

a complete round. This attitude is regretted, for to those who play the game regularly, the long playing time is an advantage in that it forces you to get away from the hurried pace that we live by long enough to really relax. This time factor is now longer due to the crowded conditions that we find on most courses.

In areas where land costs are very high, the shorter distances found on pitch-and-putt golf courses reduce the total acreage required. The maintenance costs for the short course would be only slightly less. The prime factor in maintenance is the greens.

The writer was stationed in England during World War II, and was for a time, in Taunton, Somerset. With the restricted use of transportation facilities, it was difficult to get to a regular golf course on the limited time allowed for a pass.

In the center of town, within easy reach of the business district and the bus stop, was a pitch-and-putt course. Even without the wood shot distances, many pleasurable hours were spent on this course. The greens were well maintained, and it took less than one hour to play 9 holes. The scoring skill in the iron play was still offered as a test with holes ranging from 100 to 190 yards.

American communities, industrial plants, and hospitals could easily develop such courses on limited acreage.

Pitch-and-putt golf courses shall be a subject for research and development study in the classroom at the University of Illinois.

We are not offering complete training for golf course architects. We feel that this field is too highly specialized to warrant a college training program. We shall, however, make every effort to offer assistance to all students interested in this phase of professional practice. We shall look to the American Society of Golf Course Architects as a source of post-graduate training, employment, and experience for these students. It has been observed that there is a growing interest in this field.

In the development of our present training program in the Department of City Planning and Landscape Architecture, we are grateful to the National Golf Foundation for assistance in assembling reference data. We shall maintain close contact with the Foundation in the future as our courses develop.

Until just a few years ago, very little

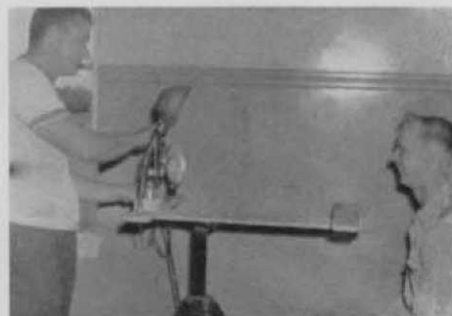
had been written on golf course architecture, and on golf course design. We now have several fine books and magazine articles on these subjects which have been added to our library.

With the assistance of such authoritative information, and with the feeling that there remains much to be done in the development of adequate facilities, golf has entered the university classroom. It is fitting that it should do so for golf is a game with a philosophy that is comparable only to that of life itself.

Identification Photos Taken at Public Courses

AS all applicants for an official identification card at the newly opened public Ash Brook Golf Course in Scotch Plains, N. J. must pose for a photograph at the clubhouse, an improvised open studio has been set up back of the registration counter. Rates at the course are lower for county residents than for others.

Joseph McElwee, club manager, obtained a .33 mm. Argus camera, put up a



flood lamp and mounted the whole apparatus on a home-made stand of iron frame with a wooden step. The prospective player poses, is quickly snapped, and is assured that he will get the photo mailed to his home in about two weeks.

McElwee takes the finished rolls to his home where he has a developing laboratory, gives the prints to a clerk in the offices of the Union County Park Commission in Elizabeth, which maintains the course, from where prints are mailed after being pasted on identification card.

Regulations call for a new photo to be taken every five years. Exactly the same service is rendered at another links under the county system, that of Galloping Hill Golf Course, where the photos are taken either by McElwee when he is on duty there, or his assistant. The same photo equipment is also installed there.