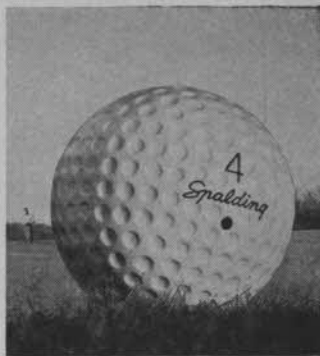


New '58 Spalding DOT



Flies lower—rolls farther!

New shallower dimples mean lower trajectory, longer bounces, extra yardage on wood shots!

Feel the dimples on the DOT. They're flatter, shallower, more precise.

Aerodynamically, this reduces the tendency of the ball to soar—makes drives fly closer to the ground, gives you extra yardage on the roll.

And here's more good news! Even a player who tops one now and then can play the '58 DOT. It sports the toughest cover and finish ever put on a high-compression golf ball.

Do your members a favor. Show them the new DOT soon. DOTS are sold through golf professionals only. Like all Spalding products, they're guaranteed—*unconditionally!*

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that comes from
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The cores of most distance golf balls are big, soft, mushy sacks of liquid.



The heart of the DOT is a firm, perfect sphere of live rubber with a small, precise liquid center.

Perfectly round, perfectly balanced—no wonder the DOT putts truer than any other ball you can buy.

Some fellows who are expected to sell act as though there's something disgusting about money.

I ask for money. That's the thing I want. The rest you can keep. I sell from 250 to 300 cars a month.

The man who comes into a pro shop hopes that something will rub off that will give him a better game. The pro is supposed to have some magic and he should capitalize on it.

Don't kid yourself that you aren't expected to be a good businessman. Anytime your shop sales and other revenue, except lessons, go over 50 per cent of your total income you are more of a huckster than you are a pro.

You are doing a man a favor when you sell him golf equipment. You are getting him out of a bar and letting him get healthy and happy.

Pro fitting gives the customer something "for free" that he can't get elsewhere.

Don't expect that you are going to be able to sell unless you give selling a lot of study and effort. The automat has pie in the slot but until you put a dime in you ain't eating.

Trade-ins take away from your profit. In taking trade-ins too many of us allow the other guy to sell us more than we sell him.

You haven't made a penny until you've paid all the bills you owe to the guys you bought the stuff from.

Don't waste time trying to get a fellow to buy what he hasn't got the money to pay for. Keep thinking and looking for the live ones with money that you ought to have in return for doing them the favor of improving their golf.

How I Teach Putting and Chipping

Paul Runyan, Professional, La Jolla (Calif.) CC

Putting is a science rather than an art. The closer you can come to sound mechanics in putting method the more putts you hole.

Horton Smith, Johnny Revolta, Denny Shute and Mac Smith were the best putters I have seen.

My putting has stood up. I have checked with doctors in striving to get the anatomy of my putting basically sound.

Rhythm and power (touch) can go bad in putting unless your method is organized and you are constantly careful.

I have had only 5 putters. The only time to change putters is when you are putting well, then you can make an intelligent change.

My putting and chipping grip has my hands opposed with the palms about facing skyward. In this way the wrists won't roll.

The "croquet" style of putting has binocular vision to recommend it; you can see the line to the hole better but you don't have the touch.

My putting and chipping stance is square. Weight is balanced on both feet. The shaft of the putter is in a vertical plane. The face of the putter is squarely across the line of the putt. The ball is even with the inside edge of my left shoe.

There is as little wrist action as possible.

I'd much rather see them putt with shoulders than with wrists.

"Never up, never in," is dangerous policy if you are over 10 feet from the cup. Lag the putts when they are 10 feet or longer.

Lloyd Mangrum locked his knees and kept his body firmer for putting with his knock-kneed stance.

Chip shots are just like putts except the ball is in the middle of the stance.

Keep elbows close to the sides but not locked and chip with the arms rather than the wrists.

I don't care much whether the grip for the chip shots is interlock, overlap or reverse overlap.

About 60 per cent of my weight is on my left foot when I am putting or chipping.

My putting grip with the hands separated for shorter putts (less than 10 feet) was adopted after careful check of 2000 putts.

My method for the shorter putts is to hold the putter with the left hand against the body as the connection of the pendulum. My right hand is down about at the bottom end of the leather.

If Snead had used this grip for shorter putts he would have been unbeatable.

Rod Munday some years ago had a hot spell putting crosshanded. I will try that if I again have trouble with the longer putts as the cross-handed method is fine for touch.

Hahn, "Traveling Salesman for Pros," Suggests Plain Talk

Paul Hahn returned from an exhibition tour to Australia, India, Siam, Hong Kong and other South Pacific points only a few hours before his appearance at the PGA annual meeting. The colored motion pictures he planned to show were held in Melbourne on an export technicality.

The Hahn picture when it does arrive will be made available for PGA sectional meetings. It is a 1200 ft. color sound film.

In the absence of the South Pacific travel

film, Hahn showed the interesting and instructive "Tee Topnotchers" picture Columbia Pictures made at Desert Inn, Las Vegas, Nev. Wilbur Clark and Howard Capps cooperated on the film. Incidentally, the film clearly shows in slow motion a number of instruction points that pros want their pupils to understand.

In his talk at the PGA teaching session, Hahn, who does strong and discreet public relations work for pros during his exhibitions, says ques-

(Continued on page 78)

Aycock's Record Distinguished By Great Accomplishments

Dugan Aycock (see cover), who was elected PGA pro of the year for 1957, has been at Lexington (N. C.) CC since 1938. Practically his entire career, which covers 33 years in golf, has been spent in North Carolina, although in 1931 he hopped over to Martinsville, Va. and served as the headmaster at the country club there for six years.

In picking Aycock, the national selection comm. cited him for his fine work in promoting Junior golf, service to his home club, promotion of public relations, community service, interest in the handicapped and constant effort to improve his teaching ability.

Aycock has long been identified with Junior golf in the South and several years ago persuaded the North Carolina High School Assn. to set up high school girls' golf leagues. In World War II, Dugan promoted the first North Africa Open and later the first Italian Open. In 1951, when his former asst., "Skip" Alexander, was injured in a plane crash, Aycock raised \$10,000 in his behalf.

Aycock has been pres. of the Carolinas section of the PGA for 15 years.

Texas Newsmen Dominate Golf Writing Competitions

Gene Gregston, Ft. Worth Star-Telegram, and Dan Jenkins, Ft. Worth Press, were named winner of the first Burke Golf Co. writing competitions conducted by the Golf Writers Assn. and judged by the faculty of the University of Illinois

Turf Conferences

Jan. 24—USGA Green Section Educational Program, Drake Hotel, Chicago.

Feb. 2-7—GCSA National Turfgrass Conference & Show, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Feb. 4-6—U. of Calif. Turf Conference, Davis.

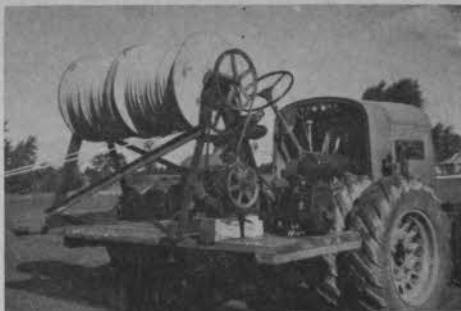
Feb. 24-25—Southern Turf Conference, Chickasaw CC, Memphis, Tenn.

Mar. 3-4—Midwest Regional Turf Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Mar. 6-7—U. of Massachusetts Turf Conference, Amherst.

Mar. 13-14—Royal Canadian Turf Conference, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Apr. 7-8—Southeastern Turf Conference, Tifton, Ga.



When the Ryder Cup Challenge matches were played at the Wanakah CC, Hamburg, N. Y. last summer it wasn't much of a trick to rope off the fairways and greens. But when the rope had to be retrieved it offered problems until Supt. Al Schardt hit upon the idea of re-winding it with the aid of a winch. It took only six hours to get 45,000 ft. of rope back on the spools.

journalism department. Both Gregston and Jenkins were awarded \$200 by Jack Schram, Burke pres., who established the competitions.

Gregston was given his award for a new story on the 1957 Masters while Jenkins' description of the way in which Doug Ford played the 69th hole in the same tournament was rated first among feature stories.

Other winners: Dana Mozley, N. Y. Daily News; Ron Green, Charlotte (N.C.) News; Blackie Sherrod, also of the Ft. Worth Press; and Carlton Byrd, Winston-Salem (N.C.) Sentinel.

Matteson Heads Chicago CMA

E. W. Matteson, Hinsdale GC, was elected pres. of the Chicago Dist. Club Managers Assn. at an election held in Dec. E. L. Flaim, Univ. Club of Chicago is vp; James T. Bristol, Illinois A. C. is 2nd vp; and Tony Wayne, Riverside GC, secy-treas. Directors are A. A. Ackerman, C. V. Crump, Ben Waskow, G. O. Gunderson and R. M. Broms.

International Scholarships

Frank Pace, jr., pres. of International Golf Assn., recently announced that proceeds of \$10,000 from the fifth International Championship and Canada Cup matches, held in Tokyo, will be set aside to set up a scholarship fund for Japanese students to study nuclear science at American universities.

International Comes Into Its Own in Japanese Matches

By HERB GRAFFIS

The fifth annual pro golfers' international competitions, originated by the late John Jay Hopkins, definitely established this event as the pro golf Olympics.

The Hopkins idea of a superlative international tournament was most successfully presented in Japan with Frank Pace, jr. carrying on for Hopkins.

Pace succeeded Hopkins as pres. of the gigantic General Dynamics Corp. and as head of the International Golf Assn. Formerly Secy. of the Army he has been

ment bureau mgr. and developed tournament golf into big business. Corcoran conceived the PGA Senior tournament idea on a sectional qualifying basis and the international competition for the senior pro title between PGA of America and British PGA senior champions. He got Teacher's Scotch whisky interests to put up the money for the program that has made the Senior tournament a major feature of the PGA competitive and social program.

Corcoran also was responsible for the American pro girls' American tournaments and European tour under sponsorship of Alvin Handmacher.

With the support of Hopkins and Pace the IGA has been developed by Corcoran into a strong and smoothly operating organization presenting golf as an influence for international friendliness.

In the galleries and in the clubhouse



Kasumigaseki officials brief girl caddies before matches get underway.

a contestant in the U. S. National Amateur.

Pace worked strenuously in the planning, tournament operating and public relations activities of the competitions which consist of a 72-hole individual low score event for the Hopkins International trophy and, simultaneously, two-man team play for the Canada Cup.

Teams from 30 countries competed at the Kasumigaseki CC, a magnificent private club 32 miles from the center of Tokyo.

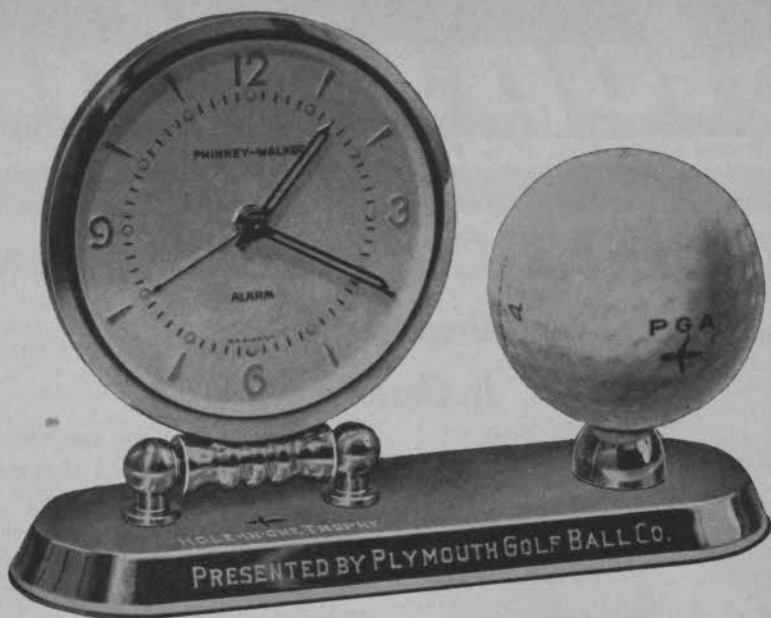
Hopkins, at the time of his death, was chairman of the advisory committee of the PGA. He had made it a point to get informed about the business of golf. He engaged Fred Corcoran as mgr. of the International Golf Assn. Corcoran had succeeded Bob Harlow as PGA tourna-

at Kasumigaseki during the four days of the International Golf Assn. championships U. S., Japanese and other reporters said there were more diplomats, other officials of governments and high officials of worldwide big business organizations than ever before seen in Japan.

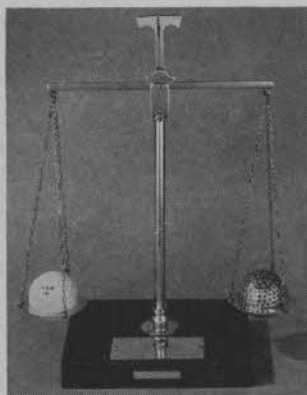
It can be said to the credit of the pro golfers of all nations that they ably and gracefully handled the responsibilities of being representatives of their respective countries.

Japanese Co-Sponsors

Corcoran made two trips to Japan for the business of the championship. Co-sponsoring relationships were formed with the Japan Golf Assn. and Yomiuri Shimbun, largest newspaper in Japan. Yomiuri Shimbun had promoted tours of Amer-



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AUTOMATIC FOLDING ACTION

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Cart Opens*

*Drop Handle,
Cart Closes*



The greatest cart that was ever built.

Kolapsi Kart has built into it every ideal feature to make it the Cadillac of all carts.

Steel for strength. Bright, rust resisting finish. Stands erect either closed or open. Rolls easily while closed or open. Stands erect for storage in closets or folds compactly for storage in luggage compartment of car.

Large wheels for ease on fairways, in rough or up and down stairs. Automatic patented closing device.

Bags protected by heavy webbing against abrasion, discoloration and damage.

The easiest rolling cart ever made. So easy the cart is used by more women in preference to any other type or make of cart.

It's the dream cart come true. It's a golfer's cart.

A cart acknowledged around the world as the finest ever to appear on the fairways.

NOT A WRESTLING MATCH

No push buttons — no sliding sleeves — no wing nuts — no trick catches or slotted devices. Nothing to hurt the fingers. You don't need three or four hands to operate this cart. It has the world's most simple patented and fool-proof closing device.

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ican baseball clubs to Japan.

The victory of Torakichi Nakamura (274) over Sam Snead, Gary Player of South Africa and David Thomas of Wales who tied for second at 281, and of the Nakamura-Koichi Ono team at 557 against the second place, 566, of Snead and Demaret was gleeful news to Japan's 250,000 golfers and those Japanese millions who have only the haziest idea of golf being some sort of a sport.

Gets Wide Coverage

The International championship at Tokyo got the widest coverage a golf competition ever had. Newspapers, magazines, radio and TV stations of the 30 countries represented gave unprecedented space to news and features of the event.

The tournament involved expenses of more than \$200,000, making it the biggest money affair in golf. Plane fares were approximately \$80,000.

Hopkins selected Japan as the site of the 1957 IGA tournament.

Players who didn't want to travel from the Imperial hotel in Tokyo to Kasumigaseki CC had the privilege of occupying officers' quarters at the Johnson Air Force Base, about 5 miles from the course.

Kasumigaseki has two fine 18 hole courses. The East course, of 6900 yds., is the one on which the IGA event was played.

Course Deserves World Fame

The course was pronounced by widely-traveled pros as one of the finest they'd ever played. Architecturally and scenically it is somewhat similar to Pinehurst No. 2. It has two sets of greens, winter and summer, both very well bunkered and not far apart.

The International championship was played on the summer greens which are korai grass, very thick and slow, almost like putting on cocoa mats.

Japanese are hoping to get one of the new fine Bermuda strains from the U. S. to put in these greens. The KCC fairways, according to Snead and Demaret and the British, Australian, South African and European pros, are perfect. The fairway turf is like a close, upright-growing Bermuda.

Japan's 78 golf courses, 17 of which are around Tokyo, are on so many different elevations, under such a wide variety of weather conditions, that the island has practically the American range of golf turf problems.

Yuji Kodera, secy.; Japan Golf Assn., wants to get USGA green section informa-

tion on improving condition of Japanese courses.

It was the putting of Nakamura and Ono that put them well ahead of the competition. Pete Nakamura couldn't putt the fast greens at Chicago's Tam o' Shanter in 1952 or those at Laval-sur-le-Lac, Quebec, in 1954, but he and Ono had the knack of banging up the putts on the KCC greens.

Architect Got Started in U. S.

The KCC courses were designed by Kinya Fujita, member of a prominent Japanese family, who played his first golf at Jackson Park, a Chicago public course, when he was a student at the University of Chicago. Fujita later went to Miami (O.), University and Columbia. In Japan he pitched on his university baseball team and played on a Japanese Davis Cup tennis team.

Fujita, a very lively fellow who celebrated his 75th birthday during the tournament, was architect for several other of Japan's best courses, among them Kawana's two 18s at a seaside resort and Nasu, a mountain hot springs resort course which is played only about two months in the summer. Fujita met Capt. Alison of the noted British architectural team of Colt and Alison in 1914 when Alison was designing the Tokyo CC course. In 1919 and 1920 when Fujita was in England he studied golf architecture with Alison and later had Alison go over and suggest changes in courses Fujita had designed. Kasumigaseki's courses were only slightly altered by Alison.

One of the Kawana courses is known as the Pebble Beach of Japan. It is the country's toughest course and some traveled golfers say it is second only to Pine Valley in difficulty.

The KCC was opened in 1929. It has 2,000 members, 1,000 of them active. Among the members are 200 Americans. The clubhouse is quite modern in architecture.

Entrance fee is the equivalent of \$834. Monthly dues are 1000 yen or about \$2.78.

Top grade American and English balls retail in Japan for \$1.67.

Girl Caddies Star

At the KCC refreshment tent during the matches excellent hot dogs sold for 19 cents and fine sandwiches (ham, cheese, etc.) for 42 cents.

Pictures and stories on the girl caddies at KCC got the biggest world-wide circula-

(Continued on page 54)

GCSA Set to Move on Washington

Agar Brown and his GCSA convention staff have everything in readiness for the 29th National Turfgrass Conference & Show which will be held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2-7.

Mid-Atlantic GCSA is host for the event. A record attendance is expected since turfmen will not only get a chance to sit in on perhaps the best program the national organization has presented to date, but to visit many historic spots in and around the capital. Booth space, according to Brown, was sold out several weeks ago.

The schedule follows:

February 3 (afternoon)

Thomas W. Dawson, chmn.; Official Opening of Conference by Paul E. Weiss, pres., GCSA; Welcome to Washington, L. R. Shields, pres., Mid-Atlantic GCSA; Celebrity Introductions, O. J. Noer and Stan Graves.

Shawnee Program — Harry Obitz and Dick Farley.

Club's Financial Statement — Arthur E. Iredell, Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co., New York.

Today's Economy and the Club — Col. Richard A. Daley, pres., CMAA.

The Members Look at the Cost of Golf Supt. Budgets for Better Golf — Taylor Boyd.

February 4 (afternoon)

Progress Through Research (Panel) — Marvin H. Ferguson, moderator; Panel members: Ralph E. Engel, Ray Keen, John C. Schread, Felix V. Juska and Houston B. Couch.

Progress Through Management (Panel) — Moderator, Ray C. Phillips; Panel: Manuel L. Francis, James E. Thomas, Kayem Ovian.

Better Irrigation Systems — (Design) William H. Johnson; (Fairways) Roy W. Nelson; (Greens) to be announced.

February 5 (forenoon)

Growing Grass the Hard Way — Tom Mascaro.

New Ideas in Green Construction and Renovation — Moderator, Leonard Strong; Design, Robert Trent Jones.

Research Looks at Soil Types for Greens — O. R. Lunt.

Renovation of Greens — Ardyce R. Twombly.

Observations of Renovation of Greens — James R. Watson.



Robert Ellsworth, freshman in horticulture at Kansas State College, has been awarded a \$300 scholarship by the Trans Mississippi Golf Assn. He plans to follow his father, who is supt. at an Omaha club, in the turfgrass field. A graduate of Fremont (Neb.) High School, young Ellsworth is shown accepting the scholarship certificate from William F. Pickett, dean of the Kansas State Horticulture College.

Development and Use of Improved Grasses — James M. Latham.

February 6 (forenoon)

A Message to Every Supt. — Herb Grafis.

Labor Management — Elmer G. Border.
Nine-Hole Course Maintenance — Earl F. Yesberger.

New Developments for Turfgrass Fertilization — Jesse A. DeFrance.

February 7 (all day)

A Monthly Meeting — Skit presented by Mid-Atlantic GCSA members, led by Charles Wilson with presentation of two speakers on Mid-Atlantic's Education program.

Chemical Weed Control — W. C. Shaw.
Progress in Course Management (Film narrated by O. J. Noer).

Summary of Conference — Fred V. Grau.
Landscaping for Beauty and Use — Raymond Korbobo.

What Is the Answer (Panel) — Felix V. Juska, moderator; Panel members: James R. Watson, Ray Keen, O. R. Lunt, Charles Hollowell, James Latham, Ralph E. Engel, John C. Schread, Fred V. Grau, Jesse A. DeFrance, Alexander Radko, Marvin H. Ferguson, W. C. Shaw, O. J. Noer, Taylor Boyd, Manuel Francis, James E. Thomas, Kayem Ovian, Roy W. Nelson, William H. Johnson, Elmer G. Border, Earl F. Yesberger and Ardyce R. Twombly.

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1957 Turf

Southern Courses Turn to Selected Bermuda

By O. J. NOER



Planting Tiflawn 328 in green at Woodmont CC, Nashville. Pete Grandison first killed common Bermuda with methyl bromide.



T. M. Baumgardner and M. N. McKendree of Sea Island (Ga.) CC regard Tifton 328 highly and are converting all greens at the famed resort course to this fine textured Bermuda.



Closely cut U3 Bermuda has performed very well on a Par 3 hole in the Philadelphia Dist. where it was given thorough testing.

MANY Southern courses are turning toward selected or hybrid strains of Bermudagrass for fairways as well as greens and tees. The strain chosen must be more vigorous than common Bermuda. Unless it holds common Bermuda in check the turf will revert back to that type before long. Clubs in Florida and South Texas have been among the first to use these grasses in a big way. It has been Ormond and Gene Tift strains mostly in Florida. Gene Tift and selections from Texas A. & M. have been planted in Texas.

The use of a selected strain is a simple problem on a new course. Planting stock is bought from a turf nursery or it is produced on the site. Five acres or less will provide enough stolons for greens, tees, and machine planted fairways. Houston CC used about half that much Gene Tift Bermuda to plant the greens, tees, and to row plant the fairways. A little more grass may be needed for broadcast planting of fairways.

In Florida shredded stolons are scattered rather thinly over the prepared fairway and cut into the surface with a modified farm disc. The saucer shaped discs are replaced with straight plow colters. After cross-cutting in two directions or more the planted fairway is rolled lightly. It is kept continuously damp until the grass gets off to a good start.

Sodium Arsenite Burned In

The problem is different on established fairways of common Bermudagrass. One way is to cut close to skin the fairways — without the roller on the back of the fairway mower if necessary. Then sodium arsenite is used at a heavy rate of 30 to
(Continued on page 65)

These are the second concluding articles in the Noer-Grau Roundup series. The first appeared in October, 1957, GOLFDOM, pp 68-69.