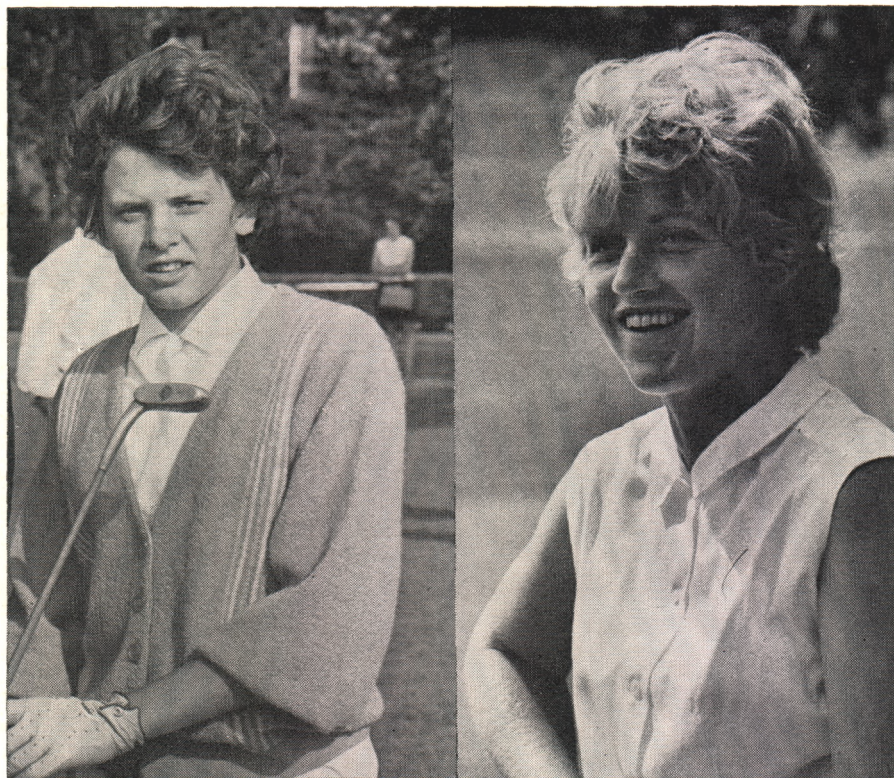




USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

TWO USGA CHAMPIONS



Near the end of August two USGA Championships were played. Miss Mary Lou Daniel, left, of Louisville, Ky., won the Girls' Junior and Miss JoAnne Gunderson, Kirkland, Wash., won her third Women's Amateur Championship. Girls' Junior details begin on page 21, Women's Amateur page 8.

SEPTEMBER, 1962



USGA JOURNAL

AND
TURF MANAGEMENT

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1963

For 1962 Schedule, see page 2

Championship or Team Match	Entries Close	Qualifying Rounds	Dates of Event	Location
(1) Walker Cup	—	—	May 24-25	Turnberry, Scotland
Open	May 8	Local: May 27	June 20-21-22	The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
Amateur Public Links	*May 29	**Sectional: June 11 ¶June 16-23	July 8-13	Haggin Oaks Municipal Golf Course, Sacramento, Calif.
Women's Open	July 3	—	July 18-19-20	Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio
Junior Amateur	June 26	July 16	July 31-Aug. 3	Florence Country Club, Florence, S. C.
Girls' Junior	July 26	—	August 12-16	(to be determined)
Women's Amateur	July 31	—	August 19-24	Taconic Golf Club Williamstown, Mass.
(2) Americas Cup	—	—	Sept. 6-7	Wakonda Club, Des Moines, Iowa
Amateur	August 7	August 27	Sept. 9-14	Wakonda Club Des Moines Iowa
Senior Amateur	Sept. 4	Sept. 24	Oct. 7-12	Sea Island Golf Club, Sea Island, Ga.
Senior Women's Amateur	Oct. 16	—	Oct. 30-Nov. 1	The Country Club of Florida Village of Golf Delray Beach, Fla.

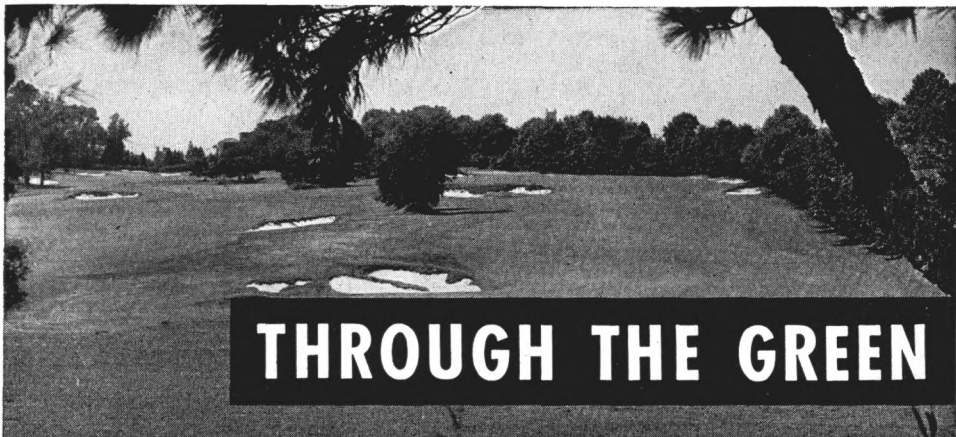
** OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP: Date of Sectional Qualifying Championships may be changed to Monday, June 10 if local authority in charge deems advisable.

* AMATEUR PUBLIC LINKS CHAMPIONSHIP: Entries close with each Sectional Qualifying Chairman.

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

(1) WALKER CUP MATCH: Men's Amateur teams—Great Britain vs. United States.

(2) AMERICAS CUP MATCH: Men's Amateur teams—Canada vs. Mexico vs. United States.



ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS ON GAMBLING

By JOHN W. WINTERS, JR., USGA PRESIDENT

In view of recent activity by agents of the Internal Revenue Service, we call attention to the opinion of the USGA General Counsel, Philip H. Strubing, concerning Federal tax liabilities involving Calcutta pools and other forms of organized gambling. This opinion was distributed in 1959 and follows under separate heading.

The Internal Revenue Service has been active in at least one large area in enforcing the pertinent Federal tax laws. Following are examples:

Case 1: Two Internal Revenue Service agents appeared at a club just before a Calcutta pool was to be conducted. They advised that the club would have to buy a Federal gambling stamp and would have to pay 10% of the pool to the Government if the club were to proceed with the Calcutta. The club bought the gambling stamp and paid the Government 10% of the pool.

The agents demanded a list of every purchaser, amounts paid, and winners' shares, presumably for purposes of individual income tax.

Two days later the agents returned to the club and asked for 10% on Calcuttas held in the last five years, not barred by the statute of limitations. The club settled the retroactive feature for \$5,000.

Case 2: After a Calcutta sponsored by individuals, Government agents insisted that they be provided with names of participants and amounts won, which are subject to individual income tax.

The club was advised that if it had conducted the Calcutta, it would have been liable for 10% of the receipts, *and its exemption from Federal income tax would have been jeopardized.*

The USGA's Position

The USGA has long disapproved of gambling in connection with golf tournaments because of the harm it can do to the best interest of the game.

Golf is a game to be played primarily for its own sake, especially amateur golf. When it is played for gambling motives, evils can arise to injure both the game and individual players.

The United States Golf Association urges its Member Clubs, all golf associations and all other sponsors of golf competitions to prohibit gambling

in connection with tournaments, not only to serve the best interests of the game but also to avoid possible serious legal and tax dangers.

FEDERAL TAX LIABILITIES ON CALCUTTA POOLS

By PHILIP STRUBING, USGA GENERAL COUNSEL

Clubs as well as hotels and other organizations would do well to study the Federal tax laws before running a Calcutta pool in connection with a golf tournament or other sports event.

If part of the proceeds of such a pool are retained by the club to meet any kind of expense, the club has received a direct benefit and the pool will be considered by the Treasury Department as having been conducted for profit. Moreover, even if the club does not retain any portion of the pool, the Treasury has ruled that "it must be assumed that . . . there is an expectancy of other benefits, such as advertising the establishment or increasing attendance at a tournament to which there are charges for admission." It is considered by the Government that this expectancy of indirect benefits constitutes "profit" for purposes of the wagering tax. See Revenue Ruling 56-72.

What are the wagering tax consequences of running a pool for profit?

First, the club, as operator of the pool, is liable for the wagering excise tax of 10 percent of the total of the amount for which the tickets on players are sold and the amount for which the players are auctioned. Section 4401, Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Second, not only the club, as operator, but each individual (including officers) who receives wagers on the club's behalf is liable for the special \$50 tax imposed by Section 4411 of the Code.

Third, it has been ruled by the Treasury that, as to each winner of \$600 or more, an information return on Form 1099 must be filed by the club, on pain of a penalty which could run to \$1,000 under Section 6652 of the Code.

Clubs contemplating the operation of a Calcutta pool in connection with a tournament may well conclude that the "benefits" to be derived aren't worth the assumption of these tax responsibilities.

USGA COMPETITONS FOR 1962

- 1) Amateur Championship, September 17-22, Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N.C.
- 2) Senior Amateur Championship, October 1-6, Evanston Golf Club, Skokie, Ill. Qualifying round September 13 (with exceptions).
- 3) World Amateur Team, October 10-13, Fuji Golf Course, Kawana, Japan.
- 4) Senior Women's Amateur Championship, October 17-19, Manufacturers' Golf & Country Club, Oreland, Pa. Entries close October 3.

Four Switch-Hitters

A foursome at the Country Club of Buffalo, Williamsville, N. Y., has found an unusual way to add spice to their matches.

The group consists of Sam D. Wettlaufer, father of former Walker Cup player Ward, and his partner Thorne Reineman against Jack Trefts and Ted Platt. Wettlaufer and Reineman have handicaps of 7, Trefts is 9 and Platt 11. Trefts and Platt play left-handed.

They compete against each other regularly but once a year everything is reversed. In the latest match the Wettlaufer-Reineman side won 2 up. Medal scores were Wettlaufer 62-61—123, Reineman 68-72—140, Trefts 59-65—124 and Platt 85-76—161.

Score For Our Side

Crows are the greatest hazard to golf ball owners at a course in England. The birds have been carrying away scores of balls from the fairways in recent years.

There appears to be only one way to stop them; use the American size ball. Golfers say our ball is too big to get into the crow's beak. The English ball has a minimum diameter of 1.62 inches while the American ball is not less than 1.68 inches in diameter.

Hands Across The Border

The Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md., was the scene recently of a junior competition that featured boys from the District of Columbia Golf Association against a team from Mexico.

Play followed the pattern of the

Walker Cup Match, except there were six players on each team instead of eight. Mexico led by 5 to 4 after the first day's play of foursomes and singles but the next day saw the District boys outscore their visitors by 7 to 2 for an overall score of 11 to 7 in the District's favor.

Rodrigo Medellin, Treasurer of the Mexican Golf Association, served as captain of his country's team while Frank Emmet, member of the USGA Junior Championship Committee and director of the District of Columbia junior golf program, was captain of the District's winning team.

The host club made all players and officials welcome and everyone enjoyed the companionship of this first international junior event. Mexico has invited a District team to visit that country next year in a continuation of the series.



U. S. AND MEXICAN YOUTHS PLAY MATCH

The Mexican team is shown at front in dark coats. Members are, left to right, Jaime Escudero, Jose Palacios, Raul Orive, Alfonso Garcia Mendez, Guillermo Coghlan, Riccardo Urrea and, standing, Captain Rodrigo Medellin. The District Golf Association team members, standing, light coats from left: Captain Frank Emmet, Bob Roberts, Jimmy Galvin, Ricky Meissner, John Cavin, Kent Kittle and Jim Duffy.

— Photo by Joe Gambatese

Golf — The Game of Truth

If you are not among the estimated five million Americans enjoying the great and growing game of golf today — why not?

There are now nearly 7,000 golf courses in the United States from which to choose and as you read these words, wherever you are, there is a nearby course to satisfy your needs.

Many years ago Sarah N. Cleghorn, in commenting upon oppressive child labor conditions in some steel mills, wrote:

"The golf links lie so near the mill
That nearly every day
The laboring children can look out
And see the men at play."

All this, of course, has changed. Golf is no longer only for the few, nor is it a "rich man's game." Golf now is for children. Golf is democracy, and Golf is truth. Why is golf a great game? Golf is a fine physical conditioner. Ask your doctor. Golf knows no age barriers. Nine or ninety, you do yourself a favor every time you play.

Golf is pleasure. And often, like when you sock a controlled, low drive some 200 yards straight into the teeth of the wind, golf is sheer exhilaration.

But golf is an humbling game. It is discipline, and self control. You can't fret about finances and personal problems while belting that ball straight down the middle.

Golf is beautiful—a natural game of nature, played a million miles outside the confines of modern man's self-imposed steel and asphalt jungle. You walk on thick, green grass, under shade trees, sunshine and bright blue sky.

But above all, golf is truth. From scorecard to handicap rating you are really playing your self. Golf is a gentlemen's game of honor. You must play the truth. And when you do, you will win—even when the scorecard says you lose.

— FRED ROHRS

Necrology

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

A. L. (LOB) EXLINE, Dallas, Texas, a member of the USGA's Sectional Affairs Committee since 1950. A prominent businessman as well as golf enthusiast, he was cited in May by the Dallas Golf Association for contributing most to the area's golf in 1961.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE USGA

REGULAR

Calif.	Sharon Heights Golf & Country Club Menlo Park
Conn.	Orange Country Club Orange
Conn.	Rolling Hills Country Club Wilton
Fla.	Plant City Golf & Country Club Plant City
Ill.	Danville Country Club Danville
Iowa	Boone Golf & Country Club Boone
La.	Bayou Country Club Thibodaux
Md.	Mt. Pleasant Golf Club Baltimore
Mass.	Indian Ridge Country Club Andover
Mass.	Country Club of Natick Natick
Minn.	Executive Golf Club of Minnesota Minneapolis
Miss.	Columbia Country Club Columbia
N. J.	Atlantis Country Club Tuckerton
N. Y.	Cedar Brook Golf Club Old Brookville
N. C.	Southern Pines Country Club Southern Pines
Ohio	Adams County Golf Club West Union
Ohio	Greene Country Club Yellow Springs
Pa.	Culbertson Hills Golf & Country Club Edinboro
	Waynesboro Country Club Waynesboro
S. C.	Spring Valley Country Club Columbia
Tex.	Laredo Golf Association Laredo
Va.	Bow Creek Golf & Country Club Lynnhaven
Wisc.	Bull's Eye Country Club Wisconsin Rapids

ASSOCIATE

Calif.	Vandenburg Golf Club Vandenburg AFB
Conn.	Pleasant View Golf Course Meriden
Fla.	Sunset Golf Course Hollywood
N. Y.	Twin Ponds Golf & Country Club New York Mills
Wash.	Cedarcrest Golf Course Marysville

A VIEW OF GOLF HISTORY THROUGH PINEHURST EYES

No. 2 Offers
Stern Challenge
Sept. 17-22

Golf has been played at the Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C., since a nine-hole course was built in February, 1898. Though steeped in tradition and internationally known as a fortress for all that's good in the game, Pinehurst has never seen a USGA competition.

Pinehurst's attraction for thousands of golfers every winter season is explained by its several tournaments, chief among them the North and South Championships for men and for women and for Senior men and women. It is unique, however, in that the basic plan of resort has remained unchanged; the village has not been allowed to become industrialized. The smallness and quietness appeal as do the five 18-hole courses, all of which have their starting and ending points near the clubhouse.

It is upon this scene that 200 golfers will converge for the week of September 17-22 to compete in the 62nd USGA Amateur Championship, with all play to be held on the No. 2 course.

It was in 1907 that the No. 2 course became 18 holes and at that time it measured 5,860 yards. A fairway sprinkler system was installed in 1933 and during 1934-35 grass greens were sodded, replacing the old sand "greens". For the Amateur Championship the course will measure 7,051 yards, making it the longest course in the history of all USGA Championships. Par for the course is 36-36—72.

Although the USGA is taking its first Championship to the area, professional golfers were there in competition as early as 1903 in the North and South Open. That tournament con-

tinued for 49 playings. The PGA Championship was there in 1936, with Denny Shute defeating Jimmy Thomson 3 and 2 for the title, and in 1951 Pinehurst was host for the Ryder Cup Matches. The old North and South Open must hold a high place in the memories of one Ben Hogan for it was in 1940 he won his first circuit tournament as a professional.

Pinehurst's golf successes have fostered others in the same area. In addition to the five courses at Pinehurst there is the Southern Pines, N.C., Country Club, Pine Needles Lodges and Country Club, Mid Pines Club and Whispering Pines, for a total of nine 18-hole courses within a six-mile radius.

Spectators attending the Amateur Championship will have the opportunity to purchase a new book "The Scottish Invasion"* in lieu of the usual Championship program. The book is authored by Richard S. Tufts, Chairman of the Board of Pinehurst, Inc., who served as President of the USGA in 1956-57 after having been Chairman of seven different USGA Committees.

The foreword, written by USGA Executive Director Joseph C. Dey, Jr., in part says, "These are golfing chronicles with a difference: they tell not only what happened but why. They take you behind the superficial scenes and show you some of the causes of golf development in the United States.

"This story does not seek to be different; it is, in fact, told with simplicity and without self-conscious

* (c) 1962, Richard S. Tufts. Published by Pinehurst Printers, Box 1146, Pinehurst, N. C. \$2.50.



This aerial view shows the Pinehurst Country Club clubhouse and several holes of the No. 2 course where the Amateur Championship is to be played. At extreme left is first tee, first hole and second fairway. From top right is the 18th fairway leading to 18th green immediately over top of clubhouse. At lower right are two huge putting greens.

Photo by John G. Hemmer

effort to draw attention to its distinctive qualities. But, given Richard S. Tufts as author, the book could not possibly be other than a thoroughly informed study. It mirrors some of the knowledge, the love and the appreciation of golf which have long distinguished a most modest gentleman."

How and Why

In June of 1895, the same year the USGA was born, Mr. James W. Tufts purchased some 5,000 acres of cut-over timberland in the Sandhills of North Carolina. At this time the sandy land was considered to have little value except for the growth of timber. Mr. Tufts' main purpose, however, was to have a resort for people of modest means who, like himself, needed to seek a warmer health-giving climate. He paid \$1 per acre.

"The soil was so poor that it was said to be necessary to bury a person with commercial fertilizer in order to afford some prospect of rising on the day of judgment."

By February 1898 nine holes had been completed and golf was on its way at Pinehurst. In the fall of 1903 the Pinehurst golf activities were formalized by the organization of the Pinehurst Golf Club. Three events gave Pinehurst golf the forward impetus which has made the village one of the world's great centers of golf. The first was the visit of the famous English professional, Harry Vardon, in March, 1900; the second, arrival of Donald J. Ross, in December 1900, who was a professional but whose real talents lay in architecture—during his life time he did work on more than 600 courses; the third was the association with Frank Presbrey which started in 1901-02. Presbrey, in the advertising business, helped attract attention to the new resort through the conduct of golf tournaments.

In writing about the No. 2 course as it will play for this year's Amateur Championship, Richard Tufts said that Donald Ross frequently remarked that

golf and sand seem to go together as, aside from the architectural advantages, the turf does well and the course is playable during wet weather.

What to Expect

"For the 1962 Amateur an effort has been made to bring Mr. Ross's plans into line with modern play. The features formerly used to restrict the tee shot are easily passed by today's better players. Therefore, restrictive features have been added at the 240-to-270-yard range from the tee and where possible the player has been presented with the option of a challenging carry or of

playing into a gradually narrowing area. These changes are not intended to affect the play of the average golfer who would not normally reach these new features, even from the shorter tees, and his troubles have been mitigated by providing wider fairways for both his tee and second shots. Thus the ideal is approached of providing a more severe test for the expert player and of requiring less from those who are more prone to create their own trouble. It is the best answer that the game can find to the increasing distances to which the ball is being struck."

USGA "GOLF HOUSE" FILM LIBRARY

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

Rules of Golf Dramatizations

"THE RULES OF GOLF—ETIQUETTE"

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

"PLAY THEM AS THEY LIE"

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

"ON THE GREEN"

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

Entertainment, History, Travel

"GREAT MOMENTS IN GOLF"

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

"WALKER CUP HIGHLIGHTS"

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

"FIRST WORLD AMATEUR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FOR EISENHOWER TROPHY"

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

"SECOND WORLD AMATEUR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FOR EISENHOWER TROPHY"

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

"GOLF'S LONGEST HOUR"

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

"ST. ANDREW'S, 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

FUN EMPHASIZED WHEN MISS GUNDERSON PLAYS

By
FRANK HANNIGAN
USGA Tournament
Relations Manager

The silence was almost deafening as Miss JoAnne Gunderson addressed a putt of six feet on the Country Club of Rochester's 18th green. She had to hole that putt to avoid defeat in her match against Miss Barbara Williams in the quarter-final round of the USGA Women's Amateur Championship last month.

Miss Gunderson drew back her putter. It trembled in her hands. Then she remembered that golf, after all, is supposed to be a game and not a nerve-shattering experience.

She hesitated for an instant, chuckled, and walked off the green, to the accompaniment of laughter from a gallery of more than 1,000.

The tension dissolved, JoAnne walked back to the ball and quickly dispatched it into the center of the cup. Two holes later she won the match. Two days later she won the Championship by defeating 17-year-old Ann Baker of Maryville, Tenn., by 9 and 8 in the final match, scheduled for 36 holes.

And so Miss Gunderson, who has a degree in education, again taught her lesson that golf, and winning golf at that, can be fun.

This talented young lady from Kirkland, Wash., makes golf easy to watch, too. The first 18 holes of the final match consumed only 2 hours 58 minutes. Nine more holes were played in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

The qualities of Miss Gunderson's personality are such that these overshadowed her golfing prowess in accounts of the Championship—no small feat since she was three under par for 28 holes of the final.

"Gundy" (she was called nothing else throughout the week by players and spectators alike) continued her long-time habit of applauding the good efforts of opponents; would occasionally duck under the gallery lines to chat with spectators while walking down the fairways; and every round, without fail, would pluck an apple from an orchard adjoining the 9th fairway before continuing her pleasant stroll in the sun.

When she threw the core out of bounds, and thereby avoided the possibility of a sticky loose impediment ruling (see Definition 17), everyone in attendance smiled. They were having a good time watching a good player at her best.

Indeed, JoAnne described her Saturday performance as the single best day of golf in her career. She was credited with a 70, two under par, for the first 18 holes, which were featured by her phenomenal number of 3s, eight in all. She recorded four birdies and one eagle.

After one of the birdies, which came about after a long iron shot had been drilled to within 6 feet of the hole, Miss Baker turned to an official and complained "JoAnne makes my pars look like double-bogies."

Exceptional Hitter

The eagle occurred on the 10th hole, a par-5 of 525 yards, where male visitors to the Country Club of Rochester are likely to be intimidated for years to come by their hosts who will tell them that a girl got home in 2 with a drive and a No. 5 wood shot, then downed a 7-yard putt.

Connoisseurs of the long drive will be interested to know that Miss Gunderson's drives averaged approximately 220 yards during the final. Often, as on the 10th, she will fly one a good deal longer.

JoAnne, the USGA Girls' Junior Champion in 1956, has now won the Women's Amateur Championship three times. Her other triumphs came in 1957 and 1960. She was runner-up in 1956, at age 17. As a three-time Champion, she joins such illustrious companions as Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Margaret Curtis, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Miss Alexa Stirling and Miss Virginia Van Wie. Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., in a class by herself, won the Championship six times.

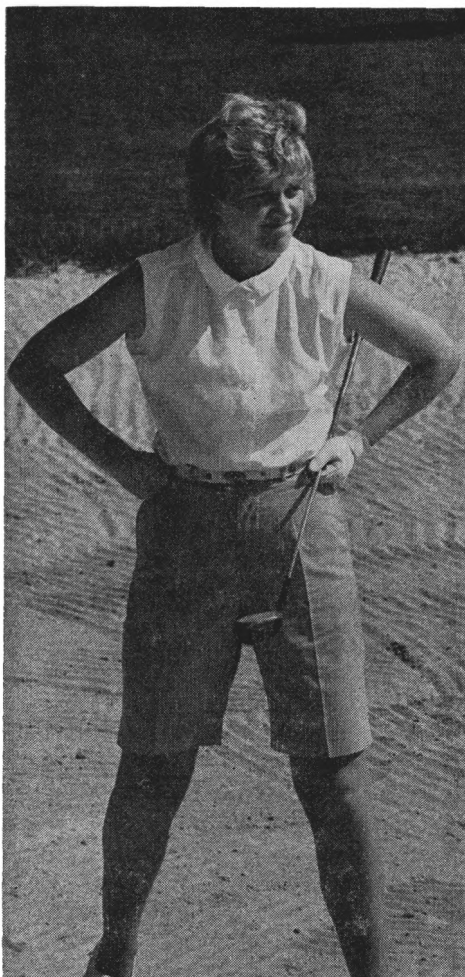
Throughout the week JoAnne was questioned about the possibility of her becoming a professional. Her reply invariably was "no", that golf would lose its appeal if "I had to play it every day."

On her way to the final, Miss Gunderson defeated Miss Nancy Gunther, 7 and 5; Mrs. Joseph Nesbitt, 4 and 3; Mrs. Natasha Matson Fife, 5 and 4; Miss Nancy Holmes, 5 and 4; Miss Williams in 20 holes; and Miss Phyllis Preuss, 3 and 2.

A Narrow Escape

The match against Miss Williams was something of a classic. Miss Williams, who is only a bit larger than a brassie, was 3 down after 10. She made a remarkable comeback while conceding an average of 50 yards off the tee.

Miss Williams won 12 with a par and 13 and 15 with birdies to draw even. On 16, a par-3, she came within two feet of a hole-in-one, to go 1 up. Miss Gunderson won 17 with a par and eventually won on the 20th, a par-5, when Miss Williams missed her third shot, the ball coming to



MISS JOANNE GUNDESON
THE CHAMPION!

Photo by James Drake

rest on the bank of a water hazard short of the green.

The precocious Miss Baker, one of a swarm of talented youngsters, who went over to Rochester from the Country Club of Buffalo after competing in the Girls' Junior Championship, lost in the final match just as Miss Gunderson did at age 17 six years ago to Mrs. Marlene Stewart Streit.

Miss Baker served notice that she

had Championship aspirations by beating Mrs. Les Johnstone, a member of the USGA Curtis Cup Team, 7 and 5 in the first round. She then won from Miss Maureen Crum, 3 and 2; Miss Sally Carroll, 7 and 6; Miss Brenda High, 5 and 4; Miss Marcia McLachlan, 2 and 1; and Miss Patricia Hahn, 1 up.

Against Miss Hahn, Miss Baker executed a grand shot from a bunker beside the 18th green to come within a few feet of the cup. The shot enabled her to halve the hole in par.

Miss Baker, a straight-A student, is a high school senior and plays basketball outside the golf season.

Mrs. Jay D. Decker, nee Anne Quast, the defending Champion, began her defense of the title as though she might again dominate the Championship as thoroughly as she did in 1961 at Tacoma.

Mrs. Decker breezed through her first four matches. She was only two over par for the 57 holes these required. No other player approximated such figures through the four rounds.

Two factors brought about Mrs. Decker's downfall in the quarter-final round. First, Miss Hahn played the first nine holes in 35, one under par; second, Mrs. Decker's normally impeccable short game went awry. Miss Hahn raced to a lead of five, and eventually won by 5 and 4.

The other semi-finalist was Miss Phyllis Preuss, who has won more matches during the past two Championships than any other player. Last year she lost to Mrs. Decker in the final round. This year she fully extended Miss Gunderson on one of the latter's very good days in the semi-final round.

Fine Foreign Field

The competition was enhanced by the presence of many foreign entrants.

Twelve came from Canada. Five British Curtis Cup Team members competed. Mrs. Frances Smith, the non-playing British Captain, and Miss Sheila Vaughan, both advanced to the fourth round.

The luck of the draw brought about a second-round match between mother and daughter—Mrs. Jean Trainor and Miss Anne Trainor, members of the host club. Mrs. Trainor, who hasn't yet lost to her daughter in competition, won this time by 4 and 3. In the very next round Mrs. Trainor was eliminated by her house guest, Mrs. Decker, by 3 and 2.

Althea Gibson, the former United States and Wimbledon tennis champion, was among the entrants. Miss Gibson defeated Miss Jeanie Butler, Harlingen, Texas, by 2 and 1 before losing to Mrs. Paul Dye, Jr., Indianapolis, by 2 up.

All eight playing members of the USGA Curtis Cup Team competed, as did non-playing Captain Miss Polly Riley. Miss Gunderson, Miss Preuss and Mrs. Decker advanced to the quarter-final round.

The fall of many prominent players in the early rounds only emphasized what was apparent on the eve of the tournament, that is, there are more good women players in this country than ever before and that the number increases yearly.

The Country Club of Rochester, site of the first USGA Women's Open Championship in 1953, again proved to be a completely gracious and efficient host.

The thanks of the USGA is accorded to Scott Stewart, Jr., the General Chairman, and the hard-working members of his committees, who overlooked nothing in their efforts to stage a successful competition while assuring the comfort of the visitors.

GROWTH OF VANDALISM PLAGUES GOLF COURSES

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

Vandalism on golf courses is plaguing many clubs as their maintenance costs continue to increase. Repairing and cleaning up damage done by trespassers often require unexpected expenditures and, consequently, some constructive projects suffer.

In a recent survey, the USGA found that vandalism is a great concern throughout the country.

How costly vandalism can be is shown by the following records supplied by the Atlanta Athletic Club for its East Lake Courses, Atlanta, Ga.

APRIL, 1962

4-2—Two hoses, 9 tee markers, 1 bench	\$ 44.50
4-3—Three flagsticks, 4 tee plates	\$ 30.00
4-6—One flagstick	\$ 9.25
4-10—Two flagsticks, 7 tee plates	\$ 27.25
4-11—One flagstick, 1 tee plate	\$ 10.75
4-16—Eight flagsticks, 2 ball-washers	\$115.50
4-23—One sprinkler, 50 feet of hose	\$ 30.00
4-29—One flagstick	\$ 9.25
	\$277.00

MAY, 1962

5-4—Two hoses, three sprinklers	\$ 79.00
5-16—Two hoses, 1 sprinkler, 2 flagsticks	\$ 61.50
5-17—One ball-washer	\$ 25.75
5-26—Three flagsticks, 2 hoses, 4 tee plates	\$ 58.75
5-31—Four tee plates	\$ 6.00
	\$231.00

JUNE, 1962

6-5—Three flagsticks	\$ 27.75
6-7—Four flagsticks	\$ 37.00
6-16—Eight flagsticks, 4 ball-washers	\$176.50
6-19—One flagstick	\$ 9.25
6-23—Three flagsticks, 4 tee plates	\$ 30.00
	\$280.50

JULY, 1962

7-3—Three flagsticks, 4 tee plates	\$ 30.00
7-11—Five hoses	\$ 62.50
7-19—Six flagsticks	\$ 55.25
7-21—One bench, 1 sprinkler, 3 tee plates	\$ 28.50
7-31—One flagstick	\$ 9.25
	\$185.50

These thefts totaled \$974.00 in the four months. The Club in the past has employed guards, and in the near future contemplates erecting a steel fence.

Easy access and interesting challenges to the vandals often prompt their actions. Roy Herrick, Chairman of the Green Committee, Hillcrest Country Club, Boise, Idaho, says: "Un-

fortunately we have a large canal flow-through our course and this means a lot of tee markers and flagsticks find their way into the canal. We have an electric escalator or car mounted on rails and it has been damaged several times, once to the extent of damaging a hoist motor so it had to be rewound."

To combat vandalism the Club has posted signs offering \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone damaging club property, but Mr. Herrick says it has not brought results.

Putting Greens Suffer

Most of the real damage occurs on putting greens and generally is of three types: automobiles or other vehicles driven over greens or sharply turned on them; spilling or spreading of a foreign substance (usually gasoline) over greens; digging of the turf with flagsticks, shovels or other object.

About a year ago a club on the west coast experienced several weeks of intensified vandalism on greens. The damage was caused by motorcycles; turf was thrown in every direction, and it was a major sodding operation to repair them. A special policeman was hired; he finally caught two young men, one a son of a club member.

A dog was caught burying a bone in a green in Asheville, N. C. The dog was tied to a tree and the owner was shown the evidence early the next morning. The dog has not been seen on the course since.

Perhaps the most unique damage to putting greens in the west, reports William H. Bengeyfield, Western Director of the USGA Green Section, is at the Cypress Point Club, Monterey, Calif. The deer population seems to



Typical of damage inflicted upon putting greens

delight in continually prancing across fairways and greens. However, the deer are such a joy to the membership that turf seems to be a small price to pay for their presence.

In 1957 there was a report of damage in the excess of \$20,000 to greens at a club in the east. Greens had been poisoned with a mixture of sodium arsenite and calcium phosphide. Only recently a club in North Carolina reported damage of approximately \$10,000 to its greens when vandals drove golf carts on nine of the 18 greens, ripping up the sod.

Texas has an unique problem. Some smaller clubs in central and south Texas not blessed with much moisture are confined to watering just tees and greens. After nightfall armadillos sometimes partake of a feast on young grass roots and worms in the tees and greens that have had water applied. One armadillo can make a green look like it has been plowed. The situation was so bad recently that teen-age boys were sent out at night with flashlights and shotguns to keep the mammals away.

The Bellevue Country Club, Syracuse, N. Y., has had a problem which appears, on the surface, not to be unique but it was the only reply of its kind received in the survey. It seems that during the early evenings, neighborhood golfers were regularly playing and practicing on the course far away from the clubhouse. The damage was becoming so great that the Club was forced to hire a uniformed police officer to patrol the grounds after 6 p.m. The Club says this has cut damage to a minimum but the hiring of a guard is expensive.

Many other courses employ regular patrolmen or have someone on occasional patrol at night.

The celebration of holidays prompts abnormal outbreaks of destruction. The exploding of firecrackers in ball washers and putting cups does extensive damage. This was reported by many clubs in all sections of the country.

Damage has offered a serious problem to the White Bear Yacht Club, White Beach Lake, Minn. Professional

Len Mattson lists the following occurrences over the last four months: two dozen flagsticks stolen or broken; a dozen tee markers stolen; one ball washer anchored in concrete dug up and taken; a rain shelter set afire and almost demolished; greens mutilated; sand put into gas tanks and crankcases of two tractors. The worst damage, however, has been done to golf carts—four of them were smashed against one another. Mr. Mattson reveals that one of the maintenance crew has now been deputized and sleeps in the house where golf carts are parked. He adds, "I believe if vandals were caught and prosecuted and the case well publicized in any given area, it would do more to stop this than anything."

Golf carts have been targets of many vandals. In Phoenix, Ariz., carts were taken to the top of a nearby mountain, accelerators were depressed and the carts allowed to crash in a heap at the bottom. The boys responsible were caught.

The enterprises of golf course trespassers knows no bounds. Last year at a mid-western course vandals filled a putting cut with gasoline and allowed the gasoline to run from the cup to puddle in a low area on the green. A fuse arrangement was attached to the gasoline and ignited. It exploded with frightening results. The culprits, apprehended later, were fined \$900.

The USGA survey leads to a conclusion that most of the damage apparently is inflicted by youngsters—one correspondent pinned it down to ages 12 through 15. However, boys as a group are not solely responsible. On one course an enterprising man took about 1,000 square feet of sod from a course to use in his own yard. Adults rode horses across greens at another course. Others were apprehended after breaking and entering and stealing from clubs.

Recently the Los Angeles Country Club has become concerned over van-

dalism. The most serious is the turning on of water hoses and washing sand out of bunkers.

The proximity of main roads to courses gives opportunity to those who are bent on destruction. Fircrest Golf Club in Tacoma, Wash., recently erected a cyclone fence around the entire perimeter at a cost exceeding \$23,000.

There is no sure solution. Several clubs with fences reported damages. In the midwest and northwest, winter and Christmas season often prompt theft of trees from fenced courses.

What is being done about vandalism and what methods serve best as deterrents?

In Birmingham, Ala., club officials occasionally suggest to parent-members that their children be taught to protect club properties. They are tolerant with neighboring non-member children by permitting them to fish early in the mornings in the several course lakes. The children have been told they should leave the course when golfers come in view. The lack of vandalism points to the success of this type program.

Palma Ceia Golf Club, Tampa, Fla., was bothered by young trespassers several years ago, but club officials got together with school athletic departments and now the club allows school golf teams to use the course. The result has been surprisingly good.

James B. Moncrief, Agronomist, USGA Green Section in Athens, Ga., suggests fences but admits cost is prohibitive to some courses. He says the use of *Pyracantha*, where adapted as border plants, will do wonders. These plants produce beautiful berries for appearance but also have very sharp thorns. If small plants are placed at 2-to-3 feet intervals they soon will form a continuous line of shrubs.

2 PLANS FOR CLUB CHARGES NOT SUBJECT TO DUES TAX

By
PHILIP H. STRUBING
USGA General Counsel

Two recent tax cases will be of interest to clubs throughout the country. Both were brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the efficient works of the Greater Milwaukee Country Club Association, which deserves great credit for its successful efforts.

The cases involved the application of the 20% tax on dues imposed by Section 4241 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In the first case, Ozaukee Country Club passed a by-law that a "Supplementary dues charge" might be levied by its Board of Directors against any member who did not spend at least \$20 during any month for green fees and house charges. The Internal Revenue Service took the position that the amounts actually spent by members for house charges and green fees were taxable, because, in effect, the provision for the "supplementary dues charge" made the amount paid for house charges and green fees an "assessment."

In Club's Favor

Suit was instituted by Ozaukee Country Club in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Before the action was brought to a conclusion, the Department of Justice approved an administrative settlement under which the full amount of the taxes paid by the Club under protest, plus statutory interest at the rate of 6% per annum, was paid to the Club. In other words, the refund to the Club was in the full amount the Club would have received had it prevailed in the litigation, except for court costs.

For practical purposes, this means

that country clubs will be relatively safe in adopting a supplemental dues program similar to that of the Ozaukee Country Club. The results of this litigation is more than an interpretation of the Internal Revenue Code by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; it is an administrative decision by the Department of Justice that the Department does not feel that there would be reasonable chance of success in defending an excise tax on moneys spent for house charges and green fees under the supplemental dues program.

The decision does not affect, of course, the IRS ruling (Rev. Rul. 58-460, effective Nov. 1, 1958) which holds that where a member of a club is required to pay a stated minimum for food and drink during the year as a requisite to continued membership in the club, the minimum charge is to be considered dues and subject to the 20% tax.

Degree of Use

The second case consists of a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service on a "variable monthly service charge" to restaurant and bar expenditures, based on degree of use. This system was adopted by Brynwood Country Club. It had the effect of adjusting a member's charges to reflect a volume element which is related to the actual cost of service. The greater the use, the lower the charge, to the point of crediting members for high expenditures.

In applying for a ruling from the Commissioner, the Club stated that the service charge was devised to recover fixed costs and to serve as an incentive or an inducement for a

member to increase his patronage of Club facilities.

The service charges and brackets were as follows:

A Service Charge —	\$20.00 added to expenditures less than \$ 10.00
B Service Charge —	\$16.00 added to expenditures less than \$ 20.00
C Service Charge —	\$12.00 added to expenditures less than \$ 30.00
D Service Charge —	\$ 8.00 added to expenditures less than \$ 40.00
E Service Charge —	\$ 4.00 added to expenditures less than \$ 50.00
F Service Credit —	\$ 5.00 deducted from expenditures over \$ 75.00
G Service Credit —	\$10.00 deducted from expenditures over \$100.00

By ruling dated November 22, 1961, the Internal Revenue Service held that 20% dues tax did not apply to the total charges for food and drink, including the service charges, made against the members of the Club under the circumstances described. It based the ruling on two factors: the total amount paid by a member for food and drink was not a required minimum expenditure for such items, and no specified amount was required to be spent as a condition to continued enjoyment of the facilities of the Club.

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). Clubhouse edition, suitable for hanging, 6¼" x 9½"; supply limited. \$1.50.

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

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

HANDICAPPING

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREEN SECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPETITIONS

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

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

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN TEAM BRILLIANT IN THE CURTIS CUP MATCH

By
FRANK HANNIGAN
USGA Tournament
Relations Manager

The British Isles team of Miss Ann Irvin and Miss Sheila Vaughan were 2 up against Miss Clifford Ann Creed and Miss JoAnne Gunderson after 10 holes in the foursomes phase of the Curtis Cup Match last month at Colorado Springs.

Strolling down the 11th fairway, a par-5 at the Broadmoor Golf Club, Miss Creed turned to her partner and said, "We'd better do something soon."

Miss Gunderson replied, "How about now?", whereupon she whaled a long iron to within 10 feet of the hole. The British team made 4, but when Miss Creed holed her putt the visitors had suffered the experience of scoring a birdie and losing the hole.

Miss Creed and Miss Gunderson came on to win the 36-hole match by 4 and 3.

This incident is relatively descriptive of the entire competition which the United States team won by 8 to 1. It was not that the British played poorly, but rather that the Americans played so well.

The best score ever made by a woman in stroke play competition at Broadmoor is 75, and this from tees that made the course somewhat shorter than the 6,427 yards it measured for the Curtis Cup Match.

Mrs. Anne Quast Decker, the United States champion at the time, was credited with a 74 in the morning round of her singles and then played the first nine holes in the afternoon in 36; Mrs. Decker and Miss Barbara McIntire produced 74 in foursomes; Miss Phyllis Preuss scored 75 in singles; Miss Creed 76.

For the British, there was considerable promise of better things to come.

"This was a beginning", said Mrs. Francis Smith, the Captain, at the conclusion of the event. She was referring to the training program sponsored by the Ladies' Golf Union for juniors.

Five of the eight playing members of the British side had not performed in the Curtis Cup Match before; three are still in their teens; all are likely to be improved players when the competition resumes abroad in 1964.

Mrs. Alastair Frearson, 18 years of age, was responsible for the lone British point by virtue of her 8-and-7 victory over Miss Judy Bell. She made a striking Curtis Cup debut. Mrs. Frearson had 74 in the morning and surged to a lead of 7 holes. Miss Bell was only 2 over par for the balance of the match, 11 holes, but found herself one hole worse off than after 18.

The Americans have traditionally enjoyed an advantage in length off the tee, but not against Mrs. Frearson. One of her drives, and by no means an unusual effort, was paced off at 233 yards.

Miss Jean Roberts also made a gallant try against Miss Preuss. Five down after the morning round, Miss Roberts played the next 14 holes in one under par but bowed eventually to Miss Preuss' steadier play by 1 hole.

The USGA is deeply grateful to the Broadmoor Club and William Thayer Tutt, President, for the boundless courtesies extended to the players and the Committee.

Mrs. William Elliot, Chairman of Broadmoor's Curtis Cup Committee, and her colleagues, including Ed Dudley, professional, also won enduring thanks.

The value of international matches goes well beyond the competition. This was again apparent at Broadmoor, where the atmosphere is most conducive to good spirit. A few incidents surrounding the Curtis Cup Match are offered in evidence:

The British players were every bit the good ambassadors as the British regard Arnold Palmer. The gallery responded warmly to the charm of the visitors.

The American Captain, Miss Riley, requested earnestly that the British Champion, Mrs. Marley Spearman, be allowed ample time to recover from an indisposition that afflicted her just before she was scheduled to begin singles play.

The ultimate in American tributes was paid to the British Team by their caddies, a group of teenagers. So taken were the caddies by the visitors that the boys held a meeting just prior to the competition and decided to forego the practice of chewing gum while in the employ of the British.

Finally, for any who may think that women's amateur golf, even on the level where only the most skilled can compete, is all work and no play, the verses below are offered. The first was written and recited by Captain Riley at a dinner honoring both teams after the Match. The second was sung to the tune of "When You Wore a Tulip" by the entire American Team; all eight members and their Captain had a hand in its creation. Copyright privileges are hereby waived.

THE NIGHT BEFORE

'Twas the night before the Matches
And all through the hotel
Not a creature was stirring,
Not even Judy Bell.

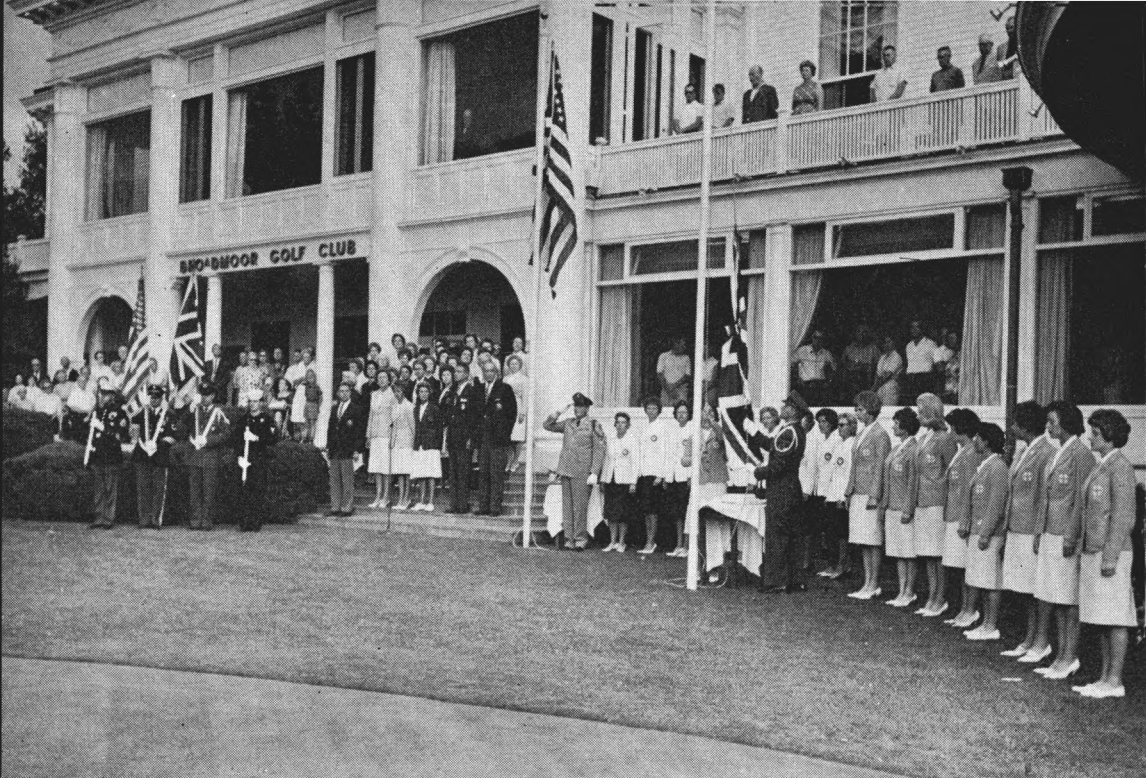
Golf clubs were stored
In the pro shop with care,
In the hopes in the morning
They still would be there.

The players were nestled
All snug in their beds,
While visions of birdies
Danced in their heads.

Bunty in her curlers,
And Polly with her night cap,
Had just settled down
For a half hour's nap
When over the Broadmoor
There came a new day,
For the Curtis Cup
The two Teams would play.
Then out on the course
There rose such a clatter
The Captains sprang from their beds
To see what was the matter.
What to their wondering
Eyes did appear —
Joe Dey setting pins,
First far and then near.
With a flash and a flurry
They put on their shoes.
Each was so sure
Her Team couldn't lose.
They raced down the halls
Calling their packs.
Up Gundy, up Ashley,
Up Vaughan and Bonallacks.
On Decker, On Spearman,
On Roberts and Preuss.
Away to the first tee
With swings strong and loose.
Go Johnstone, go Porter,
Go Frearson and Creed.
Both Bunty and Polly
Want a first-day lead.
Play McIntire, play Irvin
Forget shaking knees.
Play away, play away,
Play away, please.

AT THE BROADMOOR

We came to the Broadmoor,
The beautiful Broadmoor,
To play in the Curtis Cup.
The greens were so tricky
They slipped us a mickey —
We thought that down was up.
But we played and we practiced
We knew we could hack this
And win for the U. S. A.
The Cup we all wanted
But could not be daunted
We'd have it on Saturday.
Big galleries all rooted
The team was well-suited,
Here in the Broadmoor sun.
To win is important —
But just as important,
Each of us had fun.
And now that it's ended
And the Cup we've defended
These words we want to say:
We thank the Committee,
As we sing this ditty,
For asking us to play!



RAISING OF FLAGS AT THE BROADMOOR

1962 INTERNATIONAL MATCH FOR THE CURTIS CUP

Held at Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado
August 17 and 18

FOURSOMES

BRITISH ISLES

	Points
Mrs. Michael Bonallack and Mrs. Marley Spearman	0
Miss Ann Irvin and Miss Sheila Vaughan	0
Mrs. Alastair Frearson and Miss Ruth Porter	0
Total	0

UNITED STATES

	Points
Mrs. Jay D. Decker and Miss Barbara McIntire (7 and 5)	1
Miss Clifford Ann Creed and Miss JoAnne Gunderson (4 and 3)	1
Miss Jean Ashley and Mrs. Les Johnstone (8 and 7)	1
Total	3

SINGLES

Mrs. Marley Spearman	0
Mrs. Michael Bonallack	0
Mrs. Alastair Frearson (8 and 7)	1
Miss Jean Roberts	0
Miss Sally Bonallack	0
Miss Sheila Vaughan	0
Total	1
Grand Total—British Isles	1
Non-playing Captain—Mrs. Frances Smith	

Mrs. Jay D. Decker (5 and 4)	1
Miss JoAnne Gunderson (2 and 1)	1
Miss Judy Bell	0
Miss Phyllis Ann Preuss (1 up)	1
Miss Clifford Ann Creed (6 and 5)	1
Miss Barbara McIntire (5 and 4)	1
Total	5
Grand Total—United States	8
Non-playing Captain—Miss Polly Ann Riley	

IT APPEARS SO EASY

By
JOSEPH C. DEY, JR.
USGA Executive Director

A golf championship must appear to be a wonderfully simple affair to the casual onlooker: the players drive from the first tee like clockwork—they progress around the course at a comfortable walk—spectators casually arrive, park their automobiles, follow play decorously behind ropes which keep them off tees, fairways and greens—food and beverages are available for thousands of persons—scores of the leaders are posted at several 'vantage points around the course.

But the degree of simplicity in the facade of a golf championship is in almost direct proportion to the amount of effort which the entertaining club expends in preparations. An incredible number of details go into the making of a tournament such as the National Amateur at Pinehurst.

Part of the story is told in a USGA booklet "Golf Championship Manual" which guides clubs in readying for USGA competitions. The Manual comprises some 30,000 words. The main sectional titles give an inkling of what is involved: Grounds, House, Admissions, Gallery, Caddies, Scoring, Public Information, Program, Transportation, Parking, Accommodations, Finance.

Any sporting event involving paid admissions and food provisions for the public has complexities of management. But golf has a problem peculiar to itself in the fact that play and watching occur over a vast outdoor stage of some 140 acres—a moving stage whose many focal points must be kept in apple-pie order, the while being subject to the changing moods of nature. In most other

sports no flexible controls are needed for either players or spectators—their range of movement is closely confined in a baseball park or a football stadium. In contrast, for gallery control at Pinehurst the USGA installs some 2,000 metal posts and ten miles of rope.

A club has to be an accordion to hold a national golf championship. The average club is designed to accommodate some 350 members and their families and guests—and all are never there at once. But when the club takes on a national championship, it must suddenly expand its facilities to care for not only a large field of the best players but thousands of birdie-watchers—all for just a few days.

And what is the club's reward? There is really only one compensation—the same one which comes from any labor of love.

For holding a golf championship is a true labor of love. Thousands upon thousands of man-hours are expended by club committee members with no material compensation whatever. The cold fact is that if those same members had to be paid in money for their efforts at anything approaching the rate they receive from their occupations and professions, any championship would be a financial failure.

Thus, all golf tournaments without exception exist on the bounty of amateurs, including those on the professional circuit with large money prizes. They are made possible by labors of love. This is an incongruous thing in today's world of commercialized sport. But at its heart is the same spirit of amateurism which animates all golf.

SENIOR MEN AND WOMEN LOOK TO CHAMPIONSHIPS

Both Groups Are
To Compete
In October

Senior golfers in the United States will converge on Illinois and Pennsylvania in October where they will be drawn by good fellowship and a common bond of golf.

Men amateur golfers 55-years-old and over will be playing in their eighth USGA Senior Amateur Championship October 1-6 and women amateurs 50 and over will be in their first Senior Women's Championship two weeks later.

The addition of the Senior Women's tournament, submitted to and approved by the Executive Committee last January, now affords every man, woman and child golfer a chance to compete in a USGA Championship.

The Senior Amateur will be played at the Evanston Golf Club, Skokie, Ill., and the Senior Women's Championship October 17-19 at the Manufacturers' Golf and Country Club, Oreland, Pa. The men's event is match play while the women compete over 54 holes in stroke play.

Dexter H. Daniels of Winter Haven, Fla., is the defending Senior Amateur Champion. He defeated William K. Lanman, Jr., Golf, Ill., by 2 and 1 in the final round last year at Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Okla. Thirty-one others will enter the Championship through an 18 hole qualifying round at the championship site on Monday, October 1.

J. Clark Espie of Indianapolis, Ind., is the only player ever to win two Championships, 1957-59. He was runner-up in 1956. J. Wood Platt won the first in 1955, Frederick J. Wright in 1956; Thomas C. Robbins in 1958; and Michael Cestone in 1960.

The deadline for Senior Amateur Championship entry has past but the



Chairmen of the USGA Senior Committees are Mrs. Theodore W. Hawes and Harold A. Moore.

ladies have until October 3 to file their entry. There were 527 entered in the men's tournament. There were 517 entries in 1960.

Mrs. Theodore W. Hawes of Summit, N. J., is chairman of the USGA Senior Women's Championship Committee while Harold A. Moore, Chicago, is chairman of the Senior Championship Committee.

Women competitors to be eligible must reach their 50th birthday by October 17 and have handicaps not over 15 strokes under the USGA Golf Handicap System. The field will be limited to 120 players; entries will be accepted from applicants with the lowest handicaps. Later vacancies will be offered to alternates in the order of handicaps. United States residents must be members of USGA Regular Member Clubs.

With the end of the Senior Women's Championship also is culminated the 1962 USGA competition. Upon its completion the USGA will have conducted or aided in 11 championships within five months, starting last June.

GIRLS' JUNIOR DIVISION ABOUNDS WITH TALENT

By
P. J. BOATWRIGHT, JR.
USGA Assistant Director

After the draw at the 1962 Girls' Junior Championship at the Country Club of Buffalo, Williamsville, N. Y. someone raised the question: "How many girls under 17 years of age are in the Championship Flight?" It would be logical to assume that no more than half of the Championship Flight would be made up of young ladies under 17, the maximum age, but research revealed that 21 of the 32 players will have at least one more opportunity at the Girls' Championship, and one of them, Miss Marcha Houghton, of Modesto, Calif., will be eligible in 1967; she is only 12!

Miss Houghton, who is only slightly bigger than a minute (she stands about 4 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 91 pounds), was the darling of the galleries, which were the largest in history, numbering close to 500 on the last day. She qualified with a fine 84 in high winds and won her first match against Jacqueline King, of Alameda, Calif., one up. With a sizeable gallery following her in her second round match against Bonnie Werne, 17, Memomonee Falls, Wisc., she stood five up after seven holes, but Miss Werne refused to yield and whittled away at the lead, eventually winning the match on the last green.

Many others who made good showings will be eligible to compete again next year. Among them are:

ROBERTA ALBERS, 15, Temple Terrace, Fla.—Miss Albers was a pre-tournament favorite based on her showing in the 1961 Women's Amateur in which she went to the semi-finals. She justified her favorite role in the qualifying round by shooting a great 74 on the 6,102 yard course, five

strokes better than anyone else in the field. This broke by one stroke the women's course record at the Country Club of Buffalo, and tied the record for the lowest qualifying score in the Girl's Junior, set by Miss Mary Mills in 1956.

JANIS FERRARIS, 15, San Francisco.—Miss Ferraris defeated Miss Albers in the third round. She is very long off the tee.

RENEE M. POWELL, 16, East Canton, Ohio—Miss Powell is the first Negro to compete in the Girls' Junior Championship. In the first round she defeated Ann Baker, Maryville, Tenn., a quarter-finalist last year and runner-up to Miss Albers for 1962 medalist honors. Miss Powell was beaten in the third round.

MICHELLE YAPP, 16, Santa Cruz, Calif.—Miss Yapp also went to the third round (quarter-final). In her second round match she recorded the lowest first-nine score of the tournament, a 35, one under par.

SUE LANCE, 15, Woodland Hills, Calif.—Miss Lance went to the semi-finals.

In spite of the fine showing by these younger girls, two experienced 17-year-olds were left for the final: Mary Lou Daniel, Louisville, Ky., the present Western Girls' Junior Champion and Miss Mary Alice Sawyer, Baltimore, Md., the present Maryland State Women's Champion.

After losing the first two holes in the final, Miss Daniel came back to lead by two holes at the end of nine. She maintained this advantage going into 17, (a 459 yard par 5 hole) but there Miss Sawyer appeared to be making a rally reminiscent of one she



Mrs. John Pennington, left, Chairman of the Girls' Junior Committee, admires Girls' Junior Championship trophy with 1962 Champion Mary Lou Daniel, center, and runner-up Mary Alice Sawyer.

Photo by Robert J. Koch

produced in her quarter-final match to get even, then won on the 21st hole.

On 17, Miss Sawyer pulled her tee shot behind a tree, and skied her second, advancing the ball only a few yards. Miss Daniel in the meantime had played two nice wood shots to within 50 yards of the green. Miss Sawyer's third shot was a tremendous fairway wood which traveled well over 200 yards and came to rest about 25 feet from the hole. From there she two-putted and won the hole when Miss Daniel pulled her short approach and three-putted.

On the 385 yard par 4 eighteenth hole, Miss Sawyer played two beautiful wood shots to the center of the green. Miss Daniel, who is not quite as long off the tee, was about 30 yards short of the green in two. However, Miss Daniel played an approach to within three feet of the hole, a shot she will long remember. Miss Sawyer was 10 feet short with her first putt, which was some 50 feet long. She missed from there and Miss Daniel

calmly holed her short one to win the final match, 2 up.

115 of the record entry of 124 were on hand to vie for the title. The previous record entry was 96, set in 1959.

It required to a score of 88 to be assured of a spot in the Championship Flight. One player, Miss Patricia Reeves, Seattle, Wash., managed to get into the select group with a score of 89, but she did it the hard way—in a sudden-death play-off with seven other girls.

The Association is indeed grateful to the Country Club of Buffalo for its generous hospitality in entertaining the 14th Girls' Junior Championship. The golf course was praised by all who attended. Appreciation is also due Mr. Hugh Johnson, General Chairman, and his Committees who not only worked diligently in preparation for the event, but also made arrangements with the weatherman for perfect weather throughout the week.

Mrs. John Pennington, Chairman of

the USGA Girls' Junior Committee and a member of the Country Club of Buffalo, and the 14 members of her Committee who attended, are also to be thanked for the efficient manner in which they conducted the event.

In addition to the Championship Flight, there were five subsidiary flights of 16 and a stroke play consolation for the first round losers at Cherry Hill Golf Club, Ridgeway, Ont., Canada. The stroke play event was won by Ann Baker with 79. Final-round results in the subsidiary flights:

Second Flight

Joan Edwards, Portland, Ore., defeated Treasure Ann Sullivan, Lakeview, Ore., 1 up.

Third Flight

Rebecca Glasscock, Pine Bluff, Ark., defeated Linda Crockford, Framingham, Mass., 1 up.

Fourth Flight

Diane Kiesendahl, Portland, Ore., defeated Christine Zivney, Phoenix, Ariz., 3-1.

Fifth Flight

Connie Hirschman, York, Pa., defeated Julie Hollingsworth, Davenport, Iowa, 6-5.

Sixth Flight

Mary K. Baier, Hamburg, N. Y., defeated Mary Newton, Ann Arbor, Mich., 5-4.

Handicap Decision

COMMITTEE: SHOULD NOT PROHIBIT FROM COMPETITION PLAYERS WITH LESS THAN 10 SCORES POSTED

Men—4-2, 6-2b, 8-1b, 8-3a

Women—15-2, 17-2b, 19-1b, 19-3a

Q: Some of the members of our Committee feel that a USGA Handicap computed when less than ten scores are posted is likely to be unfairly high in relation to handicaps computed when more than ten scores are posted. Would our Committee be justified in prohibiting from handicap competitions players who have not posted at least ten scores?

Question by: MRS. C. JOSEPH BURNETT
Executive Secretary

Women's Golf Assn. of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pa.

A: Yes. Under Rule 36-1 of the Rules of Golf, the Committee has the right to lay down the conditions under which a competition is to be played.

However, the USGA would not recommend that a player be deemed ineligible unless she has at least ten scores posted.

Handicaps computed when five to nine scores are posted should be just as acceptable as handicaps of those

who have returned ten or more scores.

We do not agree with the idea that players who have fewer than ten scores posted are likely to obtain higher handicaps than others. To the contrary, in most cases it works the other way, as players with fewer than 25 scores posted are penalized on a graduated scale by having a smaller percentage of their best scores used in computations. The penalty becomes less as more scores are posted. For example, the handicap of a player with only five scores posted is computed from the lowest 20 percent of his scores (the lowest one of five), while the handicaps of players with 10 and 25 scores posted are computed respectively from 33 1/3 percent and 40 percent of their scores.

Further, to require players to have ten scores in the current and the immediately preceding years (Section 15-2 of The Conduct of Women's Golf) could eliminate from competition players who play very little golf.

In the isolated case where a player with less than 25 scores appears to have an unfairly high handicap, the Committee is justified in: (1) revising the handicap more frequently under Section 19-1b, or (2) arbitrarily reducing the handicap under Section 19-3a.



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.

HOLE: SHOULD BE CUT ON THE VERTICAL, REGARDLESS OF SLOPE

USGA 62-16

D. 15, R. 34-3

Q: There has been considerable discussion regarding the proper method of sinking putting cups on greens. Should they be sunk (a) plumb with the contour of the green, or (b) vertical, allowing the flagstick to be in absolute vertical position, leaving the distance on one side of the cup a little lower or higher than the opposite side?

Question by: J. BRUCE MORFORD
Daytona Beach, Fla.

A: There is no requirement in the Rules of Golf. A firm requirement would not be practical because it would not leave room for variations which inevitably arise in such a hand operation as hole-cutting.

The USGA recommends that holes be cut as nearly on the vertical as possible. This permits the flagstick to be placed "in its normal position in the center of the hole and as near-

ly upright as possible" — see Rule 34-3. It is not required that all points on the rim of a cup-liner be equidistant from the putting green surface, but they should be at least one inch below the surface — see Definition 15.

The question is not likely to arise or be of importance if the hole is cut so as to avoid sharp slopes, in accordance with USGA practice and recommendation.

LOCAL RULE: SHRUBBERY AROUND PRACTICE PUTTING GREEN

USGA 62-17

R. 31-2, 35-1k; L.R.

Q: We have a practice putting green directly behind the ninth green. Shrubbbery is planted around the practice green, about 20 yards from the back edge of the ninth green.

A local Rule permits a free drop in a nearby drop circle if a ball overplayed on the ninth hole comes to rest beyond the center line of the shrubbbery.

The center line is sometimes hard to determine; further, if a ball is just short of the center line, the player has no shot whatsoever.

Question by: **GEORGE F. SKINNER**
Portsmouth, Va.

A:: Rule 36-7 provides that the committee shall make and publish local Rules for abnormal conditions, having regard to the policy of the USGA as set forth in the Appendix to the Rules.

The USGA Appendix does not include relief from shrubbery among the matters for which Local Rules may be advisable, because of the fundamental of playing the ball as it lies insofar as natural objects are concerned. In general, we oppose Local Rules providing for relief from shrubbery.

On the other hand, Rule 36-7 contemplates that the local committee shall determine whether particular conditions are sufficiently abnormal to justify Local Rules. The enumeration in the Appendix of matters considered appropriate for Local Rules implies that other matters are not regarded as appropriate. Nevertheless, the committee is not limited to the enumerated subjects, as it is in the best position to determine the particular needs of its course.

The following possible treatments of your situation occur to us:

1. Allow no relief without penalty for a ball interfered with by the shrubbery. This means that a ball on the practice green would be dropped in the shrubbery after Rule 35-1k were applied.

2. Treat the shrubbery and the practice green as out of bounds.

3. Adopt a Local Rule in terms similar to those of Rule 31-2 dealing with immovable obstructions.

In any event, we would recommend that your present scheme not be continued because of the difficulties inherent in the "center-line" aspect.

With regard to your drop area, the USGA Appendix deems such areas advisable only when it is not feasible to proceed exactly in conformity with the Rules for immovable obstructions or water hazards.

FOUR-BALL COMPETITION: BALL OF MUTUAL PARTNER OF THREE PLAYERS LIFTED WITHOUT AUTHORITY BY ONE PLAYER'S CADDIE

USGA 62-14

R. 11-3, 23-3, 27-1a, 41-1a, 41-8

Q. 1: Amateurs A, B and C were competing with D, a professional, in a four-ball stroke play competition. They comprised three sides — AD, BD and CD. A's caddie lifted D's ball on the putting green before it was holed out. It was ruled that A was penalized two strokes for breach of Rule 41-8. It was also ruled that D incurred a penalty of two strokes under 23-3 and 41-9, and that this penalty applied to all three sides — AD, BD and CD, and not just AD. Was this correct?

A. 1: The Rules of Golf do not contemplate a four-ball stroke play event being played in this manner, and, under Rule 11-3, the Rules of Golf Committee must decline to give an answer.

We would suggest that when such competition are played, the local committee adopt and announce in advance local Rules to cover such situations.

The following is for guidance in the present case: A should not be penalized under Rule 41-8 or otherwise, since he did not infringe any rule. D, in his capacity as A's partner should be penalized two strokes, under Rules 23-3 and 41-1a, for the lifting of his ball by the caddie of his partner. D should not be penalized as a member of side BD or CD; in each of such capacity D was entitled under Rule 27-1a to replace the ball without penalty since the ball was moved by the caddie of a fellow-competitor.

**FLAG: TUCKING BETWEEN
FLAGSTICK AND FLAGHOLDER
NOT A VIOLATION**

USGA 62-15

D. 12; R. 34-3

Q: A and B are playing a match. The wind is blowing and the flag on the flagstick is waving briskly, causing the flagstick to shake and rattle in the hole. It is A's turn to putt. A goes forward and tucks the flag between the flagstick and the flagholder. This stops the waving of the flag and the wiggling of the flagstick in the hole.

I contend that this is not in accordance with the Rules, which state that the flagstick may be adjusted by placing it as upright as possible in its normal position in the center of the hole.

Question by: A. D. KIRKLAND
Denver, Colo.

A: A's action is not prohibited by the Rules.

Definition 12 provides in part: "The 'flagstick' is a movable straight indicator provided by the Committee, with or without bunting attached, centered in the hole to show its position." Thus, it is not required that there be a flag attached to the flagstick, and Rule 34-3 relative to adjustment of the flagstick does not apply since the flag alone was affected.

Upon completing play of the hole, A should restore the flag to its original position.

PENALTY: NOT APPLIED IN INDIVIDUAL EVENT WHEN BREACH APPLICABLE ONLY IN FOUR-BALL EVENT PLAYED CONCURRENTLY

Q. 2: In this same competition, there were prizes awarded to the professionals returning to the lowest score. Should D be penalized two strokes for A's actions insofar as this event is concerned?

A. 2: The Rules of Golf do not contemplate combining individual and four-ball stroke play events. There-

fore the Rules of Golf Committee must decline to give an answer.

For guidance, in our opinion the local committee would be justified in not applying a penalty to D's score in the individual professional competition.

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

PROVISIONAL BALL: MAY BECOME "SECOND BALL" WHEN DOUBT ARISES IN STROKE PLAY. STROKE PLAY, DOUBT AS TO PROCEDURE: WHEN PROVISIONAL BALL BECOMES "SECOND BALL"

USGA 62-19

R. 11-5, 30

Q: In stroke play the player is in doubt as to whether his drive may be out of bounds. He plays a provisional ball under Rule 30.

After inspecting the lie of the original ball, he cannot determine whether it is out of bounds or not.

Under Rule 11-5 he can play out the hole with his original ball ("the ball in play") and also complete the play of the hole with a second ball.

Can he now consider the provisional ball played under Rule 30 as his "second ball" under Rule 11-5 and complete the play of the hole with it?

Question by: JOHN MARSHALL, JR.
Louisville, Ky.

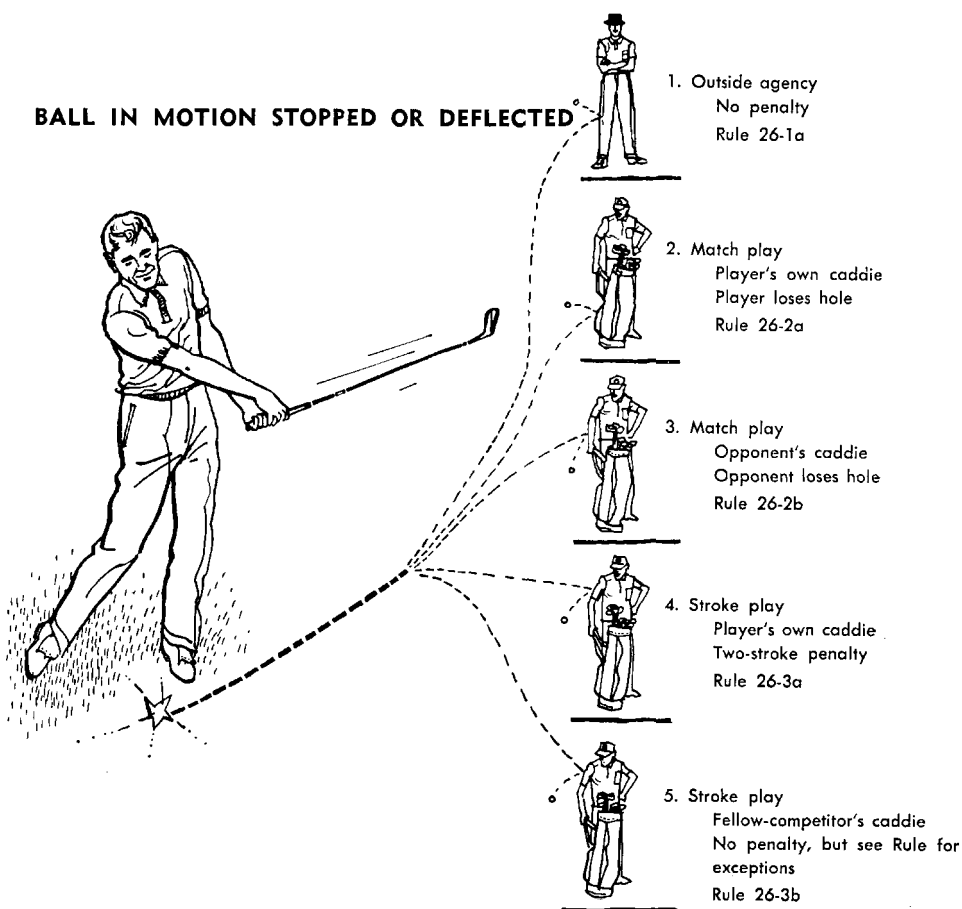
A: Yes. In invoking Rule 11-5 after playing a provisional ball under Rule 30-1, the player must treat the provisional ball as a "second ball" under Rule 11-5. The reason for playing the provisional ball — that is, doubt as to the position of the original ball and to speed play — was the same as it would have been had the player waited until he saw the position of the original ball before invoking Rule 11-5. Although Note 2 to Rule 11-5 provides: "A second ball played under Rule 11-5 is not a provisional ball under Rule 30", the reverse is not true in the present case, nor is it necessarily true.

Further, the principle in Rule 30-2 that a provisional ball always becomes the ball in play when the original ball is out of bounds supersedes any conflicting provisions of Rules 11-5 and 30.

If it were otherwise, inequities could arise. For example, suppose A and B both hit drives which may be out of bounds. Both invoke Rule 30 and play provisional balls. Both provisional balls are found out of bounds.

A finds his original ball also out of bounds. His only procedure is to return to the tee, playing 5. There is question as to whether B's original ball is out of bounds, and he elects to invoke Rule 11-5. If he were permitted to abandon the provisional ball in such circumstances, he would be avoiding the penalty for a second ball out of bounds (the provisional ball) if it were subsequently ruled that his original ball was out of bounds.

ILLUSTRATION FROM NEW USGA BOOK



(Drawing from "Golf Rules in Pictures". Book may be purchased from the USGA, many book stores and golf professionals' shops for \$1.95)



Better Turf for Better Golf

TURF MANAGEMENT

from the USGA Green Section

Effect Of Tree Roots On Turf

By HOLMAN M. GRIFFIN

Agronomist, USGA Green Section, Southwestern Office

Many a hot and tired golfer has found comfort under the spreading branches of a large tree during a round of golf and then at the end of play, enjoyed from the clubhouse the view of a beautiful tree laden landscape. From the standpoint of scenery the picture may be superb but from the standpoint of turf maintenance we should examine the situation more thoroughly.

Although they are different types of plants, trees and grass require many of the same environmental factors and quite often they compete with each other for the same elements of their environment. If left to grow naturally over a period of years, trees would be the resulting climatic vegetation of the landscape in a large part of the world. Because of this tendency for grass to come out second best in competition with trees, special maintenance practices are required to make them more compatible in turf areas.

Prune Tree Roots

Quite often trees are removed or thinned to allow more sunlight to fall on the grass and improve air circulation in tight areas. These are drastic

measures which should only be considered as a last resort when all else has failed. A much better approach to the problem would be to prune the tree roots. This action will substantially reduce the competition between grass and tree roots and will leave the appearance of the course essentially the same above ground as before. It is also possible that this treatment will be all that is needed to bring the grass on.

Approximately 10% of the wood mass of a tree is found underground in the form of roots. From this figure and considering the minute size of most feeder roots it is possible to better appreciate the intricate maze of roots produced by the average tree. These roots move out into the soil, sometimes many feet beyond the branch spread of the tree and coalesce into an extensive system which robs the grass roots of moisture and nutrients.

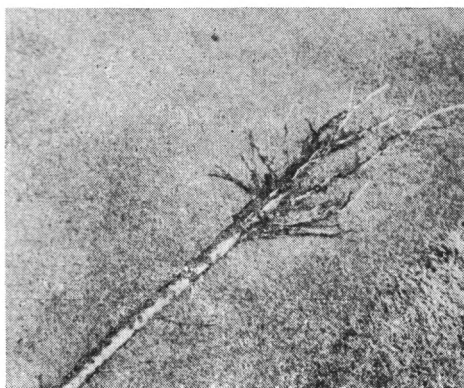
One authority estimates that an average tree may use 80 gallons of water a day and a sizable oak may use as much as 28,000 gallons of water during one growing season. The effects of such competition are certainly evi-

dent in turf areas and must be corrected in order to grow healthy grass. Our choice of corrective measures will be determined by whether we shall try to supply the needs of both trees and grass without disturbing their root systems or whether we prune tree roots and eliminate the source of the problem. Since judicious root pruning of trees seldom, if ever, causes damage to the tree this would seem to be the wise choice. In some ways the tree may even benefit from the pruning operation by being forced to forage deeper into the earth in search of food and water. As the roots increase their growth downward the tree becomes better anchored against wind damage and more able to withstand drought periods which dry out the surface layers of the soil.

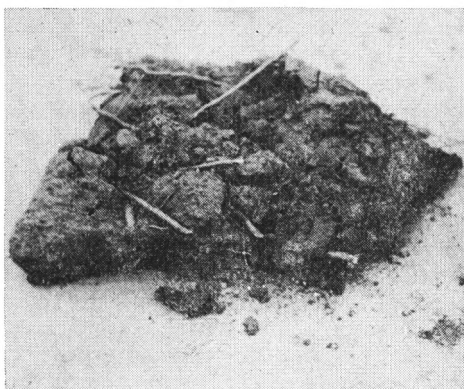
Special Attention Required

Nearly everyone is familiar with the problems that exist when roots from nearby trees extend themselves into a golf green. The grass is weak and off color and needs to be watered and fed more frequently than the remainder of the green. These unsightly areas require special attention and seldom, if ever, look as good as the rest of the green regardless of how much attention they receive. More often than not, the cause of localized dry spots or those places where, mysteriously, the grass just will not grow can be attributed to tree roots.

Tree roots cause or add to many unfavorable conditions related to the growth of turf. As the grass is weakened by competition, effects of traffic become more severe and the soil is left bare, providing an excellent opportunity for weeds to encroach or algae to take over. Where the turf is unthrifty it may also be more susceptible to disease. As the cover thins out, soil temperatures rise and the grass is more subject to scald when excess water is applied or to desiccation from increased transpiration and evaporation when underwatered. Generally speak-



Poplar tree root removed from a green.



Mass of Siberian elm tree roots in a piece of putting green sod.

ing, each of these undesirable factors contributes to the development of all of the others. We can hardly expect grass to grow well under these conditions.

Methods to Consider

To control root growth of trees at least three mechanical methods should be considered. The effectiveness of these methods will depend on the species of the tree, soil and climatic conditions, and the control method used, but each procedure may be modified to fit the existing needs.

1. Ditching and edging. Trenches dug to a depth of one foot are sufficient to eliminate surface feeder roots. These trenches may be dug with a

hand tool or with the aid of a ditch digging machine. Before replacing the soil one side of the trench is lined with tin or some other type of sheet metal, polyethylene, or several thicknesses of a good grade of roofing paper. This type of control may last as little as two years or as much as ten years or longer.

2. Ditching and backfilling. In this method, a narrow trench is dug and then backfilled with fresh cinders of coarse crushed rock. In the case of cinders, the sulfuric acid contained in fresh cinders will keep out new roots for almost the same period of time as the less permanent types of edging under similar conditions. Where coarse crushed rock is used, a condition of severe layering is set up and new roots are reluctant to penetrate the large, dry air spaces between the rock particles.

3. Slicing of roots by dragging a special blade through the soil. This method was developed by Mr. James Haines, Superintendent of Grounds at the Denver Country Club. Root pruning in this manner must be done frequently for good control but the

method is relatively inexpensive and fast. All turf areas on an average size 18-hole golf course can be root pruned in one day without interfering with surface playing conditions.

There are doubtless many mechanical and chemical methods of controlling tree roots other than the three mentioned here but each requires an expenditure of time, effort and money and, short of removing the tree, is only a temporary measure. Ultimately, the time to arrange for control of tree roots is in the planning stage.

Much of the problem could be eliminated by selection and placement of trees in strategic locations. It is hard to conceive of any tree not sending out some feeder roots into the surrounding soil but it would be wise to avoid the use in critical areas of trees such as cottonwoods, willows, maples, elms, poplars, and eucalyptus, which are notorious for their massive system of feeder roots. By selected deeper rooted trees and placing them well away from critical areas we automatically and permanently eliminate the tree root problem.

Establishing Winter Bermuda Putting Turf

By R. E. SCHMIDT & R. E. BLASER

Assistant Professor and Professor of Agronomy, respectively
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

The successful development of a winter turfgrass on dormant bermudagrass depends on the grass or grasses used, date of seeding, watering, and cultural method. In this paper we discuss the results from an experiment on date and method of overseeding cool season grasses on bermudagrass greens. The experiment was conducted at the James River Golf Course of the Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Methods of Seeding

Areas were prepared for overseeding on September 14 and October 4,

1962 on a 4,000 sq. ft. Tifgreen putting green. The seedbed preparation treatments were: (1) undisturbed bermudagrass turf, (2) moderate to heavy vertical mowing, (3) aerifying, and (4) topdressing with $\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yd. per 1000 sq. ft. of a "topdressing" soil after seeding. These methods were used alone and in combination as shown in Fig. 1. All plots were overseeded separately with 20 lbs. of Penn lawn creeping red fescue* and 50 lbs. of common ryegrass per 1000 sq. ft. The seed-

* Better winter turf was obtained when Pennlawn was seeded at 30lb/1000 sq. ft. See U. S. G. A. Journal and Turf Management, Vol. XIV, No. 5. Sept. 1961.

bed treatments were arranged in a split plot design and repeated three times at each of two seeding dates.

After overseedings were finished, all plots were kept moist until the cool season grasses were well established. A mowing height was maintained at 5/16 of an inch. The plots were mowed often enough so that not more than 1/3 of the total top growth was mowed off at any one time.

The turf cover was estimated during October 1960 to June 1961. Common ryegrass provided quicker cover than red fescue, but the Pennlawn creeping fescue produced a denser sod during the rest of the season. (Fig. 1). This was especially evident during spring when the sod cover of common ryegrass dropped from 70% on June 6 to 5% two weeks later, while on the other hand, the creeping red fescue still had a 64% sod cover on June 20. This gradual reduction of turf cover with Pennlawn creeping red fescue gave an almost unnoticeable spring transition to Bermuda.

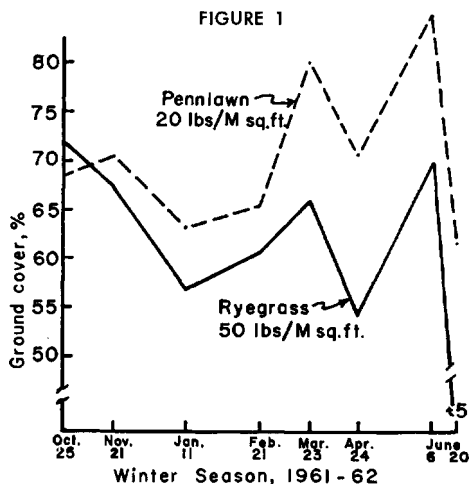


FIGURE 1
Turf cover of Creeping Red Fescue and common ryegrass overseeded on Bermuda Putting Turf as influenced by time of overseeding.

The overseedings made in early October gave better turf cover than the overseedings made in mid-September (Fig. 2). Comparison of the dens-

ity estimation of grasses sown at different dates (Fig. 2) shows that this later seeding date gave greater cover especially in the late fall and winter months. The average January turf cover of plots overseeded in mid-

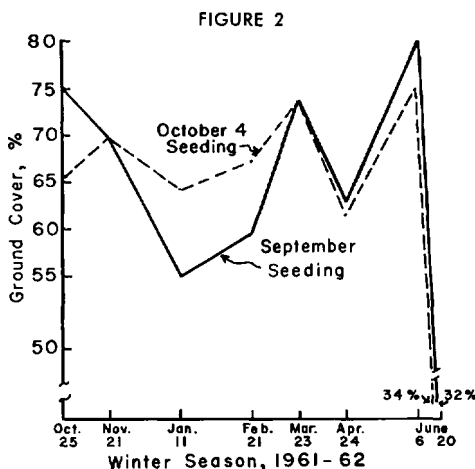


FIGURE 2
Average turf cover of two cool season grasses overseeded on Bermuda putting turf.

September was 55%; the early October overseedings averaged 64%. Therefore, it may be concluded that the younger seedlings appeared more capable of tolerating cold weather than the older seedlings.

The proper time to overseed will differ with location, depending on latitude and altitude. However, the data compiled from this experiment indicate that overseeding on Bermuda should begin when soil temperatures start to decline.

The preparation of Bermuda putting greens for overseeding drastically influenced the quality of winter turf. Both creeping red fescue and common ryegrass turf quality was similarly affected by the various seedbed preparations (Fig. 3).

Turf density was increased proportionally to the degree of soil-seed contact. Overseeded plots that received no seedbed preparation averaged only 45% winter turf cover for creeping red fescue and 25% for ryegrass. Both

topdressing and vertical mowing increased winter turf cover. However, the best turf for the entire season occurred on plots that received the combination treatment of vertical mowing and topdressing. These plots averaged 73% cover for ryegrass and 82% for Pennlawn.

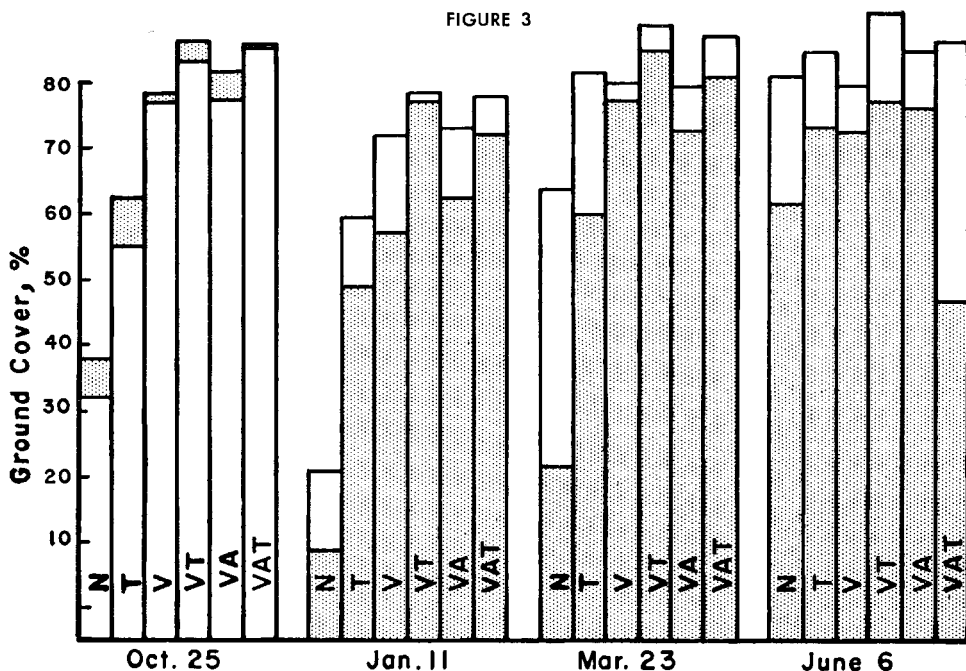
Hollow tonged aerification at time of overseeding did not increase winter turf quality (Fig. 3). This may be attributed to the fact that the seeds tended to collect in the aerifier holes and cause spotted stands upon germination.

It may be concluded that method of preparation and time of overseeding greatly influenced winter turf

quality on Bermuda putting greens. There is also an indication that Pennlawn creeping red fescue under the condition of this experiment was superior to common ryegrass for winter turf, especially during the spring transition to Bermuda.

For best results overseeding of cool season grasses on bermudagrass should be scheduled when soil temperatures start to decline. Immediately prior to the overseeding operation the Bermuda sod should be vertically mowed moderately heavy. After seeding, the seed should be covered with soil topdressing and water applied frequently to insure adequate moisture for seed germination and seedling development.

FIGURE 3



N No preparation - seed sown on undisturbed Bermuda

T 1/4 cu.yd. soil top dressing after seeding

V Vertical mowing (2x) prior to seeding

A Aerification

□ Pennlawn @ 20 lbs./1000 sq. ft.

▨ Common ryegrass @ 50 lbs./1000 sq. ft.

26 TEAMS IN WORLD CUP

"To Foster Friendship and Sportsmanship Among the Peoples of the World" proclaims the Eisenhower Trophy, which will be played for in the Third World Amateur Team Championship October 10-13 at the Fuji Golf Course, Kawana, near Ito, Japan.

This biennial competition will bring together teams from 26 countries. The Championship is sponsored by the World Amateur Golf Council, which was created in conferences on May 2-3, 1958, in Washington, D.C. English is the official language of the Council. There are now 43 member countries.

The Championship consists of 72 holes stroke play, with 18 holes played on each of four days. Each country's team may have three or four players, as the country prefers. In each 18-hole round the total of the three lowest scores by players from each team constitutes the team score for that round. The four-day total of these daily three-player team-scores is the team's score for the Championship.

Twenty-nine teams entered the first Championship held at the Old Course, St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1958. Australia won the trophy, named for General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was President of the United States at the time of the Council's inception. Australia defeated the United States, 222 to 224, after they had tied at 918 in 72 holes. The team of Great Britain and Ireland was third, one stroke back.

There were 32 teams at the Merion Golf Club, Ardmore, Pa., for the second Championship in 1960. With phenomenal individual scoring by Jack W. Nicklaus and his teammates,

the United States triumphed by 42 strokes over runner-up Australia. Great Britain-Ireland again finished third. Nicklaus, on the par 70 course, scored 66-67-68-68—269, 11 under par. With him on the American side were Deane R. Beman, Arlington, Va., Robert Gardner, Essex Fells, N. J., and William Hyndman, III, Huntingdon Valley, Pa.

John D. Ames, of Chicago, former President of the USGA, is non-playing Captain of the 1962 United States Team. Team members have not yet been determined; this will be done at or near the end of the USGA Amateur Championship being played this month at Pinehurst, N. C. Before the Championship nine players were under consideration: Beman, Gardner, Hyndman, Charles R. Coe, Oklahoma City, Okla.; William J. Patton, Morganton, N. C.; Richard H. Sikes, Springdale, Ark.; Charles B. Smith, Gastonia, N. C.; Dr. Edgar R. Updegraff, Tucson, Ariz., and H. Dudley Wysong, Jr., McKinney, Texas.

Ames in the 1958 Championship program said of the event, "There are many strands in the ties that bind people the world over. If the world of golf can do its bit in thus serving the larger world of Life, we shall be content."

The 26 countries to be represented in the Championship in Japan are: Argentina, Australia, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Republic of China, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, United States, Venezuela.

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AMATEUR STATUS AND CONDUCT: Philip H. Strubing, Philadelphia, Pa.
IMPLEMENTS AND BALL: Hord W. Hardin, St. Louis, Mo.
MEMBERSHIP: Edwin R. Foley, San Francisco, Calif.
GREEN SECTION: Henry H. Russell, Miami, Fla.
WOMEN'S: Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Natick, Mass.
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PUBLIC LINKS: Fred Brand, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HANDICAP: Clarence W. Benedict, White Plains, N. Y.
HANDICAP PROCEDURE: Herman M. Freyberg, New York, N. Y.
JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP: Robert K. Howse, Wichita, Kans.
SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP: Harold A. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
GIRLS' JUNIOR: Mrs. John Pennington, Buffalo, N. Y.
SENIOR WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP: Mrs. Theodore W. Hawes, Summit, N. J.
MUSEUM: Edward L. Emerson, Boston, Mass.
BOB JONES AWARD: Henry H. Russell, Miami, Fla.
GREEN SECTION AWARD: Henry H. Russell, Miami, Fla.
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