A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COLLEGIATE GOLF TOURNAMENTS
WITH RECOMMENDATIONS ON STANDARDIZING PROCEDURES

DATE: May 26, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Dean of the Graduate Division, Drake University
FROM: David L. Mills, 2913 So. Union, Des Moines 15, Iowa
SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Report or Thesis

Transmitted herewith in triplicate is field report or thesis for the undersigned. This field report or thesis has been prepared in compliance with directions from the Graduate Office and has been proofread in its entirety by the undersigned.

[Signature]
DAVID L. MILLS

Student's Signature

by
David Lee Mills
June 1963
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COLLEGIATE GOLF TOURNAMENTS
WITH RECOMMENDATIONS ON STANDARDIZING PROCEDURES
FOR COLLEGIATE GOLF TOURNAMENTS

A Field Report
Presented to
The Graduate Division
Drake University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Education

by
David Lee Mills
June 1963
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WITH RECOMMENDATIONS ON STANDARDIZING PROCEDURES
FOR COLLEGIATE GOLF TOURNAMENTS

by

David Lee Mills

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Golf was one of the first sporting activities to be used in intercollegiate athletic competition. Football began the parade of intercollegiate athletic competition in 1869\(^1\) and was followed by track and field in 1876\(^2\). Swimming entered the intercollegiate competition in 1897,\(^3\) the year in which the first intercollegiate golf tournament was held. Since 1897, there have been sixty-four national collegiate golf tournaments determining an individual and team champion. No competition was held in 1900, 1917, and 1918. The national tournaments were conducted by the Intercollegiate Golf Association of America from 1897 through 1938 and since 1939 have been conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.\(^4\) Other college

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\(^2\)Ibid., p. 964.


golf tournaments came into existence as intercollegiate athletic conferences were born throughout the United States.

Statistics compiled from The Blue Book of College Athletics show that sixty-four conferences and two national associations are now conducting golf tournaments. Some individual colleges are sponsoring tournaments on an invitational basis as well as dual and triangular meets. An increase in college golf tournaments is expected with the formation of new conferences and inclusion of golf as an intercollegiate sport in those conferences which do not participate in golf now.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It was the purpose of the study to recommend a standardized procedure for administering collegiate golf tournaments. The recommendations would include team qualifications, methods of play and scoring, rules of play, and the procedure in conducting the tournament.

Information concerning the administering of a collegiate golf tournament has not readily been available in a compiled form. Tournaments were generally run using information and experience from prior tournaments. Others
were established using an individual's or small group's concept of what a tournament should be like. This generally led to different rules, procedures, and qualifications for each tournament.

**Justification of the problem.** Collegiate golf teams or individual collegiate golfers were faced with the possible problem of confusion each time they entered a tournament due to the wide variations of rules, procedures, and qualifications. Another problem which faced the visiting teams was the insertion of local rules by the host team. Sometimes these local rules by the host team favored themselves or certain participating teams which led to hostile feelings on the part of the other participants.

It appeared that standardizing of procedures was the solution to better golf tournaments. However, a majority of college tournaments, or at least a cross section of these tournaments, would need to have a voice in the establishing of the standards to make them acceptable. This study attempted to compile data that would serve as a guide for administering collegiate tournaments. It was felt that the recommendations of this study would assist in the establishing of standardized procedures in collegiate golf tournaments.
Limitations of the study. Approximately 39 per cent of the college conferences that were surveyed for the data responded. These appeared to be an adequate cross section of the country. The response also appeared to be fairly equally divided between the large and small college conferences.

Certain factors appeared to hinder greatly the standardization of procedures. Money and personnel appear to be the greatest factors. Large colleges have more financial allocations for golf and can afford participation on a larger and more pretentious scale than can smaller colleges. Also the larger colleges have more students from which to select golf team members. Time, weather conditions, school athletic policies, and access to golf courses appeared to be minor hindering factors. These factors necessitated the reconsideration of the purpose of this study.

While it appears that certain factors involving collegiate golf tournaments could be standardized, the bulk of this study will recommend guidelines that will aid conferences in establishing a tournament within the limitations of the participating members. Since many independently operated tournaments are sponsored in various fashions, this study will limit the recommendations to
conference-sponsored golf tournaments. However, this study may still be a useful guide in establishing independently operated tournaments.

II. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms pertaining to golf are clearly defined in a standardized rule book approved by the United States Golf Association, referred to as The Rules of Golf. There was only one exception in this study. The exception pertained to the term "medal play." The term "medal play" appeared as common terminology used by all conferences submitting data for the study. Rather than cause confusion, the term "medal play" will be used rather than "stroke play" as outlined in The Rules of Golf.¹

III. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

A mailing list (Appendix A) was compiled from The Blue Book of College Athletics of sixty-four conferences and two national athletic associations which had participating members engaged in collegiate golf. Of this list, only sixty-one had complete mailing addresses. A survey letter

(Appendix B) was mailed in October, 1962, requesting information concerning golf tournaments which they sponsored or tournaments in which participating members of their conference took part. They were also encouraged to submit any suggestions or ideas that might be included in standardizing procedures. These data were then compiled and incorporated into the study. Using these data, the recommendations for administering a collegiate golf tournament were written.

IV. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

No known data were located nor were any indicated by the conferences surveyed concerning previous investigations along these lines. However, the National Collegiate Athletic Association Golf Committee has made continuous efforts through questionnaires, surveys, and investigations for continued improvement of their national championships. This has helped make their tournament the envy of the United States Golf Association.1

1 Ted E. Payseur, Executive Director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Golf Championships (unpublished letter dated October 29, 1962, in response to survey for this study).
CHAPTER II

PRESENTATION OF DATA AND RECOMMENDED TOURNAMENT PROCEDURES

The data received from responding conferences were compiled in statistical form where possible. Many conferences submitted suggestions concerning tournament play which were included in their appropriate section of tournament play. These suggestions were credited to the conference who submitted them unless contribution of the same ideas was made by several conferences.

Presentation of the material in this chapter was divided into six sections for clarification. Some of the recommended procedures do overlap into more than one area of the tournament preparation as preparations themselves do not fall into three distinct categories. The first section covers the response to the survey letter for information. Most of the statistical data were included in this section; however, most of the suggestions were withheld until discussion of the three phases of a tournament.

The second section includes pre-tournament preparation and planning. The third section consists of rules of play, method of play, and general procedure in administering
a tournament. The fourth section recommends procedures for follow-up of information to the participants and recording of tournament data for future historical review and records. The fifth section related unique procedures involved in the administering of various invitational tournaments for which data were submitted. The final section covers special recommendations or ideas that might improve college golf.

I. RESPONSE TO SURVEY LETTER

A preliminary list of sixty-four conferences whose members were presently involved in intercollegiate golf and two national athletic associations was obtained for mailing purposes. However, only sixty-one complete mailing addresses were available. Of these sixty-one mailing addresses, two were for national athletic associations. The National Collegiate Athletic Association had a membership of 515 universities and colleges. The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics had a membership of 460 universities and colleges. The latter claimed representation from all fifty states. The Eastern College Athletic Conference with 110 also was included on the mailing list. The remaining fifty-eight conferences and

1Menke, op. cit., p. 311. 2Ibid., p. 323.
associations claimed memberships of four to thirty-four. The total representation of these fifty-eight conferences and associations was 513 members with forty-eight of the fifty states being represented.¹

The response to the survey letter brought replies from one national tournament, four invitational tournaments, sixteen conference tournaments, two conferences who reported they had disbanded, and one conference which replied but failed to submit any information. This gave responses from twenty-four of the sixty-one survey letters mailed or an approximate response of 39 per cent. Excluding the national and invitational tournaments from the response, the survey represented sixteen conferences with a membership representation of 274 colleges and universities representing thirty-nine of the fifty states.

As previously indicated, the bulk of this study considered collegiate conference tournaments. Statistical information gathered on national and invitational tournaments has been withheld for the section of this chapter dealing with this phase of collegiate golf. The sixteen conferences responding all favored medal play for the team championship. All the conferences determined the individual winners from the same scores handed in for the team championships. Most of the conferences related that

¹Ibid., pp. 311-24.
teams who did not have enough entrants to qualify for team championship could submit entries for individual honors. A few conferences played an additional thirty-six holes after the team championship to determine the individual champions. Most of the conferences having additional play for individual winners limited the entries to the low twenty-four to forty scores in team competition. Two conferences related that in addition to the team championships, they conducted a match play tournament for the individual championship with the low thirty-two qualifiers from team play playing eighteen hole match play matches.

Ten of the sixteen conferences play according to the rules of the United States Golf Association, with the other six making no comment. One conference mentioned the inclusion of local rules and another mentioned the use of winter rules in conjunction with the United States Golf Association rules. Some conferences made comment about the preferred days of play. The majority selected Friday and Saturday for two day tournaments and Saturday for one day tournaments. The comment was made that this does not take as much of the player's time away from his academic class time. Conferences who use three days to play their tournament prefer Monday through Wednesday for play. The Missouri Valley Conference conducts a three-day tournament approximately one week after the close of the spring term.
**TABLE I**

**INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCE PREFERENCE FOR TYPE OF PLAY, RULES, INDIVIDUAL TITLES, AND STARTING DAY FOR COLLEGIATE GOLF TOURNAMENTS, 1962**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Type of Play</th>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Individual Titles</th>
<th>Starting Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Collegiate Athletic Association</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA and</td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Ten</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Eight</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern College Athletic Conference</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA and</td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Coast Conference</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North State Intercollegiate</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic States Collegiate</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Intercollegiate</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas College Athletic Conference</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Valley Conference</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Conference</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Intercollegiate</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf States Conference</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern California Golf Association</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>USGA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Friday</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

which then does not interfere with a player's academic class time. All conferences stated that a practice day should be allowed the day before the tournament. Some conferences outlaw any practice on the tournament course.
a week preceding the tournament, with the exception of the
day before the tournament. Some conferences leave this
matter open to the individual team's discretion.

The major differences of opinion between conferences
concerned the number of holes to be played, the number of
days a tournament should run, the number of entries allowed
each team, and the number of entries from each team that
count toward team score. Table II gives the sixteen con-
ferences' concept on these controversial subjects. An
analysis of these figures shows ten of the sixteen con-
ferences favoring thirty-six holes of play for team
championship. Three conferences prefer using fifty-four
and seventy-two hole tournaments. Seven of the conferences
prefer to play the tournament in two days, four feel that a
one-day tournament is preferred, two conferences use three
days to conduct their tournament, and three conferences did
not submit any information on this subject. Six conferences
preferred allowing up to five or six players respectively on
each team, with one conference each declaring seven and eight
player entries. Two conferences made no comment. All six-
teen conferences made comment on how many entries from each
school should count toward the team score. Fourteen con-
ferences preferred using score of four players and the other
two conferences preferred using score of five players to
determine team score. None of the conferences felt that
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Number of Holes</th>
<th>Number of Days</th>
<th>Number of Entries</th>
<th>Number of Entries Per School Team Score</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>California Collegiate Athletic Association</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Atlantic Coast Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Ten</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern College Athletic Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic States Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Valley Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Coast Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Collegiate Athletic Association</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Valley Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Conference</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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TABLE II

INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCE PREFERENCE FOR LENGTH OF TOURNAMENT IN NUMBER OF DAYS AND HOURS PLAYED AND IN NUMBER OF ENTRIES PER SCHOOL AND FOR DETERMINING TEAM SCORE FOR COLLEGIATE GOLF TOURNAMENTS, 1962
entries per school should be limited to the number of players whose score would count toward the team total.
Most conferences preferred using the four lowest scores from the total tournament score of each team member. A minority of conferences favored using the lowest four scores from each team at the end of the first eighteen holes and the lowest four scores from each team at the end of the second eighteen holes even though it might involve a different combination of four players from each team for each eighteen holes.

The remainder of the data submitted by the conferences were in the form of suggestions and comments on some unique procedure or rule pertaining to their tournament. These data were included in the three phases of tournament recommendations and in the phase dealing with invitational tournaments.

II. PRE-TOURNAMENT DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Administering a college conference golf tournament is an overlapping, never-ending cycle. Preparations are usually under way for the next year's conference tournament before the last putt is holed out on the current tournament. Meetings are usually held in conjunction with the conference tournament to determine the site and date of next year's tournament. Participating members of the meetings may
include the commissioner, executive secretary or director, chairman of the golf committee, and the golf coaches and/or athletic directors of the participating colleges. Some conferences hold a general meeting each year to determine all athletic policies and recommendations for each sport. The matter of preference concerning the start of preparations for next year's tournament must be determined by the individual conference.

Confidence headquarters responsibilities. The conference headquarters or an appointed chairman of the golf committee must be responsible for the initial correspondence to each participating school. This initial contact should include the site and date of the tournament. Receipt of this information as quickly as possible following the completion of the current tournament will greatly assist each school in scheduling golf meets so that conflicts of interest can be avoided.

The date of the tournament is not easily established. Consideration must be made of national or invitational tournaments which member schools wish to participate in so that dates do not conflict. The day or days of the week are important so that academic absences are kept to a minimum. For this reason, many conferences choose Friday and Saturday or Saturday for the tournament. A suggestion
which eliminates loss of academic time is to play the tournaments immediately following the spring term or during short school breaks. One disadvantage with this suggestion is that it interferes with individual interests.

The site of the tournament should be rotated in order, with each school being host on its home course. Sometimes this proves impractical due to lack of a home course by a member school or by lengthy, inconvenient travel circumstances by the majority of the schools. This could be alleviated by selection of a neutral course in a geographical location as near as possible to the center of a hypothetical circle drawn to include all participating members.

The initial correspondence should also include various policies adopted by the conference members. These will include who pays for the cost of transportation, room and board, golf balls, trophies and awards, caddies, use of course, starters and scorers, equipment for starters and scorers, and various expendable supplies used for correspondence and administering of tournament. These policies are sometimes incorporated in a booklet prepared by a conference for rules and policies governing athletic participation. If so, they need not be listed in the correspondence as a copy of this booklet should be made available to all coaches. Reference should be made to any new policy or
rule changes made in the past year. An example of the type of policies referred to can be viewed by examining the "Rules and Regulations Governing Athletics" put out by the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Eight) for 1962.

7.7 Meets and Tournaments
7.701 The dates and places for all conference championship meets and tournaments shall be determined by the directors at the May meeting. The conference office will mail official entry blanks to member schools for conference championships. The completed blanks are to be mailed to the host school at least ten days before the championship.

7.702 Expenses shall be allowed as follows:
7.7021 Each man is allowed three cents per mile traveling expenses.
7.7022 Each man is allowed three dollars per night hotel expenses.
7.7023 All other expenses for each team shall be paid by its own institution.

8.11 Golf
8.1101 Rules and Regulations. United States Golf Association rules shall be followed. The local professional will have the prerogative to set up any special ground rules that will prevail.

8.1102 Schedules. Golf and tennis coaches shall meet jointly at the May meeting to make schedules for the following year.

8.1104 Dual and Triangular Meets.
8.11045 Official Golf Ball. Each player shall be supplied with three golf balls for each match by his own school.

8.11046 Ranking Players. Each School will follow the ethical procedure of ranking players in the order of their ability.

8.1105 Conference Championship Tournament.
8.11051 The maximum number to compete from each school shall be five men. Expenses shall be allowed for a total party of six.
8.11052 The tournament shall be played over fifty-four holes at the time of the conference outdoor track meet: eighteen holes Friday morning, eighteen holes Friday afternoon, and eighteen holes Saturday morning. Practice rounds Thursday afternoon only.

8.11053 Five men shall constitute a team; the play shall be fifty-four holes medal play; the low individual score deciding the individual championship, and the score for a four-man team deciding the team championship.

8.11054 The host school shall set up special ground rules.

8.11055 Publicity material shall be sent to the host school two weeks in advance.

8.11056 Entries shall be sent to the host school ten days in advance.

8.11057 The local professional will act as the official rules committee of one to make final decisions concerning all course ruling during the tournament.

8.11058 No dual meets by any school will be scheduled on the course where the tournament is to be held for one week prior to the tournament.¹

These excerpts are not presented to recommend specific regulations but are given as general types of information which could be used in forming policies.

Study recommendations governing conference golf policies. The study, after taking into consideration responses to the survey letter, offers several recommendations concerning conference policies:

1. Site and date of next tournament shall be established at a meeting held during annual conference golf tournament. Regular members of this golf committee should include golf coaches of participating schools and conference commissioner or a duly appointed golf committee chairman. Athletic directors may be included if the committee or commissioner desires.

2. Play shall be governed by United States Golf Association rules. The professional at the tournament course shall determine any local rules deemed necessary. Local rules are for abnormal or adverse conditions and generally clarify the status of water hazards, out of bounds, and natural or unnatural obstructions.

3. Tournament shall be thirty-six holes conducted over a two-day period. If adverse weather conditions should postpone play on the original starting date, the thirty-six holes will be played the following day. Adverse weather conditions may necessitate shortening of the number of holes played. If all participants have completed twenty-seven holes then this figure will be used to determine winners. Eighteen holes would be the next cut off point but no championship should be determined for less than eighteen holes.
4. Teams may be allowed to enter five men with the four low scores at the conclusion of the tournament being used for purposes of deciding team champion. All five members of the team will be eligible for individual awards.

5. Individual awards will be given on the basis of scores turned in for team competition. The six low scorers of the tournament will constitute the all-conference team.

6. In case of team ties for the championship, duplicate awards will be presented and teams will be declared co-champions. Individual ties will result in sudden death play-off to be played the same day. It may be necessary to have sudden death play-offs to determine the places on the all-conference team but there will be no play-off for any team positions except for the championship.

7. Each team shall submit official entry blanks and publicity information to the host team ten days prior to the starting date of the tournament. Players shall be ranked on the official entry blank according to their abilities.

8. Practice rounds will be allowed on the tournament course only on the day preceding the tournament. No meets or practice rounds, outside of the designated day, will be allowed one week (seven
days) prior to the official starting date. The exception to this policy would be if the host team did not have another course available for practice.

9. The conference will bear the following costs:
   a. Balls to be chosen from an official golf ball list prepared by the golf committee. Each player will be allowed three golf balls for each eighteen-hole round.
   b. Supplies used for correspondence and preparation of tournament material, official programs and scorecards, pencils, official scorers and starters, and the equipment necessary for conducting the play.
   c. Cost involved for use of the tournament course if such a charge is made.
   d. Costs of trophies and medals awarded to teams and individuals.

10. Players will not be allowed to use caddies or golf carts except in cases of medical disability. These requests will have to be approved by the golf committee prior to an individual's play.

11. Participating schools will provide expenses for the traveling squad which includes transportation, living arrangements, and meals.

These recommendations are established as a guideline for establishing of new conferences or for revising
the old policies of existing conferences in the hope of standardizing procedures for golf tournaments.

The obligation of who bears the costs is probably the most controversial section of these policy recommendations. Some schools bear all costs of their players and some conferences bear all costs. A procedure used by some conferences allows a team a set amount per day for each player for hotel. They also specify the number of cents per mile for transportation. These costs are then totaled with the operating costs of the tournament and divided equally among the participating schools. Only the cost of food is excluded from this plan. The factor which makes standardizing of costs almost impossible is the different allowance allocations budgeted at different schools.

Recommendations for pre-tournament procedure by host school. The host school should bear the responsibility for pre-tournament correspondence concerning general tournament information; preparation and dissemination of tournament rules and time-table of events; and for hospitality reasons should include public transportation available to the host city, location of course in relation to highways, living accommodations and possible prices, recognized restaurants, and facilities available at the golf course such as practice areas, shower and locker facilities, and eating accommodations.
The packet of information sent to a school should be covered by a letter from the host school. This letter should again state the date of the tournament and name of the golf course being used. It should contain the entry blanks and remind coaches to submit the entry blank and publicity materials by a certain date. There should be a list containing transportation outlets including highways, hotels and motels with prices, recommended restaurants, and possible places and events of interest. This information is probably already available in packet form and can be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce. Each team will be responsible, however, for making its own travel and living arrangements. The dates and times available for practice rounds should be included.

Upon checking in at the tournament headquarters, which should be established in the clubhouse of the tournament course, the visiting coaches should be given a packet of information. This packet should include a list of tournament rules, both local and specific United States Golf Association rules which should be emphasized; a time table of events to be held during the tournament and individual starting time indicated; a list of schools and participating players; an outline of practice areas and practice putting greens; a diagram of the course with yardage, par, and unusual hazards marked; and remarks concerning the use of various facilities in the clubhouse.
III. TOURNAMENT DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the material covered in a general nature in section two of this chapter will be gone into more specifically in this section. Pre-tournament and tournament procedures overlap considerably in the area of packet information for the teams concerning tournament play.

Packet information and materials. As previously indicated, the golf headquarters will be established in the clubhouse of the tournament course. Each coach will check into headquarters as soon as possible after his team arrives in town. Each team will receive a packet of information which includes items previously mentioned but more specifically outlined in the following paragraphs. A set of these materials should be made available to each player and coach.

A timetable of events should include information concerning practice times for each team, general starting times of tournament golf rounds, coaches' meetings, players' get-togethers, and any planned social activities such as a banquet. Also it should include any official ceremony for presenting awards. Closely associated with this material should be a list of each team and its participating players. Each player's hometown, class designation, and numeral awards should be listed. The
starting times and playing groups with names of individuals and schools should be listed.

Information outlining the specific areas for practice driving, practice approaching, and practice putting, in addition to the time these facilities are available should be presented. A rough sketch of the golf course indicating tees, direction of normal play to each hole, water hazards, and any unusual course conditions or references to local rules would be of great assistance to each player as he takes his practice rounds. A list of clubhouse rules and facilities and the fee, if available, would be helpful. The necessary facilities might include shower and towel, club storage, and restaurant or snack bar privileges. The extra facilities might include such information as use of the swimming pool, tennis courts, club cleaning service, and other such special services found in some clubhouses. The places and services off-limits to players should be definitely stated.

Rules and methods of play. These two factors are vitally important in the smooth operation of a tournament. The method of play is usually established by each conference. The majority of conferences indicate that medal play with the four low scorers on each team at the end of tournament play should designate the official scores for the team. The conference usually designates the length
of each tournament and the number of days involved. This study recommends thirty-six holes over a two-day period. The method of starting is usually left to the golf committee or host school.

The rules of play are the United States Golf Associations with specific local rules as indicated by the United States Golf Associations as permissible. Each player should carry The Rules of Golf in his golf bag whenever playing. It should be the host coaches' or tournament directors' responsibility to outline the local rules and emphasize the more important United States Golf Association rules. These should be presented in written form and made available to each player and coach as a part of the information packet.

Some of the following rules are the ones indicated by some of the materials submitted by the conferences as being important to emphasize:

Rule 8-3: On any day of a stroke competition or play-off, a competitor shall not practice on the course before a round or a play-off except in the area defined by the Committee as practice ground or as the committee may permit. (Penalty - disqualification)

Rule 23-2: A ball may be cleaned when lifted on the putting green under Rule 35-1d or when lifted from a water hazard, an unplayable lie, casual water, ground under repair or under Rule 32; otherwise, during the play of a hole a player may not clean a ball, except to the extent necessary for identification or if permitted by local rule. (Penalty - two strokes)
Rule 30-1: If a ball is lost, out of bounds, unplayable, or in a water hazard, to save time the player may at once play another ball provisionally as nearly as possible from the spot at which the original ball was played. If the original ball was played from the teeing ground, a ball may be teed anywhere within the teeing ground; if from through the green or a hazard, it shall be dropped; if on the putting green, it shall be placed.

Rule 34-3: Before the player plays his stroke, he or his caddie may adjust the flagstick by placing it in its normal position in the center of the hole and as nearly upright as possible.

Rule 34-4a: If a player's ball strikes the flagstick when it is attended or has been removed or if it strikes the person attending the flagstick or equipment carried by him, the player shall incur a penalty of two strokes.

Rule 34-4b: The player incurs no penalty if his ball strikes the flagstick when it is not attended and in the hole.

Rule 35-1a: The line of putt must not be touched except as provided in clauses 1b, 1c, and 1d of this Rule, but the player may place the club in front of the ball in addressing it without pressing anything down.

Rule 35-1b: The player may move any loose impediment on the putting green by picking it up or brushing it aside with his hand or a club without pressing anything down. If a ball be moved, it shall be replaced, without penalty.

Rule 35-1c: The player may repair damage to the green caused by the impact of the ball, but he may not step on the damaged area. The ball may be lifted to permit repair and shall be replaced on the spot from which it was lifted.

Rule 35-1d: A ball lying on the putting green may be lifted and cleaned, without penalty, and replaced on the spot from which it was lifted; in match play it must be replaced immediately if the opponent so requests.
Rule 35-3a: When the ball nearer the hole lies on the putting green, if the competitor considers that the fellow-competing's ball might interfere with his play, the competitor may require the fellow-competing to lift or play his ball, at the option of its owner, without penalty. (Penalty - disqualification if fails to comply)

Rule 37-7: Players shall at all times play without undue delay. Between the completion of a hole and driving off the next tee, a player may not delay play in any way. (Penalty - two strokes)

Rule 39-3: (This covers disqualification penalties and gives the various rule infractions which result in disqualifications).

Specific mention should be made in detail of any rule changes made in the past year. Players could be made aware of the emphasized rules by just mentioning the rule number and making the individual player responsible. An example of this could be Rule 13: Playing outside of the teeing ground. Other rules not specifically mentioned in detail but that are frequently violated are maximum of fourteen clubs; rough is not a hazard but part of "through the green" which includes rough and fairway; no practice strokes during play of hole and no practice shots between play of holes on any hole that has not been played. A practice swing is not a practice stroke.

Local rules are for abnormal or adverse course conditions and generally clarify the status of water

hazards, out of bounds, and natural or unnatural obstructions. Three examples of acceptable local rules are:

1. Line of white stakes or white line defines the extent of hazards and areas circled with white line signifies ground under repair allowing a player a free drop at nearest point of relief not nearer the hole;

2. Ditch parallel to number eleven fairway to the left and lake to the left of number six fairway are lateral water hazards and unplayable ball in this area may be dropped near point of entry with proper penalty; and

3. If young trees identified by stake interfere with stance or swing, drop at nearest point to give relief not nearer the hole without penalty.

The United States Golf Association does not endorse winter rules and recommends that the rules of golf be observed uniformly. They outlined their feelings quite well in The Rules of Golf.

However, adverse conditions are sometimes so general throughout a course that the local committee believes "preferred lies" or "winter rules" would promote fair and pleasant play or help protect the course. Heavy snows, spring thaws, prolonged rains or extreme heat can make fairways unsatisfactory and sometimes prevent use of heavy moving equipment.

When a committee adopts a local rule for "preferred lies" or "winter rules" it should be in detail and should be interpreted by the committee, as there is no established code for "winter rules." Without a detailed local rule, it is meaningless for a committee to post a notice merely saying "winter rules today."
Before a committee adopts a local rule permitting "preferred lies" or "winter rules," the following facts should be considered:

1. Such a local rule conflicts with the Rules of Golf and the fundamental principle of playing the ball as it lies.

2. "Winter Rules" are sometimes adopted under the guise of protecting the course when, in fact, the practical effect is just the opposite—they permit moving the ball to the best turf from which divots are then taken to injure the course further.

3. "Preferred lies" or "Winter rules" tend generally to lower scores and handicaps, thus penalizing the players in competitions with players whose scores for handicaps are made under the Rules of Golf.

4. Extended use or indiscriminate use of "preferred lies" or "winter rules" will place players at a disadvantage when competing at a course where the ball must be played as it lies.

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General procedure in tournament administration. The personnel required to run a tournament can be many or held to as few as possible. The essential persons available during tournament play are the tournament director and/or host coach, official scorer, official starter, and person or persons designed to make decisions involving the interpretation or administering of rules if disagreements arise. If further personnel are available, one or more assistants can be assigned to the official scorer and starter. The use of a scorecard keeper for each group of players is an added luxury but can be very important for quick, accurate, and precise recording. Some courses have particularly tough

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1Ibid., pp. 59-60.
hazards or rough which in spots slows down play due to the number of competitors becoming lost in these areas. The use of ball spotters in these spots speeds up play considerably. Monitors may prove necessary in the supervision of practice areas.

All tournament personnel should be on hand thirty minutes prior to the starting time. At this time general instructions and assignments are handed out. All players should report to the official scorer fifteen minutes before his starting time and proceed directly to the tee area, reporting to the starter. The official starter will be responsible for determining when the area is clear for each group to start. Players will tee off in order of the starter's list on the first tee and then follow the honor system as outlined in Rule 12-1 of The Rules of Golf.

Many persons adhere to the idea that all play should start from number one tee. This is based on such reasons as tradition, psychological reasons, and equal opportunity for all players. This study recommends that play be started at various places on the course in the interest of time. The number of starting places could depend upon the number of players entered. Starting players on number one and number ten tees is the recommended procedure. The psychological aspects can be justified. While a player may have psychological reasons for wanting to start on
number one tee, there are just as many psychological factors involved in unnecessary delay in starting by having to wait for long periods of time. Players number one, two and three of each team can start on number one tee while players number four and five can start on number ten tee. This would not cause any psychological advantage for one team over another. Another example would be to start a member of each team at holes one, four, ten, thirteen and sixteen, thereby starting all players at approximately the same time. In case of adverse or threatening weather conditions, a "shotgun" start could be used which starts a group of players from each tee at the same time.

Another aspect which has been discussed frequently is the number of players per group. Standard course rules for regular play indicate foresomes; however, in tournament competition a threesome seems to move faster. The professional tournaments often use threesomes and feel this speeds up play. This study recommends that threesomes be used.

Once the players are on the course the activity of tournament administration does not cease. Decisions sometimes need to be made concerning rules and a well run tournament keeps the flow of play moving and makes the results available as quickly as possible. This study recommends that a scorecard be turned in for purposes of recording whenever the group is in the vicinity of the scorer's table.
In case of starting from number one and ten tees, this would mean at the end of nine holes. Some tournaments position personnel on the course with walkie-talkies to relay information from scorecards as players pass by. Whatever method is used, the scores should be posted as quickly as possible following a player's round.

Some tournaments revise the starting procedures following the first round and play according to the scores recorded. The exception is that no two players from the same school can play in one group. If revision of starting times is done then these times should be posted at the scorers' table as soon as possible following the completion of the day's golfing. Also the scores of each individual player and team with the current standings should be posted.

The tournament may involve a banquet or official presentation of trophies to teams and individuals. The arrangements are a part of administering a tournament. Due to extra funds involved in remaining overnight the presentation of trophies should be made as quickly as possible following completion of the final round. A banquet and/or meeting to discuss rules should be held the evening preceding the first day of the tournament.

Other duties involved in administering a tournament involve being sure the course has been properly marked and maintained. It should be decided on with the greenskeeper
and/or course manager what areas need special markings, where hazards need to be clearly outlined with white chalk, when the cups should be changed on the greens, and when the tee markers should be moved.

IV. POST-TOURNAMENT DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The tournament responsibilities for the host school or tournament director do not end with the sinking of the final putt or the presentation of awards. The statistical data of the tournament must be tabulated and results submitted to each team for its records. The conference headquarters responsibilities involve figuring of the costs and dividing the expenses equally among the teams if this procedure is used.

Information sent out following a tournament should include minutes of meetings held, team and individual scores, and team and individual standings. The Tennessee Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference has a good format for presenting this information and a sample of their team and individual standings follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINAL TEAM STANDINGS</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Middle Tennessee State</td>
<td>299-310-609</td>
<td>327-330-657</td>
<td>(Head 146, Vinson 149, Dixon 151, Midgett 163)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Belmont</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Foxall 159, Barrows 164, Hamel 164, Groosman 170)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIVIDUAL SCORES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gary HEAD, Middle Tennessee State</td>
<td>71-75-146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Joel WINSON, Middle Tennessee State</td>
<td>74-75-149</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. David DIXON, Middle Tennessee State</td>
<td>75-76-151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Darrell BROOME, University of Chattanooga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Phil CLEAVELAND, Austin Peay State</td>
<td>75-78-153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Buddy FOXALL, Belmont</td>
<td>76-79-155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Gene SAMBORSKY, East Tennessee</td>
<td>80-79-159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert ODUM, Tennessee Tech</td>
<td>80-80-160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donny DYER, Southwestern University</td>
<td>79-81-160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ray NEAL, University of Tennessee</td>
<td>75-87-162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some additions to this information might be useful such as an asterisk by a player's name who has completed his conference eligibility. Also two or three asterisks might be necessary to explain reasons of withdrawal or disqualification.

This study recommends that trophies be given to the winner and runner up of both team and individuals. Also a recommendation is made that either medals or trophies be given to the first six individual players who will comprise the all-conference team. Medals will also be given to the members of the winning team.

V. IDEAS FOR INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

One of the leading suggestions advanced by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and a couple of conferences who sponsor invitational tournaments was in the area of individual play. The National Collegiate Athletic Association uses team scores to qualify a certain number of individuals for additional rounds of match play to determine
an individual champion. Some sponsors of invitational tournaments have additional rounds of medal play to determine an individual winner. These sponsors usually determine who can play for the individual title by taking the low scores from team play. The Southeastern Conference holds an invitational tournament in conjunction with its conference tournament. The scores and standings of the conference members are computed for conference purposes and are incorporated into the standings of the invitational tournament.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference has a total membership of 110 schools, therefore it uses sectional qualifying for advancement to the conference championship. The winner and runner-up in each section along with the ten low individuals are eligible for the championship tournament.

A very unique tournament is the Iowa Four-Year College and University Handicap tournament sponsored by Drake University in connection with the Drake Relays. This tournament is open to all four-year colleges and universities in Iowa. Under the direction of Dr. E. F. Voltmer, the tournament grew from six to nineteen teams within seven years. Entry by nineteen teams represents a very good acceptance of the tournament since there are only twenty-two teams eligible for the tournament. The most interesting feature of this tournament is the handicap which allows the smaller schools
to compete with the larger schools. Establishing a handicap system which eliminates all variables and makes all competitors and teams equal is impossible; however, Dr. Voltmer's system did appeal favorably to all entrants. Handicaps are established as follows:

Schools with enrollments of 500 or less
subtract 13 from team total
Schools with enrollments of 500 to 1,000
subtract 11 from team total
Schools with enrollments of 1,000 to 2,000
subtract 9 from team total
Schools with enrollments of 2,000 to 3,000
subtract 7 from team total
Schools with enrollments of 3,000 to 4,000
subtract 5 from team total
Schools with enrollments of over 4,000
subtract none from team total
For all schools except the host school, subtract 8 strokes. Low team score, of course, wins. School size to be based on College Blue Book of Athletics or registrar's statement in case of Blue Book error with this provision: Schools composed almost entirely of male students, as Loras and St. Ambrose, double the enrollment of male students to establish size for handicap purposes.

Other interesting aspects helped make this tournament very popular. They were the use of a scorekeeper for each group who recorded each individual shot as it was taken, and the use of starting positions from various parts of the course allowing all players to start and finish approximately the same time. In 1961 when nineteen teams and seventy-six players participated, the last putt was dropped at noon, four and one-half hours after play started. The scores had been recorded and winners determined by 12:30 P.M., making a total
tournament time of five hours for eighteen holes. The speed of the tournament has been helpful in maintaining high interest in this tournament.

VI. SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

This study encourages the investigation of changing the emphasis of golf tournaments and dual meets from spring to late summer and early fall. The different weather conditions about the United States make it difficult for equal competitive conditions. These conditions arise from adverse weather and the inability of the northern golfers to have ample practice early in the spring.

For example, Oklahoma and Iowa State are both in the Big Eight Conference. Oklahoma can play golf the year around, or at least start much earlier in the spring than can Iowa State. Iowa State usually cannot get on a course until the first of April. Then the spring rains usually limit practice sessions considerably. If the conference tournament were held sometime around the first of September with dual meets to follow, then Iowa State would not be hindered by lack of practice. They would then have all spring and summer to prepare. Starting about the first of September would necessitate bringing players in before the start of school, much like football players. This would tend to cut down the absenteeism from academic courses as
meets could be held for approximately two or three weeks before the start of classes.

This recommendation would accomplish two purposes: First, it would eliminate a good deal of loss of academic class time; second, it would allow more equal opportunity nation-wide for a golfer to prepare the finer points of his game. This would increase the over-all quality of collegiate golf and tend to base competition on the player's ability rather than on unrelated factors such as inability to practice because of climatic conditions.
CHAPTER III

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to compare existing collegiate golf tournaments' procedures and incorporate their better points, along with new ideas, to form standardized collegiate golf tournament procedures. It appeared that little information was available on tournament procedures and each tournament was run on past experience or an individual's or small group's concept of tournament procedures. This led to a wide variation of rules, procedures, and qualifications.

Standardization of tournament procedures seemed to be the answer for better golf competition and happier participation on the part of teams and individuals. A survey letter was sent to all conferences participating in collegiate golf to get their recommendations, suggestions, and current set of tournament procedures. It appeared that all conferences should have an opportunity to provide any information available.

There was approximately a 39 per cent response to the survey letter, sent out in October, 1962. The member representation of the responding conferences totaled 274 colleges and universities representing thirty-nine of the
fifty states. The response covered the various geographical locations of the country and appeared about equally divided between major and small colleges.

The returns were incorporated into statistical data from which recommendations were drawn concerning the majority's viewpoint on the tournament procedures. Various suggestions were given in the letters received; these are included in the study. From these various sources came the bulk of the tournament rules, suggestions, and procedures recommended in hope of standardizing collegiate golf tournament procedures.

I. CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

It was concluded that it would be impossible to make one form of standardized procedures that all tournaments could follow. This necessitated the revision of original planning for this study. The study then attempted to present the various rules and procedures which could and probably should be standardized in all tournaments. The difference in size, ability, and finances made it difficult to standardize all tournament procedures so that each conference could comply. Aside from the various rules in the United States Golf Association rules booklet, there were few procedures with which all conferences could comply. The majority of the recommendations can merely be used as a guideline.
Numerous recommendations were set forth in Chapter II covering the pre-tournament, tournament, and post-tournament phases of a conference golf championship. Other recommendations which apply primarily to invitational tournaments or special suggestions were also set forth. These recommendations can be useful as a guideline for each conference in determining its own needs for tournament procedures.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE USE

It is recommended that study be continued concerning standardizing of collegiate golf tournaments by the Golf Coaches Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and other interested conferences, organizations, and individuals. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has made continued efforts to improve their own tournament and should provide leadership, guidance, and assistance to improve other collegiate sponsored golf tournaments. This study might be of some value if consideration of the recommendations are reviewed by (1) conferences attempting to analyze need for revision of present procedures in their golf tournaments and (2) newly formed conferences or old conferences just beginning competitive golf as a guideline in establishing their rules, regulations, and procedures for conference championships.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY


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CONFERENCES MAILING LIST

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Prairie College Conference
Bill Merris, Secretary
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Walter Bryant, Secretary
University of the South
Sewanee, Tenn.

West Coast Athletic Conference
Bill Hubbard, President
San Jose State College
San Jose, Calif.
Western Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Clifford J. Aultman, Secretary
Geneva College
Beaver Falls, Pa.

Wisconsin State College Conference
Armin Kraert, Secretary
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Yankee Conference
Fred D. Tootell, Secretary
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, R.I.

The study is to review tournaments that are used in collegiate conference settings. An attempt is to incorporate the rules, tournament, and competitive criteria into a format from which

appreciate your assistance in providing materials of instruction or reference to the above problem. Your interest and support will contribute substantially to a successful program.
Dear Sir:

Many people connected with collegiate golf have felt that standardization of procedures and rules in the preparation and execution of collegiate golf tournaments would be helpful. With this in mind, I have selected "A Comparative Study of Collegiate Golf Tournaments with Recommendations on Standardizing Procedures for Collegiate Golf Tournaments" as the subject for my Master of Science in Health and Physical Education degree, and I am hopeful that you who are best qualified will assist me by supplying information. My advisor on this project is Dr. Edward F. Voltmer, Head of the Department of Health and Physical Education at Drake University.

The purpose of this study is to review tournament rules and procedures used in collegiate conferences across the country, and then incorporate the rules, procedures, and ideas which appear most satisfactory into a combined form to be recommended as standardized procedures for collegiate golf tournaments. This study will attempt to include pre-tournament preparation, tournament procedure, and post-tournament follow-up.

I would appreciate your assistance by forwarding to me any printed materials or information on your conference golf tournament, any tournament entered by a college in your conference, or any knowledge you may have of an independently operated collegiate golf tournament. Also any individual comments or suggestions by you or the golf coaches in your conference will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your kind assistance.

Sincerely yours,

David L. Mills
2923 South Union
Des Moines 15, Iowa