

NEW RECORDS SET IN AMITY AND SCORES IN WORLD GOLF

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The wonderful East Course at the Merion Golf Club at Ardmore, in the Philadelphia suburbs, seems to have a sure fascination for both the spectacular and the meaningful. There Bob Jones completed his Grand Slam in 1930. There Ben Hogan won his great come-back victory in the 1950 Open.

Early this autumn, as the stage for the second World Amateur Team Championship, Merion provided fresh ultimates in both the spectacular and the meaningful.

The bare bones will always point to two unbelievable records in the competition for the Eisenhower Trophy:

First, a victory for the United States by 42 strokes, in a field of 32 countries.

Second, Jack Nicklaus' score of 269 for 72 holes—eleven under par—over a great course.

As for significance, the World Championship meant the spread of good will and seeds of peace. Now good will and peace are scarcely measurable, in the way that a golf score can be measured. But to every one present at Merion, these imponderables were very present, animating the entire proceedings. It was as if the unseen became the most clearly apprehended.

At the time of the World Championship, most of the nations of the world were opening a General Assembly at the United Nations, scarcely a hundred miles away. One wishes the political representatives had followed the diplomatic line of the golfers. What happened at Merion? A few examples give clue:

. . . . Of the 126 players, 71 came to know Americans better as guests in the homes of members of Merion and other clubs. Private housing was provided for all players who requested it, as well as for a number of players' wives and officials.

. . . . Every competitor played with eight others from eight different countries, with a few exceptions.

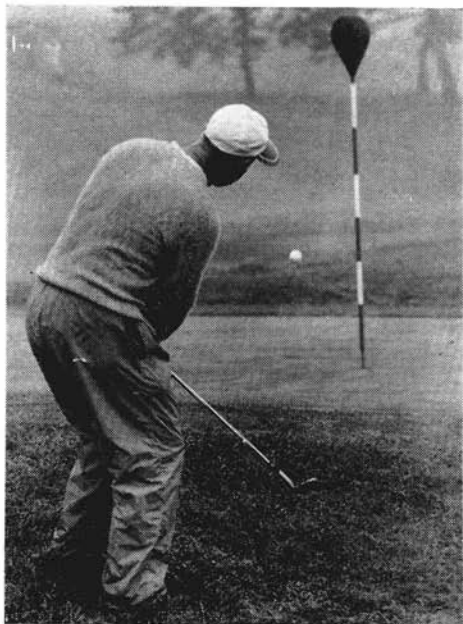
. . . . Merion hospitality was warm and

generous. Merion ladies furnished private transportation, from early morning until night. All players were provided free caddie service and lunches, with breakfast for early starters, thanks to a Hospitality Fund of more than \$18,000 contributed by eight American business companies and more than 250 USGA Member Clubs. (Amateur status rules permit acceptance of expenses in such international events.)

. . . The Pine Valley Golf Club invited all players for a day of informal fun over its world-famous course after the Championship.

Now plans are already being made for chartering airplanes for groups of teams from the European-African and the American zones to the 1962 Champion-

ARTISTRY



Jack W. Nicklaus plays one of the 269 strokes which gave him the individual low score in the World Championship.

ship in Tokyo. This year teams from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland came in a chartered plane with a number of rooters, 86 persons in all: a fine international interchange.

The events of Merion in that week ending October 1 will not, of course, change the tide of world history. But the spirit of Merion is the same quiet, pervasive force which has always brought man closer to man. That was the meaning of Merion.

Fantastic Scoring

The first World Championship at St. Andrews in 1958 was notable for closeness of competition—Australia defeated the United States in a play-off of a tie. The second World Championship was memorable for the fantastic scoring by the United States team—Deane Beman, aged 22; Robert W. Gardner, 39; William Hyndman, III, 44; Jack Nicklaus, 20.

Their non-playing Captain was Totten P. Heffelfinger, former USGA President.

Merion's par is 70. It was broken eight times, all by the Americans; half of their 16 rounds were sub-par. Only Hyndman had played the course before.

A team's score consists of the best three individual scores in each round. The Americans' total was 834. Even without Jack Nicklaus, they scored 860, compared with Australia's second-place 876, and 881 for Great Britain and Ireland, which was third.

Here is how the United States' score was made; the best three individual scores in each round make up the team total:

	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4	Total
Beman	71	67	69	75	282
Gardner	71	71	68	79	289
Hyndman	71	76	67	75	289
Nicklaus	66	67	68	68	269
Best 3	208	205	203	218	834

RUNNERS-UP



Australia won the World Team Championship in 1958 at St. Andrews and finished second at Merion. From the left the Australians of 1960: Edward Ball, Jack Coogan, Bruce W. Devlin and Eric G. Routley.

It was a miraculous coincidence that the four United States players happened to be at their peak simultaneously. There is no other way to account for the fact that they took four of the first five individual places among the best amateur golfers in the world, including Joseph B. Carr, three-time British Champion; Bruce Devlin, of Australia; Robert Charles, of New Zealand, and Henri de Lamaze, of France.

Ironically, in the third round Deane Beman, the National Amateur Champion, did not make the American team even though he had a 69. Hyndman was the pace-setter with 67, including five consecutive 3s starting at the ninth and a back nine of 31, three under par. Gardner and Nicklaus had 68s.

To those who know Merion, this sort of play was incomprehensible. Ten years ago the best score in the Open there was 287, by Ben Hogan, Lloyd Mangrum and George Fazio. It is true that for the Eisenhower Trophy event, Merion's fairways were wider, the rough shorter and the greens much softer than for the Open. But the course was very wet and slow the first two days, play was tiresomely slow, there was a strong wind the last day, yet there was an 18-stroke difference between 269 in 1960 and 287 in 1950.

Nicklaus' Great Play

Jack Nicklaus' rounds were 66-67-68-68. His 133 for the first 36 holes compares with Dutch Harrison's 139 for the same stretch in the 1950 Open. In this year's Open at Cherry Hills in Denver, Mike Souchak set an all-time Open record for the first two rounds with 135.

Nicklaus was second at Cherry Hills with 282, two strokes behind Arnold Palmer and two under par. Thus, for 144 holes of stroke play in the best of competitions over two Championship courses, he was 13 below par.

Nicklaus at Merion had a putt at a 64 in the first round; had he made it he would have equaled Lee Mackey, Jr.'s record single round in the Open at Merion in 1950. Nicklaus three-putted for a 66, a new amateur course record.

Here are his scores with par:

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	36
1st Rd.	4	5	2	6	3	4	4	3	3	34
2nd Rd.	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	34
3rd Rd.	4	6	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	36
4th Rd.	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	36

Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	34	70
1st. Rd.	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	2	5	32	66
2nd. Rd.	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	33	67-133
3rd. Rd.	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	32	68-201
4th Rd.	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	4	32	68-269

To the outsider, just how did Merion shape up? Here is the unsolicited view of Col. A. A. Duncan, former British Walker Cup Captain:

"I thought the course was superb. It is such a splendid thing to find a test as severe as that without having to resort to excess in yardage. It is surely a tactical masterpiece. The American play left us all speechless. What a performance!"

There is no official competition in individual low score; the World Amateur Golf Council feels that the Championship should be strictly a team event, and that no man can serve two masters—his team and himself. It is not hard to imagine a player confronted with a situation where he should play safely for the sake of his team but boldly for his personal glory.

Even so, the status of the individual leaders should be recorded: Nicklaus 269, Beman 282, Devlin of Australia 288, Gardner 289, Hyndman 289.

Was the Americans' sterling play apt to discourage other countries in future? The answer given at Merion was that the others were inspired, not discouraged. It has always been so—a high standard is a magnet and a challenge. All worthy athletes respond to it, for it is the life-blood of sport. Not many years ago Mexico was not prominent in amateur golf. Then in 1952 the Canada-Mexico-United States series for the Americas Cup was started. Under the stimulus of this and other events, the quality of golf in Mexico has been steadily rising until, at Merion, Mexico stood second to the United States after the first round.

Flag-Raising

The Championship was preceded by a flag-raising ceremony, in which the Fourth Naval District Band and a detachment of Marines played colorful parts.

The USGA entertained at dinner in honor of the players and the delegates at the Philadelphia Country Club, with John G. Clock, USGA President, presiding. Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary for Political Affairs in the Department of State, brought a message

JACK W. NICKLAUS



This fine photographic study of a great golfer was made at Merion during the World Championship.

from President Eisenhower to the 301 guests.

Robert T. Jones, Jr., was principal speaker and was presented with a scroll signed by all the players. The next day, 30 years to the day after he completed his Grand Slam at Merion, the Club dedicated a granite tablet to the left of the 11th green, where Bob had closed out the final of the 1930 Amateur Championship with Eugene Homans, Jr. The tablet is inscribed:

ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1930, AND ON THIS HOLE, ROBERT TYRE JONES, JR., COMPLETED HIS GRAND SLAM BY WINNING THE U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The World Championship field spanned all ages from 16 to 57. Oldest was I. S. Malik, of India. He and his son Ashok were one of two father-and-son pairs; the others were the Visconde de Pereira Machado and Nuno Alberto de Brito e Cunha, of Portugal. There were two pairs of brothers—James A. and Richard Pearman, of Bermuda; Jean

Pierre and Patrick Cros, of France.

Before the Championship there was a 36-hole handicap competition for the Delegates and Duffers Cup, at the Gulph Mills Golf Club. Winner was Hord W. Hardin, St. Louis member of the USGA Executive Committee, with a net score of 148. Winner of the guest division was Eugene G. Grace, Jr., of Philadelphia with 144.

The Biennial Meeting of the World Amateur Golf Council accepted an invitation from Japan to hold the 1962 Championship at Toyko, from October 10 through 13. John G. Clock, USGA President, and Henry H. Turcan, of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, continue as Joint Chairmen of the Council; Joseph C. Dey, Jr., United States, continues as Secretary; and the following Administrative Committee was re-elected: The Joint Chairmen and Dr. W. D. Ackland-Horman, Australia; T. C. Harvey, Great Britain; Eduardo H. Maglione, Argentina; Shun Nomura, Japan; Bernard H. Ridder, Jr., United States;

Francesco Ruspoli Duca di Morignana, Italy; Douglas O. Whyte, New Zealand.

Merion's warm hospitality and excellent planning were produced by an outstanding committee headed by Dean Hill, Jr., as General Chairman. It is impossible to assess the contribution to international understanding which they made, along with Jerome B. Gray, President, and other officers and members.

The final scene was played at the White House. President Eisenhower kindly received the American and the Australian teams, their wives, and a group of officials in his office two days after the Championship ended. On seeing Jack Nicklaus and the other Americans, the President remarked that he had just put his clubs away in a closet.

Following are the scores of the 32 participating countries after each round:

	18	36	54	72
United States	208	413	616	834
Australia	219	439	654	876
Great Britain & Ireland ..	218	433	654	881
South Africa	220	445	660	893
New Zealand	217	442	662	895
Canada	230	450	672	906
Mexico	217	442	669	909
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	224	450	673	914
Argentina	225	453	677	917
Sweden	227	455	684	923
Italy	227	456	689	935
France	226	458	690	937
Germany	236	466	692	940
Philippines	230	459	691	942
Denmark	230	461	704	952
Japan	237	468	713	954
Belgium	231	473	717	960
Venezuela	245	476	714	962
Brazil	235	479	718	972
India	233	477	722	975
Republic of China	237	477	717	977
Switzerland	238	486	729	977
Norway	239	482	722	979
Peru	242	500	745	999
Bermuda	243	495	743	1001
Austria	244	491	739	1005
Netherlands	250	495	747	1008
Finland	246	505	769	1023
Portugal	250	509	756	1035
United Arab Republic	263	518	774	1045
Malaya	263	534	816	1099
Ceylon	271	536	818	1104

(Pictures of Mr. Nicklaus by James Drake, Sports Illustrated)

HANDICAP DECISION

HANDICAP PICK UP PROVISIONS

USGA Handicap Decision 60-3

References: Men—Section 4-3a, 4-3b,
Note to 14
Women—Section 14-3a, 14-3b, Note
to 23

NOT APPLICABLE TO HOLE NOT PLAYED

Q1: Under "The Conduct of Women's

Golf," Section 14-3, if you have more than two pick-up holes you record the score as "No Card" ("N.C.")

- (a) Is it then correct to assume that 16 holes can constitute a round of golf for handicap purposes?
- (b) Is it then correct to assume that the two pick-up holes may fall anywhere within an 18-hole round, including "in succession?" Example: "X" for the first and second holes.

A1: Sections 14-3a and 14-3b of The Conduct of Women's Golf should be applied to holes on which the player picks up, but not to holes which she does not play at all. A full round of 18 holes must be played before the score may be used for handicapping purposes. Pick-up holes may come consecutively.

NOT TO BE USED FOR LOWERING SCORE

Q2: Some members (handcaps 18 and under) upon completing and totaling 18 holes look at their score card and, for example, see a 9 on a par 5 and a 7 on a par 4. They then decide to X out these two holes and the handicap committee counts 7 for the par 5 and 6 for the par 4. However, these two holes were completely holed out and scored accurately. The ball was not picked up at any point. Thus, their total score becomes—as an example—79 instead of 82. Is this permissible under the USGA Handicap System?

A2: No. The provisions in Sections 14-3a and 14-3b cannot be applied to holes that have been completed. They apply only when a player actually picks up and has no score for the hole. Players who cross out actual scores in order to get their handicaps lowered through use of Section 14-3 cease to have USGA handicaps. A note to Section 23 provides: "Under the USGA System, a score for any hole may not be reduced to a specified number of strokes over par for handicap purposes (except on pick-up holes—see Section 14-3). Such a control is unnecessary in view of the other balancing factors in the USGA System."

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