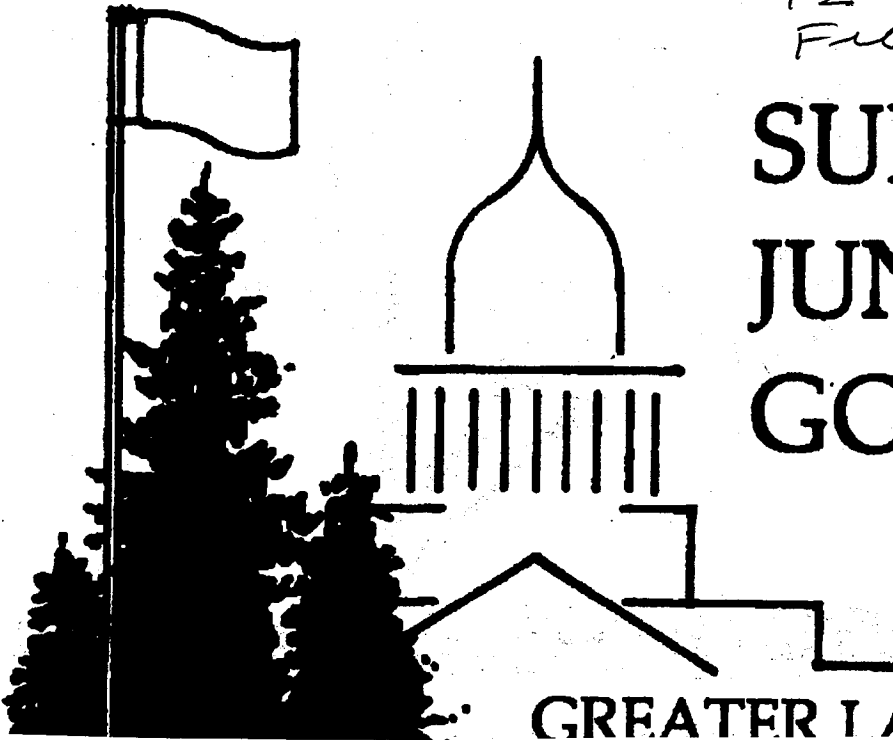


GOLF NEWS

GOLF: The Game of a Lifetime

*1/8 page 150.
1/4 page 250
1/2 page 450
Full page 650*



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12/32

GREATER LANSING

Attention All Members

This issue is the last issue for your 1993 membership. We urge you to renew your membership by April 20th in order to receive our popular "Tournament Schedule" issue. This issue will be mailed on or before May 1st and will feature every tournament, fund raiser and/or special event held in the Lansing area. In addition - all state and national tournaments that may be of interest to our membership, will also appear.

You may notice that we have increased the membership fee by \$5.00. The board deemed this necessary because of the increased printing and mailing costs.

As a member, you will also be entitled to a \$15.00 savings on all GLAGA Tournaments which includes the All-City Match Play and All-City Medal Play tournaments.

To take advantage of all the above - please renew now!

*Harold Singleton
President - G.L.A.G.A.*

Table of Contents

Golf Course	
Conditioning	1,2
Guidelines.....	3,4

Golf Course Conditioning Chairman's Checklist	4
--	---

Thoughts on Winning Golf & Self Destruction
in the 1993 All-City Medal Tournament. 7,8,9

Is Golf Hazardous to your Health	12
Jaysen Hansen Finishes in Top 12	12

Pin Placement - How the USGA Determines Them	13
---	----

Golf Pro's Changing Clubs	14
---------------------------------	----

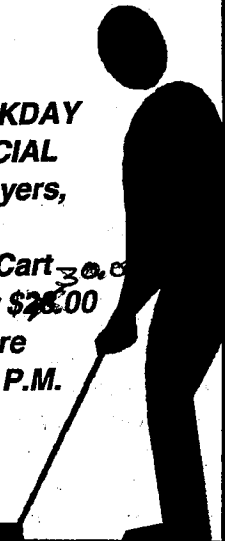
Cheating - Better Think Twice	14
Arlin Dell - Lansing's Best Ever?.....	15

Best Golf Course in the World could be in Nebreska	15
---	----

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GOLF COURSE CONDITIONING GUIDELINES

The condition of the course is the most important element in a tournament in the player's view. A well prepared course gives the players the best opportunity to display their skill. A good playing surface tends to reward good play, and thus helps to produce a good winner. Good courses, properly maintained, are likely to attract strong fields of players. It also assures their return in following years.

In an effort to provide the best possible playing conditions for each event, the PGA TOUR is providing this set of Golf Course Conditioning Guidelines.

The Guidelines are just that -- guidelines. Because of the wide variety of golf courses and types of grasses used on the courses, there will be situations where the Guidelines cannot be met exactly. When this situation occurs, the PGA TOUR Agronomist and/or the PGA TOUR field staff representative will authorize any changes.

These Guidelines are intended for the use of the golf course superintendent and the tournament sponsor. Although they are written for use at a PGA TOUR event, we feel they are useful in the day-to-day conditioning of the golf course.

The preparation of the golf course should begin early in the year to avoid any short term programs which may not be in the best interest of the golf course and the playing conditions.. The PGA TOUR Agronomy Department is available to offer any assistance that is necessary for the preparation of the golf course.

When golf courses are well prepared on a daily basis, it is much easier to provide quality playing conditions during the PGA TOUR event. The guidelines for the specific areas of the golf course and grounds are as follows:

Teeing Grounds

Level and close-cropped tees are best for tournament play. The tournament tees should be protected from normal play for several weeks prior to the tournament. Secure several rolls of erosion control netting or plastic mesh to cover the central areas of the teeing grounds on par 3 and short par 4 holes during practice rounds.

Follow a regular program of aerating and verticutting and nitrogen control to eliminate thatch. Spongy turf presents a real problem for the player. Regular maintenance practices should be followed on the tournament tees. Some clubs do not use the tournament tees for regular play. If this is the case at your club, extra attention must be paid to the tees.

Fairways

The importance of close-cropped fairway turf cannot be over-emphasized. Fluffiness in fairway turf is undesirable. The fairways should be firm, with a tight turf. Avoid overwatering. Mowing heights for tournament play should be established weeks in advanced. Last minute reductions in mowing heights can cause "scalping" and uneven cuts. Fairways should be cross-cut prior to the event. During the week of the tournament, fairways should be mowed daily (usually in the late afternoon) when the grass is dry. Mow clockwise and counterclockwise; do not stripe the fairways.

Drag dew from fairways prior to play each morning.

Putting Greens

Firm, clean, dry greens provide the best test, for both approach shots

and putts. A sound program of water control (using as little water as possible) will help produce championship greens.

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The great tendency is to over-water. Over-watering is bad for the long-term health of the turf. Soft greens do not reward the skillful shot and are more difficult to maintain in top quality condition.

Establish a program of protecting areas of the greens to be used for cup settings for the tournament. Use front of greens for member play and centers of greens for practice rounds.

Repair all old hole plugs that have been raised or sunken 1-2

weeks prior to the event. Hole changing is a most important part of tournament preparation. The person changing the holes should be the best on the maintenance crew. Great care should be taken to make all plugs even.

Roughs

If the tournament is to provide a true test, it is very important that roughs be established in accordance

with our cutting heights. Roughs should be fertilized, if necessary, to achieve this condition. They should be consistent in height; clumps of grass are undesirable.

Walk Paths

Five to six-foot wide walk paths should be mowed between the tournament tees and the start of the fairways.

CUTTING HEIGHTS AND WIDTHS

Following are average heights and widths of cut which we require; density sometimes can be more important than height:

	Height		Width
	Non-Bermuda	Bermuda	
Tees:	Not over 1/2 inch (prefer lower)	Not over 1/2 inch	
Fairway Areas:			
Fairway	1/2 to 3/4 inches	1/2 inch	25 - 35 yards
Collar off fairway (light rough)	2 inches	1 1/2 inch	4 - 6 feet
Rough-heavy	4 inches when mowed with rotary, 3 inches when mowed with reel mowers	3 inches when mowed with rotary, 2 1/2 inches when mowed with reel mowers	
Putting Green Area			
Putting Green	9-10 feet when measured with a stimpmeter	9-10 feet when measured with a stimpmeter	30 - 48 inches
Collar off green	1/2 inch (preferlower)	1/2 inch	4 - 6 feet
Light rough off collar	1 1/2-2 inches	1 1/2 inches	
Rough-heavy	4 inches when mowed with rotary, 3 inches when mowed with reel mowers	3 inches when mowed with rotary, 2 1/2 inches when mowed with reel mowers	

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Practice Areas

Practice areas should be maintained similarly to comparable areas on the course. Practice tees should be mowed daily at the same height as fairways.

Because of their heavy use, institute a program of top dressing and seeding divots during the event.

For several weeks in advance of the tournament, arrange to locate practice play away from the areas to be used during tournament week.

Bunkers

Any fresh sand needed in bunkers should be put in three months in advance of the tournament so that it will settle; if there is inadequate rain to pack it, water it artificially. Do not add sand that has rounded particles.

Suitable sand includes what is known as plasterer's sand, mason's sand or brick sand. Sand which will pass through a one-eighth inch sieve opening and which has had silt and very fine sand particles removed by washing will resist packing. Sand particles which are rounded in shape tend to shift under a player's feet, whereas sand with angular particles is more suitable. Bunkers should not contain stones.

Sand in the face of the bunkers must be no more than 2 inches in depth. This will prevent a ball from being lost.

Rakes that will not leave large furrows should be provided at each bunker. Bunkers will be maintained by hand raking during the tournament.

Rakes should be placed outside the bunkers away from play.

Players should not be able to putt out of greenside bunkers. To prevent this, establish a "lip" about two to four inches high on the greenside edges of the bunker. There should be no lip on sides or rear of bunkers. There should be no lips on fairway bunkers.

Flags and Flagsticks

Standardization of flagsticks and flags among tournament sites is important to the player who must play a different course every week. Please provide flagsticks of the following specifications:

Material: Fiberglass

Height: Eight feet

Diameter: One-half inch from top to bottom - no taper

Color: Bright yellow. Solid.

Color of Flag: Bright yellow. Solid.

Cup Liners

Please provide aluminum cup liners that are in good condition so that the flagstick will stand straight in the hole.

In the event the tournament is televised, please supply a small can of latex base white paint, and a one-inch brush, so that the inside of the cup can be painted at the televised holes.

Filling Divots

Certain areas of the course, particularly short holes, require the filling of divots. A mixture of sand, seed and top soil should be used to fill divots. Care should be taken to ensure the filled divot is level with the surrounding ground. A bad lie in a repaired divot will generate complaints from players.

Riding Greens Mowers

We prefer the use of hand mowers for our tournaments rather than the use of triplex equipment. However, if riding units are used, the perimeter cut of the green should be made with a hand mower.

Rain Preparations

It is important, and vital to the tournament schedule, that equipment be available to remove water

from greens when play is delayed by rain. It is often necessary to remove water from the teeing grounds as well. Each sponsor should have twelve squeegees available for each course used in the tournament.

Trees

Fill tree basins (or wells) around trees with soil or mulch. Also, remove support wires and tree wrappings.

Prune low hanging branches to facilitate gallery movement and where they might interfere in the playing of a shot. Tees should especially be trimmed near the teeing ground and greens.

Ground Crew

Discuss hours of work to conform with starting and finishing times for the tournament.

Workers are not to wear heavy cleated shoes or boots while working on greens.

Vehicles

Control vehicles on course and limit to necessary work. Suggest times and routes to avoid congestion and noise while play is in progress. Recommend routes for vehicles used by concessionaires, TV, etc.

Careful attention is necessary when the course is soft or wet, as course damage will result from traffic.

Extra Maintenance Equipment

Two fairway mowing units are a must. Often we encounter weather problems which give little time for mowing. The time of year and the use of two tees for starting are big factors for this requirement.



Signs Identifying Tees and Greens

Identify all holes with hole number, yardage and par on both sides of signs to be located at exits of greens and entrances to tees. Signs should be mounted on a pole to extend eight feet above the ground and made of 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" or 2" x 2" lumber. Signs should be 12" high and 15" wide. If possible, mount poles in metal pipe or sleeve for easy removal.

Course Design Changes

The PGA TOUR should be notified immediately of any proposed change in the golf course, any flood damage or any work that requires taking a hole out of play or that effects the playability of the golf course.

Water Coolers

Water coolers should be provided on all tees starting Tuesday of tournament week.

Toilets for Contestants/Caddies

A toilet for contestants and caddies only should be provided at approximately the middle of the front and back nines and inside the ropes.

Equipment Requirements for Tournament Preparation

- Two (2) mowers for cutting tees.
- Two (2) fairway mowing units.
- Five (5) single mowings units, or
- Two (2) Triplex greens mowers with back-up.
- One (1) mower for cutting secondary rough.

- Two (2) mowers for cutting primary rough.
- Two (2) sets of cup change equipment, extra hammers, stakes, flags, flagsticks, tee markers and adequate paint and spray guns.

It is important that the above equipment be in good working order. All mowing equipment should be sharp, adjusted properly and set at specified heights of cut.

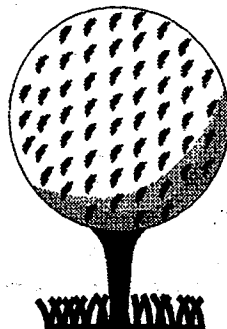
If brushes or combs are used on greens mowers prior to the tournament, they should be removed from the units one week before the tournament play begins. The use of whicle or grooved rollers is acceptable.

Cup changing equipment should be sharpened before the tournament to insure clean cut, even holes.

Determining Height of Cut

A reel mower operates in the same manner as a pair of scissors. The revolving blades form one cutting edge and the stationary blade (bed knife) forms the other. Height of cut for fairway and rough mowers is determined by placing the unit on a solid flat surface and measuring to the top of the bed knife with a ruler.

To check height of cut on greens mowing equipment, a gauge is used. This is a flat piece of steel with a screw threaded through it. The gauge is placed under the front roller (A) and the rear roller (B) and the crew adjusted until it slides over the bed knife (C). The distance from the top of the piece of steel (D) to the bottom of the screw head (E) is the height of cut.



GOLF COURSE CONDITIONING - CHAIRMAN'S CHECKLIST

Early

1. Organize committee.
2. Meet with golf course superintendent and discuss implementatin of PGA TOUR guidelines.
3. Arrange for PGA TOUR Agronomist to visit golf course 3-4 months in advance of event.

One Month Before Tournament

5. Begin periodic inspections of golf course to make sure PGA TOUR requirements are being adhered to with regard to cutting, waterin, etc.

One Week Before Tournament

6. Meet with PGA TOUR advance man and course superintendent to discuss final preparations for tournament.

Week of Tournament

7. Be on hand at all times. Help coordinate activities of grounds crew.

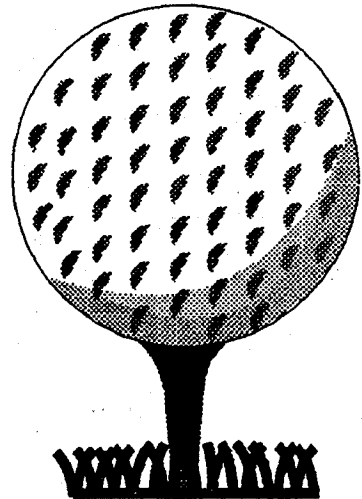
After Tournament

8. Write a report for the General Chairman with observations and recommendations for next year.



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Thoughts on Winning Golf and Self Destruction in the 1993 All City Medal Tournament from a Golfer with No Brain

by *Stu White*

The image was too perverse what for its haunting immutability - there sat Tom Weiskopf waiting and watching to see if his old college teammate, Jack "the Greatest Golfer of All Time" Nicklaus would win another major right out from beneath him. The script had been written more than thirty years ago at Ohio State University - it played out during the matinee of their careers on the regular PGA tour with such monotony that people who follow the game wondered if Weiskopf would ever win the big one - and now the evening performance differed only in subtleties but not general themes or grand finales.

The curtain came down with the critics proclaiming - Jack is Back - as if he ever left. Like the Bear that he professes to emulate, Jack merely hibernates from time to time, but he never truly leaves the forest. Someone has to devour the timid and the weak in the ecosystems of nature and competitive sport. So on he goes, next to the English Isles to test the premise that he can still devour the flat bellies, as Lee, the never was flat bellied, Trevino has derisively named the pros on the regular PGA Tour.

Jack will discover sooner or later that the Greatest Golfer of All Time is not a title for the present but rather a tribute given to players one step short of posthumous praise. Oh well he has his demons with which to wrestle prior to the grave and I have mine.

In this game we call golf, I have to confess I identify more readily with Tom Weiskopf than Jack Nicklaus lives, but I think I've bonded

with Terrible Tom as a brother-in-psyche.

You will excuse me then if I don't join the throngs singing Hosannas to Jack on High and instead commiserate with Tom Weiskopf - a player whose misfortune was to have been born in the wrong era and to have played side by side too early in his career with perhaps the most tenacious winner golf has ever seen. I really can't say for sure if Jack Nicklaus is the greatest winner in golf.

Winning is after all a relative phenomenon. Bobby Locke supposedly came to this country to compete with American pros, won six straight tournaments, got bored with the battles and returned to England never to fight on this continent again. Was Bobby Locke the greatest winner of all time?

What golfer doesn't know that Byron Nelson won eleven tournaments in a row when the tour was comprised of ex-caddies and characters like Ky Laffoon traveling from town to town and exhibiting their skills in country club competitions for the nation's elite. Was Byron Nelson the greatest winner of all time?

In one judges of a golfer's record only in the major tournaments, there is little doubt that Jack Nicklaus is the greatest winner in the history of the game. But for every Jack Nicklaus, there are tens of thousands of Tom Weiskopfs - golfers with talent, ambition and a dream of winning the big one. The dream withers, the ambition deflates and the talent becomes suspect in the heat of battle when the agony of defeat and not the thrill of victory fill your plate.

Golf - whether it's competitive or so-called playful sport - brings one

more often to the precipice of defeat than to the pinnacle of victory. While Jack and Tom were dueling in the mountains in one more major battle, I was competing here at home in my eighth all city medal play tournament.

Every year I try to shape my game to be ready for this tournament. I take off work to practice. I try to increase my competitive rounds with fellow golfers. I walk the course and set out a plan for managing my play around the course. On the day of the tournament I block everything out of my mind except the tournament and during the tournament I try to stay focused on my own game in the present. At least I think I do all of these things.

And eight years later I shoot a score considerably higher and end up considerably further back in the pack than I did during my first tournament eight years ago when I didn't do anything to prepare and just played. Mind you eight years ago I lost my game entirely on the second day and proceeded to shank every third or fourth shot for twenty seven holes. So not only did I shoot a lower score eight years ago than in the 1993 tournament, but I had no swing eight years ago.

You ask yourself if the repetition of failure is worth the effort to compete. It's not enough to acknowledge that life is the only thing you don't get out of alive and analogize this truism to golf contests - i.e. golf tournaments are the only thing you don't get out of a winner. After all - as the Merry Mex says when he's hyping Caddies for America's elite - someone has to win golf tournaments. So one can escape golf competitions with a victory - how I don't know, but I know it can be done.



I know - let go of unattainable goals. Accept the inevitability of the local hero winning on his home course and set personal goals instead. No good. It's not that I have to beat the local hero. Frankly I don't play to beat any player - I play to beat the course and instead it kicks the crap out of me.

But to return to the point - even personal goals can be lost. I lose out to my own limits more often than not. Then my goals must be too high. Perhaps.

Perhaps I should set a goal of showing up and playing. If I don't quit, drop dead or get disqualified for throwing my putter at the sadists who set Sunday pin placements, then I win. A laudable approach to mental health, but hardly the reason that I spend hundreds of dollars each summer preparing for and playing in the All City Medal Play Tournament.

No I play to win. Or it may be more accurate to say that I play to lose while dreaming of being a winner. I can only dream, because I haven't a clue about winning.

Is it beating other players? I think that's how Jack Nicklaus views competitive golf - he wants to bash the brains in - figuratively of course - of his competitors and has shown an uncanny and relentless ability to do just that.

Is it shooting the lowest score? In this view of victory - golf is for accountants and bookkeepers. Nevertheless the bottom line approach of the leader board is what television, the gallery and the press look at to size up winning in a tournament.

Is it a winning attitude we develop about ourselves - an approach that is a cross between the little red choo choo who thinks it can and the sports psychologist who tell us to see the shot, (be the ball), then hit the shot.

If you'd asked me before the 1993 tournament if I thought this attitudinal approach could produce victory in spite of tournament scores and publicized winners, I would have said of course. After all what kind of competition is it that can only

let three or four persons out of 260 feel like a winner. No there has to be a better pay off than that to keep coming back. Even Skinner's shocked rats needed more frequent positive reinforcement than winning one's flight in the city tournament affords.

So each of us supposedly takes something positive from our efforts in order to delude ourselves into thinking that the sacrifice of our lives is worth this pastime which exposes us to cancer causing radiation, drains our bodies of vital fluids in 90 plus heat and risks strokes or coronaries in our less than perfect physiques.

But then my last delusion failed me in 1993. I hit shot after shot just the way I wanted to hit them only to find disaster after disaster as the final result. On the first day I played defensively - strategically as it were. I hit to the middle of the greens. I took less than driver to keep the ball in the fairway even though the wind gusted up to 30 to 40 miles per hour. I didn't try heroic recoveries when I was in trouble but rather played safely back into the course and accepted the inevitability of penalty for my errant shots.

In spite of or because of cautious golf, I didn't finish well. I three putted six times and failed on three other occasions to chip the ball close to the pin from just off the green for a one putt par. I played like a salesman who gets into the office but doesn't close the sale.

Saturday was a blur. In desperation or perhaps defiance, I switched gears and tried to play aggressive, fire at the pin golf. Wrong! I played golf like a hostage daring his captor to shoot him - and shoot me the course did. After missing the hole on a two foot putt for birdie, each hole became an orgy of self-destruction.

Only winners get to chronicle their play shot by shot for the public. Losers find friends and proclaim - but for hole x or shot y I would have been the greatest.

Sunday was no improvement. Like a recovering alcoholic who relapses and slides quickly into an

intoxicated stupor, I abandoned par and the company of sober and sane competitors who are grateful for mere glimpses of birdies. By round's end, I raced off the 18th green with a silent prayer of thanks that the tournament was over, shook hands with my playing partners, turned in my card, noted the finish of my best ball partner who placed fifth in the championship flight (somehow I think he'll be searching for a new partner come fall and I can't blame him) and got out of Dodge before sunset.

I really have nothing to take from the experience that can be considered victorious. I played technically sound golf. My swing was grooved. Most of my shots were well struck. Based on previously marked off yardage, I hit clubs that I thought were the right club for the shot at hand and in spite of good solid swings ended up over six greens and on the wrong side on 12 pins.

I hit shots that I have never hit on a golf course before. I drove the ball further than I have ever driven. I hit a 3 iron into the wind 203 yards on the fly with a balatta ball. In my wildest dreams I would never expect that. I hit an 8 iron 160 yards and a 6 iron 180 yards - each 30 yards beyond my normal range. At one point I was so frustrated with my inability to select the correct club that I threw my seven iron onto the cart path. I now understand why Ky Laffoon once dragged his putter outside of his car from one tournament to the following one in order to "teach it a lesson". I review this dicta only to show that I can't find anything technically flawed in my seeing to warrant my miserable score.

So I am left finally with personal judgment. When a poor performance, such as mine in the 1993 tournament, results from personal decisions that are faulty, then one has little to glory in. Human lives are, after all, the result of decision - not merely chance, not simply natural causes, but intentions that are a function of will.



I think that's why I love the game of golf. I don't have to act out of instinct like I did when I was on a tennis court or running on a football field. I'm not coordinating my action with teammates who may or may not understand the plan of attack. I'm not reacting to an object hurled at me, thrown away from me or paddled in inside a court but outside my reach. No, golf is a function of will not spontaneous actions. Golf tournaments may provide a sense of spontaneous action and in this way excite crowds - but golf players are limited to acting with intentionality, that is, golfers execute decisions based upon information that includes environmental factors and personal factors.

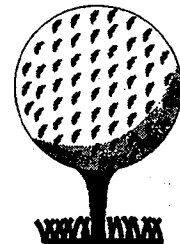
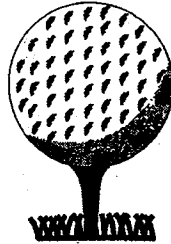
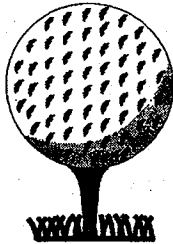
It is one thing to fail to execute a decision because of technical deficiencies. There is a certain expectation that the body's muscles will not always oblige or that the emotions will succumb to pressures

of the moment and intrude upon the swing or the stroke. These glitches are somewhat expected and are therefore tolerable. We don't like it when we are unable to execute our decisions with technical skill, but we take solace in the truth that no one is perfect.

We are less likely to tolerate errors in judgement. Perhaps what I need to take from the tournament is the realization that each of us has a right to be wrong - and I exercised this right repeatedly for 54 holes. Admittedly not every bad result in my game was from the wrong decision. I had my share of technical lapses. But for the most part, my game fell apart in the area where I thought it would be strongest - namely on the mental side. In retrospect, I should have adjusted earlier. I should have thrown away the game plan, ignored history and tried to make sense out of my game as I was playing it.

No, I have never felt more lost in a golf tournament than I felt in the 1993 All City. I've been lost before. My biggest weakness used to be putting. I once took 45 putts in a junior tournament, tore the card up and got disqualified from the tournament and suspended from playing on the course for two weeks all in one day. But in 1993, my brain died. If you happen to see it on the course, just leave it there. It's of no use to anyone anymore, least of all me. If I got it back, I'd just try to use it some more to try to figure out where the pony is among all this horseshit.

Stu White is a golf enthusiast and free lance writer which leaves time for him to perfect his amateur performance. Stu tells us that he is writing his golfing obituary, titled I Live in Pencil - Reflections of A Golf Addict, for which this article is one of many entries.



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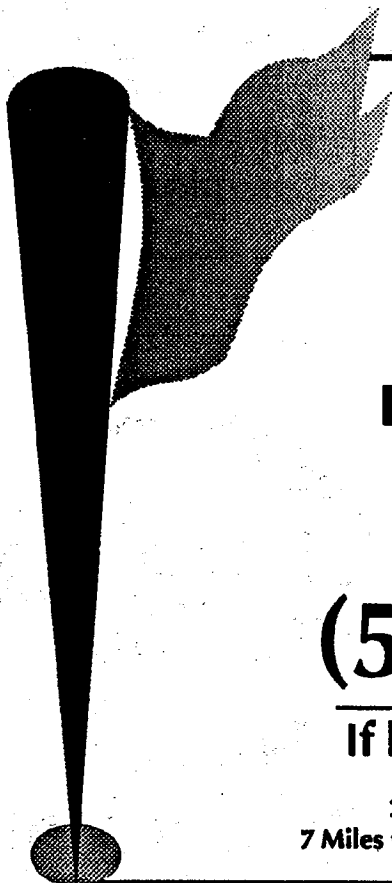
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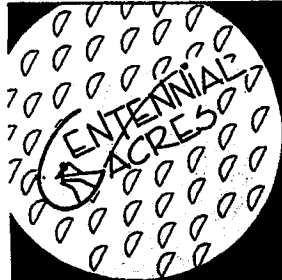
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Is Golf Hazardous To Your Health?

Fritz Von Lubken's family has run a 60 acre orchard since 1913. Now that his orchard has been partly encircled by a golf course (which was built on land zoned exclusively for farming), he and his workers dodge golf balls that zoom by their heads as they stand on ladders picking fruit.

Even this danger is small compared to the "dead pockets" of air that were created by trees planted on the golf course. In order to fight this lack of air movement, Van Lubken had to erect \$40,000 worth of fans to keep his apples and pears from freezing.

This has angered Von Lubken and several other local activists to the point that they are now suing and are awaiting the State of Oregon's ruling on their complaints. However, even if they win, Von Lubken doubts that there is any chance of turning the golf course back to farm land.

Hood River, Oregon is not the only place the building of golf courses is challenged. Surfers in Santa Barbara are fighting a planned golf course. the reason - the golf course will block open access to the beaches, endanger harbor seals, and both pollute and erode agricultural land.

All over the country, increasing numbers of environmentalists, farmers and other citizens are joining together to fight the increasingly popular sport. Golf courses they argue are using an alarming quantities of pesticides, require extravagant amounts of water, displace farmland, drive off wildlife, and erode soils and hillsides just to cater to what they feel is an elitist group.

Roland Von Dorp, a honey seller from La Habre, California stated the following: "People look at a golf course with it's open spaces and pretty greens. They think 'That's Nature'. But it's far from it; the stuff isn't green because it grows there, it must be treated to be green".

Last November, his town won what he feels is a rare victory. Voters rejected a golf course that would have used one of the last open spaces in the Los Angeles Basin.

There are 14,375 golf courses in the United States; another 1,208 are planned or under construction according to the National Golf Foundation. In 1970, there were 10, 848 courses - an almost 50% increase in 24 years.

Apparently there is no organized movement against golf, but scattered reports indicate more people are challenging course construction. Even golf organizations such as the U.S.G.A., are pushing, what they consider are environmentally sound practices.

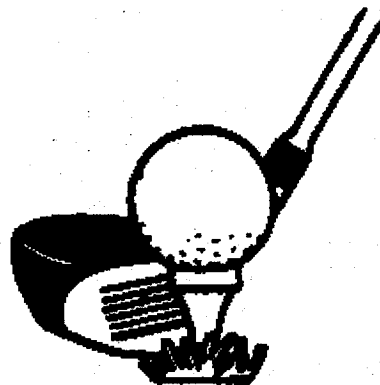
More and more courses, the golf industry claims, use organic methods of controlling insects and promoting more natural fairways. However, there are still no policing or monitoring of golf course management or construction. Some states have recently set up spraying and mixing guidelines and licensing, but most small courses will probably ignore these and unless they are caught and fined, will just run their courses as they see fit.

Other facts for your information:

- From 150 million to 430 million gallons of water are used on courses each year. That's enough water to supply the needs of 2,000 to 11,000 people for the same time period.
- Four tons of fertilizer are used on each golf course in Japan each year. That weight is the same as 4 Saturn Coupe SCI's.
- Opponents estimate 2.7 million acres of forest have been cut to make way for golf courses around the world, an area larger than Yellowstone Park which is 2.2 million acres.

(Next Issue - The Golfer's Side of This Topic)

- Sources: Sierra Club, National Golf Foundation, Global Anti-Golf Movement, National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, New York State Attorney General, Gonnert News Service.



Jaysen Hansen Finishes Tied for 12th in Age Group

525 Juniors (both girls and boys) competed in the Annual Doral Publix Junior Classic in December. Jaysen Hansen from Grand Ledge tied for 12th shooting 237 (77-81-79) in the Boys 14-15 age group.

Edward Loar of Rockwell, Texas shot 216 (72-70-74) to win the Boys 16-18 age group. Jose Garrido of Cali, Colombia shot 225 (72-74-79) to win the 14-15 age group while Matthew Cohn of San Diego, California shot 221 (76-71-74) to win the Boys 12-13 age group.



Pin Placements-How the U.S.G.A. Determines Them

Anyone who has played golf has probably heard this remark: "That pin-placement is illegal." Was it? Very few people know - even less understand how pin placements are determined. So with this in mind GOLF NEWS hopes to explain (with the help of the U.S.G.A. and Grounds Maintenance Magazine) how pin placements should be done.

How Cup Are Located For Daily Play:

Using the principle that hole locations should be fair, the U.S.G.A. provides a few guidelines to help golf courses determine where to place the hole.

1. The design of the hole. The design of the hole as the architect intended it to be played should be determined. The length of the hole, the weather conditions should all be considered.
2. The area of the putting green's surface. There should be enough of the putting surface between the cup and the sides of the green to accommodate the required shot. If you have a hole like #6 at Groesbeck for example, the cup should be located deeper in the green to accommodate long iron and wood shots. On a hole like #2 or #4 this isn't necessary because the hole requires a short pitch shot.
In any case, the U.S.G.A. recommends that generally a cup be located at least 5 paces from any edge of the green. If a bunker is close to the edge or if the slope of the green runs away from the edge, the distance should be increased especially if the shot is more than a pitch. Consideration should also be given to fairly good shots that just miss the green so that the player has a decent chance to get the ball up and down in two shots.
3. The contour of the green. The area 2 to 3 feet in radius around the cup should be as nearly level as possible and of uniform grade. Cups should not be located in tricky places or on sharp slopes where a ball can gather speed. A player who happens to get above the cup should have a chance to stop his putt by the cup.
4. Turf condition. Consideration of the condition of the nearby turf is a must.

Special care must be taken to avoid old cup plugs that have not completely healed.

5. The cut of the cup. Cups should be cut as nearly vertical as possible. They should never be plumb with the contour of the green.
6. The location of the other cup placements on the course. It is a must to have a balanced selection of cup placements for the entire course. Front and back along with left, right and center placements should be used. By doing this the course becomes fair regardless if you hook or fad the ball.

How Cups Are Located For Tournament Play:

The U.S.G.A. receives a great many questions on how to set up a course for tournaments (A "PGA Tour" Guidelines and Check List is at the end of this article.), including how to manage cup locations for a competition that takes place over several days. Many people are misled by television commentators who suggest the most difficult hole locations are saved for the last round, particularly for the last holes of a televised event. It is the U.S.G.A.'s belief that, in addition to the previous suggestions, that appropriate hole location guidelines for tournament play consist of the following:

1. Balanced hole treatment. For a competition played over several days, a course should be kept in balance daily as to the degree of difficulty. In "strokes" or "Medal Play" competition, the first hole of the first round is as important as the last hole of the last round. Therefore, the course/courses should not be set up to be appreciably more difficult for any round. The aim should be for balanced treatment. The old concept of making the course progressively harder round after round is fallacious. The main form of balanced daily treatment is the have six hole locations that are difficult, six that are moderately difficult and six that are relatively easy.
2. Consider pre-tournament hole placements. On practice days prior to the competition, the cups should be located in areas that won't be used during the

tournament. This practice would prevent "foot-traffic" damage to areas that will be used during the tournament.

3. Plan for the type of traffic patterns. Consideration should be given for the location of cups for early rounds so that, when players leave the green, they won't spoil good cup locations for later rounds.
4. Plan for the type of play. Because the rules of "match play" and "stroke play" are somewhat different as dictated by the way they are played, in "match play" the cup can be changed during the actual round provided the players in each separate match play the cup in the same location.

In "stroke play", rule 33-26 requires that all competitors in a single round play with each cup cut in the same position. The exception: if you cannot adequately repair a damaged hole, the Championship Committee may make a new hole in a nearby similar position.

When 36 holes are played in one day - or when 1/2 of the tournament field is playing the course one and the other 1/2 is playing it the next, it is not customary to change the cup locations between rounds. However, no rule prohibits changing. If they are changed, all players should be notified.

5. Observe the "Rules of Golf". The person who cuts the cup should make sure that they are aware of the "Rules of Golf". That person should pay special attention to the requirements that require that the hole-liner not exceed 4.25 inches in the outer diameter and that it be sunk at least 1 inch below the surface of the green.

It is our association's intention to make sure that these guidelines are considered in our events. We feel that by doing this, our events will be more competitive and enjoyable for those who enter.

For your information - Golf News has obtained the P.G.A.'s Golf Course Conditioning Guidelines which we thought you might find interesting.



Golf Pro's Changing Clubs

As you have witnessed in ads on T.V., Paul Azinger has signed a four year deal with Calloway Golf. Paul will use the "Big Bertha" driver as well as the fairway woods on the P.G.A. tour once he fully recovers from Lymphoma.

South African Ernie Els is now playing Lynx Parallax irons and Boom Boom metal woods. Mark Calcavecchia won the Argentina Open using the new Ping Zing 2 prototype irons. This irons probably won't be seen in the Lansing area until later this spring.

Robert Gamez has agreed to a multi-year deal with the Head Golf Division. Gamez will play the oversized "Big Head" woods and irons. He will also wear Head shoes and carry a Head bag.

Payne Stewart surprised the entire golf community by turning down a multi-million dollar, multi-year deal with Wilson to sign with Spalding. He will even play the "Top Flite" ball.

Callaway could be a dominant force on the "Senior Tour" in 1994. At the Mercedes Championships Bob Murphy, Jim Colbert and Chi Chi

Rodriguez all played the new oversized prototype Callaway irons.

Cleveland's new VAS irons have already made an impact on the 1994 Tour. Andrew Magee won the Northern Telecom Open using these irons and Corey Pavin has committed to use them in 1994.

Lee Janzen has now signed with the Ben Hogan Company after using Founders Clubs to win the U.S. Open in 1993. Chip Beck has signed with Power Bilt, David Frost has signed with Cubic Balance and John Cook has signed with Mac Gregor.

Why all these changes? The answer is very simple - MONEY! Lee Janzen's two year contract will approach \$1 million per year.

Probably the biggest surprise was Jim Colbert switching from Ping to Callaway, especially after Karsten Solheim had rewarded Colbert and other Ping staff members with large (\$100,000+) bonus' for staying with Ping and Solheim in his battle with Dean Beman and the P.G.A. Tour.

The reasons probable have nothing to do with the clubs or the people at Ping or who represent Ping. The

problem probably lies with the philosophy Ping has as compared to the other manufactures on the tour.

Karsten (the makers of Ping) does not pay large club endorsement contracts in advance of the year. Instead Karsten has a bonus program for players on their staff. This bonus program rewards Ping players for their performances, not simply for performing.

The price for this philosophy is usually losing a "name" player or two yearly to other manufactures who offer millions of dollars up-front to these players to use their clubs. The following players have been on the Ping staff at one time or another: Nick Faldo, Nick Price, Fred Couples, Chip Beck, Jim Colbert, Ted Schulz, and Mark Calcavecchia.

Even though Karsten is beefing up it's bonus program, the feeling is that Ping will still lose players because they (Karsten) feel that the player's agents don't like them because the agents don't make a penny when the players use Ping equipment.

Cheating - Better Think Twice!

Golf World, in it's October 15th issue, reports that in Indianapolis, Indiana Charles Carey was arrested for cheating in golf tournaments. Acting on tips that Carey had cheated in some previous events, detectives posing as fellow competitors followed Carey around the course. The detectives used binoculars to observe Carey and count his actual strokes. After the tournament Carey was charged with theft in excess of \$100.00.

You might ask - why was Carey even doubted - let alone suspected? According to Scott Montross, tournament director of the Joe Kearns Memorial, "we were just acting on a tip from a caller who had informed us that Carey had swept all the prizes at

another tournament - longest drive, closest to the hole, and low score." "People were really upset and were saying, 'If you can't police this event any better than that, we're not coming back.' We had the opportunity to blow the whistle on him and we did."

This article only proves that Lansing isn't alone in it's problems in related to cheating. Nor is this a totally new problem. In a recent conversation with one of the older players in the Lansing area, this gentleman stated "we often didn't compete in tournaments when players from Detroit were there - because they couldn't be trusted and this included the State Amateur.

Now we've noticed some cheating in some Junior Events. Wrong scores, parents influencing play, etc. In order to help with this problem - in 1994 on the "Junior Tour" No Parents will be allowed on the course during the competition. We have also spoken to the City of Lansing Junior Golf Director - Doug Kelly and we have encouraged him to adopt the same rule.

Cheating seems to be getting worse every year. We may be only a grain of sand on a beach - but we've got to start somewhere. You can help too! Read the rule book and call or challenge what you feel is wrong. We will all thank you for it.



Arlin Dell - Lansing's Best Ever?

In a new series of articles which start with this double issue, Golf News will highlight one of Lansing's best players (past and present). We will not determine who was best, but rather tell you about the person and let you make your own decision. In this issue we will feature Arlin Dell while in future issues we will discuss such players as George Wakulsky, Bob Tansey, Otto Schubel and many others.

Arlin Dell - Why would you consider Arlin Dell possibly Lansing's best ever? Well you could start with the year 1964. In this one summer Arlin Dell won 9 straight tournaments. This streak was Lansing's answer to Byron Nelson who once won 11 tournaments in a row on the P.G.A. Tour. In addition to this remarkable summer Arlin also won 3 All-City Stroke Play Championships, 2 Match Play Championships, 2 City Pablinx Titles, and several other local best ball tournaments.

How good was Arlin as a partner? Jim Donahue who played with Arlin in several tournaments in 1970 had this to

say: "Arlin Dell was the beast ball striker I have ever played with or against. In 1970, I had the pleasure of playing the Arlin in quite a few tournaments. In all these tournaments, I never saw Arlin miss a shot. Oh - he hit a few off line, a few long or short, but he never missed one. By missing a shot, I mean a topped shot, a shank, a fat shot, a chilli-dipped shot etc."

"He wasn't the longest, the straightest; the best iron player, whatever, but rather he was really good at all parts of the game. One last thing - he really hated to lose. When it was needed, he could turn his game up a notch. I have felt for a long time that Arlin could have made a real good living on the tour."

If Arlin had a weakness it was his lack of confidence at times. During 1964 Arlin had this to say about his confidence problem and his game in general: "People, including my coaches when I was at Eastern High School and Michigan State, have always told me that if I had a little more confidence, I would be a better golfer. Winning the All-City, especially

when I was in a dogfight with Bud Reniger sure helped me gain some confidence.

Otto (Otto Schubel), you know, is always confident, especially when he's on the golf course. I'm sure that some of his confidence has rubbed off on me when we were partners in the best-ball events. He'd have a difficult shot to make, he'd study it quickly, and then tell me how he was going to do it. Then, by gosh, he'd do it. 'Gotta have confidence' he'd tell me after the shot. You know - he's right!

When asked about his game - he had this to say: "I picked up most of my tips from Ben Hogan's book 'Power Golf', but I'm a weekend golfer. Before the All-City, I gave up my lunches and hit balls for an hour each day. It was basically the only time I had to practice."

Arlin Dell now lives in Florida. He will be honored in a couple of years in the "Reniger" and we all hope that when this happens - he will come "home" and allow us to watch him play just one more time.

Best Golf Course In The World Could Be In Nebraska

The sand hills of Nebraska could be the home of the best golf course in the entire golfing world. Where is this course? It's an hour's drive from a city that's and hour's flight from anywhere. Sand Hills Golf Course will open its gates sometime around Labor Day 1994.

This course is unique in many ways. Less than 4,000 cubic yards of dirt is being moved. "I had a great natural, traditional golf course", said Dick Youngscap, whose "other" course in Firethorn, the number-one rated track in Nebraska.

Bill Coore and Ben Crenshaw were selected by Youngscap to do the design for Sand Hills. Their work is described as breathtaking as they wove 18 holes between and around the sand dunes which were known in this part of the country for its prime grazing land rather than for golf.

"There were only two places where we knocked a knob (of a dune) off maybe three feet", Crenshaw said who took

week after week off the PGA Tour to complete this project.

"It's as British - or Scottish - like as I've ever seen in North America...It is sandy. It has undulation. It has contour. In its natural state it is very, very close to how the game was born."

It's the piece of property that we will have to work the least on. It's very, very difficult to know what to leave out. It's there in its native magnificence. We're really only trying to prepare it for golf and not much else."

Coore said the only work done on the fairways was grading by a D4 bulldozer which was finished within a week.

Ben Crenshaw felt this way about Sand Hills: "It is the best course we have ever done - or ever will do." Bill Kubly, of Landscapes Unlimited, which built the course, used only three people on site and most of that was installing the irrigation system. Kubly felt this way, "This course will be one of a kind. Most of the course was simply leveled out and seeded. The greens were just smoothed out with a

Sandpro or small tractor and planted with bentgrass. The soil is pure sand, so there isn't a drainage problem."

In Nebraska, where they sell land by the thousands of acres. Youngscap brought 8,000 acres in 1991. Construction began last June.

The problem facing Crenshaw and Coore, who often walked the site day after day, was not finding 18 holes on the property where these dunes are often the excess of 40 foot high, but rather it was in narrowing their choices down to just 18 holes. Crenshaw stated, "We found 131 holes and narrowed it down to 18 over 500 acres."

Dana Fry, the head architect for Hurdzan Design Group in Columbus, Ohio felt this way, "The routing is fantastic."

With such high marks from fell architects and with land that lends itself to great golf holes, it is little wonder that this course has already gained such fame. Golfnews is also happy and pleased that this course will be opened to the public and gives all of us a chance to enjoy it.



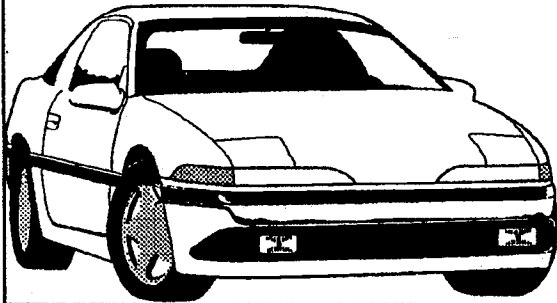
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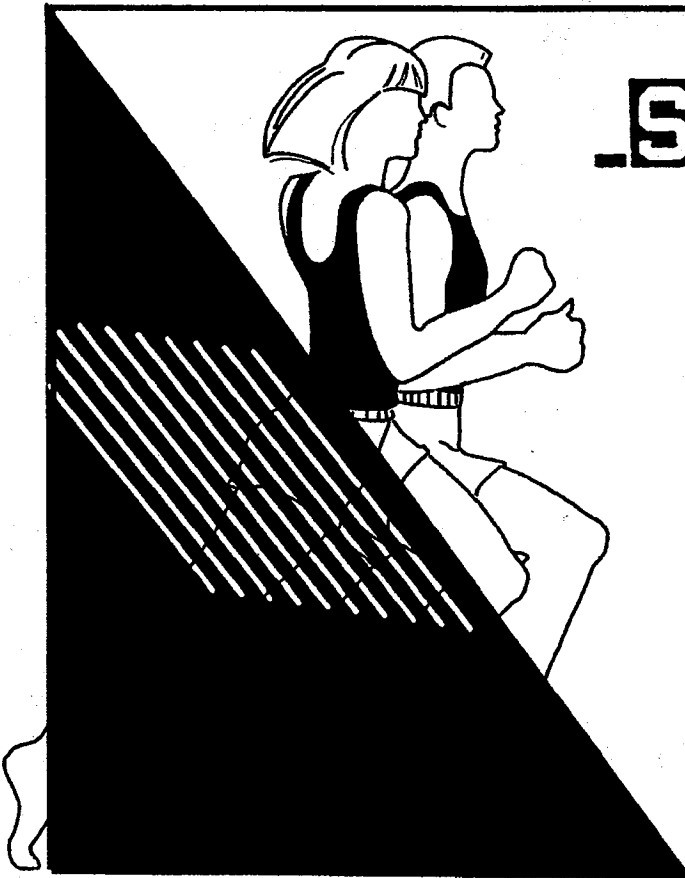
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