



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

OAKMONT'S CHURCH PEWS



A good deal of meditating and praying, both silent and otherwise, is anticipated at this spot at Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa., during the 62nd holding of the Open Championship June 14-16. The scene is the Church Pews bunker on the left side of the 4th hole.

JUNE, 1962



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1962

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

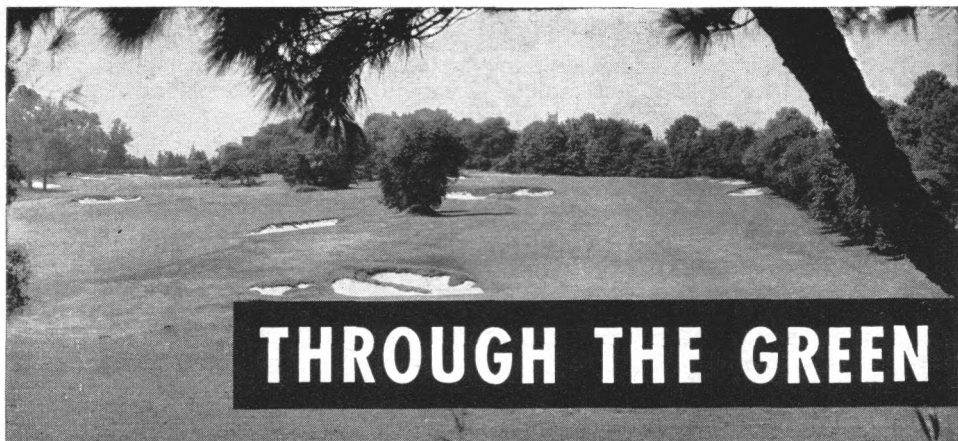
** Open Championship: Date of Sectional Qualifying Championships may be changed to Monday, June 4 if local authority in charge deems advisable.

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

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

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

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



THROUGH THE GREEN

1964 Women's Open Goes to San Diego

The 1964 Women's Open Championship of the United States Golf Association has been scheduled for the San Diego Country Club, Chula Vista, Calif.

The competition, at 72 holes stroke play, will be played Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 9, 10 and 11, 1964.

This will be the first visit of the Women's National Open to the west coast since the USGA assumed sponsorship of the event in 1953.

The present Champion, Miss Mickey Wright, is from San Diego. She has won the Championship in three of the last four years.

As previously announced, the 1962 Women's Open is to be played at the Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 28, 29 and 30; and the 1963 Championship is scheduled for the Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 19 and 20.

Hagen Voted Award

Walter Hagen, winner of the USGA Open Championship in 1914 and 1919, is the latest recipient of the William D. Richardson Trophy. It is awarded for outstanding contributions to golf by the Golf Writers' Association of America.

The trophy is to be presented just before the National Open at Oakmont. Last year it was voted to Joseph C. Dey, Jr., USGA Executive Director.

1964 Women's Amateur Site

The 1964 Women's Amateur Championship of the United States Golf Association will be played at the Moraine Country Club, Dayton, Ohio.

The dates will be Monday through Saturday, August 17 through 22.

This will be the first USGA Championship at Moraine. The only other USGA Championship played in Dayton was the Amateur Public Links event of 1924, held at the Community Country Club.

A Philadelphia First

The presidents of both the Golf Association of Philadelphia and the Women's Golf Association are from the same club. Edward E. Marshall, Jr., heads the men and Mrs. W. B. McCullough, Jr., the women. They are members of Huntingdon Valley.

Mr. Marshall's mother, the former Mildred Caverly, was runnerup to Alexa Stirling for the USGA Women's Amateur Championship in 1916.

Hits Wrong Ball

An English lady was taken into court because she hit a ball—Mr. Ball. She hit him on the back of the head as he bent over to identify a golf ball whose ownership was in question.

"I now realize my action was not within the scope of golf by any means," she said. "I did not intend to strike Mr. Ball over the head. I meant to hit him elsewhere, but he moved." She was fined \$28.00.

Byers' Gifts Received

A 1903 silver trophy won by the late E. M. Byers is the most recent acquisition of the USGA's Museum. Contributed by Buckley M. Byers of Sewickley, Pa., E. M. Byers' nephew, the 9-inch trophy reads, "United States Golf Association Invitational Tournament Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, Ekwanok Country Club, September 15, 16, 17, 1903."

A group of pictures from Mr. Byers includes a photograph album of the 1922 Amateur Championship held at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; a picture of the 1932 Walker Cup Team taken with King Edward VIII who in 1936 abdicated; and a picture of Ben Hogan taken at the 1953 Open in Oakmont, Pa.

Needed Course, So . . .

Needing a golf course upon which to play some of its tournaments, the Northern California Golf Association succeeded in working out plans which will mean a fourth course at Pebble Beach.

The course will be under direction of Del Monte Properties, but the NCGA will have a life interest in it in exchange for furnishing the construction finances.

Robert Trent Jones has designed the 18-hole layout which will play to 7,100 yards. Officials hope to play on it by 1965.

Casual Water Correction

We wish to correct an error in the July, 1961 issue of the Journal. The article "Duties of Officials Under the Rules of Golf" contains the following statement on page 19:

"To be deemed casual water, a temporary accumulation of water must be visible on the surface of the ground, or at least there must be enough water present to cover the thickness of the sole of a shoe under normal pressure of the player's weight."

This is not in agreement with Definition 8 of the Rules of Golf which provides in part: "Casual water is any temporary accumulation of water which is visible before or after the player takes his stance."

A Problem Solved

Associations experiencing difficulty in servicing member clubs because of distance factors might take advantage of some advice offered by N. E. Savidge, president of the Southern California Public Links Golf Association.

Mr. Savidge writes, "Original boundaries of our Association included the San Diego area and we usually had at least one or two member clubs in the area, but the potential was always about 10. They hesitated to join because of inconvenience of participation in Association activities and events. Two years ago we spent considerable time and effort in promoting the organization of the Southern Counties Golf Association and from the success to date it appears to have been effort well spent.

"The Association is well organized, has a sound tournament program and is starting a state-wide tournament this summer which should firmly entrench them with golfers of this area. It seems a beneficial approach for other areas to consider."

Scholars Get \$70,000

The Evans Scholars Foundation has received a bequest of \$70,000 from the late Dorothy Ellis of Chicago. This represents the largest single contribution in the 33 year history of the Western Golf Association's caddie scholarship program.

Charles Evans, Jr., who founded the program in 1930, said, "It is a wonderful thing to contemplate a dear friend like Dorothy making such a gift to America's deserving young men of the future."

There are 443 Evans Scholars currently attending 26 universities.

Books Reviewed

THE EDUCATION OF A GOLFER, by Sam Snead with Al Stump. (Simon and Schuster, New York \$4.50). Sam Snead mixes stories of his career with golf instruction. 248 pages.

HOW TO MASTER THE IRONS, by Gene Littler with Don Collett. (The Ronald Press Co., New York, \$5.00). Gene Littler explains in words and pictures how to play the irons. 118 pages.



Horton Smith at the dedication.

Horton Smith, who in January received the USGA Bob Jones Award for his sportsmanship in golf as a player, teacher and administrator, has had a golf course named in his honor.

Recently in his hometown of Springfield, Mo., citizens gathered to participate in the opening of the nine-hole municipal Horton Smith Golf Club. Smith said he considered the project "a personal honor as well as a tribute to my profession, the game of golf. All I ask is that those who do play, play more, and those who haven't tried the game, to take a shot at it."

Littler, the Champion

The manner in which 1961 USGA Open Champion Gene Littler dismissed a recent perplexing situation is typical of the player.

During a tournament the innocent mischief of a camera bug, who snapped his shot as Littler went to his backswing, caused Gene to dub his shot. He scored six instead of par four.

A player in the same group verbally lashed the culprit but Gene commented, "Sure, I heard the camera click. But I can't blame anybody but myself. No matter what happens, I shouldn't hit a shot that bad."

Nevertheless, etiquette is a part of the spectator's code as well as the golfer's.

Distance Indicators

The Association's attention has been called to a brochure of the "Pinpoint Golf Distance Indicator," which is a pocket-size device designed to give automatically the exact distance to the flagstick from distances up to 200 yards. Use of such a device violates Rule 37-9 of the Rules of Golf which provides: "The player shall not use any artificial device for the purpose of gauging or measuring distance or conditions which might affect his play, under penalty of disqualification." The manufacturer has been advised of this.

Junior Champions Play

Boys who hold junior golf titles are being invited to compete in a Tournament of Junior Champions at Kenwood Golf and Country Club, Bethesda, Md., on Labor Day.

The 18-hole stroke play tournament, sponsored by the Interclub Junior Golf League of Washington, D. C., will be held annually in honor of Frank Emmet. Emmet is called father of junior golf in Washington and is a member of the USGA Junior Championship Committee.

Entries should be submitted before Aug. 22 to Joseph Gambatese, Director, 7119 Exfair Road, Bethesda 14.

Necrology

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

William C. Chapin, of Rochester, N. Y., a member of the USGA Executive Committee since 1956. He was the 1962 Green Section Committee Chairman, and had served on several other USGA Committees. Since 1948 he had been a member of the Board of Directors of the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, and was elected President in 1954. Mr. Chapin was Oak Hill Club Champion in 1941-42-43-46-48, Rochester District Champion in 1941-43-48, and qualified for the USGA Amateur in 1933 and 1951.

Dean O. M. Leland, Minneapolis, Minn., a member of the USGA Museum Committee since 1942. An avid collector of golf memorabilia and a generous donor, he contributed his collection of over 300 golf books, both rare and modern, to the USGA Museum and Library.

1964 Open Site

The 1964 Open Championship has been scheduled for the Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C. The dates will be June 18, 19, and 20, 1964.

As previously announced, the 1963 National Open will be played at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., June 20, 21, and 22.

The Open has not been played in the National Capital area since 1921, when Jim Barnes won at the Columbia Country Club.

The Congressional Country Club has entertained two previous USGA Championships. In 1949 Gay Brewer won the Junior Amateur Championship there, de-

feating Mason Rudolph in the final.

The second USGA competition at Congressional was the Women's Amateur Championship of 1959. In the final Miss Barbara McIntire defeated Miss Joanne Goodwin.

Sweet, Sweet Music

The USGA Open office at Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa., received this letter:

Dear Sir:

We are interested in two (2) tickets to the Opera. Please send us information on same.

Thank you.

(Name Withheld)

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. Poster 15 cents.

THE CONDUCT OF WOMEN'S GOLF, containing suggestions for guidance in the conduct of women's golf in clubs and associations, including tournament procedure, handicapping and course rating. 35 cents.

USGA SLIDE RULE HANDICAPPER. Designed for use by men and women. 25 cents.

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

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

USGA HANDICAP RECORD FORM, revised in 1961, provides for the listing of 75 scores. It is designed for ease in determining the last 25 differentials from which to select the lowest 10 when more than 25 scores are posted. \$3 for 100.

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

GREEN SECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPETITIONS

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

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

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

ONCE UPON A TIME . . . IN THE OPEN AT OAKMONT

By

EDDIE L. ERVIN, JR.
USGA Public Information
Manager

Someone once said history can best be enjoyed through the recall of specific instances. This is particularly true in championship golf such as will be seen at the 62nd United States Open Championship this month at Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa.

Oakmont in itself has contributed much. The tough old course appears to revel in the strong language heaped on it through three previous Open Championships, as well as three Amateurs. Some claim Oakmont picks its own favorite son.

At any rate, if the winner of the 1962 Open scores even par 284, he will have scored 10 strokes better than the average of the three past Open winners there.

In 1927 Tommy Armour and Harry Cooper tied at 301; Armour won, 76 to 79, in a play-off. Eight years later, 1935, there was no great difference in the winning score as Sam Parks, Jr., won with 299, two strokes ahead of the long-hitting Jimmy Thomson. Prior to those tournaments neither Armour nor Parks had the reputations which the Open and ensuing years were to bring.

Along Came Hogan

Then along came Ben Hogan in 1953. Playing what he still contends to be some of his greatest shots in the course of one tournament, Hogan scored 283, five under par. His total was six ahead of Sam Snead.

Thus, in three Opens at Oakmont over 35 years, the winning average is 294.33. This is contrasted with the 282 average of the last 10 Open Champions.

Why have the scores at Oakmont been relatively high? It is not because of excessive length. In 1953 the course measured 6,916 yards and played to par 72. This year the yardage is 6,894. The first hole, 455 yards, will be a par 4 instead of 5, reducing par by a stroke to 36-35—71.



1927

Tommy Armour

But then there are the greens, bunkers and rough. One player in 1935 said the closely cropped and hard rolled greens offered an exceptional challenge, like putting down a flight of stairs and endeavoring to stop the ball on the third step from the bottom.

Furrowed Bunkers

The furrowed bunkers of 1927 and 1935 undoubtedly contributed much to high scores. They were numerous and really "furrowed." The rake (a misnomer) had solid triangular teeth about three inches long, like a tremendous saw. It takes little imagination to picture the deep furrows this device would make. A shot into the bunker prompted the player to consider not so much where he would place his next shot but, rather, if he could get it out of the sand at all. Furrows have since been modified, and a great many bunkers have been removed. From 288 in 1934, there are now 225 bunkers at Oakmont.

The reason for furrowed bunkers is basic. The course is built on clay soil. Deep bunkers would present a drainage problem. If the bunkers were both shallow and smooth, they would offer relatively little difficulty.

Although the unusual bunkering is characteristic of Oakmont, the Club has cooperated with the USGA's Championship plans. In 1953 the furrows were modified. This year Oakmont agreed to remove two bunkers and decrease the size of three others to permit gallery passageways between several parallel holes and to provide more spectator vantage points.

A total of 400 shrubs and small trees were planted in March. Larger evergreens were planted last fall along the left side of the 292-yard par-4 17th hole. This hole has a slight dog-leg left and the trees will cause players to think twice in considering a short cut to the green.

One victim of early play at Oakmont offered this advice on procedure: "Hit a great drive for position, than a brilliant shot to the green. Now you are ready to play the hole—with your putter."

Through the Years

Now that the Open Championship is having its 62nd holding since 1895, it has had ample time to visit and revisit most of the nation's courses with reputations as stern tests. The competitions, in many instances, have made or at least contributed to these reputations.

With three previous Opens at Oakmont, the last only nine years ago, seniors can visualize all Open play on the grand old course near Pittsburgh, which is 59 years old.

Do you remember?

1927—Tommy Armour tied Harry Cooper for the lead after 72 holes when he scored birdie 3 on the 460 yard 18th. He sank a 10-foot putt to do it. In the play-off Armour was two strokes behind after 12 holes but began a surge that saw him pick up five strokes over the next six holes to win, 76 to 79. At the 15th, Armour sank a 50-foot putt for 4 while Cooper scored 5. On 16, Cooper's ball was buried in a bunker. He made a great 4 but Armour was down in 3. Lighthorse

ODE TO OAKMONT

O the dune hills in the sand
along the sea

Where the waves dash high
with mighty, noisy claps
Are as smooth as glossy silk, or
homogenized milk,
When compared with Oak-
mont's furrowed traps.

For a gentlemanly bunker, give
me those

That don't ever show on topo-
graphic maps,
Where the soil's politely raked—
neither carved nor sculpted
nor faked—

But deliver me from Oak-
mont's furrowed traps.

Now I've seen them all—from
awesome Pebble Beach

To Pine Valley's woods—than
which there are no punker;
But the most remote from heaven
is when your ball lies in row
seven

Of a plowed and disced and
harrowed Oakmont bunker.

—Joseph C. Dey, Jr., June 1953

Harry made a gallant try at 17 for he put his approach 18 inches from the pin. Armour then made a most artistic shot when he pitched over a bunker and the ball stopped 10 inches from the cup. It was all over. Walter Hagen scored 81 the last round and finished six strokes behind. The Ryder Cup matches were played in this country for the first time that year and the British team participated in the Open; Archie Compston made the best showing, tying for seventh with 308.

Leading Scorers

Tommy Armour	78	71	76	76	301	76
Harry Cooper	74	76	74	77	301	79
Gene Sarazen	74	74	80	74	302	
Emmet French	75	79	77	73	304	
Bill Mehlhorn	75	77	80	73	305	
Walter Hagen	77	73	76	81	307	
Archie Compston	79	74	76	79	308	
Johnny Farrell	81	73	78	76	308	
John Golden	83	77	75	73	308	
Harry Hampton	73	78	80	77	308	

Low Amateur

Robert T. Jones, Jr. ..	76	77	79	77	309	
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1935
Sam Parks, Jr.

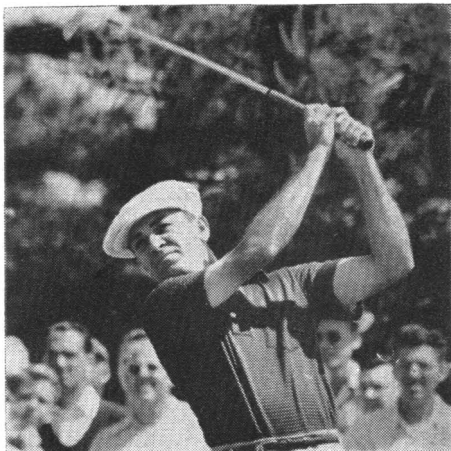
1935—Sam Parks, Jr., using local knowledge, won by two strokes over young Jimmy Thomson and three over Walter Hagen. In the last round Thomson was four strokes ahead after four holes as Parks went over par on each. Parks also staggered on the last four holes when he lost strokes to par at each and Thomson needed to par the last four to win. But Jimmy lost two strokes, finished 78 to Parks' 76, and that was that. None of the 20 leaders was able to break 75 in the last round. Parks, professional at the nearby South Hills Country Club, was the only one able to negotiate Oakmont's furrowed bunkers and lightning-like greens in less than 300.

Leading Scorers

Sam Parks, Jr.	77	73	73	76	299
Jimmy Thomson	73	73	77	78	301
Walter Hagen	77	76	73	76	302
Denny Shute	78	73	76	76	303
Ray Mangrum	76	76	72	79	303
Henry Picard	79	78	70	79	306
Gene Sarazen	75	74	78	79	306
Alvin Krueger	71	77	78	80	306
Horton Smith	73	79	79	75	306
Dick Metz	77	76	76	78	307
Paul Runyan	76	77	79	75	307

Low Amateur

Chris Brinke	80	80	81	74	315
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1953
Ben Hogan

1953—Ben Hogan led after every round, the first to do it since Jim Barnes in 1921, and the last. It was Hogan's fourth Open Championship. The victory put him on the pedestal with Willie Anderson and Bobby Jones. The winner scored 67-72-73-71—283 to leave Sam Snead in second place by six strokes, the fourth runner-up position for Snead. A finish of 3-3-3, par-birdie-birdie, closed the door on Hogan's nearest pursuers and helped him to card five under par for the 72 holes. Hogan's margin of six strokes is the widest since Ralph Guldahl was six ahead in 1938 at Cherry Hills, Denver, Colo.

Leading Scorers

Ben Hogan	67	72	73	71	283
Sam Snead	72	69	72	76	289
Lloyd Mangrum	73	70	74	75	292
Pete Cooper	78	75	71	70	294
George Fazio	70	71	77	76	294
Jimmy Demaret	71	76	71	76	294
Ted Kroll	76	71	74	74	295
Dick Metz	75	70	74	76	295
Jay Hebert	72	72	74	78	296
Marty Furgol	73	74	76	73	296

Low Amateur

Frank S. Souchak	70	76	76	74	296
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Purse, Entries Grow

After the 1927 Open one writer said, "There is no question but that (the Open) was one of the best thus far recorded. From what can be learned it is safe to say that more than \$20,000 was

taken in. The Open has surely become a big attraction." And there were 898 entries. In 1927 Armour won \$500 plus a gold medal. Parks got \$1,000 in 1935 (1,125 entries) and Hogan \$5,000 when the total purse rose to \$20,400 in 1953. Entries that year totaled 1,669.

This year the professional pot will be approximately \$70,000 plus \$7,800 in Sectional Qualifying, which raise the total to \$77,800. The winner will receive \$15,000 and the runner-up \$8,000. Had Bob Jones played as a professional, he would have won only \$4,366.25 for his record of four Open titles and four runner-up finishes in nine consecutive Open Championships.

Gene A. Littler collected \$14,000 last year. He was the only player to break par of 70 twice, winning by a stroke over Bob Goalby and Doug Sanders. Goalby had finished at 282. Then came Littler who, despite 5 on the par-4 18th registered his second 68 to score 281 at Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich. Sanders came to the 18th needing birdie 3 to tie and just missed the cup with a chip shot. Littler became the eighth player in history to win both the Open and the Amateur championships; he took the Amateur in 1953 and turned professional the next year.

If Littler repeats this year he will join a group of five who have won consecutive titles. The last was Ben Hogan, 1950-51. In order to participate this year Hogan was to enter Sectional Qualifying June 5 in Pittsburgh. It marked the first time since 1940 that Hogan was required to qualify.

Records in 1962?

Oakmont's Open Championship Committee, under the Chairmanship of Jack Mahaffey, is preparing to cope with a record attendance this year. The high mark of 47,975 for the three days of the Championship was set last year at Oakland Hills Country Club; the single-day record of 20,439 also was made at Oakland Hills, on the last day.

There already has been one record set in conjunction with the 1962 Open Championship. The number of entries accepted for the competition reached a final count of 2,502, compared with the former record of 2,453 set two years ago.

In Local Qualifying this tremendous field was reduced to 452 then Sectional

Qualifying eliminated all but 131. The 131 who survived were to join with 19 others exempt from all qualifying to form the Championship field of 150 at Oakmont.

Besides the record of 2,502 accepted entries, the Association received 115 other applications for a grand total of 2,617. Of this 115 there were 74 who were rejected because they arrived late, 32 were not acceptable for other reasons such as faulty handicaps of amateurs and 9 withdrew. Late entrants included Julius Boros, the 1952 Open Champion, and Paul Runyan, the PGA Senior Champion.

The number of players in Sectional Qualifying meant there was one place in the Championship for every 3.8 players.

The 19 totally exempt players included the last five individuals to win the Open, headed by Champion Gene Littler and including Arnold Palmer, Bill Casper, Jr., Tommy Bolt and Dick Mayer. The others are Jerry Barber, the PGA Champion; Bob Goalby, Doug Sanders, Jack Nicklaus, Mike Souchak, Dow Finsterwald, Doug Ford, Eric Monti, Jacky Cupit, Gardner Dickinson, Jr., Gary Player, Billy Maxwell, Gay Brewer and Johnny Pott.

It's A Squirrel

Mahaffey figured this year's Championship needed a symbol. After all, he reasoned, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has its roaring lion, and doesn't RCA have a listening dog? Mahaffey hit on a squirrel as symbolic since so many are in Oakmont's Oaks. He substituted the golf ball for an acorn.

The significance of the bushy-tailed tree-climber was derived from two dictionary definitions and a little imagination:

1. gol'fer, n. One whose object is to strike a small, resilient ball and in so doing put the ball in each hole in as few strokes as possible.
2. squir'el, n. Any of numerous arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs, who gather nuts and store them in small holes.

With imagination, they become "golf nut."

INVENTIVE MINDS FIND GOLF IS FERTILE FIELD

By

P. J. BOATWRIGHT, JR.
USGA Assistant Director

From time to time the USGA's Implements and Ball Committee is called upon to render rulings as to whether or not clubs with "new" features conform with Rule 2-2 of the Rules of Golf.

This is one of the Association's most important functions. If there were no Rules regulating the club and the ball, it is probable that inventors and manufacturers would produce clubs featuring all sorts of mechanical contrivances and "super" golf balls for the purpose of making golf easier. The game as we now know it would be profoundly changed.

Several interesting decisions regarding clubs have recently been issued by the Implements and Ball Committee.

Wrench Was Furnished

One case concerned a putter whose length of shaft and lie could be adjusted with a small wrench furnished to purchasers of the club. The manufacturer was aware that the club violated Rule

2-2b, which provides: "No part of the club may be movable or separable or capable of adjustment during a round of play," but he asked for approval on the basis that purchasers could render the club incapable of adjustment after it had been adjusted to suit each individual's game. The USGA advised the manufacturer that it could not approve a club which was capable of adjustment after purchase.

Adhesive Strips Out

Another manufacturer requested a ruling on plastic strips $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch wide designed for attachment to the face of a putter by means of a pressure sensitive adhesive. The manufacturer said that the plastic strips provide "a built-in cushioning effect that will force you to finesse the stroke." It was ruled that application of such material to a putter-face would violate Rule 2-2b as well as Rule 2-2a, which provides:



This is a sampling of implements submitted to the USGA Implements and Ball Committee for rulings.

"The golf club shall be composed of a shaft and a head, and all of the various parts shall be fixed so that the club is one unit."

The basis for this decision was the fact that this plastic material, according to the manufacturer, could readily be removed by prying it loose with a sharp-edged instrument.

In an earlier decision involving the use of lead tape, it was held that the attachment of lead tape to a clubhead violates the Rules unless it is applied in such a way as to seem to be an integral part of the club; it was suggested that this could be accomplished by some such method as buffing the edges of the lead tape into the metal on the back of the club.

Not Properly Aligned

Another ruling got into very fine points but illustrated the fact that limits must be placed on certain features of clubs. This case had to do with a wood club produced by a leading manufacturer. The heel of this club curved outward to such an extent that it was immediately apparent that the shaft and the neck or socket did not remain in line with the back of the heel as required by Rule 2-2e. Further, the club appeared not to conform to an interpretation of Rule 2-2e which restricts to $\frac{5}{8}$ (or 40/64) inch the distance from the axis of the shaft to the back of the heel of a wood club.

Two sets of these clubs were tested on a USGA device designed to measure the distance from the axis of the shaft to the back of the heel. This dimension on the driver of one set was 47/64 inch; the dimension on the driver of the other set was 45/64 inch.

Heel is Sanded

Upon being notified that the club did not conform to the specifications, the manufacturer modified the club by sanding the heel down, and the club now conforms.

You might ask how the use of clubs and attachments such as these could make the game easier. In the case of the wood club, if the Rules did not restrict the distance from the axis of the shaft

to the back of the heel, it would be possible to locate the shaft of a wood club equidistant between the heel and the toe—directly above the "sweet spot." A club of this design would probably produce less torque and therefore more distance; both these factors would tend to make the game easier.

Would Reduce Skill

Elimination of the Rules prohibiting adjustable clubs would also conduce to making the game easier as some clubs then would probably be designed to provide—through adjustment—an implement ideally suited for every conceivable type of shot. Thus, the need for punch shots and three-quarter shots, which require a special skill, would be eliminated.

The reason for prohibiting use of the plastic strips described above is essentially the same as that given in the case of the adjustable club. In the words of the manufacturer, this plastic material provides "a built-in cushioning effect." If permitted, it is quite possible that a player could begin a round with a plastic strip attached and find that the "cushioning effect" was not suited to the putting greens of the particular course on which he was playing, in which case it would be a simple matter for him to remove the plastic. This, in effect, would be tantamount to his having two putters in his bag.

Must Follow Tradition

The second paragraph of Rule 2-2a provides: "The club shall not be substantially different from the traditional and customary form and make."

In a nutshell, this pretty well describes the principle behind all the Rules regulating clubs—that it is desirable that the game remain essentially as it is today.

Players in doubt as to the legality of clubs are advised to consult the USGA.

If a manufacturer is in doubt as to the legality of a club he proposes to manufacture, he should submit a sample to the USGA for a ruling, such sample to become the property of the USGA for reference purposes.

"GOLF RULES IN PICTURES" CLEARS SOME MENTAL FOGS

New USGA Book
Is An Aid
To Understanding

We people are funny sometimes. We pay \$250 for a set of clubs, \$20 to \$40 for a pair of shoes, \$40 for a golf bag, \$15 for a dozen balls, hire a caddie for \$5 and walk to the first tee, ready for a round of golf.

It looks so easy, so why waste money for lessons and time thumbing through that little book presented when we were elected to membership?

That "little book" is the Rules of Golf booklet which, if studied and observed, will make the round a game of golf.

First Illustrations

To make the Rules easier to understand, the USGA this year authorized its first illustrated book on the Rules of Golf, "Golf Rules in Pictures." It contains 155 illustrations of basic Rules, as well as the complete text of the 1962 code, in 96 pages, size 8½ by 10¾ inches.

Since being placed on sale in April the book has received very gratifying public acceptance.

"Everyone who has looked at Golf Rules in Pictures has been very impressed," writes Frank Strafaci, Executive Director of the Miami Metropolitan Amateur Golf Association. "It seems that pictures do tell the story so much better than words."

New Thought

Stephen Berrien, Rutherford, N. J., injected a new thought. "What a wonderful golfer's world we would achieve if every embryonic member of every golf club was required to know etiquette and Rules, as pictured, before gaining admittance to the club," he said.

Walter McGarry, Vero Beach, Fla., states:

"The book is superb. Great because needed. Now more players will play golf the same way resulting in more accurate handicapping. It is apparent that mis-



In a hazard, after playing a stroke, there is no penalty should the player smooth irregularities in the hazard made by footprints or the soil displaced by a stroke, provided nothing is done that improves the lie of the ball or assists the player in his subsequent play of the hole. Penalty for Breach of Rule: Match play—Loss of hole; Stroke play—Two strokes. Rule 33-1g.

interpretation of USGA Rules and Local Rules can soften play, and so create invalid handicaps. 'Golf Rules in Pictures' will undoubtedly reduce these inequities. This book is worthy of a DeLuxe Edition for a well deserved place in every player's library."

"Golf Rules in Pictures," published by Grosset and Dunlap, is available from the USGA, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y., many golf professionals' shops, and bookstores at \$1.95 per copy.

OPEN HISTORY REplete WITH "IT-MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN"

By
JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA Executive Director

A poet-philosopher put it this way:
"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,

"The saddest are these: — 'It might have been!'"

A golfer-philosopher named Sam Snead said it more eloquently if less elegantly:
"What a game! One day you're a Champion. Next day, you're a turkey."

Whatever the language used, the United States Open Championship has been a fertile field for It-Might-Have-Been. The near-misses sometimes are more appealing than the deeds of the Champions.

Sam Snead's deathless words about Champions and turkeys sprang from a full heart. The time was 1947, the place was the St. Louis Country Club, and the occasion was the presentation of prizes for the Open. Sam was the reigning British Open Champion, but in the United States Open he had just lost a play-off to Lew Worsham.

Snead had entered the play-off by rolling in an 18-foot putt on the 72nd green. Next day he led Worsham by two strokes with three holes to go. Worsham's bird 2 and par 4 on the next two holes evened things.

At the home hole, Worsham was just over the green in 2. Snead was nicely on, at about the same position from which he had holed to tie the day before. Worsham chipped beautifully below the cup. Snead putted short. Sam was addressing the ball for his next putt when Worsham, evidently feeling he might be away, called for a measurement. Snead was 30½ inches from the hole, Worsham 29½.

Snead stepped up to putt again, missed. Worsham holed, and was the Champion.

This was one of four occasions on which Snead was second in the Open. Another time, 1939, he had 8 on the par-5 home hole and missed the play-off by two shots.

Only two players have been runner-up as many as four times, and the other is Robert T. Jones, Jr. Twice he lost in play-offs. One of the play-offs might not have been necessary if Bob had not seen his ball move as he addressed it during the Championship proper.

It was in the last round of the 1925 Open at the Worcester Country Club in Massachusetts. On the 16th hole Jones drove into the rough. He took his stance for his second shot, was just about to hit the ball, then suddenly backed away from it. No one but he knew just what had happened.

After Bob had holed out, his scorer checked with him, said he had had 4, and was told by Jones then he had had 5. His ball had turned over while he was addressing it. The self-imposed penalty stroke probably kept Jones from winning the Championship. He tied with Willie Macfarlane, who won after two separate 18-hole play-offs.

Jones is one of three who share the record of four victories for the Open. The others are Ben Hogan and Willie Anderson.

Hogan looked very much as if he had fractured the record when, in 1955, he holed out in 287 after four arduous rounds over the Olympic Country Club's Lake course in San Francisco. The ball with which he completed the last round was presented to the USGA for "Golf House."

But Jack Fleck made two birdies in the last four holes, downing an eight-footer on the home green for 3, and so created a tie which Fleck successfully broke in a play-off.

Again the next year, 1956, Hogan came tantalizingly close to the elusive fifth Open victory. A missed putt from 30 inches on the 71st hole kept him from tying Cary Middlecoff at Oak Hill Country Club in Rochester, N. Y.



Mr. and Mrs. Lew Worsham hold Open Championship Cup he won in 1947. Sam Snead wears It-Might-Have-Been smile.

The family championship for It-Might-Have-Been is held by the Smith brothers. Alex Smith was runner-up three times, as well as twice Open Champion. Willie Smith ran second twice, and won once. Macdonald Smith, one of the great uncrowned swingers of all time, never could win the Open but twice was runner-up, 20 years apart—1910 and 1930. The latter was Bob Jones' Grand Slam year and Mac Smith's closing round of 70 left the Scot just two strokes shy of a tie.

The first American home bred to win the Open was young John J. McDermott. As a very young man, in three straight Opens he won twice and was second once after a play-off, 1910 through 1912. Had an illness not forced McDermott to drop out of golf, there is no telling how the history of the Championship might have been affected.

Delightful little Bobby Cruickshank knew the pangs of the runner-up when he lost the 1923 Open in a play-off to Bob Jones at Inwood, N.Y. Eleven years later, at Merion, Cruicky led all the way until he lost seven strokes to par in the last five holes and ended two shots behind Olin Dutra, in a tie for third.

Jimmy Demaret twice came very close indeed. At Riviera in Los Angeles (1948) he broke the all-time Open record with

278. Later that day Ben Hogan beat even that with 276, which still is the record. Then in 1957 at Inverness in Toledo, Demaret was a likely winner until Dick Mayer and Cary Middlecoff both edged him by a stroke.

There was never a sadder It-Might-Have-Been than in 1940 at Canterbury, Cleveland. With a storm brewing, six players in two groups started the final round on their own initiative, in the absence of the USGA official starter, between 32 and 40 minutes ahead of their scheduled times. They played out the round provisionally.

One of them, Ed Oliver, made an unofficial 287. The score never entered the records: all six players were disqualified for violating a Rule which provides that competitors shall start at the times arranged by the Committee. And what was the best score in the Championship?—287 by both Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen, and Little won the play-off.

Ed Oliver passed away last year. Without any effort at all, he had come to be known as one of the jolliest of players. He met the adversity of a lingering illness with marked courage.

Who is to say, then, that there are not deep treasures in the Land of It-Might-Have-Been?

DUAL NATURE OF APPEAL EXPLAINS GAME'S GROWTH

By

JOHN M. WINTERS, JR.
USGA President

When Gene Littler underwent the agonies of a 7 on a par-3 hole in a television match last winter, millions were able to recognize the 1961 Open Champion's plight instantly and recall, with shudders, a personal horror at their own courses.

This is the magic of golf. The casual weekend player can identify himself readily with the greatest of players. Moreover, the high handicap golfer can actually outplay the Open Champion on a given hole.

Success at play hinges more on determination, concentration and timing, elements within the reach of everyone who picks up a golf club.

This singular appeal of golf largely explains the rapid growth of the game in recent years—both in numbers of participants and numbers of spectators.

We live in an era of increased leisure time, and the American citizen turns more and more to sports as a healthy preoccupation. Manufacturers of equipment and the headquarters of professional sports leagues proudly announce new highs almost annually.

These announcements center around statistics telling of more spectators or more participants. It is usually one or the other, seldom both.

Game is Unique

Golf appears unique in that it is experiencing a remarkable combination of increase both in players and in people who go out to watch the major competitions.

The major spectator sports—football, baseball and basketball—show a sharp rise in the number of spectators since the end of World War II. The number of adult participants in these sports, however, does not rise sharply.

On the other hand, sports such as bowling, fishing and hunting reveal sizeable annual increases in the active number of participants. Of late, bowling has

begun a movement to interest the spectator as well as the participant.

Other contributing factors in golf's popularity are that it is a leisurely game (but don't dawdle!), one that can be participated in by all age groups and is conducive to sociability. Golf is one of the few sports that can be enjoyed by mixed foursomes.

Golf's expansion is striking, especially in view of the fact that as American games go it is young. From a handful of golfers in 1888, when the first permanent American golf club was founded, the game has grown to some 4,530,000 who now play 15 or more rounds annually.

Boost by Ouimet's Win

One of golf's biggest single boosts resulted from amateur Francis Ouimet's victory in the 1913 Open. Fewer than 350,000 played golf that year, but 10 years later, in 1923, the number was 2,000,000.

There was a total of only 43 entries for the first USGA Open and Amateur Championships in 1895. The total for the same two events last year was 4,444.

Consider also that at the turn of this century there were somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 golf courses in this country, while today we enjoy an estimated 6,623, including 436 par-3 courses. This means that almost 60 per cent of the estimated 11,249 golf courses in the world are in the USA.

Another view of golf's brisk growth is seen in the number of golf balls sold. It was estimated that 24,000,000 were sold in 1939; 22 years later, in 1961, the figure had risen to 51,062,088.

Golf's differences from other sports extends to the attitude toward Rules. Did you ever see a runner in baseball, on a close play at third base, turn to the umpire and declare himself out? Can you imagine a football tackle telling the referee that his team should be penalized because he had been holding the opposing player?



There is no doubting golf's appeal for Dan Kao. He sleeps in his car outside Ala Wai Golf Course in Honolulu, awaiting opportunity to obtain starting time.

—Photo Courtesy The Honolulu Advertiser

But think of the numerous occasions where a golfer has called an infraction of the Rules on himself. There are few sports in which this type of sportsmanship is so prevalent—in which the player is usually his own referee. Self-policing on Rules is at the very heart of the game of golf.

Appeals to Spectators

Golf has spectator appeal despite inherent handicaps. Most other popular sports lend themselves readily to production for the gallery—there are standard layouts for the playing fields in baseball, football, hockey, basketball, track, bowling, swimming and most others.

But when a spectator buys a ticket for a golf tournament, all he receives is the right of entrance to some 125 to 150 acres. He has no specific seat. He moves about the course with huge crowds, up and down hills, sometimes in inclement weather, just with the chance he may get to see the play of the leaders. And it may turn out that the decisive stroke of the tournament is at that moment being hit on a fairway seven holes away.

In spite of these obstacles, however, golf tournaments continue to flourish and attract large galleries. As an example, last year's Open at Oakland Hills near Detroit had a total three-day attendance of 47,975, surpassing the record set only the previous year by 4,000. Further, 20,439 attended the final day of the Open last year, an increase of almost 25 per cent over the record, also set the previous year.

Look at figures from the Professional Golfers' Association tour. In 1938, for example, it was estimated that approximately 200,000 viewed the PGA tournaments. In 1941 it stood at 350,000 and went to 600,000 after the war in 1946. It was estimated that 1,021,000 attended PGA tournaments during 1959, a 9 per cent increase over the previous year.

Look to the Future

What lies ahead for golf? From every indication it seems that interest in all directions can only continue to expand, in both active participation and spectator appeal. With new courses being added every year and more public interest

through television and wider newspaper coverage of golf, it apparently can only go in one direction—up.

As for tournament golf, one futurist suggests that some day there will be mobile bleachers on track following the various groups around the course. An-

other predicts bleachers for the galleries will be set up along the sides of each fairway. It is now difficult to visualize that it will ever come to this. It is certain that more people will play golf and more people will be spectators at golf events each year.

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. Romert 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 Ouimet . . . Gene Sarazen . . . Charles Evans, Jr. . . . Findlay S. Douglas . . . Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare . . . Miss Margaret Curtis. Black and white.

28 minutes

"WALKER CUP HIGHLIGHTS"

Historic events in golf's oldest team competition between Great Britain and the United States. Robert T. Jones, Jr., Francis Ouimet and

other great players are shown. First half, black and white; second half, beautiful color sequences of the 1959 Match at Muirfield, Scotland.

16 minutes

"FIRST WORLD AMATEUR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FOR EISENHOWER TROPHY"

Twenty-nine countries compete in golf's newest major event at St. Andrews, Scotland. Climaxed by play-off in which Australia defeats the United States to become the first winner of the Eisenhower Trophy.

14 minutes

"SECOND WORLD AMATEUR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FOR EISENHOWER TROPHY"

International friendships are furthered as 32 countries play at the Merion Golf Club, near Philadelphia. The United States is the winner, paced by remarkable play by Jack Nicklaus. 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

AMATEUR STATUS IN TV PROGRAMS

Several inquiries concerning possible application of the Rules of Amateur Status to competitions sponsored by television stations have been received recently by the USGA. The events, which apparently are quite popular, are usually filmed and presented by television stations as regular weekly programs.

In answer to one question, the USGA ruled that participation by amateurs in such television programs, even if commercially sponsored, does not breach the Rules of Amateur Status, provided the participants do not appear in commercial sequences advertising the sponsor's product and, of course, do not receive compensation or expenses in any form.

Several questions have been raised concerning prizes in such events. In one competition an amateur participant who wins one week is invited to return in subsequent weeks until he is defeated. The question was raised as to whether he could accept merchandise prizes valued at \$200 for each victory in the series. He was advised that an amateur participant in such a show is not permitted to accept more than \$200 total worth of merchandise regardless of the number of shows on which he appears.

It was pointed out that such a competition is analogous to a match play tournament in which the eventual winner must win a series of matches; amateurs

in match play events are not permitted to accept merchandise prizes valued at \$200 for each match won.

In another television competition, there were two separate contests, a hole-in-one contest and a partnership contest, in which the partners each played a pitch shot and a bunker shot. The partners with the least combined distance from the hole for all four shots each won a set of golf clubs valued at less than \$200, and the partner who, during that particular month, had the closest shot to the hole won the prize in the hole-in-one contest. This prize was a trip to Las Vegas.

A lady who participated in and won both the partnership and the hole-in-one contests advised that she had accepted a set of clubs for winning the partnership contest. She asked if she would violate the Rules of Amateur Status if she accepted also the trip to Las Vegas which she won in the hole-in-one contest.

She was told that the USGA considers the hole-in-one contest and the partnership contest to be two facets of one tournament or exhibition and that she would violate the Rules of Amateur Status if she accepted the trip to Las Vegas as a prize, unless the value of the trip, when combined with the value of the set of clubs, did not exceed \$200.

Handicap Points Clarified

Three technical changes of minor nature have been made in the USGA Golf Handicap System. They have been published in a new edition of the USGA booklet "The Conduct of Women's Golf," as follows:

1. Section 15-1, dealing with scores acceptable in handicapping, now provides specifically that "Scores may be made in either match play or stroke play." This had long been the intention; the addition merely clarifies it.

2. Section 15-6 has been expanded to provide that scores are not acceptable "When a majority of holes on a course are not par 4s and par 5s."

3. In Section 19, which deals with handicap revisions, Section 2c relative

to unusual situations, has been amplified and the full text now is:

"An increase shall not be granted because a player is temporarily off her game or has discontinued play. However, a temporary exception may be made for temporary disability provided the increased handicap is used only within the player's home club.

"In the case of greater or longer disability, a provisional handicap may be assigned, for use within the player's home club, until she has posted five scores and thus has qualified for a new handicap."

The new edition of "The Conduct of Women's Golf" is now available at 35 cents from the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

VARIED, UNIQUE OBSTACLES CHALLENGE WORLD'S PLAYERS

By
JIM BECKER
Associated Press
Sports Writer

In New Delhi they have barbed wire wrapped around the flag stick on hole No. 13. That is to keep the monkeys off. They live in the trees near the green and delight in swinging on the flag stick. Members said it was ruining the edges of the hole. Also their putting.

In Calcutta, the "new course" has that name because it is only 100 years old. The "old course" was opened in 1836.

In Hong Kong, you can almost slice the ball into Red China. It is out of bounds. If you hit a cow you get a free drop.

It's easy to skull a rice farmer off the tee in Korea.

Race horses are the hazards in Bangkok, and each golfer is equipped with a forecaddie in a bathing suit.

Golf is busting out all over the world (only the Soviet Union reportedly still holds out), and the courses range from the lovely manicured layouts of India—

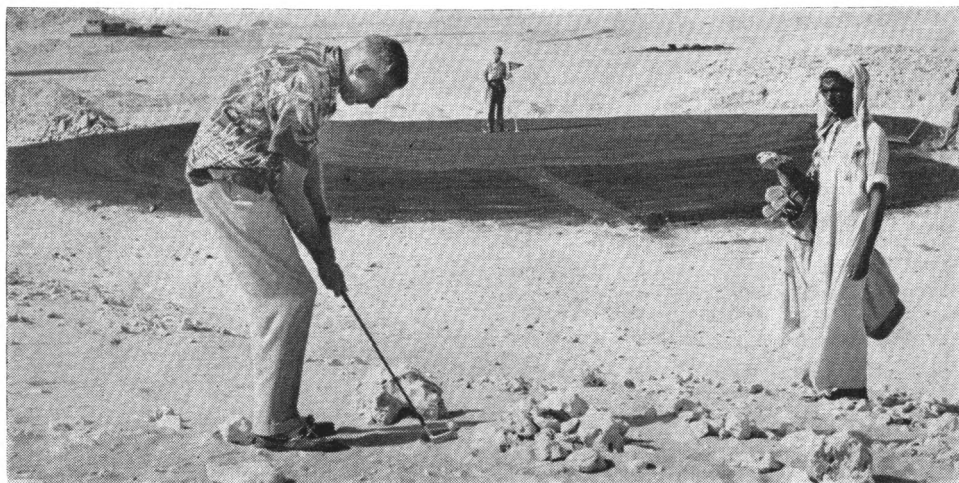
where the game is 50 years older than it is in the United States—to one on Wake Island that is under water half the time.

Urchins and Kings

Prime Ministers play. So do street urchins. In Malaya it is not unusual to be playing behind the King. One foursome found itself with a king in the foursome in front and an ex-king (Leopold of the Belgians) in the group behind. Leopold is the better player (a three handicap).

Some layouts would shame the best in America. In Japan, Mount Fuji, seems to follow the golfer around the Kawana course. On the Oshima course you can throw an erring club off a half-mile high cliff into the Pacific Ocean. One golfer did.

Many courses in the parched Middle East have sand greens. One in Madras, India, does, too, for a somewhat similar



Oiled-soaked sand serves as greens in Saudi Arabia. Rock, coupled with more sand, combine for treacherous rough. This photo was taken several years ago of the Dhahran Rolling Hills Country Club.



With Red China not far away, caddie at Royal Hong Kong Golf Club ambles along carrying bags in a method older than the game.

reason. Prohibition in the city cut down the Country Club revenue so badly that the members couldn't afford to keep the grass growing.

Iwo Jima has a par three course, for the small U. S. Air Force detachment stationed there. Okinawa has a course. Also Guam.

There is one in Manila where you can bank an approach shot off a 400-year old Spanish wall. And another where Filipino guerrillas shot the Japanese puppet president in the leg while he was putting out on No. 7 during the war.

Hazards can be strange. The course in Formosa used to have a tank trap cut across the fairway, when invasion from China was feared. China, itself, had lovely courses before the Communists took over, but rice may be growing on them now.

Members insist that one patch of the rough in Calcutta is home for a clutch of cobras. At any rate, none of them venture into the area after a ball.

If you overshoot No. 16 in New Delhi you have to play out of a Mongul tomb built before the Taj Mahal.

Rice fields weave in and around the course in Korea. The one in Bangkok is built in the middle of a race track. Both sports operate simultaneously. In addition, there is a network of canals ("klongs"), some in the middle of fairways. The rule on these is a free lift.

HANDICAP DECISION

TEMPORARY TEES AND GREENS: HANDICAPPING PROCEDURE WHEN IN USE

USGA Handicap Decision 62-1

References: Men—Section 4-3b, 7-7b

Women—Section 15-3b, 18-7b

Q.1: For two months each fall at the beginning of our playing season, we are on temporary tees and greens. This makes the course 762 yards shorter than the yardage from where the course was rated. Should we seek a separate rating for the course in this temporary condition?

A.1: Yes. However, as Section 18-7b of The Conduct of Women's Golf provides: "If, during certain seasons, the spirit of the Rules of Golf cannot be lived up to, there should be 'inactive seasons' during which scores will not be accepted for handicap purposes."

Q.2: Some clubs are using scores when on temporary tees as "N. C." rounds (Section 15-3b of The Conduct of Women's Golf). Others are not using them at all on the basis that they are scores made on unrated courses.

A.2: Scores made in these circumstances should be used either (1) securing from the district golf association a temporary rating from the temporary tees, or (2) if this is not feasible, by computing a rating from the temporary tees based solely on yardage as per the directions in Revised Handicap Decision 61-3, Answer 1.

If neither of these procedures is feasible, scores made from temporary tees should not be accepted in any form for handicap purposes.

Q.3: How many "N. C." scores are players allowed in their last 25 rounds of golf?

A.3: Although there is no stated limit, posting of an excessive number of "N.C." rounds could materially affect a player's proper handicap. As an extreme example, if a player's last 25 rounds resulted in 8 scores and 17 "N.C.", his handicap would be abnormally low. The Committee should caution players that posting of this type of record does not reflect the true nature of the player's game, and that only a minor percentage of rounds recorded should be "N.C."

Questions by: MRS. GLENN O. WILLIAMS
Phoenix, Ariz.

WRIGHT-RAWLS DOMINANCE IN USGA WOMEN'S OPEN

Two players have won
7 of 16 titles

A major golf championship is not normally dominated by any one person, nor does it usually pass alternately between two persons.

For instance, in 61 USGA men's Open Championships, 49 individuals have been crowned. The last nine Opens have been won by nine different men.

But the Women's Open Championship is another matter. True, there are not so many distaff professionals, but comparable statistics are interesting.

Eight women have won the 16 Opens, an average of two each. However, Misses Betsy Rawls and Mickey Wright throw the average out of kilter. Miss Rawls has won four and Miss Wright three—a total of seven of the 16 Championships.

Miss Wright has won three of the last four and will seek to tie Miss Rawls' record four Championships in the 1962 title chase at The Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 28-30. It will be the 10th Women's Open under USGA auspices.

The Dunes is expected to provide a particularly fine test. Usually it is swept by winds from the bordering Atlantic Ocean, although the ocean itself does not enter into the play. It will play at 6,400 yards and have a par of 72 for the Women's Open.

For men, the course can reach a maximum length of 7,170 yards. The competitive course record of 67 was set by Billy Joe Patton in 1960. The Golf Writers' Association of America holds its annual Championship there; Billy Joe Patton's record is always quite safe.

The pre-eminence of Miss Wright in past Championships is emphasized by the scoring averages. Since the USGA assumed sponsorship of the tournament in 1953, Miss Wright has averaged 75.79 strokes for 28 rounds—the best average for anyone playing in at least five tournaments. Miss Louise Suggs is a close second with 75.86 for 36 rounds, followed by Miss Rawls with 76.0 for 37 rounds.

The lowest 18-hole score since 1953 is 68, a record made by Miss Fay Crocker in 1958 at Forest Lake Country Club near Detroit and equaled by Miss Rawls in 1960 at the Worcester Country Club in Massachusetts.

The largest winning margin in any stroke play tournament occurred in the Women's Open in 1954. Mrs. Mildred (Babe Didrikson) Zaharias finished 12 strokes ahead of her nearest competitor with 291 at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, Mass.

No amateur has ever won the Women's Open. Miss Barbara McIntire, member of the last two Curtis Cup teams and 1959 Women's Amateur Champion, came close. She tied Mrs. Kathy Cornelius in 1956 but lost the 18-hole play-off. There was one other play-off: in 1953 Miss Rawls defeated Mrs. Jacqueline Pung 71 to 77 at the Country Club of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Pung almost won in 1957. She returned the lowest score but the card she signed and returned showed 5 at the fourth hole, where she actually scored 6, at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck,

Sportsman's Corner

The story is best told by A. L. (Lob) Exline, Dallas member of the USGA Sectional Affairs Committee:

"A rather unusual thing happened in our Local Qualifying for the Open. Earl Stewart, Jr., and DeWitt Weaver, Jr., tied for the low scorer. Earl, as you know, is an old pro, but DeWitt, Jr., is a young fellow under 21.

"They matched for the low score medal and Earl Stewart won, but he then insisted that Weaver take it.

"Although a duplicate medal will be awarded to Stewart later, this was an unusual show of good sportsmanship by him."

N. Y. She thus disqualified herself. Spontaneously, Winged Foot members, spectators and officials contributed to an

unofficial purse exceeding \$3,000 for Mrs. Pung to recompense her for the \$1,800 first prize she lost.

RECORD OF THE WOMEN'S OPEN

Date	Entry	Site	Winner, Runner-up	Score
Conducted by Women's Professional Golfers' Association				
1946	Spokane C. C., Spokane, Wash.		Miss Patty Berg d. Miss Betty Jameson 5 and 4 Medalist: Miss Patty Berg — 73-72—145	
1947	Starmount Forest C. C., Greensboro, N. C.		Miss Betty Jameson * Miss Sally Sessions * Miss Polly Riley	295 301-4 301-5
1948	Atlantic City C. C., Northfield, N. J.		Mrs. George Zaharias Miss Betty Hicks	300 308
Conducted by Ladies' Professional Golfers' Association				
1949	Prince Georges G. & C. C., Landover, Md.		Miss Louise Suggs Mrs. George Zaharias	291 305
1950	Rolling Hills C. C., Wichita, Kans.		Mrs. George Zaharias * Miss Betsy Rawls	291 300
1951	Druid Hills G. C., Atlanta, Ga.		Miss Betsy Rawls Miss Louise Suggs	293 298
1952	Bala G. C., Philadelphia, Pa.		Miss Louise Suggs Miss Marlene Bauer Miss Betty Jameson	†284 291 291
Conducted by United States Golf Association				
1953 (June)	37 C. C. of Rochester Rochester, N. Y.		Miss Betsy Rawls Mrs. Jacqueline Pung	302-71 302-77
1954 (July)	58 Salem C. C., Peabody, Mass.		Mrs. George Zaharias Miss Betty Hicks	291 303
1955 (June- July)	49 Wichita C. C., Wichita, Kans.		Miss Fay Crocker Miss Louise Suggs Miss Mary Lena Faulk	299 303 303
1956 (July)	46 Northland C. C., Duluth, Minn.		Mrs. Kathy Cornelius *Miss Barbara McIntire	302-75 302-82
1957 (June)	98 Winged Foot G. C., Mamaroneck, N. Y.		Miss Betsy Rawls Miss Patty Berg	299 305
1958 (June)	57 Forest Lake C. C., Bloomfield Hills, Mich.		Miss Mickey Wright Miss Louise Suggs	290 295
1959 (June)	63 Churchill Valley C. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.		Miss Mickey Wright Miss Louise Suggs	287 289
1960 (July)	57 Worcester C. C., Worcester, Mass.		Miss Betsy Rawls Miss Joyce Ziske	292 293
1961 (June- July)	85 Baltusrol G. C., Springfield, N. J.		Miss Mickey Wright Miss Betsy Rawls	293 299

* Amateur.

† Record score.



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.

CUT TURF (DIVOT): WHEN DEEMED PLACED IN POSITION

USGA 62-4

D. 17, R. 17-1 (Note), 18

Q: The term "placed in position" when referring to a divot bothers me (Note to Rule 17-1). What constitutes "placed in position"? Is a divot a loose impediment until it is exactly replaced? What status has a divot which has been tossed into its hole backward or sideways? Is an ill-fitting divot "placed in position"? Is a divot placed if only a part of it touches its hole? I realize these questions are very much the same. What it amounts to is this—at precisely what moment does a divot cease being a loose impediment and become "fairway" or "irregularity of surface"?

Question by: LEON KAPLAN
Waltham, Mass.

A: This inquiry presents essentially a question of fact which cannot be answered categorically. In most instances, a Committee would be justified in ruling that, for purposes of Rule 17-1, cut turf is deemed to be placed in position when substantially all of it lies in an area intended for it (as when a divot is replaced or a bare area is sodded). Such

turf need not be placed perfectly or in the same area from which it was originally removed.

MARKING LIFTED BALL: OWNER DETERMINES MANNER AND PLACE

Q: A player in match play requests opponent to mark his ball on the green which is in the player's line. In marking his ball with a coin, the opponent realizes after marking that he has left a perfect line for player. Opponent wanted to move coin two putterhead-lengths over to one side but the player insisted that he wanted the coin left in original position.

Was the opponent permitted to move the coin so as not to give the player this advantage?

Question by: WARREN ORLICK, Professional
Tam O'Shanter Country Club
Orchard Lake, Mich.

A: Yes. The owner of a ball requested to be marked under Rule 35 2a is responsible for lifting and accurately marking and replacing his ball. The player requesting the marking has no voice in how the ball is marked, except that he may request that the coin or marking object be moved to one side if it inter-

feres with his play. See Note to Rule 35-1 for recommendation on how to mark a ball when lifted from the putting green.

**HOLING OUT:
LOCAL RULE CANNOT ABROGATE
REQUIREMENT TO HOLE OUT ON
TEMPORARY GREEN**

USGA 62-5

R. 1, 36-7a; L. R.

Q: May we have your decision on the correct order of play on a temporary putting green?

Our golf course has been going through a great period of renovation for several months now, necessitating the use of temporary greens from time to time. I have been unable to find any ruling regarding same in the Rules of Golf booklet, but over the years have heard of many rulings.

Some pros advise putting out; others say a player may take two putts and then pick up. The latest ruling, source unknown, is that a player may pick up the ball once it is on the green, taking two putts, or if the player decides to putt, then must keep on putting until the ball is holed out.

As we are holding a two day tournament early next month with women from all over the state of California playing, I think it advisable to get a ruling from you on this so there will be no confusion or question about it whatsoever.

Question by: MRS. C. R. DANIELSON
San Luis Obispo, Calif.

A: Rule 1 provides: "The Game of Golf consists in playing a ball from the teeing ground into the hole by successive strokes in accordance with the Rules." Any Local Rule under which a player would not be required to play the ball into the hole abrogates this basic Rule and is not in accord with USGA policy. See Rule 36-7a.

**DISCONTINUING PLAY:
STATUS OF PLAYER WHO (1) LIFTS
BALL BUT DOES NOT MARK ITS
POSITION AND (2) DOES NOT LIFT
BALL AT ALL**

USGA 62-3

R. 1, 22-2a, 36-5, 37-2, 37-6a, b; 40-3h, j

Q: In a four-ball match, with A and B partners against C and D, a violent rain storm struck just after the players drove

from the fifteenth tee. The players and caddies took shelter but before doing so the caddies of B and C picked up the balls of the players for whom they were caddying. The balls of A and D remained on the fairway.

Should B and C be penalized? If so, under what Rule would the penalty be invoked? If there is no penalty, would B and C be allowed to place their balls as near as possible to the original lies inasmuch as we have a local rule permitting preferred lies in the fairway?

Question by: JAMES D. FOGERTY,
Professional
Sunset Country Club
Sappington, Mo.

A: It is assumed that the prohibition of Rule 37-6a against discontinuance of play was not infringed because there was either danger from lightning or a proper agreement among the players to discontinue.

B and C were each subject to penalty since their caddies did not mark the positions of the balls as required by Rule 37-6b. The player is made responsible for the acts of his caddie by Rule 37-2. A and D were subject to penalty for failing to lift and mark their balls, as required by Rule 37-6b.

As to the penalty, all four players should be disqualified for the hole in question and the hole was halved. While Rules 37-6 and 40-3h by their terms would require disqualification from the competition, under Rule 36-5 the Committee would be authorized to, and should, reduce the penalty as indicated.

As for the local rule permitting preferred lies, the USGA does not endorse it and will not interpret it.

**BUNKER:
SMOOTHING IRREGULARITIES NOT
PERMITTED IF STROKE WHICH
CREATED IRREGULARITIES WENT
OUT OF BOUNDS**

USGA 62-2

R. 29-1a, 33-1g

Q: When a ball played from a bunker goes out of bounds, is the player allowed without penalty, to smooth his footmarks or the soil displaced by his stroke prior to his play of a ball to be dropped in the bunker under Rule 29-1a?

Question by: S. TAKAHATA, President
Hirono Golf Club, Japan

A: No. The player would violate Rule 33-1, and the penalty would be loss of hole in match play or two strokes in stroke play. The player's action in smoothing the bunker soil would improve his lie for the ball to be dropped under Rule 29-1a or assist the player in his subsequent play of the hole; he therefore would not be entitled to the penalty exclusion provided for by Rule 33-1g.

LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS: PLAYER CONTROLS REMOVAL

USGA 62-1

R. 35-1b, 35-1 Note, 35-2a

Q: A player in match play has a difficult downhill putt on an exceedingly fast, slippery green.

Before player gets in position for his putt, a high wind comes up, blowing debris all over the green. Player proceeds to pick up the loose impediments between his ball and the hole but leaves debris directly behind the hole. The opponent wants to remove the debris because he feels that the player's ball would be stopped should his downhill putt run past the hole.

Player insists he has the right to leave the debris behind the hole. Was the player correct?

Question by: WARREN ORLICK, Professional
Tam O'Shanter Country Club
Orchard Lake, Mich.

A: Yes. The player alone controls removal of loose impediments which might affect his play—see Rule 35-1b.

CUT TURF (DIVOT): REPLACEMENT BEHIND BALL DOES NOT CONSTITUTE IMPROVING LIE

USGA 62-4

Q: If a divot is replaced behind a ball (as is permitted according to USGA Decision 61-12), is not the player improving his lie?

Question by: LEON KAPLAN
Waltham, Mass.

A: The facts of each case determine, and no hard-and-fast general answer can be given. Usually, replacement of a divot behind the ball would not improve its lie, but would tend to make the lie more difficult as the player would risk snagging the divot with his backswing.

OUT OF BOUNDS: COMMITTEE HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO DEFINE

USGA 52-51

D. 21, R. 36-6

Q.1: Our course is entirely enclosed by an 8-foot fence, against which are planted various shrubs, flowers, etc. It has been proposed that, to save time and to save the flowers, we establish out-of-bounds stakes completely around the course slightly inside our boundary fence. In other words, we would have probably 2 feet of ground between our stakes and fence which would be out of bounds.

Would this seem satisfactory, or just what does the USGA recommend?

At present we play anything over the fence as out of bounds; and up against the fence as unplayable, but in many cases an unplayable lie calls for going back to the tee, which holds play up considerably.

A.1: The committee would be within its rights in establishing a boundary line placing the shrubs and flower beds out of bounds. Under Rule 36-6, it is a duty of the committee to define boundaries.

As an alternative, the committee could retain the fence as the boundary, and could protect the flowers by adopting a local rule making it mandatory that a ball in a flower bed be lifted, without penalty, and dropped as near as possible to the spot where it lay, but not nearer the hole, on ground outside the flower beds. See recommendations for local rules. Such a local rule would be proper only for the purpose of prohibiting play from an area which it is desired to protect, and not for the purpose of giving relief from the boundary fence.

Q.2: We also have one hole inside the course on which we have an out-of-bounds, purely as a safety measure, to prevent players from driving into another fairway. Is there any objection to this?

A.2: "Interior" boundaries are generally inadvisable except for prohibiting play in such areas as parking spaces, clubhouse and dwelling territories, tennis courts, swimming pools and the like. However, as noted above, it is a duty of the committee to define boundaries. Knowing the local situation, the committee can best determine the matter.

Questions by: ELLSWORTH VINES
Los Angeles, Calif.



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

BUSINESS APPROACH TO GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

The USGA Green Section conducted its sixth annual Educational Program at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on January 26. Excerpts from two of the papers were printed in the April issue and four more are on the following pages.

Simple Accounting Methods And Budget Preparation

ALEXANDER M. RADKO

Eastern Director, USGA Green Section, Highland Park, N. J.

Records, like paintings and poetry, can mean different things to different people. To some the task of keeping records is a breeze, to others it is a bore, but to the golf course operation records are a necessity! This is true because those charged with responsibilities of management are dealing with other people's money. In the normal course of events, the matter of budgeting is a joint committee-superintendent responsibility with the brunt of it falling on the shoulders of the latter. Basically, it is their joint responsibility to provide the very best golf course possible for a given amount of the membership's money. Like paintings and poetry, different people will interpret differently as to what can, or what should, be expected with this money.

Over the years there have been a number of fine surveys published on golf course expenditures. The undeniable fact is that costs are rising steadily due to several factors but primarily—

(1) The desire for the best playing conditions at all times.

(2) More golfers, therefore more play; golf will never be just a week-end sport again.

(3) Longer playing span; in the Northeastern area Labor Day used to signal the slow down of play, now Thanksgiving is more nearly the date most aim for.

(4) Rising costs of labor, materials, and equipment.

Each survey points up the fact that labor consumes 60 to 70 per cent of the annual budget. In industry since the production line techniques have been perfected, an individual worker may perform only one specific operation day-in and day-out during his entire work-life. However, in the golf operation, crews are necessarily small, and each man must perform numerous tasks daily. Because of this, and because every single job performed no matter how simple is important to the management record, a worker's time and duties should each be carefully recorded each day. The simple fact is that good records tell the management story for a golf course operation. These records can be as simple or as complicated as the individual cares to make them.

As a matter of reference to an uncomplicated system the following records of two veteran golf course superintendents

were provided the writer independently and these were then set together on one sheet for quick comparison purposes. The 18 hole summary was provided by Superintendent Riley of the Essex Fells Country Club in Essex Fells, New Jersey, while Superintendent Elmer Michael of Oak Hill Country Club in Rochester, New York provided the data for the 36 hole course. While slight discrepancies exist, in the main, the agreement in their figures is truly remarkable. At a glance it reveals what it takes in man hours to maintain a well managed course, what percentage of the total this is, and where the emphasis, if any, is placed in the management program in any given year. From this record, if further information is sought, any of these categories could be individually broken down to show every detailed operation that went into

making the total. If members wish to place more emphasis on any individual area this can easily be adjusted to their requirement. (See Chart)

The advantages of this simplified system are many but some of the main ones are:

- (1) It deals in man hours and percentages for each category and so is easy for the committees to work with.
- (2) Though the budget may fluctuate from year to year—the percentages should remain somewhat stable. Therefore the level of maintenance is placed up to the committee . . . no matter what the budget, these percentages will persist.
- (3) It is easy to understand each general category—they are not complicated by detailed information. At budget time committees want primarily to talk

Labor Distribution of Two Major Clubs

	18 Hole Course in New Jersey		36 Hole Course in New York	
	Hours	% of Total	Hours	% of Total
Greens and Approaches	2703	23	5170	22
Tees	660	6	1860	8
Fairways	881	8	(3290	14
Rough	492	4	(
Banks at Tees, Greens & Traps	348	3	(2370	10
Bunkers	839	7	(
Shop (Equipment repairs)	930	9	2300	9.5
Club Grounds	605	5.5	2140	9
Parking Area	108	1	325	1.4
Off Course (trees, hedges, pruning, spraying, planting)	682	6	1620	7
Pool	641	6	450	1.9
Misc. (green & tee nurseries, painting, bridges, roads)	453	4	1665	7.2
Drainage	44	.50		
Unproductive time (holidays, vacation, sick leave)	429	3.00		
Capital improvements	1653	14		
(Installed water lines in 4 fair- ways, constructed new bridges, new tee, and renovated 1 apron area)				
Tournaments			1120	4.8
Preparing compost			295	1.2
Tennis courts (3)			440	1.9
Hauling rubbish			160	.5
Maintenance of Water System			360	1.6
Total	11,468	100.0	23,565	100.0

Ed. Note: Hours expended will vary with regions, depending upon length of growing season, and upon the level of maintenance performed.

money—not management programs.

(4) From this record, it is a simple matter to prepare budget.

(5) There are no problems in fitting this system into any bookkeeping system.

All other records are relatively easy to categorize. These are primarily a matter of proper entry into the record book.

These include—

(1) Purchases

(2) Equipment—Inventory and Depreciation

(3) Basic data record showing course description—property boundaries, irrigation and drainage lines, acres of rough and fairway, size of greens and tees.

Records of this type are described fully in several articles published—and those particularly of our *Pilot Study of Maintenance Costs*—and subsequent articles on the topic, written by the Green Section's Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson, which appeared in the *USGA JOURNAL AND TURF MANAGEMENT*.

Complete records and budget information are necessary for several reasons—and I believe it is best summed up in the statement of one housewife keen in the way of budgeting who once said "records are necessary so that you don't wind up with too much year at the end of your money!"

Keeping Up with Research is Good Business

By **DR. MARVIN H. FERGUSON**

Mid-Continent Director and National Research Coordinator, USGA Green Section

Research continues to grow in size and in importance. In 1962, 16.5 billion dollars are to be spent in the United States. This is five times the \$3 billion spent for research in 1950. If research were considered an industry it would rank in the top 12. It employs 350,000 people. Government will pay two-thirds of the cost of the research done in 1962, but 75% of the work will be done by industry under government contract.

Type of Research

Much of the government sponsored research is of a basic nature. It deals with all aspects of physical and biological science. Ultra-high temperatures, cryogenics (extremely low temperatures), direct energy conversion systems, light qualities, etc., are some of the areas where much effort is being expended.

Discoveries made in basic research may have no preconceived application, but as facts become available they can be pieced together to improve our knowledge and technology. Such discoveries can be applied in many areas of biological science, and so while the nation's space effort may be the prime reason for research of this magnitude, the bonus values that result from it may even provide us with additional knowledge for growing better turf.

Where Does Turfgrass Fit In?

This background will indicate that our concern with turfgrasses represents an infinitely small effort when compared

with the total research expenditure. However, our opportunity to learn new facts is not limited by our own small efforts because of the fact that we can borrow from the large reservoir of basic information.

We are going to need all the new information that we can acquire. We shall be faced with new problems. An example is the new stadium to be built in Houston for use of the Houston Colt .45 baseball team. The stadium is to be dome-covered and air conditioned. It appears that light will limit the growth of grass. Supplemental light can be supplied artificially, but such light generates heat, thus increasing the refrigeration load.

Even though our part in the total research effort is comparatively small, it may be considered big in absolute terms, and the job of keeping up with progress is a big one. Presently \$550 million a year is being spent for agricultural research. Fifty-two per cent of this is by industry, with the remainder being done by federal and state governments and by non-profit organizations. There are more than 9,000 pesticides on the market today for controlling insects, diseases, weeds, nematodes, and rodents. Two years ago there were only about three pre-emergence crabgrass controls on the market. Today there are more than 20 and this is just the beginning.

Basic research on the activity of

enzyme systems within a plant has provided the knowledge that has permitted the development of material which will interrupt or alter this enzymatic activity. This is the basis for an unusual degree of selectivity in weed control. The triazine compounds which work on this principle appear to be the forerunners of a long series of such materials.

Thus, the products of basic research are all potentially capable of being fitted into our particular discipline to provide more effective and more efficient tools.

The Green Section Role

At this point, we might pause to justify the existence of the Green Section. The duties of the Green Section staff are largely those of keeping up with research activities, being aware of new discoveries and new products, and attempting to relate these advances to golf course problems. We cannot hope to keep up—but we can devote our full time to the effort. You ask much of your superintendent, who, with a course to maintain, a crew to supervise, and myriad miscellaneous duties, also obliged to try to keep up with what's new. Here is an area where the Green Section Visiting Service can help you.

In addition to following the progress of other research, the Green Section, through the USGA Green Section Research & Education Fund, Inc., sponsors and supports research through grants to state institutions. Many of these grants support projects designed to solve problems peculiar to golf. We may cite Penn State's efforts with Colonial bent, V.P.I.'s overseeding study, and Texas A. & M.'s physical studies on soils. Yet all these projects will yield benefits that carry beyond the immediate problems.

In the 41 years of its existence the Green Section has contributed much to the knowledge of golf course maintenance through its research effort. It has developed fungicides, herbicides, and insecticides. Examples are the testing and subsequent recommendation for use of mercury fungicides in the middle 1920s; thiram in 1942; sodium arsenite in the early 1930s; and 2,4-D during and just after World War II. Chlordane was tested by the Green Section long before it was named. Harrington & Ferguson applied some to turf on a nursery at Rolling Road in Baltimore at 100 times the rate later

recommended. Through such painful experiences has the knowledge been gained which permits members of the Green Section staff to recommend safe rates of use with confidence.

Among the grasses selected, tested and released as superior strains are Arlington, Congressional, Collins and Cohansey bents, and Merion bluegrass. Since establishment of the visiting service, grants have supported work from which came Tiffine, Tifgreen and Tifway bermuda. Soils information which permitted publication of specifications for putting green construction has been gained from Green Section sponsored research.

Present research efforts deal with grass improvement; soils studies; disease control studies; controlled environment studies; and with general support of turf-grass research at a number of experiment stations.

Research In The Future

Some problems face all of us with respect to the future of research. This does not apply to our specific interests, but to research in general. Government is likely to continue to sponsor basic research because of the pressure of our space program. National Aeronautics and Space Administration alone will spend \$20 billion before the first astronaut arrives on the surface of the moon. While this work will be done by industry under contract, government will pay the bills. This creates a problem in connection with patents. A company which makes discoveries under such contract research cannot expect to control the patent rights to such discoveries. Yet, if the company does not receive such rights, its incentive to do research is impaired, if not destroyed.

To do research, competitively, in such a fast-moving area is almost beyond the capabilities of many companies without the help of government contracts. The combined efforts of the interaction of these facts may constitute a threat to our patent system which has served us so well.

There is a possibility that government may find it necessary to establish a research organization of its own. Thus many of the basic patents would come to be government property and companies would be licensed to manufacture the

products covered by such patents. We make no attempt to editorialize on this matter, but it is a matter of importance to all. Our national welfare and our progress have been linked to research efforts. If we are to continue to advance, we must continue our research efforts.

In the last decade, technical progress has been amazing. Perhaps the surprising thing is that costs have increased **only** five-fold. We, in turn, have come a long way in turf management. Management is more efficient because of new tools, new chemicals, new grasses, and

new techniques. There is even now a mass of basic information which has not yet been translated into practice. As long as researchers are busy, this will ever be so. DDT was discovered in 1874, but it was not put to use as an insecticide until the early 1940's.

Our business is to see that this backlog does not get too big. With ever increasing research the task will become more difficult, but we must try. The thought I would like to leave with you is that "keeping up with research is good business."

Don't Overlook Public Relations

By ALLEN M. OAKLEY

Member, USGA Green Section Committee, Quincy, Ill.

Public relations, whose development since the turn of the century parallels the growth of golf, today has been refined into a science that can be applied to our problems in golf course maintenance.

We must consider a foursome—the player, the green superintendent and his association, the green chairman, the club directorate.

If we have been overlooking public relations, let's find out what it means. To paraphrase one definition: "Public relations in golf is essential today because we have found that information, understanding and good will are necessary for the well being of that fortunate member of the foursome to whom we accord the honor on the tee—the player."

Each of us in the foursome has something to sell, and the green chairman must bring buyer and seller together. So it is to him that I address myself.

The player has something to sell. He wants the best possible conditions for his enjoyment—and we all know he can be the most vocal of salesmen on that point.

Though we cannot heed all his demands, nor all too often his advice, he can become our best salesman if we inform him, develop understanding both in and with him, and through him spread good will. Those are the translations for us of the special language of the science of public relations. The green chairman must be the key man in putting them into practice.

There was a day when he and his

greenskeeper dealt with an inexact science. Today he lives in a new and better world, made possible by experience, research and organization.

How can he make the most of it? How apply public relations?

1. He must recognize the full importance of his job and publicize its objectives and accomplishments.
2. He must understand the nature of the advances that have been made.
3. He must take full advantage of the modern services available.
4. He must recognize and encourage the new atmosphere created by a corps of trained and dedicated superintendents.
5. He must balance desire and resources.
6. He must help prepare for the future, both in his own club by creating wider interest in the problems and science of golf course maintenance, and on the broader landscape where training and research are thriving and manpower is needed.

All this adds up to one word: "Inform." It's a formidable weapon against the old fogies of tradition, member apathy and budget restrictions.

So let's sell to the players an understanding of the superintendent's problems, to the board the value of new methods and machinery—their dollar value and satisfaction value, and to the superintendent

a goal he and his crew will be glad to shoot for.

My short experience as a green chairman convinces me you can't do without good public relations on these points.

1. Importance and Publicizing

The golf course budget exceeds that of any other phase of club operation. The golf course has strengthened its position as the core of the country club. And no golfer can be fooled today—he knows the good conditions enjoyed by his fellow and neighbor a thousand miles away.

The business approach emphasizes the importance of not overlooking public relations. A new superintendent, only 22, remarked: "I want a businessman for a chairman." He meant he wants good public relations, understanding of his job, an informed board and budget committee, and informed players. Today he keeps records, knows costs, strives for more efficient maintenance. The chairman must bring him closer to the management and closer to the players.

The superintendents are in business. So must we be.

Have you a long-range program? Full publicity to the membership is an essential. Its success may depend on the admonition: "Inform." Despite good advice, a club lost nine years in getting under way, because its long-range program was not plainly put before the membership.

2. Understanding and Advances

The literature being produced today covers the entire field of maintenance, research and new ideas. It can inform you. Let it inform your golfer too. When he walks into the locker room or pro shop, he sees golf magazines—why not golf course magazines? Put them where he can see them, and help yourself in public relations.

3. Taking Advantage of Services.

Bernays defined public relations in actual practice as "the engineering of consent." This means: "Let's listen to the experts, let's get some good advice—and let's get everybody to go along with us."

That long-range program that failed—a public relations job that sprang from using available services was its salvation. When the Green Section's visiting agronomist and the research director

were brought together with the club president and budget chairman, the goals of nine years before were re-established, the facts looked in the face, and the decision—the consent—given to proceed. The services available were used to develop full club realization of the situation and participation in the goals.

I suggest a USGA certificate that a club may display to show that it subscribes to the Visiting Service of the Green Section. The pro has his credentials on the wall, so also the superintendent. Why not the progressive club?

4. The Superintendent of Today

What should our public relations be with him? They had better be good. Our golf course is in his hands, and he means to make it the best under any given set of circumstances. He's trained, he's businesslike, he knows the value of research and of down-to-earth experience. He's a bookkeeper—and a leader. He supports the educational approach with scholarship funds—and jobs. He's more alert than we are to the value of public relations.

To this new atmosphere, what can we contribute in return?

Let's put our superintendent on the clinic level.

It would be a public relations theme—why the new mower will do a faster, better and less costly job; why the turf nursery; why a fairway was knocked down with chemicals; why maintenance can't wait for players in humid August; why the tiling under the new greens, and why their materials went to a laboratory to determine the best mix.

I see a confident new breed in the maintenance business—men who can stand up and inform, and interest, and win over the golfer's support. When he answers the players' thousand whys, they will be less likely to say: "What are THEY doing now?"

5. Balancing Desire and Resources.

Here we are really in the middle. The superintendent has his desires, the player has his; no club can buy beyond its means. Budget and program are the problem. When it comes to the dollar and the golf course, let's sell the superintendent to the board as an expert on costs and labor and time-saving methods and machinery. And let's present the

player's side—a summary of his complaints and, what is really the same thing, his desires.

And then you may want to duck, for public relations probably can only soften, not block, the punch. As long as clubs have dues and treasurers, budget time will be a tough time.

6. Preparing for the Future

Green chairmen come and go—or they may stay forever. Some clubs limit the possible term, others have had one-man control through the years. One may sidetrack an interested man and lose continuity. The other may develop an iron hand. What can public relations do here? Every chairman and every superintendent should spread the ideas and ideals of the business. Inform the players and make recruits. Spread the gospel of research, the business approach and results. Talk nematodes, not megatons, in the locker room. Show off the nursery and post the superintendent's bulletins and the agronomist's reports.

On the wider fairway of training and research, it's the second shot to the dis-

tant green that counts. Scholarships are not all athletic, and not every caddie who steals a swing behind the tee dreams of winning the Open. Many of them, like the traditional paper carrier, are going to be business and professional men. Some of them can and should be directed into the expanding field of turf. A bit of public relations when a boy replaces his first divot may be the starter.

Now I want to offer an idea I think would qualify as profitable public relations, for the Green Section, for a school, for superintendents and for industry.

Let a student agronomist bound for a career in turf management be placed in residence at a typical course needing, and using, the Visiting Service of the Green Section. He would observe and report factually on basic conditions that demanded correction, on the obstacles encountered, on the practices followed and the success obtained. Such a study might profit us all.

Public relations can help us make a better business out of golf course business. And we can be good at it if we try.

How To Maintain A Healthy Job Outlook

By WILLIAM H. BENGEYFIELD

Western Director, USGA Green Section, Garden Grove, Calif.

Maintaining a healthy job outlook is almost as important today as maintaining a proper and well balanced diet. And it is considerably harder to do. History proves that, under all conditions of war and peace, those people succeed best who form definite ideas of what they are going to do before they start doing it. Unfortunately, no precept is more generally neglected. In a word, man neglects the development of direction. We drift into situations and find ourselves at the mercy of circumstances.

In presenting a paper before an Executives' Training Program at the Menninger Foundation, Dr. William C. Menninger recommended several points that are essential in maintaining a healthy job outlook. He recommended that everyone set aside a little time, at least once a year, to decide where he is going, what are his priorities, what are his ambitions and what are his aspirations. Unless we

do this in quiet thought, how can anyone know where he is headed or if the path he is taking is the one that he wishes to follow? This should not only pertain to our business life, but our personal and home life. Everyone should take stock of his own feelings of status, worthwhileness in life and his own dignity and his own integrity.

The importance of developing an avocation as well as taking an annual vacation should not be overlooked when considering good mental health. How many times have you heard the poor fellow describe his business life by saying he hasn't had a vacation for the past five years? And he says this as if it were a virtue. This only reflects bad judgment or poor planning on his part.

Similarly, every man's life will be much richer if he develops some hobbies and a lot richer if he takes them seriously. In the back country of Louisiana

they have a bit of philosophy and express it this way: "If you are too busy to hunt or fish, then you are just too busy."

Questions for Ones Self

Dr. Menninger presented a number of questions that he would want to ask any business man when giving him an emotional checkup. The first is concerned with personal relationships. How do you get along with other people? Whom do you like and whom don't you like and why? When the going gets rough in a particular situation, do you lose your temper, become jittery or paralyzed? How do you handle reality at its more difficult moments?

In today's business world, everyone experiences anxiety and emotional uneasiness. Dr. Menninger asks how you handle yourself when you are under pressure and feel some tension. What do you do about it? If there is an emotional problem, are you willing to admit it and seek help? Many people will not do this and they attempt to bull it through, procrastinate and they help neither themselves nor their work.

Inquire About New Things

After we have taken a good look at ourselves and developed a sense of direction, the next step in developing a healthy job outlook is to acquire the ability to become inquisitive; to acquire the ability to learn new things. Harvey Ullman once said "anyone who stops learning is old, whether this happens at 20 or 80. Anyone who keeps on learning not only remains young, but becomes constantly more valuable regardless of physical capacity."

The fact that learning is a science, based on well defined principles and axioms, never occurs to most of us. It isn't hard to learn, but very few try. If you sit down in your easy chair and read a book on how to play golf, then proceed about your regular business for the next few days without referring to what you have read, your golf game will improve little, if at all as a result of your reading. Unfortunately, most people think that learning is a process of absorption, an automatic result of reading or listening. If you simply read or listen to something, you are largely wasting your time or only entertaining yourself. You are not learning.



Lee Record, a graduate of Colorado State University, has joined the staff of the Eastern Region's Green Section. This office serves Green Section Visiting Service clubs in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern Districts. Mr. Record is a native of Cooperstown, N. Y.

Over 2000 years ago, Cicero, the Roman philosopher, said that "Man makes six common mistakes in his life; and one of them is neglecting development and refinement of the mind."

What is required when we learn something? This may sound simple but it carries much more meaning than the mere transfer of facts from a book or lecture to someone's mind. We have all heard the expression "he's an educated idiot." This is the fellow who has the ability to transmit facts from one location (such as a book or lecture) to another location, his mind. But it ends there. No matter how many facts he has, unless he can use those facts effectively in improving his adjustment to his work or to life in general, he has not "learned" anything.

We believe a golf course superintendent should be evaluated on the basis of what he can do, not what he knows. But he cannot do a good job unless he puts certain facts to work for him and unless he is willing to continually learn new ways of doing things better. It is when we take new facts and new principles and put them to work for us that we have truly "learned."

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Amateur Status

TO THE USGA:

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 35 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.

LEO FRASER, President
Philadelphia Section, PGA
Atlantic City Country Club
Northfield, N. J.

For A World Code

TO THE USGA:

I received your letter enclosing a copy of USGA 1962 Rules of Golf booklet. I note that Rules 29 and 30 have been altered and put back to the original Rules as were laid down in the 1959 edition.

I am glad the Rules have now become again internationally uniform in view of the forthcoming World Amateur Team Championship.

S. TAKAHATA, President
Hirono Golf Club
Higashiku, Osaka, Japan

(NOTE: The World Amateur Team Championship will be played Oct. 10-13 at Fuji Golf Course, Kawana, Japan.)

"Golf Rules in Pictures"

TO THE USGA:

As a golfer, mother of two junior golfers, chairman of our club's women's golf association, and an assistant with junior golfers, may I offer my highest praise for your excellent new book "Golf Rules in Pictures." It is as essential for every home and club as a Rules book in every golfer's bag.

MARGARET S. ROBERTS
Rockville, Md.

TO THE USGA:

I purchased a copy of "Golf Rules in Pictures," and I congratulate you. I think it is the finest thing I have seen in all my experience in golf, especially to those of us who are interested in Rules and a better understanding of them.

I am sure if this book could be in the hands of every golfer, there would be a great deal less occasion for misunderstanding about Rules.

I think you have made a great contribution to the world of golf.

F. L. RIGGIN, SR.
Port Huron, Mich.

Course Modernization

TO THE USGA:

Please send me 10 copies of the Journal and Turf Management issue of April 1962.

Our club is planning a modernization program under the direction of a Chicago architect and the article in the April issue is most informative and timely.

Thank you.

R. L. MITENBULER
Tripoli Golf Club
Milwaukee, Wisc.

(NOTE: Reference is made to "Course Modernization" by Geoffrey S. Cornish.)

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"Golf House", 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

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USGA GREEN SECTION

EASTERN REGION

Northeastern Office: 814 Raritan Ave., Highland Park, N. J.

Alexander M. Radko, Director, Eastern Region

Raymond E. Harman, Northeastern Agronomist

Charles E. Croley, Northeastern Agronomist

Lee Record, Northeastern Agronomist

Southeastern Office: P. O. Box 4213, Campus Station, Athens, Ga.

James B. Moncrief, Southeastern Agronomist

MID-CONTINENT REGION

Southwestern Office: Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Tex.

Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson, Director, Mid-Continent Region and National
Research Coordinator

Holman M. Griffin, Southwestern Agronomist

Mid-Western Office: Room 241, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago 2, Ill.

James L. Holmes, Mid-Western Agronomist

WESTERN REGION

Western Office: P. O. Box 567, Garden Grove, Calif.

William H. Bengeyfield, Director, Western Region