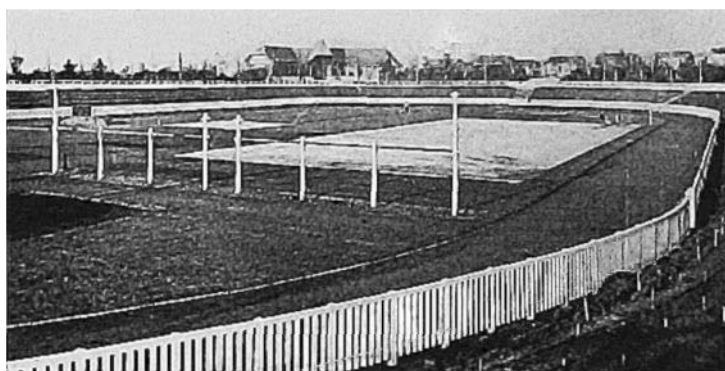


granted that what is done will be done well, for that is the way of those who have had the sport interests of Reims at heart all these years, and have kept an admirable spirit alive, despite the most heartbreaking discouragement that the greatest of modern conflicts could offer. Not merely golf, but good golf, is what is promised. And the promise of brave Reims means fulfilment.

The enterprise of Reims in sport was strikingly emphasized not only before the Great War by its *College d'Athlètes*—an adaptation of the university stadium idea, which has spread to such a notable extent in the United States. The plan had for its aim, however, rational and methodical physical education, rather than mere competitive sport. Popular physical education was, in brief, the aim. The *Parc Pommery*, or Sports Park, had been previously created by the Marquis de Polignac with the double object of providing the cellar workers of a big champagne house with facilities for foot races, tennis, football and other sports and their families with a pleasure ground. Spurred on by Georges Rozet, the sporting editor of *L'Opinion*, who felt that France was not making the showing it should in world sport, the Marquis decided to extend the Sports Park by the *College d'Athlètes*—a new sports campus within the confines of the city and with a turf field, a covered gymnasium, a swimming pool, a hydropathic installation and dressing rooms. With remarkable rapidity of construction, this luxurious sport es-

### GOLF FOR ANCIENT REIMS

ALTHOUGH France has forty-four golf courses, which is a long list for a country where English is not the spoken language, there is none in that great center of sport—the ancient city of Reims. This would seem most strange in ordinary circum-



**THE RECONSTRUCTED FIELD OF THE COLLEGE D'ATHLETES**  
Which, with the *Parc des Sports* and the *Tennis Club*, makes Reims one of the great sport centers in France

stances. But in the circumstances in which Reims has found itself during the decade, which in another two months or so will have rounded itself out, are not ordinary; they are extraordinary to a degree. The city where Clovis was baptized at the close of the Fifteenth Century, where Jeanne d'Arc brought about the coronation of Charles VII nearly a thousand years later, and where in this day and generation champagne is an uncrowned king, has suffered from the devastation of war as few communities of its size have suffered. From a thriving city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, it saw itself diminished in size gradually by the terrible destruction which resulted from no less than forty-nine months of bombardment. Small wonder that its career in the field of sport, which set in so brightly in 1913, lagged sadly.

But this was only temporary. A particularly happy sign is the plan now on foot to construct a very fine golf course as an important adjunct to the sport facilities of Reims. An admirable site has been selected for this course not far from the city, where the lay of the land lends itself especially well to the purpose, and in due course of time prime golf may be counted upon to be one of the numerous attractions for American and English visitors. It may be taken for

establishment was in full operation in 1913, President Poincaré going to Reims for the inaugural ceremony in October. Then came the thunderous engines of war. But the *Parc des Sports* and the *College d'Athlètes* have risen from their devastation, and by next spring all will be as it was before the war. Even now the visitor will find both in excellent shape, the official reopening having taken place late last year.

As if this were not enough to show that Reims, one of the most thoroughly devastated cities of France, is among the most sumptuously endowed cities in that country in a sport sense, there is the magnificent new home of the *Tennis Club*. Founded in 1919 by some of the men of Reims who had returned from the war, it was given a home in the Sports Park by the Marquis de Polignac. But such generous hospitality could not be imposed upon indefinitely and, fortunately, the United States came to the rescue. Mrs. Anne M. Dike, the sympathetic president of the American Committee for the Devastated Regions, and Miss Anne Morgan, put their heads together; the *Tennis Club de Reims* received the tract of land on which it now has its eight courts—half of them closed—and a handsome clubhouse, with an open air swimming pool, rose like magic.