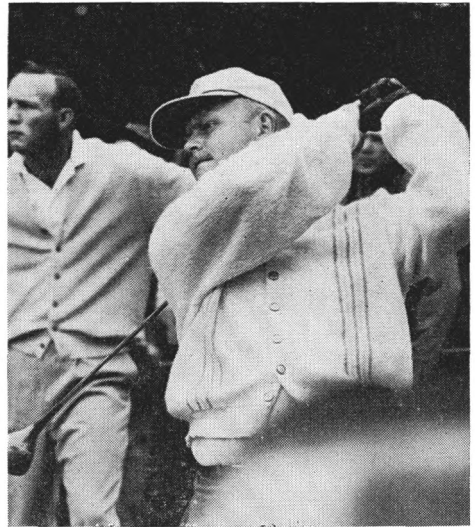
ITEM: Charlie Coe was recalling the final hole in the 1959 Amateur Championship at Broadmoor in Colorado. He and Jack Nicklaus were all square. Charlie's third shot, a recovery from heavy grass behind the green, failed to drop by half a turn of the ball.

“Then,” Charlie reminisced, “I went forward and picked up my ball. All of a sudden it dawned on me that Jack hadn't asked me to lift the ball and hadn't conceded my next stroke, and so I had no right to touch it. I said as much to Jack.

“‘Forget it,’ Jack replied, and he proceeded to roll in an eight-footer for a birdie 3 to win. Jack Nicklaus is a sportsman.”

ITEM: In the same Championship during a match, Nicklaus asked the referee some rather penetrating questions about Rules as they walked along. The referee was moved to remark that Jack seemed to know the Rules very well indeed. “It pays to,” said the talented young man. “The Rules contain a lot of rights for the player.”

ITEM: They were having the Annual Players' Dinner in the 1961 USGA Junior Amateur Championship at Cornell University. The main speaker was Jack Nicklaus. He had come there, at his own expense, just



Arnold Palmer, left, and Jack Nicklaus watch progress of a Nicklaus tee shot during 62nd USGA Open Championship. Jack, the winner, and Arnold, the defender were paired for 54 holes including playoff.

Photo by John Zimmerman

to play the Cornell course and now, after dinner, to give a blackboard talk on tactics to use on that particular course.

His young auditors were spellbound, and Jack himself was so enthused about the subject that he spoke for an hour or more.

Only four years before Jack had been on the other side of the speakers' table.

ITEM: It was the day before the Walker Cup Match last year in Seattle. Jack Nicklaus was on the fringe of the practice putting green, chipping balls toward a cup.

“Trying something new,” he said. “Jack Westland (Team Captain) told me that instead of cutting the ball

on this shot, I might do better by hooding a 4-iron and letting the ball run." It seemed to be working . . .

Three hours and 400 chips later, Jack guessed he'd better stop — "Back's hurting a little." But he had been willing to give himself utterly to the problem for three solid hours — one little shot.

ITEM: Two weeks later, Jack was at Pebble Beach trying to win the National Amateur for the second time. He succeeded convincingly. In one match, Jack and his opponent hit almost identical drives on the eighth hole, near the edge of a deep and dangerous chasm of Carmel Bay; the chasm stretched ahead almost to the edge of the green.

The referee wondered a bit as to who was away. "Let's see you pace it off" Jack suggested slyly.

ITEM: Now the scene is Oakmont, and the time is the fourth round in the 1962 National Open. On the sixth green Jack Nicklaus' tee shot comes to rest less than three feet from the hole. It looks as if it may have settled in the indentation of an old ball mark which had not been fully repaired.

Jack lifts his ball to repair the indentation if it is in fact an old ball mark — but no, it is a spike mark, and he must leave it as it is. With extreme care, he placed the ball back exactly in the indentation.

It was one of those critical moments in the fortunes of a Championship, for a birdie 2 here would help close a five-stroke lead held by the front-running Arnold Palmer. But from the little depression in the green the ball hopped to one side.

Jack Nicklaus merely did the right thing. For him, it had been more important to replace the ball truly than to try to take some other course, no matter the consequence.

From these impressions, it would be a valid conclusion that golf is fortunate to have a young man of such

character as the United States Open Champion — just as it has been fortunate to have Arnold Palmer, Gene Littler, Gary Player and other fine young gentlemen as leading exemplars.

One Over Par for Three Opens

Those who have watched Jack Nicklaus since his days in the USGA Junior Championship are not at all surprised by his victory last month at the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh.

Now that Jack has scaled the heights of the Open, at age 22, in his first professional year, it is worth looking back at some features of his golfing record, quite aside from his prodigious driving. He is a remarkable score player. When he won the National Amateur for the second time at Pebble Beach last year, he was 20 under par for 138 holes.

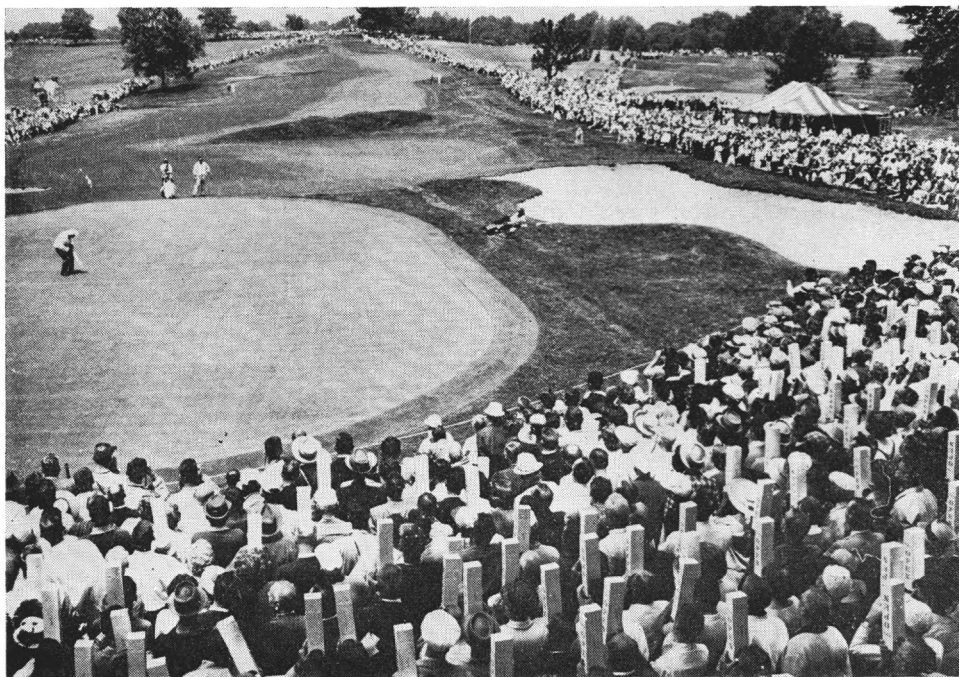
In the 1960 World Amateur Team Championship at Merion, near Philadelphia, he scored 66-67-68-68—269—11 under par over one of the greatest courses.

Now see Nicklaus' scoring record in the last three National Opens (he was an amateur in the first two):

	1960	1961	1962
Cherry Hills	Oakland Hills	Oakmont	
71	75	72	
71	69	70	
69	70	72	
71	70	69	
—	—	—	
Total: 282	284	283-71	
		in play-off	
Par: 284	280	284-71	
Place: Second	Tied 4th	Winner	

In fine, Nicklaus is one over par for 13 rounds, under stern Championship tests.

Oakmont has long been one of the greatest of tests. This was the fourth Open there, and all have been distinguished in requiring real skill of the Champion. It is fair and will



With periscopes up, most of the Open gallery of 19,971 watch Nicklaus putt out at end of second round at the Oakmont Country Club.

Photo by Don Bindyke

yield low scores to the deserving — a last-round 67 by Deane Beman, amateur, was the best of the tournament; it is not punishingly long in terms of modern Open standards—6,894 yards, with a par of 71; but it requires thought and accuracy all the way round.

Oakmont, product of the Fownes family, has stood up so well over the years that Claude Harmon was moved to remark this time: "It is a shrine of golf." Bob Goalby said with convincing simplicity: "The well-groomed condition of the course gave all contestants the opportunity to do their best."

It is on the putting green that Oakmont is severest. Normally the greens are lightning-fast; the Club has long cut them at 5/32 inch as a matter of routine for club play, whereas the USGA norm for Championships is 3/16. A deluge closed the course the

last scheduled practice day and left the greens relatively slow. But they speeded up as the Championship progressed.

If one single factor was decisive in determination of the Champion, it was putting. Arnold Palmer three-putted seven greens in the regulation four rounds and three more in the play-off he lost to Nicklaus — a total of 10 three-putters. Nicklaus three-putted once.

In respect of the competition, it was a classic Open. Gene Littler started his title defense with a 69 for the first-round lead; Palmer had 71 and Nicklaus 72. At 36 holes, Palmer had moved into a tie for the top with Bob Rosburg at 139, Palmer scoring 68 and Rosburg 69 in the second round. Nicklaus had 142.

The double round on the third day brought its usual abundance of shifts in the lead. The third day of the Open

is perhaps the greatest in all sports, requiring as it does that the Champion sustain his skill throughout the day and producing as it does the ultimate in keen competition.

In the morning round Palmer had 73 for 212, and 26-year-old Bobby Nichols 70 to tie Arnie for the lead. But many others were nipping at their heels — the first ten were bunched between 212 and 216; Nicklaus was at 214 after a 72.

Twelve holes from the finish Palmer was sailing along with a five-stroke advantage over Nicklaus. But Arnie took a 6 at the ninth, where he always has reasonable hope of a bird 4, and dropped another to par at the short 13th. Even so, he was around in par 71, for 283.

But Nicklaus played the last twelve holes in three birdies and nine pars, and his 69 gave him 283 also.

The 283s were two strokes better than the next best. Nichols, with a closing 73, tied at 285 with Phil Rodgers, still only 24 years old. Rodgers might have been the winner but for (a) involvement with a small evergreen which cost him an 8 on the 292-yard 17th in the first round, and (b) four-putting the 10th in the second round.

The Nicklaus-Palmer play-off was their third round together in the Open. Nicklaus had begun the tournament with three birdie 3s running. Now, in the play-off, he took the lead at the first hole with a par 4, holed a bird 4 at the fourth for a two-stroke advantage, and suddenly, with a 2 at No. 6, was four strokes ahead when Palmer three-putted.

A characteristic Palmer surge of birdies at 9, 11 and 12 reduced Arnie's deficit to a scant stroke. Three putts at 13 were his undoing, and at the finish it was: Nicklaus 71; Palmer 74.

There was a record entry of 2,502 accepted, pared to 2,475 by later scratches, and everything about the

event was illustrative of why The Open is what it is. It is the genius of the event that every qualified player, be he professional or an amateur with a handicap not exceeding 2, may have a try at it. The 51 who qualified for the last 36 holes included a predominance of touring pros — 34; but there were 12 club pros and 5 amateurs who outscored all the remainder from among the original 2,502. And the lowest single round was amateur Beman's 67.

Gene Littler defended gallantly and was in the thick of it until his closing 75. He was a splendid champion in every way.

For the first time in many years play was by twos throughout. Oakmont has always been a slow course, with its requirement of careful play around the greens, and it was hoped that play in couples might make matters more enjoyable for everyone. But the modern pace of tournament golf is simply very tedious indeed, and there was no improvement this time. Matters were not helped when fog delayed play 22 minutes at the start of the second day and 12 minutes the third day.

But it was a brilliantly-planned tournament in respect of Oakmont's preparations. The Club was unusually fortunate in having a number of low-handicap golfers in key positions on its committees, headed by Jack Mahaffey, Jr., as General Chairman, and they brought unusual appreciations and values to the work. Among them were Jack Brand as Vice-Chairman and Sam Parks, Jr., the 1935 Open winner at Oakmont, who headed the vast scoring system. H. E. McCamey is Oakmont's President.

It was well that the Club was so well prepared, for it was called upon to handle the vastest crowds in the history of the Open. Count was kept

of all who passed through the gates, with the following results:

	1962 Oakmont	Previous Record
Thursday	17,837	14,067 in 1960
Friday	19,971	15,225 in 1961
Saturday	24,492	20,439 in 1961
	62,300	
Playoff:	8,653	

Approximately 175 newspapers, magazines and radio stations were represented in the press quarters.

Prize money of \$73,800 in the Championship proper included bonuses of \$2,500 each to Nicklaus and Palmer in the play-off; Nicklaus received \$17,500 all told. Additionally, \$7,800 was awarded to professionals in the 13 Sectional Qualifying Championships. Thus, the grand total of prize

money was a new high of \$81,600.

Ben Hogan, who won the last previous Open at Oakmont in 1953, was prevented by bursitis in a shoulder from trying to qualify sectionally.

THE SCOREBOARD

Par	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	36	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	35	-71
JACK NICKLAUS																					
1st Round	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	7	37	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	35	-72
2nd Round	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	35	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	35	-70
3rd Round	4	5	3	5	5	3	4	2	5	36	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	36	-72	
4th Round	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	35	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	34	-39
Play-off	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	5	35	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	5	36	-71
ARNOLD PALMER																					
1st Round	4	6	4	4	3	3	4	3	5	36	5	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	4	35	-71
2nd Round	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	33	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	35	-68
3rd Round	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	5	38	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	2	5	35	-73
4th Round	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	6	35	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	36	-71
Play-off	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	38	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	6	36	-74

HOW THE LEADERS STOOD AFTER EACH ROUND

18 HOLES	
Gene A. Littler	69
Bobby Nichols	70
Robert R. Rosburg	70
Robert Schoener, Jr.	71
J. C. Goosie	71
Arnold D. Palmer	71
Frank Boynton	71
Billy Maxwell	71
Gary Player	71
*Eugene C. Francis	72
Jack Nicklaus	72
*John H. Guenther, Jr.	72
Stan Leonard	72
36 HOLES	
Robert R. Rosburg	139
Arnold D. Palmer	139
Billy Maxwell	141
Jack Nicklaus	142
Gary Player	142
Bobby Nichols	142
Miller Barber, Jr.	143
Gene A. Littler	143
Dave Douglas	144
Don Whitt	144
Phil Rodgers	144

54 HOLES	
Bobby Nichols	212
Arnold D. Palmer	212
Phil Rodgers	213
Robert R. Rosburg	213
Gary Player	214
Jack Nicklaus	214
Gene A. Littler	215
Bo Wininger	216
Dave Douglas	216
Billy Maxwell	216
72 HOLES	
Jack Nicklaus	283
Arnold D. Palmer	283
Phil Rodgers	285
Bobby Nichols	285
Gay Brewer	287
Tommy Jacobs	288
Gary Player	288
Gene A. Littler	290
Billy Maxwell	290
Doug Ford	290
Play-off: 18 HOLES	
Jack Nicklaus	71
Arnold D. Palmer	74
*Amateur	

JAPANESE ARCHITECT TOURS THREE CONTINENTS

Sees Many Top
Courses in the
United States

The USGA unofficially celebrated Japan Day recently when three citizens of that country paid a visit to "Golf House" — Seiichi Inouye, noted golf course architect; Takeshi Nakagawa, of New York, who served as interpreter for Mr. Inouye when necessary, and Takeaki Kaneda, of Tokyo.

Mr. Inouye and Mr. Kaneda were on separate missions and by chance met at "Golf House". Mr. Inouye is on a trip to North America, Europe and Asia to visit famous courses to supplement his already vast knowledge. Mr. Kaneda, a member of his country's team in the Second World Amateur Team Championship, was here to confer with Joseph C. Dey, Jr., USGA Executive Director, about the official program for the Third World Amateur Team Championship. It will be played October 10-13 at the Fuji Golf Course, Kawana, Japan, a course which Mr. Inouye will be in charge of during the match.

Mr. Inouye's journey is to consume more than two months. His trip is being sponsored by Baron Oukra, Chairman of the corporation which owns the Kawana course, and Shigeo Mizuno, president of the Sankei newspaper in Tokyo.

In this country Mr. Inouye visited Pebble Beach, Augusta National, Pinehurst, Baltusrol, Shinnecock Hills, Bethpage State Park and other courses. Messrs. Inouye and Kaneda collaborated to present several interesting facts on golf in Japan. The first course was built in Japan by the British about 1902-1904, near Kobe. In 1946 there were about 17 courses in operation; now there are 300, and



Peter V. Tufts, right, manager of Pinehurst Country Club, N. C., shows the club's five courses to Japanese architect, Seiichi Inouye.

Photo by John G. Hemmer

50 more are being planned. Mr. Inouye has designed 20 of the present courses. Mr. Kaneda said that all of the 300 courses are privately owned and only about 10 are open to the general public. There are approximately 200,000 golfers in Japan. Public interest is being whetted by a great number of driving ranges, and municipal authorities may be forced to provide additional public facilities. There are 500 driving ranges in Tokyo, almost all indoors.

Fees present differing aspects at different courses where taxes are levied by local governments. There are three classes of taxes, and the range is from 70 cents to \$1.50 per round. For example, the better clubs

charge about 60 cents for green fee for members and tax is \$1.50; A guest pays about \$1.20 for green fee and \$1.50 tax. The two men estimated the average income of Japan's golfers to be \$100 per month.

Improvement in transportation has contributed materially to the growth of golf in Japan. Mr. Inouye said that in the United States builders can pick their spots for courses but that his country is 85 per cent mountainous. He also pointed up a difference when he said, "All courses in Japan are built with an aim toward champion-

ships — yours are built for fun, some for championships. A golf course is an Oriental luxury." He said the average course in the States appears to be about 6,400 yards while in Japan the average is 7,000 yards, even though the average Japanese golfer is not considered to be a long hitter.

Most Japanese courses have two greens on each hole and are alternated summer and winter or at any other time it is necessary. *Zoysia Japonica*, a grass that had its origin in Korea and used somewhat in the United States, is on all Japanese greens.

USGA PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

(Publications are available from the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16. Please send payment with your order.)

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.

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

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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.

BRITISH ISLES SEEK TO REGAIN CURTIS CUP

Teams to Play
at Broadmoor on
August 17-18

The Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo., will present a stern challenge to Curtis Cup Team members of the United States and the British Isles when the 12th match is played August 17-18.

Broadmoor is accustomed to championship play. It annually stages tournaments of its own and was host to the 1959 USGA Amateur in which Jack Nicklaus defeated Charlie Coe for his first of two Amateur Championships.

The United States now has possession of the Curtis Cup, having won it by 6½ to 2½ in 1960 at Lindrick Golf Club, Worksoop, England. It was the first victory for the United States since 1954.

The team selected by the USGA to represent this country in Curtis Cup play includes three National Amateur Champions. Five of the eight members have played previously in the competition.

Mrs. Gordon P. (Judy Eller) Street, Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected to the team for the second time, but since has withdrawn because she is expecting the birth of a child in several months. She has been replaced by the first alternate, Miss Jean Ashley of Chanute, Kans. Other alternates are Miss Roberta Albers, Temple Terrace, Fla., and Miss Marjorie Burns, Greensboro, N. C.

The British team, scheduled to arrive in New York on August 6, is the first to be composed entirely of English players.

Following are condensed biographical data about the two teams:

BRITISH ISLES

Miss Jean Roberts, 19, is the 1962 English Amateur Champion and last year went to the final of the British Girls' Championship. She works for her father who is a solicitor in Birmingham.

Miss Ann Irvin, 19, played as a left-hander until five years ago. In 1960 she was runner-up in the Girls' Championship and was a semi-finalist last year.

Mrs. Angela Bonallack, 25, was also a member of the Curtis Cup Team in 1956-58-60. In 1955 she won the Swedish and German Championships; in 1956 the Scandinavian title and in 1957 the Portuguese Championship. She won the English Championship in 1958. Mrs. Bonallack's husband, Michael, is British and English Champion. They have two daughters.

Mrs. Alistair (Diane Robb) Frearson, 18, last year was runner-up in the British Ladies' Amateur Championship and also in the French Girls' Championship and winner of the British Girl's Championship. She is a newly wed. Her husband is a farmer and good player himself.

Miss Sally Bonallack, 24, reached the semi-final of the English Championship last year. She won the Essex Championship in 1958 and has retained it ever since. Michael Bonallack is her brother.

Miss Ruth Porter, 23, won the English Championship in 1959 and 1961. She also won the British Girls' Amateur in 1956. She was a member of the 1960 Curtis Cup Team.

Miss Sheila Vaughan, 20, won the British Girls' Championship in 1959.



Left to right: Miss JoAnne Gunderson, Mrs. Jay D. (Anne Quast) Decker, Miss Barbara McIntire and Mrs. Michael Bonallack. The Americans are USGA Women's Amateur Champions. Miss Gunderson won in 1957-60; Mrs. Decker in 1958-61 and Miss McIntire in 1959. Mrs. Bonallack, member of the British Curtis Cup Team for the fourth time, won the English Championship in 1958.

She went to the semi-final of the 1962 English Championship. Miss Vaughan is a radiographer.

Miss Marley Spearman, 34, was a member of the 1960 Curtis Cup Team but was unable to take part. Last year she won the British Ladies' Open Championship. She has represented England in Home International Matches since 1955 and never been a loser in foursome play and lost only three singles.

Mrs. Francis Smith, Captain, 38, has represented her country in the match six times. In 1949 she won the French Championship and the British Ladies' Amateur Open Championship. She won the British title again in 1954. In 1948-54-55 she won the English Amateur.

UNITED STATES

Miss Judith May Bell, 26, Wichita, Kans., was a member of the 1960 team. She has won the Kansas State Championship three times, reached the quarter-final of the 1959 Women's Amateur and lost in the final of the 1961 North and South Championship. She is partner with Miss Barbara McIntire in a clothing business at Broadmoor.

Miss Clifford Ann Creed, 23, Alex-

andria, La., is making her first appearance on the team. She has won her State amateur title every year since 1955 and this year has won the Southern and North and South Championships. She was second amateur in the recent USGA Women's Open. She is a school teacher.

Miss Jean Ashley, 23, Chanute, Kans., is on the team for the first time. She is a graduate of the University of Kansas and is an elementary school teacher. She won the Kansas State Amateur in 1955-61 and was runner-up in the 1960 USGA Women's Amateur.

Miss Phyllis Ann Preuss, 23, Pompano Beach, Fla., was runner-up in the 1961 USGA Women's Amateur. She has had many successes in Florida tournaments. She is on the team for the first time.

Miss JoAnne Gunderson, 23, Kirkland, Wash., is on the team for the third time. She has won the Women's Amateur twice, 1957-60; National Collegiate in 1960; USGA Girls' Junior in 1956; Western Amateur, 1959, and the Trans-Mississippi in 1961. She was low amateur in the 1962 USGA Women's Open.

Mrs. Les (Ann Casey) Johnstone, 41, Mason City, Iowa, is no stranger

to international competition having been selected for the team for the third time and with experience in the British and French Amateurs of 1960. She is a member of the USGA Women's Committee.

Miss Barbara McIntire, 27, Colorado Springs, Colo., won the USGA Women's Amateur in 1959 and the British Amateur in 1960. She lost a play-off for the 1956 USGA Women's Open Championship. She is making her third appearance on the Curtis Cup Team.

Mrs. Jay D. (Anne Quast) Decker,

25, Seattle, Wash., is on the team for the third time. She is current USGA Amateur Champion and also won in 1958. She won the Western Amateur last year. Mrs. Decker is a teacher and a member of the USGA Girls' Junior Committee.

Miss Polly Ann Riley is the non-playing Team Captain. She has played for the United States six times. She was runner-up in the 1953 Women's Amateur and has won the Southern Amateur six times including 1961. She reached the semi-final of the British Women's Amateur in 1956.

USGA "GOLF HOUSE" FILM LIBRARY

Films are available for rental at \$20 each (group units less) from the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Rules of Golf Dramatizations

"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

Entertainment, History, Travel

"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 Quimet Gene Sarazen . . . Charles Evans, Jr. . . Findlay S. Douglas . . . Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare . . . 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 Quimet 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 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

"ST. ANDREWS, CRADLE OF GOLF"

Beautiful scenes of the historic town of St. Andrews in Scotland and its Old Course, with unusual interior scenes of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. An award winner for 1959.

"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

GENERAL EISENHOWER GIVES NO. 5 WOOD TO "GOLF HOUSE"

Replaces Club
He Broke in
Hitting a Shot

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who as President of the United States during the period 1953-1961 gave a boost to the game through his love for it, is one of the latest to make a gift to the USGA's Museum in "Golf House".

General Eisenhower has presented a No. 5 wood. With the club, General Eisenhower sent a letter to John D. Ames, former President of the USGA, explaining his choice. The letter follows:

"The club I am sending you is a replacement I secured a few years ago for one that formed the basis of a personal story, the circumstances of which will explain why I cannot send the original.

"At Augusta National I was once playing with a foursome.

"On number four — a par three — I was first up and selected a number five wood as my club. I started a normal swing, but at the precise instant that my club struck the ball something happened, startling me so much that I practically jumped off the ground. It was a second or two before I gained any inkling of what had occurred; actually I stood there stupidly staring at my club shaft, which I gradually came to understand had lost its head, while my friends, not immediately aware of the accident began to laugh at my frozen position and bewildered expression. But when I turned toward them and, still speechless, held out the headless shaft, they, too, realized that something unusual had occurred.

"We looked around the tee and found a few shattered pieces of the club head. Since no one present had



John D. Ames, left, former President of the USGA, presented World Amateur Team medal to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the White House lawn in 1958 when Gen. Eisenhower was President of the United States.

known of a prior experience of this kind we kept talking for a couple of minutes and indulged in some hilarity, not so much because of the destruction of the club but at my reaction to the sudden strangeness of its feel in my hands. It was some time before anyone thought of the ball, but as the most interested of the party I finally came up with the obvious question; "Where did the ball go?" No one knew, but after looking over all the foreground we discovered it lying only inches from the flag on the green.

"So the club that I send you is not only a replacement for the only one that I ever saw disintegrate as the result of a clean stroke, it is also a reminder to me of the occasion on which I came closest to a 'hole-in-one'.

Sincerely,
Dwight D. Eisenhower"

AMATEUR — PRO RELATIONS OF GOLF UNIQUE IN SPORTS

By
JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA Executive Director

They had just holed out at Augusta National after the second round of the Masters tournament in April. The young amateur, a college student, had played well but had failed to make the 36-hole cut-off, and he was crestfallen.

One of his fellow-competitors, a seasoned touring professional, attested the amateur's card, handed it over to him, and said, "You certainly played a lot of fine shots. Now keep working at your game, and you'll get there pretty soon. I enjoyed the round with you — thanks a lot."

The young amateur brightened. He began to see things from a little broader perspective. Now he need not cut his throat; after all, lots of fellows must have failed to survive the Masters 36-hole dividing line on their first try.

That little episode expresses the wholesome relationship between amateur and professional which is typical in golf.

It is a relationship rare in sport — rare not so much for its friendly nature but because the amateur can always compete seriously with the professional, either at scratch or with the help of a handicap. And yet the nature of their competition (what pro wants to lose to an amateur?) never seems to affect their friendliness.

On the other hand, the imagination rebels in trying to picture the New York Yankees playing a serious game with a college baseball team, or Pancho Gonzalez being extended to his limit by a member of our Davis Cup tennis team.

Furthermore, in some games the

relationship between amateur and professional is affected by a legalism — the amateur's purity of status is "contaminated" if he plays against professionals.

But golf from the beginning has had its open competitions — open to amateurs as well as pros. In the USGA's first National Open in 1895, A. W. Smith, an amateur from Toronto, tied for third place, three strokes away from the winner. Just last year Charles Coe finished a stroke shy of tying the Masters winner. Jack Nicklaus, when an amateur, finished second in the National Open in 1960 and tied for fourth last year.

Club Pro, Members

The relationship is even more conspicuous in golf club life. The pro plays more or less regularly with the members and, golf being an essentially sociable game, fun and friendship are usually the keynote. Employer-employee relations in other fields are not ever thus. But golf has a way of minimizing differences between people.

Given such a spirit at the grass roots of the game, it was only natural that there should develop a good relation between the Professional Golfers' Association of America and the United States Golf Association — between the organization of the individual professionals and the agency of the clubs where most of the professionals work.

The two organizations consult often on matters of mutual concern. In modern times, starting with Horton Smith in 1954, the PGA President has been invited to meet with the USGA Executive Committee annually at its

January meeting. Since 1957 PGA representatives have conferred with USGA officials at the time of the National Open concerning the Rules of Golf and tournament matters. In February, 1962, John M. Winters, Jr., USGA President; Wm. Ward Foshay, a Vice-President, and the Executive Director met with the PGA Executive Committee in Florida.

Much understanding has resulted. Much good can always come of much understanding.

Go back to 1926 and you will find George Sargent, PGA President, proposing a widespread series of Sectional Qualifying Rounds for the National Open — a system that was adopted and has been used ever since.

Go back to 1928 and you will find the PGA — a young organization — pressed for funds to send a Ryder Cup Team abroad the next year for the first overseas match in the series. You will find the USGA giving a helping hand with a contribution of \$500.

Go back to 1895 and you will find that prize money for professionals really started with the USGA's first National Open Championship — the winner received a \$50 gold medal and \$150 cash.

All this has been typical of the best aspects of the USGA's relations with the PGA.

Not All Sweetness

Now lest it be assumed that all has been sweetness and light between the two organizations, it must be recorded that there have been dark moments. Last year when the PGA Tournament Committee unexpectedly announced certain "trial" rules for its circuit tournaments, the USGA was quick to deplore such a departure from the Rules of Golf. The USGA requested the PGA to abandon the experiments as being contrary to the best interests of golf. Even today the USGA, while recognizing the merit of some of the PGA "trial" rules, is unhappy over their continuance because

of the confusion they create in the minds of golfers generally. The USGA is convinced that one code, and only one code, is essential for the good of the game.

But exceptions such as that only emphasize the unusual and healthy amateur-professional relationship in golf.

It is taken for granted in club affairs. The pro is a teacher not only of strokes but of sportsmanship to youngsters — a leading interpreter of the Rules of Golf to the members — in many cases, a sort of high priest of the mysteries of the cult of golf. At the top of this little list must be placed his influence as a character-builder of juniors. Many a leading citizen today can testify that some of his best lessons in sportsmanship — in growing out of selfishness into bigness of character — were learned at golf from another citizen who served in quiet modesty, as the club pro.

There was a day when the amateur was identified in tournament records by the title "Mr."; that day is long gone.

There was a day when the pro did not enter the clubhouse at many clubs; now, after appropriate service, he is sometimes elected an honorary member.

Now why should all this be? Why should an employee or an independent contractor — a man who earns his living from the game — have a status which prompts his employers, or his customers, to hold him in the unusual regard which is the lot of most good club pros?

It is because the pro, for all his commercialism, is an overgrown amateur at heart. To be sure, he is in the game as a business, but he is also in it for real love of it — and an amateur is one who does something for love of it. He is in the game as a sportsman — and that is his chief stock in trade. Should he lose the element of sportsmanship, he

would lose his present position.

Macdonald Smith won an open tournament many years ago and at the prize-giving was presented with a check. "But where's the medal?" Mac asked. "It's a medal play tournament." A medal hadn't been provided, but so badly did Mac want a permanent token of his victory that one was later made for him.

Here is part of a letter recently received by the USGA from Leo Fraser, President of the Philadelphia Section of the PGA:

"I have just re-read the USGA Rules of Amateur Status. I suppose all these rules are the culmination of many years of attention to the important subject — and how very important it is when one considers the many opportunities that arise to tempt amateur golfers today.

"Without knowing the temptations and other 'fringe benefits' that could be gained by some pseudo-amateurs, an inexperienced person might read into these rules some very harsh measures, but as a professional for nearly thirty-five years it is very gratifying to be part of a game whose ruling body has tried and does try to keep the status of amateur golf at the proper level."

The USGA amateur code makes a sharp distinction between amateur and professional, and this is best for both. Hypocrisy is not generally present in golf.

A Different Class

In relatively recent years a rather new class of professional has come conspicuously to the fore. The tournament professional often does not have a club connection, yet he exerts a tremendous influence on the game through his example week after week, all over the country. His numbers are not large but his effect on golfers' playing manners is considerable.

Characteristic of tournaments on the professional circuit is the voluntary labors of the amateurs who make the tournaments possible, in large measure. Heads of businesses serve as marshals, lawyers help with the score-keeping, stock-brokers sell tickets. They contribute thousands of man hours toward preparations, all without money recompense. If they had to be paid for their services, the tournament circuit would be quite different, if it existed at all.

So we ask the old question once more — Now why should all this be? Why should amateurs give endless hours of free labor toward helping the business of a professional?

The answer is still the same — because of love of golf. It was, as we saw, a big reason why the pro became a pro in the first place. It is the reason why the amateur does what he does for the pro's tournaments.

And if you look closely enough, you will see it to be the force that binds together all of golf's diverse elements into a rare unity. For golfers respect their game, and they therefore respect one another.

Canine Chicanery

Club members in Westerhope, Northumberland, England, believe that trained hunting dogs are being used to steal golf balls, reports *Golf Illustrated* of London.

The club president said, "The thieves — and the dogs — are amazingly efficient. It was some time before anyone connected the fantastic disappearance of golf balls with dogs wandering on the course."

The "huntmen" have never been spotted but golfers sometimes have heard a soft call of "Fetch it!" from the bushes. They are fast, too. One player was searching for his lost ball when a friend happened by. The friend had bought the player's ball on his way into the course area.

WE CALL IT "GRIP"

96 Pages of
Golfing Knowledge,
by The Rules

The USGA publication "Golf Rules in Pictures" even has a golfing connotation in its initials; G.R.I.P., and is known as GRIP by the "Golf House" staff.

The first printing of the book was soon exhausted, a second printing has been depleted and a third much larger printing is now being readied.

It has 155 illustrations of basic Rules, is 8½ by 10¾ inches and may be purchased for \$1.95 from the USGA, bookstores and many professionals' shops.

Since appearing early in the Spring the book has prompted many comments. A few of them follow:

From BUNNY MASON, Professional,
Portland, Ore.:

"Would you please send me 25 copies of 'Golf Rules in Pictures'. This is the greatest thing that ever happened to us working pros.

"Thanks for the new pro price structure. This will enable us to get greater distribution of this fine work."

From WARREN ORLICK, Professional,
Orchard Lake, Mich.:

"May I add my congratulations to all the people who made 'Golf Rules in Pictures' possible. This without a doubt, in my opinion, is the most satisfactory way to learn the Rules of Golf.

"I recommend that every golf professional, assistant professional, golf chairman (men, ladies and junior), green chairman, green superintendent and caddie-master purchase one of these valuable books.

"Thank you for making my job easier."

From HON. JOSEPH W. VICKERS,
Los Angeles, Calif.:

"Congratulations upon your 'Golf Rules in Pictures'. It not only is an excellent exposition of the Rules of Golf, but also makes the Rules very easy for the average golfer to understand.

"It has created renewed interest in rules at my own club, where many of the members have shown their interest by the purchase of copies.

"Our club's monthly bulletin contains a special article on 'Golf Rules in Pictures'. It was prepared by the club's Rules of Golf Committee, of which I happen to be Chairman."

From WILLIAM O. BLANEY,
Boston, Mass.:

"I have read 'Golf Rules in Pictures' and am convinced it is a tremendous contribution to the game of golf because it more clearly explains the rules than the mere reading of words.

"I was especially interested to see that spike scuff marks could not be smoothed over or pressed down. People hereabouts have been doing this with the weight of their putters for so long that I imagined it was permitted by the Rules. But your book certainly changed my opinion. Now I suppose I will get in wrong with everyone I warn against such procedure."

From WINSTON BROOKE,
Anniston, Ala.:

"I wish to take this opportunity to compliment you on the excellence of the USGA Journal and also on your recent publication 'Golf Rules in Pictures'. I think both are excellent and I think that each of these publications has done a great deal for golf in the United States.

"GUESS WHAT?"

"I WON THE OPEN"

By
FRANK HANNIGAN
USGA Tournament
Relations Manager

"Hello, honey.

"Guess what.

"I just won the Open.

"Are you still there?"

The speaker was Mrs. Murle MacKenzie Lindstrom. Holding the telephone receiver on the other end was her husband, Fred, who was home minding the store at the Cape Girardeau Country Club in Missouri where he is the professional.

Fred's wife, calling from the press headquarters at the Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, S. C., on June 30, had achieved the grandest upset in the 10-year history of the USGA Women's Open Championship by tapping in a short putt on the 72nd green for a 72-hole total of 301.

Mrs. Lindstrom, who had never won a professional tournament before, entered the Women's Open with the intention of making it her last competition of 1962. She planned to return home to celebrate her first wedding anniversary on July 3 and then to settle down to the job of assistant professional to Fred Lindstrom.

An outstanding high school athlete in St. Petersburg, Fla., Mrs. Lindstrom has been a professional since 1956. She was regarded around St. Petersburg as something of a prodigy both as a golfer and as a second-baseman on girl's softball teams.

Her triumph in the 1962 Women's Open was a paragon of consistency. With the exception of the 550-yard 13th hole, Mrs. Lindstrom recorded no score higher than 5 on any hole — a feat unmatched by any other player in a field of 67.

"A Funny Feeling"

Five strokes behind entering the last round, Mrs. Lindstrom said she

first became aware of the proximity of victory while walking down the 10th fairway after playing the first nine in par 36. "It gave me a funny feeling in my stomach."

Her reaction was to birdie the 10th and then to lose only one stroke to par for the next seven holes despite the annoyance of a persistent rain. She scored 5, one over par, on the last hole to finish two strokes ahead of her closest pursuers, Miss Ruth Jessen and Miss JoAnn Prentice.

The Champion's rounds were 78, 74, 76 and 73. Her deficits were six, four and five strokes after each of the first three rounds.

The Dunes course, measured at 6,400 yards for the Women's Open, was expected to be a stringent test for the women even during serene weather. High winds, however, confronted the field for three rounds. Some contenders welcomed the rain during the fourth round as a pleasant alternative to the wind which presented grave tactical problems on many holes, particularly those on which water is a factor.

No account of a tournament at the Dunes course would be complete without some mention of the 13th, aptly named "Waterloo", and surely the most demanding of the water holes. To begin, it requires that a player place an accurate tee shot in a zone bounded by a lake to the right and a ditch to the left.

When this is accomplished the player must then determine how much of the lake he can carry en route to the green — a route which bends sharply to the right. The more water traversed, the shorter the third shot will be.

"Waterloo" took a terrible toll dur-



Mrs. Murle MacKenzie Lindstrom, left foreground, receives applause of officials and players as she accepts first place check and trophy after winning USGA Women's Open Championship at the Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Chairman of the USGA Women's Committee, partially hidden by microphone, makes presentation.

Myrtle Beach Sun News Photo

ing the Women's Open. During the first round it yielded up but eight pars and one birdie from among the 68 starters. The birdie, the only one at No. 13 during the entire tournament, was made by Mrs. Helen Sigel Wilson, of Philadelphia, an amateur, who was forced to withdraw after the first round because of illness.

Even Miss Mickey Wright, whose normal approach to par-5 holes is that of a hungry lioness happening upon a gimpy antelope, was not able to cope with No. 13. She recorded scores of 6, 5, 6 and 7 there. Last year Miss Wright's cumulative total for Baltusrol's par-5 holes was 7 under par.

81 Stops Mickey

Miss Wright, who hoped to become the first four-time winner of the USGA

Women's Open, seemed ideally placed to just do that after 36 holes, when she was tied with Miss Jessen at 148. On Saturday morning, however, she soared to 81 and then made 77 in the afternoon to conclude with 306, in a tie for fourth place with Miss Louise Suggs.

Miss Jessen, the first-round leader with 72, tied for the lead after 36, and again was the sole leader after 54 holes with 223. She relinquished her advantage to Mrs. Lindstrom on the final nine. She, too, came to grief at No. 13 with 7 when 5 would again have tied her for the lead.

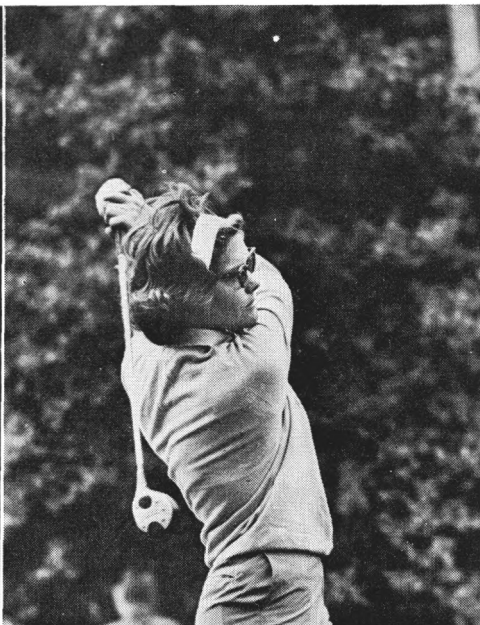
Miss Prentice who, like Mrs. Lindstrom had never won professionally, approached the final nine with a one-stroke edge over both Mrs. Lindstrom and Miss Jessen but then lost one stroke to par on four of the final nine

Mrs. Lindstrom's hole-by-hole scores, with par:

Par	Mrs. Lindstrom Shore			by her scores,			with par													
1st	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	—36	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	—36—72
2nd	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	—39	4	5	3	7	5	4	4	3	4	—39—78
3rd	4	5	5	4	2	5	3	5	4	—37	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	—37—74
4th	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	—39	4	4	2	6	5	5	4	3	4	—37—76
5th	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	—36	3	5	2	6	4	5	4	3	5	—37—73



RUTH JESSEN



JO ANN PRENTICE

Photos by James Drake

holes to lose her chance.

Miss Suggs, whose first-round score was 80, played commendably thereafter with rounds of 77, 74 and 75. By doing so she continued her record of being the only player to finish in the leading ten ever since the USGA adopted sponsorship of the tournament in 1953.

The purse for the winner was \$1,800. Miss Jessen and Miss Prentice both won \$1,000. Miss Wright and Miss Suggs earned \$575 each. In all, there were 18 money prizes awarded totaling \$8,000.

Gunderson Low Amateur

Miss JoAnne Gunderson, the Women's Amateur Champion in 1957 and 1960, was the low amateur at 313. Second among the amateurs was Miss Clifford Ann Creed, of Alexandria, La. Her score was 316. Miss Mary Anne Lopez, of Miami, Fla., and Miss Nancy Roth, of Hollywood, Fla., tied as third low amateurs with totals of 220.

The tournament marked the first

national Championship at the Dunes Club which has been in existence only since 1949. It is unquestionably a test that would serve well as the site for any Championship.

The USGA is indebted to the members of the Dunes Club for the hospitality accorded the players and members of the Women's Committee. The General Chairman was G. W. (Buster) Bryan. The USGA records its gratitude to him, to the committee chairmen, to Jimmy D'Angelo, the professional, and to Ken Hill, the course superintendent.

Round-by-round scores of leaders with 72-hole totals:

Mrs. Murle Lindstrom	78-74-76-73—301
Miss Ruth Jessen	72-76-75-80—303
Miss JoAnn Prentice	75-77-73-78—303
Miss Louise Suggs	80-77-74-75—306
Miss Mickey Wright	75-73-81-77—306
Miss Shirley Englehorn	81-72-79-75—307
Miss Mary Lena Faulk	78-74-78-77—307
Mrs. M. Bauer Hagge	76-75-81-76—308
Miss Shirley G. Spork	77-77-79-75—308
Miss Mary Mills	78-79-77-75—309
Miss Kathy Whitworth	80-78-73-78—309

EASIER - TO - PLAY GOLF COURSES ARE BEING BUILT

*Hazards Minimized
to Increase Flow
of Traffic*

Somewhat easier-to-play golf courses are now being built across the country with the average golfer in mind rather than the professional. That is one of the trends noted in a survey compiled by Col. Harry C. Eckhoff, Director, Eastern Region of the National Golf Foundation.

Many of the courses, he says, minimized hazards in order to increase the flow of traffic on busy weekends. Greens are generally larger than heretofore — 7,000 square feet instead of 4,000 feet on average. Courses now are usually built for 400 rather than 200 members.

Some of the recent trends noted by Col. Eckhoff:

Many local city governments have purchased private golf clubs and converted them to community recreation centers which include golf. Public golf courses are becoming more prevalent in county and state park systems . . . More 27-hole courses are being built. The extra nine is not too costly when added to a new project . . . Golf course-real estate developments continue to be popular. During 1961 forty percent of all new private country club projects were built in conjunction with real estate ventures . . . More semi-private courses, privately owned but open to the public on a daily fee basis, are coming into being. This type has had the greatest growth — doubled in number during the past 10 years . . . Federal funds are becoming more readily available for golf course construction. The Small Business Administration reveals some requests for loans on course construction are being approved. This has resulted in the birth of Small Business Invest-

ment Corporations. The Housing and Home Finance Agency looks with special favor on projects involving senior citizens' housing.

In discussing golf's popularity, Col. Eckhoff says, "There are many theories. Among them: private clubs have become 'family recreation centers'; swimming pools have drawn every member of the family to the club — the natural thing is to want to try the golf course next.

"Major golf tournaments and golf television programs have an influencing effect. People become interested in watching the game, then cannot wait until they try it.

"The greatest increase in golfers in the past five years has been among women — an increase of 36%. Likewise there is an increasing junior golf population. More women and junior golfers are largely the factors that keep golf courses busy on weekdays. Many more schools and colleges are adding golf to their physical education programs.

"Many older people are taking up the game of golf, thanks to the powered golf car.

"With a higher standard of living and increased earning power, golf is now within the financial reach of many more persons. Proof is that golf rushes during the week begin mainly at 4 p.m. when offices and factories close.

"Popularity and the growing enthusiasm for the par-3 is influencing many to take up golf. The shorter courses tend to equalize competition in the game between the weak and the strong; the young and the old."



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. "62-1" means the first decision issued in 1962. "D" means definition. "R. 37-7" refers to Section 7 of Rule 37 in the 1962 Rules of Golf.

FAIRLY STRIKING AT BALL

USGA 61-41

R. 19-1

Q: A player found his tee shot to a par 3 hole on the side of an elevated green. The grass was quite thick and had prevented the ball from running down a steep bank. When placing his 9-iron behind the ball the grass was released and, although the ball did not move, the player realized that if the club were moved backward the ball would roll down the bank. He knew he could not shove the ball onto the green, whereupon he held the club with his left hand and struck the club a blow with his right hand, thereupon propelling the ball to the green, which enabled him to make a par. Was this in accordance with the Rules of Golf?

Question by: ALLAN BROWN

Manchester, Vt.

A: The fact that the club could not be moved backward without permitting the ball to move tends to indicate that the ball in effect rested against the club face. If so, the ball was not fairly struck at with the head of the club and this constituted a violation

of Rule 19-1. If there had been space between the club face and the ball through which the club could have moved to strike the ball, there would not have been a violation.

COMMITTEE MAY NOT REDUCE ROUNDS DURING COMPETITION

USGA 61-26

D. 29; R. 7-2, 36-1, 36-4c, 37-6b

Q: The tournament was a 72-hole medal play open scheduled to be played in four consecutive days, 18 holes each day.

In the afternoon of the third day, due to heavy rain, the course became unplayable and the Committee ordered a temporary suspension of play. By that time a good number of competitors had finished their 18 holes while many others were still playing the second 9. However, all of them had completed the first 9 holes. Bad weather continued through the rest of the afternoon, making it impossible to resume play. In view of this, the Committee decided to cancel the second 9 holes of that day and to reduce the tournament from 72 to 63 holes, thus

remaining only 18 holes to be played the last day.

The Committee based its decision on Definition 29 (Stipulated Round). However, many players were of the opinion that the applicable provision should have been Rule 36-4c and that the scores for the complete 18 holes in question should have been cancelled and the round repeated the following day, playing 36 holes the last day or extending the tournament one more day; otherwise, for those who had not finished, to resume play the following day from where they had discontinued it and then play the last 18 holes. But under no circumstance they felt that the Committee had the power to reduce the 72 holes stipulated for the tournament.

We would like to know whether the decision of the Committee was correct and, if incorrect, which should be the right procedure for such occurrence.

Question by: DARIO GALLO ZULUAGA,
Secretary

Asociacion Colombiana de Golf
Bogota, D.E., Colombia

A: The Committee's reduction of the competition from 72 to 63 holes was not in accordance with the Rules of Golf. Rule 36-1 provides that the Committee shall lay down the conditions under which a competition is to be played. Neither this nor the last clause of Definition 29 permits a Committee to change the stipulated number of rounds while a competition is in progress. See also Rule 7-2.

When the Committee considers that the course is not in a playable condition, the Committee has power in stroke play, under Rule 36-4c, to:

- (1) Suspend play temporarily, or
- (2) Declare play null and void, and cancel all scores for the round.

In this case when it was found that play could not be resumed the same day, the Committee had two alternatives:

- (1) It could have ordered resumption of play on a subsequent day from the

various places on the course where the players had discontinued, and then scheduled the last 18 holes that day or later (see Rule 37-6b); or

- (2) The Committee could have cancelled the round and ordered that it be replayed on a subsequent day, 36 holes to be played that day or the competition to be extended one more day.

The circumstances of each particular case should guide the Committee in deciding whether to order a temporary suspension of play or to cancel all scores for the round in question. There is no hard-and-fast Rule or custom, and the Committee should exercise its best judgement in making a decision as fair as possible to all concerned, consistent with the conditions prevailing, including any necessity which may exist to complete the competition within a prescribed period.

BALL MOVED: ACCIDENTALLY OR PURPOSELY BY CADDIE

USGA 62-6

R. 27-1b, 27-2a

Q: A ball is driven into rough. The players walk toward the area where it landed. In advance of them, the boy caddying for the opponent of the man who drove the ball, either deliberately or inadvertently stepped on the ball. What, if any, penalty is invoked?

Question by: DEXTER B. FARNSWORTH
Kent, Wash.

A: If an opponent's caddie accidentally moves the player's ball, the opponent is subject to a penalty of one stroke and the moved ball shall be replaced (Rule 27-2a), unless the caddie moved the ball during search, in which case there would be no penalty and the ball would be replaced (Rule 27-1b).

The Rules of Golf assume that golfers and caddies are honest and therefore they do not provide for the deliberate moving of a player's ball by the opponent or his caddie. In such circumstances, the Committee would be justified in disqualifying the op-

ponent if the facts indicate that the caddie moved the ball on the opponent's directions. If the facts indicate that the caddie did it on his own, the opponent should be penalized one stroke under Rule 27-2a.

OBSTRUCTION: MEASURING ACROSS OR UNDER PROHIBITED

Revised USGA 61-9

R. 31-2

NOTE: Answer 1 below cancels Answer 1 in original Decision 61-9, dated February 21, 1961.

Q.1: What is meant by the following provision in Rule 31-2: "The player may not measure through the obstruction?" Does this mean that a ball at rest alongside a water pipe, which runs along about two inches above the ground, must be dropped only on the side of the pipe on which it lies?

A.1: Yes. In this case it might be argued that the player was measuring across or under and not "measuring through" the obstruction, but, in all cases, the player must adhere to the principle that, in obtaining relief from such obstructions, the ball must be dropped on the side of the obstruction on which it lies.

OBSTRUCTION: PLAYER MUST MEASURE IN STRAIGHT LINE IN OBTAINING RELIEF

Q.2: A player's ball comes to rest against a side of a small enclosed shelter house three feet long on each side. He wishes to invoke Rule 31-2. If he drops two club-lengths away in a straight line, he will be dropping in an unplayable area of dense underbrush, regardless of the direction in which he measures.

The area opposite an adjacent side of the shelter house is void of underbrush. The player cannot drop around the corner into this area without measuring through the obstruction unless it be permissible for him to measure one club-length parallel to the side on which the ball lies and then measure a second club-length at

a 90-degree angle to the first. Would it be permissible for him to do this?

A.2: No. A player must always measure in a straight line when obtaining relief from an obstruction.

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

DEFINITION OF "MOMENTARY DELAY"

USGA 62-7

R. 6-2, 35-1h, 37-7, 40-3c

Q: In a singles match, A's ball stopped on the lip of the hole. After 45 to 60 seconds, B requested A to lift his ball. A declined, contending that the ball was still moving. B knocked A's ball away in concession, stating that the momentary delay period was at an end.

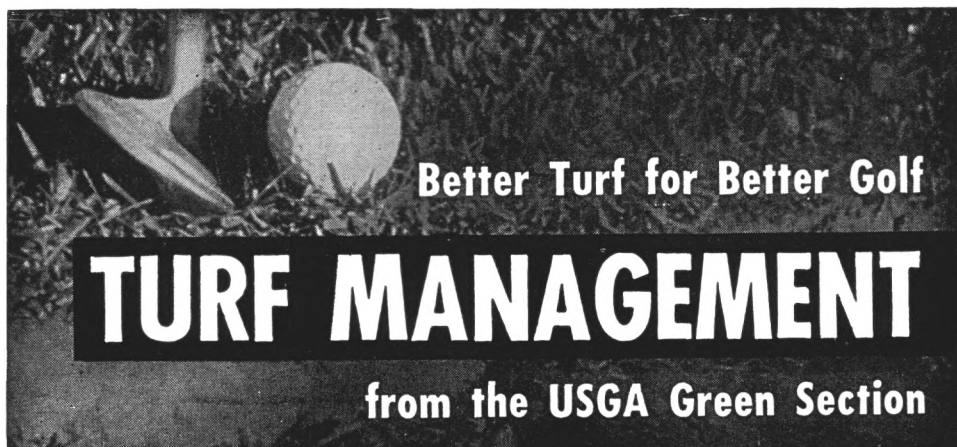
(a) Was B justified in knocking A's ball away?

(b) How long is a momentary delay?—is it five seconds?—20 seconds?

Questions by: SAM MANIACI
Philadelphia, Pa.

A: The decision would depend entirely on the question whether A's ball had in fact come to rest, and as to this, the opponents were in direct conflict. In such instances, an authoritative decision would be appropriate only if based on information as to all relevant circumstances.

On the basis of the limited data presented, the officials concerned would appear justified in concluding that A had been afforded the "momentary delay" permitted under Rule 35-1h and referred to on the back of the cover page of the Rules book as meaning a very short period, such as a few seconds not minutes, that since the ball had not dropped into the cup within the period it must have come to rest, and that therefore B was justified in conceding the next stroke under Rule 35-2d. This assumes the absence of overriding evidence not presented showing conclusively that the ball was still moving as A contended.



Comparing Percentages of Green Mixtures

By JOHN PAIR and RAY A. KEEN

Graduate Research Assistant, and Associate Professor of Horticulture, respectively,
Department of Horticulture, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas

Introduction

Soil mixtures for golf greens are a main discussion topic among golf course personnel. Even with current research on percentages of sand, soil, and organic matter to be incorporated into a given mixture, several discrepancies exist in expressing quantities of these three constituents.

The mechanical analyses of a soil to be used in a green mixture give quantities of sand, silt and clay expressed as percentages by weight. Yet quantities of this soil to be mixed with sand and organic matter are given in percentages by volume. Kunze (2) recognized this difference between weight and volume of a given quantity of soil and reported quantities of soil incorporated into one of several mixtures as 5 to 10% by volume or 2 to 4% by weight. This weight-volume ratio varies considerably with the density and the moisture content of the soil when it is measured. So, the two units of measurement must be correlated if both are to be used in calculating proper proportions to be mixed to

produce a high quality putting green mixture.

Methods and Procedure

The experimental green at Kansas State University was constructed using ten different soil mixtures containing from 65 to 100% sand of two different grades, from 0 to 20 percent topsoil and from 0 to 15 percent peat moss, all based on volume.

A mechanical analysis by the Bouyoucos hydrometer method (1) on a random, composite sample from each of the soil mixtures, after one season of growth, compared relative quantities of sand, silt, and clay in each mixture with volume proportions of sand, soil, and peat originally used. These figures were compared with calculated percentages of sand, silt, and clay expected in control samples of each mixture based on an individual mechanical analysis of the topsoil and sand used in the mixtures.

The control samples were carefully measured and mixed in the laboratory using the same volume percentages

of sand, soil, and peat as were used in the experimental green. Bulk densities were determined for the two grades of sand and the topsoil in a loose condition similar to that of the sand and soil prior to mixing in the field. An exact duplication of the bulk density of the sand and soil used in the construction of the green was not possible, but a similar bulk density was established before laboratory measurements.

All sand and soil was then oven dried before measuring, and each volume proportion then was measured by weight on an oven-dry basis to insure the same volume measurements in each sample. The volume of peat moss used was measured by weight also, based on the bulk density of the peat in the bale. Half of the samples were mixed, including the peat moss. The other half were mixed omitting the peat moss, to determine the effects of this organic material on the results of the mechanical analysis of the mixtures. Bouyoucos (1) found very little effect from organic matter in the hydrometer method of mechanical analysis when the organic matter was not destroyed prior to the analysis.

Results and Discussion

The bulk densities determined for the two grades of sand, topsoil, and peat moss used in the laboratory samples were as follows: Blue mason sand, 1.74 g/cm³, Kaw blow sand, 1.68 g/cm³, topsoil, .86 g/cm³, and peat moss, .15 g/cm³.

The percentages by volume of sand, soil, and peat moss used in the construction of the green appear in Table I, along with the results of a mechanical analysis of a random composite sample of each of the mixtures.

The quantity of peat moss is not measured by the hydrometer method and, therefore, the weight of peat moss shown in the calculations is distributed among the fractions of sand, silt and clay. An examination of the data in Table II indicates a close re-

lationship between the calculated and the actual percentage of sand, silt, and clay in the laboratory samples. The peat moss comprised .51 to 1.74 percent of the weight in the calculated percentages which the mechanical analysis results did not account for. This organic matter apparently is responsible for some of the variations in the quantities of soil particles. It can be seen from the table that the hydrometer method indicated, in most cases, more sand and less silt than was expected. The clay content was usually a little higher than expected.

In observing the soil columns during the mechanical analyses, the peat moss appeared to settle out with the sand or between the sand and silt layers, which could easily affect the amounts of these two constituents. The finer particles of organic matter, which remained in suspension longer, could have increased the clay content reading to a small degree.

In comparing field samples in Table I with the laboratory samples in Table II, one would conclude that more soil, or a volume of soil with a higher bulk density, was used in the construction of the green than was used in the control samples. This was possible because the stock pile of soil at the site of the green settled somewhat during the winter, increasing the bulk density, whereas, the soil measured in the laboratory was compacted less.

The volume-weight comparisons of the soil in the control mixtures (Table II) indicate a somewhat heavier soil than Kunze (2) used, 5 to 10 percent by volume or 2 to 4 percent by weight. In the 5 to 10 percent by volume of soil in the laboratory samples, the percent by weight was found to be 2.8 to 5.6 percent. Soil including large quantities of silt and sand would be expected to be denser than soils with smaller proportions of silt and sand.

Conclusions

These soil analyses were conducted in an attempt to determine the pro-

portions of sand, silt, and clay contained in a golf green mixture and to correlate these figures with current recommendations given in volume proportions.

The mechanical analysis data do not furnish an accurate indication of the exact volume proportions of the mixtures in the field. The data from samples composed of sand and soil with a known bulk density represent a correlation which is relatively close and indicate the possibility of using the

Bouyoucos hydrometer method in estimating the proportions of sand, silt, and clay contained in golf green mixtures, provided analyses of the topsoil and sand included in the mixture are available.

References

(1) Bouyoucos, D. J. A recalibration of the hydrometer method for making mechanical analysis of soils. *Agro. Jour.* 1951, 43:434-438.
(2) Kunze, Raymond John. The effects of compaction of different golf green solid mixtures. *USGA Journal and Turf Management*, November 1957, 10 (6):24-27.

Table I. Soil mixtures used in the construction of the green.

Kind of Sand Used	Composition of Mixtures			Results of Mechanical Analyses		
	% Sand	% Soil	% Peat	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay
Kaw River Blow	65	20	15	85.1	9.9	4.9
Blue River Mason	65	20	15	84.6	10.5	5.1
Kaw River Blow	75	15	10	87.4	8.4	4.2
Blue River Mason	75	15	10	88.8	7.1	4.3
Kaw River Blow	85	10	5	92.3	4.2	3.5
Blue River Mason	85	10	5	92.2	4.7	3.2
Kaw River Blow	90	5	5	94.8	2.6	2.6
Blue River Mason	90	5	5	94.5	3.0	2.6
Kaw River Blow	100	—	—	98.4	.2	1.6
Blue River Mason	100	—	—	97.9	.6	1.6

The percentages of sand, silt and clay in the laboratory mixed control samples were calculated, based on content of the topsoil and other amendments added. Mechanical analyses of the topsoil used indicated 10% sand, 58% silt, and 24% clay. A small quantity of silt and clay contained in the 2 grades of sand influenced the calculations to a small degree. These calculations, along with actual quantities shown in the mechanical analysis, can be compared in Table II.

Table II. Calculated and actual percentages in control samples.

Mixture	Sand	Calculated Percentages			Results of Mechanical Analyses		
		Silt	Clay	Peat	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
65KB	86.48	7.75	4.04	1.74	89.6	6.6	3.8
65BM	86.93	7.77	3.87	1.69	88.2	7.8	4.3
75KB	90.41	5.32	3.18	1.06	92.2	4.8	3.0
75BM	90.76	5.43	3.03	1.03	91.0	5.6	3.5
85KB	93.73	3.28	2.46	.55	95.6	1.8	2.6
85BM	94.05	3.44	2.33	.52	93.6	3.9	2.5
90KB	96.03	1.60	1.86	.53	97.0	1.0	2.0
90BM	96.12	1.83	1.85	.51	96.1	1.7	2.3
100KB	100	—	—	—	98.7	0.0	1.3
100BM	100	—	—	—	98.5	.3	1.2

Greenkeeping as a Profession

By **PROFESSOR L. S. DICKINSON**

Massachusetts Agriculture College, Amherst, Mass.

Speech delivered at the National Greenkeepers Convention at Buffalo, Feb. 15, 1929

(*EDITOR'S NOTE:* These words were presented more than thirty-three years ago. The thoughts contained are just as applicable now as then. Professor Dickinson was chosen to receive the Green Section Award in 1962. (USGA Journal, Feb. 1962.) The 1929 speech is one small part of the teachings of this gentleman, but it is illustrative of the philosophy that has endeared him to so many students. To those who have not known him, it will give some small indication of the quality of his teaching.)

First I want to express my appreciation for the honor your association has conferred upon me by inviting me here to speak. I feel it is an honor to be considered as having done something which has merited your recognition. Also! I am grateful for the two days of education I have had by talking with you gentlemen. I have learned new methods of greenkeeping, and have added greatly to my collection of experiences.

No one appreciates more than I do, the delicacy of the subject I have been asked to speak upon, "The Education of the Greenkeeper." However, whatever general opinion is, I believe one should speak with the conviction of mind, and let others judge the merits.

I will begin with a story. It does have a point, but you may not even laugh at it, yet unlike some of the other stories, it can be applied directly to the subject of the lecture. "Little Tommy was asked by his uncle, what he learned in school that day. 'I learned lots of things,' replied Tommy, 'And one of them was that this world is round and turns on a swivel thing like the great globe in the schoolroom.' 'Did you,' asked his uncle, 'What do you think of that.' 'I think,' said Tommy after pondering a while, 'that teacher is asking me to believe a good lot for a small boy.'"

Tommy's answer showed that he had not been properly prepared for the phenomenon or he would have accepted

and understood the fact without doubt. He believed it, because of faith in his teacher. A demonstration would have given him more confidence, the teacher, however, had a complete understanding of the child's mind, his handicaps, and joys, and with such an understanding created the confidence. Later on in life "Tommy" learned the scientific principles involved.

The turf expert's advice in many instances obviously seems a "whole lot for me to believe." The Greenkeeper believes the advice either because he has faith in the expert, or because he can think of no counter argument, or because the chairman tells him to believe it. If the advice works, faith in the expert is increased and all is well. If for some reason the advice fails, such as poor manipulation, carelessness, or because the expert failed to have a complete understanding of the whole situation, faith is weakened and confidence lost. Who is at fault? The expert as much as the greenkeeper, for a complete understanding by him would have instilled confidence into the greenkeeper and made him realize the necessity for proper technique and carefulness.

Who Is Qualified?

The next logical question is, "Who is qualified to be a teacher to educate the greenkeeper?" This should be decided upon before any educational work is undertaken. A most important qualification is that the teachers must be none but those who can actually "feel" the greenkeeper's part. The sorrows, joys, disappointments, and praises. The teacher must have felt the workman's emotions. He should have had actual experience with pick, shovel and mower. Those are the first set of requirements for a teacher.

The second set requires that the teacher should have had practical experience in handling men, especially small groups of men, for I think it is more difficult in many ways to successfully boss a gang of twelve men than five hundred.

The teacher must also have technical training, all he can get, and in as many lines as possible. Don't belittle the value of technical training. But, the teacher must use the technical training only to the point of its practical application to the work at hand. That point of practical application varies on every golf course and with every greenkeeper. If the teacher goes too far beyond that point he loses the confidence of the practical mind.

Accepting these qualifications or specifications for a teacher, where are you going to get them? There are very few men available because of the present condition of the golfing universe. The greenkeeper who started 20 years ago is the logical man, and will well qualify. But are you going to leave your position to become a teacher at a salary of three-fifths or two-thirds your present wage? Of course you are not; so you are automatically eliminated by the attractiveness of your present position.

The college man who has been on the job for three years qualifies well in all ways but the first requirement, that of complete understanding; he also lacks experience.

The elimination of these two men places the responsibility to furnish teachers upon the colleges and the men must come from their staffs. There are many practical men on college staffs.

Perhaps you have raised the question, shall or should the greenkeeper be taught or educated, whichever you may call it.

Your answer is—"Certainly greenkeeping is a profession", (it most certainly is). Men are educated in the other professions.

Business concerns that spend \$20,000 annually employ trained men and a greenkeeper spends at least that amount.

Has Many Facets

Greenkeeping is comparable to farming, fruit growing or floriculture and men are taught to become farmers, pomologists and florists.

Your arguments appear sound, but I believe greenkeeping should not, at least at the present time, be taught. In other words, one cannot teach greenkeeping. The accepted meaning of teaching is "to tell how." A teacher of greenkeepers cannot do that, too many influencing factors that are unknown to the teacher are involved.

If it cannot be taught, what can be done? Greenkeeping should be acquired. Assimilated might be a good word. The broad meaning of the word teaching should be used. That broad mean-

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ing is "to give intelligence concerning." To use my pet phrase, "Our course at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is for greenkeepers and not in greenkeeping."

I had a very flattering letter the other day from a chairman who wanted a greenkeeper. He wrote "I understand that you give a course which considers the greenkeepers' problems." A course with that idea will be successful. It certainly is at M.A.C.

To whom shall the opportunity to receive education be given? Any one? NO! Absolutely no! Because the education for the position of greenkeeper is just starting, and now is the time to make careful and strict prerequisites. If that is done and continued the supply of qualified graduates can be controlled as to quality and numbers.

Three groups appear qualified. 1. The active greenkeeper and assistant greenkeepers. The majority should come from this group. A school for these men must of necessity come in the winter.

2. Caddies, sons of chairmen, sons of greenkeepers, and professionals. Young men who have not had much experience as workmen on a golf course, yet who have been reared in a golfing atmosphere. A different course can be offered these men. Should they have four years of college? Yes, if they can afford the money and time. They will be broader visioned men if they do take it. Do they require four years of college? No, a two year course can be made sufficient, providing the first summer of such a course is required to be spent working on a golf course under a successful greenkeeper. Such a method is practiced at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Need Love of Soil

The third group, new men or new blood. This should be the smallest group in numbers but is very important, for new blood is always healthful. It is poor practice to inbreed. These

young men should be picked from applicants who are attracted to the profession because of the love of the soil and a sincere desire to become greenkeepers. They should be discouraged by all the doleful tales possible, told of all the trials and tribulations of a greenkeeper, and then, if they still desire to come, take them for they will make good greenkeepers.

Training for this group should be two terms in college studying general maintenance problems, such as roads, walks, shrubbery care, and fundamentals in soils and grasses. These two terms should be followed by six months training on an approved golf course. The greenkeepers taking these men should be entirely in sympathy with the college idea and should endeavor to give the boys as much practical training as possible. However, the boys must not be favored in any other way than being given a variety of jobs. If they fail to satisfy the greenkeeper fire them from both the course and college. If they live through the ordeal, they should be required to return in October for a full college year of technical training.

The responsibility for the selection

COMING EVENTS

August 7-8

Rutgers Turfgrass Field Days

August 7 — Lawn and Utility Turf

August 8 — Golf and Fine Turf

Rutgers—The State University

New Brunswick, New Jersey

August 20-23

1962 Annual Meetings of
The American Society of Agronomy
and the Soil Science and Crop Science
Societies of America
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

August 28-29-30

Florida Turfgrass Conference
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

September 10-11

Midwest Field Days
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

September 26-27-28

Northwest Turf Association Conference
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

of this new blood should be equally divided between the colleges and the greenkeepers.

What are the duties of a teacher, or what shall be taught?

The winter school for active greenkeepers is an intensive course. The men work in class room or laboratory eight hours a day, five days a week. The subjects studied are motors, water systems, equipment, grasses, grass seeds, soils, fertilizers, landscape arrangement, cost keeping and analysis, (you know your costs are not worth much unless they are analysed) and managerial problems. Every bit of the work is done with the practical results in mind.

In the two year course, the men are given enough golf architecture to make them appreciate their unfitness to become golf architects (that is a profession of its own) and to also realize how golf architecture and maintenance costs are allied.

No Hard, Fast Rules

Should there be any hard and fast rules given by the instructor?

NO! Of course there are chemical formulas that are fixed, and mechanical laws that cannot be broken, and all the fundamentals of the various subjects should be given as hard facts.

Why? Because every tee, every fairway green, every trap on every golf course presents an individual problem.

Every possible condition should be noted for each general problem. In other words the instructor must be the "Pros" if the "Cons" are the students and the "Cons" if the "Pros" are to be educated. Such training will permit the greenkeeper to be better able to diagnose his turf, machinery, cost, or water system trouble, and properly prescribe for the particular problem.

In the study of equipment it is particularly necessary for the instructor to refrain from any influencing talk, yet, he must see that every good and bad feature of a machine is discussed.

I want to say here that if it wasn't for the help and cooperation given us by all equipment manufacturers, seedsmen and all the departments of our college, we could not possibly do the successful job that is being done now.

With such a training as I have briefly described, given in a practical atmosphere, the greenkeeper will be able to meet the problems with intelligence and confidence.

Gentlemen: In closing I'm going to quote from Elbert Hubbard because I think he sums up the whole situation:

"The only time a man grows is when he is green. The moment he thinks he is ripe, he starts to get rotten." Who wants to be rotten?

Henry H. Russell Chairman

Henry H. Russell of Miami, Fla., has been appointed Chairman of the USGA Green Section Committee by John M. Winters, Jr., President.

Mr. Russell succeeds William C. Chapin, Chairman since 1957, who was killed in an airplane accident in May.

Reminder to Players

The Rogue Valley Country Club, Medford, Ore., has two methods to implore its members to take care of the course. In the bulletin it printed, inside a 2½ inch by 5½ inch box, these words: Golf Course Closed — May, June, July — For Re-Seeding unless you-you-you and YOU start replacing your divots! Stapled inside the score card is another reminder: It's Getting Bad! You are forgetting to repair ball marks on greens and not replacing divots.

Grass Like A Beard

From the Eastern Turfletter of the USGA Green Section:

One Superintendent to another: "The drought sure has kept the grass short and stubby this year."

The other: "Short? Say, if we don't get a rain soon I'll have to lather mine to mow it!"

IT'S YOUR HONOR

A NEW PROFESSIONAL

TO THE USGA:

After giving the subject long and deliberate thinking, I find I can no longer play golf as an amateur. This has been in the back of my mind for awhile and I think I would like to play golf as a profession; therefore it is my intent to become a professional.

I have enjoyed amateur golf very much and will always respect and admire the work the USGA performs.

(MISS) ANDY COHN
Waterloo, Iowa

WRITER MISSES CHAPIN

TO THE USGA:

Many of us in and around golf had not heard the news of Bill Chapin's tragic death until we arrived at Oakmont for the Open. One of the side pleasures of attending the championships is the chance it affords to renew one's pleasant acquaintance with the veteran USGA officials, and it is difficult to convey how hard we were hit when we learned why it was we hadn't seen Bill Chapin's familiar figure moving around the course performing one job or another.

Down through the years the USGA has been fortunate in having many extremely fine men as its officers. However, I think it can be said that few of them struck us as representing, as well as Bill Chapin

did, the very best things about golf, and people. He knew all the facets of the game, and there was such an appealing modesty of nature as he went about his work with such good proportions and such enjoyability. I am sure he had no idea of the fondness and respect so many of us had for him as we got to know him over the years. He was an exceptional man, and we will miss him enormously.

HERBERT WIND
New York, N. Y.

GOLDEN GREENS

TO THE USGA:

We wish to express our great appreciation for your donation of golf balls received today. These golf balls will be used by our patients on a sand green nine-hole course. The course is unique in that the sand for the "greens" was obtained from the Homestake Gold Mine and contains a minute amount of gold.

You may rest assured that this gift will be used to good advantage in our rehabilitation program. Your continued interest in our golfing program is sincerely appreciated.

HAROLD A. STOKES, M.D.
Hospital Director
Fort Meade, S. D.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The USGA is sent balls from all manufacturers to test for conformity to Rule 2-3. After testing, balls then are donated to Veterans' Hospitals.)

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