

GOLF THE MOTHER TONGUE FOR WORLD TEAM EVENT

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If you were asked to serve as a rules official in the World Amateur Golf Team Championship, your first fearful impulse might be to rush for the aid of interpreters: there were to be teams of 33 countries in the Championship late this month at the Merion Golf Club, in the Philadelphia suburbs.

Similar fears had arisen before the first World Championship at St. Andrews, Scotland, in October, 1958. Some officials, linguistically limited to English, visualized being called out to a remote corner of The Loop on the Old Course, perhaps to answer a Far Eastern competitor's questions about the technicalities of obtaining relief from an artificial obstruction.

But all such fears were baseless. All the players spoke Golf, incidentally using English, and they all were animated by the spirit of Golf. A shank is a shank in Malaya as well as at Merion.

To the surprise of no one, at St. Andrews the players, many coming together for the first time, re-discovered the unity of golfers bound to common ideals. Therein was seen a glimmering of the unity intended for mankind.

This, then, is the real significance of the second World Amateur Team Championship at Merion this month. It is as the inscription on the Eisenhower Trophy hopefully proclaims:

TO FOSTER FRIENDSHIP AND SPORTSMANSHIP
AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

The Championship is for the Eisenhower Trophy, but there is a side event which is fully as expressive of the spirit of the occasion. The side event is for the Delegates and Duffers Cup, open to officials, non-playing captains and guests; it is being held at the Gulph Mills Golf Club before the Championship proper.

A suggestion by President Eisenhower led to the Delegates and Duffers competition. When the Championship Planning Conference was held at Washington in



The Eisenhower Trophy

May, 1958, the President received the delegates at the White House and said in part:

"I suggest, aside from the four hot-shot golfers you bring, that you take along some high-handicap fellows and let them play at their full handicap . . . This way golf doesn't become so important. After a match the scratch fellow remembers one thing . . . and tells all his friends for the rest of his life that he could have won that international match if he hadn't hit the ball into the water on the 16th. But the high handicappers know darn well there's no use telling their families or their friends about their golf, so they will talk more about St. Andrews, and about the wonderful Scotch people, and everybody they met there."

This prompted Gabriel Tudela, President of the National Golf Commission of Peru, to propose a "Delegates and Duffers

Cup" event for officials and non-playing captains. When Seymour Marvin, Brazil's non-playing Captain, accepted the Delegates and Duffers Cup as first winner at St. Andrews, he said: "We came not with the expectation of winning (the Championship) but rather to contribute what we could to the occasion merely by being present."

How It All Came About

The World Amateur Golf Council and its Championship are traceable to a suggestion for a team match between high-handicap players of Japan and the United States; it flowered into something totally different. The chronology of unfoldment was remarkable. The three main stages occurred in Asia, North America and Europe. Reduced to six brief scenes, this is how it came about:

Scene 1—Tokyo; October, 1957: During the Canada Cup international professional event, Japanese golf-lovers asked Juan T. Trippe, New York businessman and long-time golf devotee, to inquire whether the United States Golf Association would be willing to sponsor a team of high-handicap amateurs for a match with Japan.

Scene 2—New York; November, 1957: Mr. Trippe delivered the Japanese message to a USGA official, who saw no prospect of USGA sponsorship of a team of high handicappers. However, the USGA official suggested a competition which could bring together the best players of all countries and accommodate all possible interests. (The USGA had been receiving invitations for matches periodically from other countries and could not accept them. Also, the USGA had been asked to try to have golf included in the Olympics.)

Scene 3—Chicago; January 23, 1958: The USGA Executive Committee approved in principle a plan for a World Amateur Team Championship, and decided to seek the cooperation of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Scene 4—St. Andrews; March 6-8, 1958: USGA representatives John D. Ames, President, and Joseph C. Dey, Jr., Executive Director, made a confidential flying mission to St. Andrews, presented the plan to the R. and A.'s General Committee, and proposed St. Andrews as the scene of the first Championship later in



Totton P. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, Minn., will be the Non-Playing Captain of the United States Team. Mr. Heffelfinger was USGA President in 1952-53.

the year. The R. and A. cooperated to the full, led by Henry H. Turcan, Chairman of the General Committee; N. C. Selway, Chairman of the Championship Committee, and Brig. Eric Brickman, Secretary.

Scene 5—Washington; May 2-3, 1958: After invitations from the USGA-R. and A. Interim Committee had gone to every country in the world, 39 gentlemen representing national amateur golf associations in 35 countries met in Washington; airplane transportation was provided by American friends of golf. They created the World Amateur Golf Council, with 32 original Member Organizations, and planned the first Championship. President Eisenhower received the delegates in the

Rose Garden of the White House on May 2, and consented to a request that the Championship prize be known as the Eisenhower Trophy; it was given anonymously by present and former USGA officials.

Scene 6—St. Andrews; October 8-11 and 13, 1958: The first Championship was held, with teams from 29 countries. Australia was the Champion after an 18-hole play-off of a tie with the United States, 222 to 224, best three out of four scores. Birdie 3s on the home green by Captain Robert Stevens and Bruce Dev-

lin constituted Australia's winning margin. The other members of the Australian team were Peter Toogood and Douglas Bachli. The American side comprised Charles R. Coe, William Hyndman, III, William J. Patton and Dr. Frank M. Taylor, Jr., with Robert T. Jones, Jr., as Non-Playing Captain. In the 72-hole Championship proper Australia and the United States tied at 918, the best three out of four scores in each round counting. Great Britain and Ireland was third with 919 and New Zealand fourth with 921.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR GOLF?

Here is a golf competition in which there's no waiting on the first tee, you play as you sit, use a pencil instead of clubs, and a round can be played indoors at night.

But you need to know something about the Rules of Golf, etiquette, definitions, history and records of the game.

The answers for the questions are given on Page 20.

1. Who is the only male golfer to represent the United States in international team competition with Great Britain both as an amateur and as a professional? Can you also name the years he represented the United States.

2. Who is the only Briton to play against the United States as an amateur and as a professional? Can you also name the years he represented Britain?

3. Which player participated in an amateur international competition for Britain and a professional international competition for the United States? Can you also name the years?

4. During a round may a player carrying fewer than 14 clubs add as many clubs as will bring his total to the legal limit of 14?

5. In what year and on what course was the United States' only loss in Walker Cup matches?

6. What is the penalty if a player uses an artificial device for measuring or gauging distance or conditions which might affect his play?

7. Name six trophy competitions competed for internationally by golfers.

8. What is meant by "Equipment" in the Rules of Golf?

9. Which victory in the National Open Championship has often been called "The Miracle Victory?" Why has it been so called?

10. In post World War II playings of the Open Championship what has been the best showing by an amateur?

11. What is the largest margin by which one player can defeat another in an 18-hole match play round?

12. What is the proper procedure for dropping and what is the penalty if the ball comes to rest against the player?

13. In four-ball match play if a player's ball moves another's ball, is there any penalty?

14. In four-ball match play if a player's ball knocks another player's ball into the hole, has the owner of the moved ball holed out?

15. In singles match play if a player's ball moves his opponent's ball, must the opponent replace his ball?

16. Approximately how many golf courses are there now in the United States?

17. What is the oldest national golf championship in the United States? In which year was it first held?

18. Can a player take a practice stroke (with a ball) during the play of a hole?