

“How to Hit a Draw” Video Transcription

Hi, I'm Bobby Eldridge and we're excited about what you're going to learn in this DVD. I have always believed that the draw is essential to your best golf. In the next hour, we're going to teach you how to hit a draw. Now from that, you're going to get better club head speed, more solid impact, and more accurate golf shots. Most importantly, you're going to get rid of that slice.

Now, many things have to come together for you to hit a draw, but we've designed this system to be easy to remember and easy to apply. Changes are tough, but you have to stick with it, and here's why.

Once you see the golf ball start turning from right to left, you're sure to see a monumental change in the way you play golf. Now, positive things will happen to your game once you learn to draw the golf ball.

So, let's start by defining the draw and discussing the equipment needed to draw the golf ball. Okay, get ready. Let's get started.

What is a Draw, and How will it Help You?

The draw is a golf ball that has a right-to-left spin on it. You have to aim it off to the right to play for the bend that you're going to get out of it. So a draw is not a hook.

People often say to me, "What's the difference between a draw and a hook?" And quickly I say, "Sixty yards and someone's kitchen window," because if you turn it over too much, it becomes a hook. But a draw is a golf ball that starts right at the target and curves back on the target. That's the definition.

Now, if you have right-to-left spin, the very first thing that happens is you're going to get added distance to it. The ball is going to curve from right to left; that's top spin. You'll get added distance in the air, and you'll get added distance on the ground when it hits the ground. It'll take off running for you.

A couple of other things, you'll become much more consistent because you're going to be hitting the same golf shot all the time. You're going to try to hit a right-to-left curving golf ball. So right away, you have distance, you have consistency. You're going to pick up some accuracy with this because it's going to be the same golf shot. Hopefully, it's going to start to the right and curve back to the left. That will become more consistent.

Now there are a couple of other things that you're going to gain from learning how to draw the golf ball. You're going to get confidence. What are you going to get confidence in? You're going to get confidence in the consistency of your ball

flight. Your golf shots, whether it's a nine iron or a driver, are going to start to take the same shape. From that, you'll be able to depend on it. That's where you'll pick up consistency. That's where you'll pick up your confidence in your new golf swing.

Now, exactly what happens the moment of impact or maybe just before impact and just a little bit after impact? This is what happens.

This club face is what we call square. This would be closed, and then this would be open. So, as the golf club is swinging on the arc, as it comes into the back of the ball, this part, the toe, is going to be closing. So, I'm going to over exaggerate to stress a point.

But as it gets to the golf ball, this club face is now one or two degrees closed, and it's going to continue to close as it passes through, and on its arc, to the other side of the golf ball. Now what this does is it puts right-to-left spin on the golf ball and that's where the draw comes from.

If you're fading the golf ball, at impact, your club face might be like this. If you're hitting it straight, it might be a bit like this which is just one degree open or square. But if you can get the club face to close, then that will impart right-to-left spin on the golf ball.

Now this is the last part of swinging the golf club and it relates to the loft, so you understand how these golf clubs work. When you swing a golf club down into the back of the ball, this club is not going to swing on a straight line, and then after impact, it doesn't swing straight back up into the air.

A lot of you think that this golf club stays square during the hit, and then after impact, you keep it square. That's really called open, but that's what you try to do.

The Equipment

What you're going to learn in this video is that this golf club swings around the shaft. It doesn't swing parallel with the shaft. So this is what it means: When you go back, the club face opens. I'm exaggerating a little bit to stress a point. This club face opens. In the downswing, as your arms are swinging, this golf club comes back and makes contact with the golf ball. And that's when it crawls up whatever existing loft there is and it takes off. But this golf club continues to close in the downswing.

That's the function of the club face: opening, closing. Not straight back, straight through. This puts added loft onto every club, driver to your wedge, and no power.

Now let's move on away from the club head up to the shaft. I would say that this has been the biggest change in the past 25 years of the game. This shaft improvement has made the game easier for all of us. It's a little confusing, but this is the bottom line.

If you slice a golf ball and you feel that you're doing everything that we ask you, there's a chance that the shaft might be too stiff. It's real simple. They have thousands of shafts out there. They're either real soft and they have different letters and names and numbers. They call the soft ones L's or A's, and then you go all the way up to X's or S. That's just how stiff it is.

So if I were to try to flex this, you might be able to see it bend a little bit. This is a stiff golf shaft. So here's what you have to remember: If you slice the golf ball, the shaft may be too stiff.

Now here's another thing that you can remember about slicing. If you slice the golf ball but it stays flat, low, it doesn't get up in the air, then for sure the shaft might be too stiff for you. If you hit high hooks constantly, they start left, they go left and they're real high, the shaft might be too soft for you.

The easiest thing to do, there's plenty of demo clubs when you're out shopping around, see if you can borrow or take an old head and change the shaft out, put in a stiffer shaft. That'll stop it hooking. Put in a softer shaft, that'll stop from slicing.

Now let's move on to the grip. There are two reasons why I'm going to talk about the grip. When you purchase a set of golf clubs, if you have small fingers, small hands, it doesn't matter if you're a female or a male, make sure that when you grip the golf club that you can touch the palm of the left hand with the tips of your fingers.

This grip size is great for me. But if I were to move down here, and let's say this was the grip size down here, my fingers run into my palm. This would be too small. That's the first reason.

When you first buy a set of clubs, if you have small fingers or small hands check to make sure the grip size is for you.

When you buy a set of clubs, if you have large hands, you wear an extra large glove, make sure that the grips are big enough for you. Again, make sure you can touch the palm of your left hand with a couple of fingers of the left hand.

Okay, now the second reason that I'm telling you this is because you might buy a brand new set of golf clubs and have the grips put on that fit you perfect. Then a couple of years later you go back and you get the grips changed and they don't put the same size on there. Maybe you have small fingers and hands, and when

you get in there they put a one size over on there. Now you can't play any more and you don't know why. You think, "Well it's not the grips. They're brand new." So you have to make sure when you go get your golf clubs re-gripped that they put the exact same size on there.

Now here's why: If the grip is too big for you, the club face will not close in the downswing and you might not draw the golf ball. On the other hand, if the grip is too small for you the club face closes too soon, and you might wind up hooking it.

So be very aware of the size of your grips.

The Grip

In the grip section, there are four key points that you should keep in mind. First, make sure you see two or three knuckles of the left hand, which means this grip is a little bit stronger than neutral.

Secondly, the amount of pressure you apply in your hands and fingers dictates how fast you can roll the toe of the club over in the downswing. The softer you hold the club, the quicker the club head will release.

Third, the club should be held more in the palm of the left hand and more in the fingers of the right hand.

Lastly, check to make sure your left thumb is covered by the palm of your right hand.

Now let's get down to specifics.

Grip the golf club in your left hand. You want the handle of the golf club to cross the fingers at the base of the hand making sure not to grip the club in the fingers or palms only.

The club should settle on the pad of your left thumb. When you place your right hand on the golf club, first and foremost, the palms must face each other.

Grip the club with your right hand, more in the fingers and less in the palm.

The pad of the right hand covers your left thumb.

Make sure you see two or three knuckles of the left hand. This is an excellent guide for the correct position of the strong grip in the left hand.

The left thumb should be slightly off center on the grip.

The left wrist has a slight bend, and the right wrist is flatter.

The grip pressure should be as soft as possible. This will allow the club face to close sooner.

In order for a golf ball to draw, the club face has to be closing at impact. The thing that controls it the most is the way you grip the golf club.

Now, I've already showed you how to grip the golf club, not in the palm or in the fingers of the left hand, but across it and not in the palm but in the fingers of the right hand. You must have them grip this way so they'll work as one.

If you have the left over to the left, too weak, and the right correct, that won't help. If the left is over on top and the right is correct, that won't help it, the club face closed.

Again, in the right hand, if you have the left hand correct and the right too strong or too weak, they won't work together. So make sure that after you've gripped the golf club and you look down that you see a couple knuckles of the left hand and the right is gripped more in the fingers than in the palm and the palms are facing each other. That's what is really important.

Now this is going to work together to encourage the club face to close and they are off to the side a little bit. This will also help the club face close.

Lastly, if you can hold this golf club as gentle as you can in your hands, this will encourage the club face to roll close which will encourage a right-to-left draw.

Now when you start to change your grip there's a couple things that you might not do correctly. The first thing is, is that when you move this over, you have to move the entire hand over so you can see one or two knuckles. The thumb of the left should be off to the side of the shaft. If you put the thumb right in the middle, I wouldn't be able to see a knuckle or two of the left.

So when I grip it, this would be too weak still. So I'm going to move it a little bit. Now I'm moving it in the direction of helping the club face close. So this is correct. So when you're working on your grip, you might look down, this feels great, but when you look down there you won't see any knuckles. So this is too weak.

The second thing that you might struggle with is you might have the grip correct where you can see a couple knuckles of the left and the right hand is underneath but maybe you're holding it too tight. And if you hold it too tight, that delays the face from crossing over and putting right-to-left spin on the golf ball.

Here are a couple of things that you can expect once you start making this change. If you turn your grip over too much, you'll start seeing a bigger hook than

ever and that would be equally incorrect. So monitor the amount of draw by how far you turn your left hand over.

Again, turn it over too much, the face will close too quick and too much and the golf ball will start to have a big bend to it.

If you're doing it correctly, some of you are going to see a much better impact with the golf ball. You'll start hitting it straighter or with a little draw, but it'll start feeling pretty good because you'll be making the correct impact at the bottom of the hit.

For those of you that are struggling with comfort, when you make any change and you're going to move this grip, let's say from here where you don't see any knuckles and you have to turn your left arm and turn your left hand over, this isn't comfortable. It feels good for a swing or two, but if you're a practicer, this left arm is being used differently and you'll get sore here. So just take your time, back off for a few days and continue on. But don't change. Make sure that if you see a draw that you keep this left hand on top.

For those of you that don't wear a golf glove, you might start seeing some blisters. And the reason is because you're going to grip the golf club different and there's going to be different parts of your hands that are going to come in contact with the grip; and after you've practiced a while, you might start getting a blister. If you get a blister, don't panic. Cover it up and plow away at it.

And lastly, you're going to see a huge improvement with the shape of your hits when the golf ball starts curving right to left instead of left to right.

Now when you look down at the golf club after you've taken your grip, you should see two or three knuckles of the left hand. This will ensure that you have placed a strong grip on the golf club.

At address, you should notice that your left thumb is covered by your right hand. This ensures that you've gripped the golf club properly with your right hand.

At address, you should see the top of your left forearm. If you see the top, you've gripped the golf club strong with your left hand. And if you see the bottom, your grip is way too weak with your left hand.

Alignment

Since the golf ball is going to curve from right to left, you're going to need to play for the curve.

First, aim your club face right of the target.

Next, aim your feet, knees, hips and shoulders parallel left of where you want the golf ball to start.

Now let's go through your routine of lining up. After you've addressed the golf ball, make sure that the club face is perpendicular to your intended line that you want the golf ball to start on.

You want to make sure that you aim slightly right to play for the draw.

You're standing to the handle.

Your feet, knees, hips and shoulders need to be aimed parallel left of where you want the golf ball to start.

And lastly, make sure that your spine is straight.

In the mechanics section, I showed you how to aim. Now I'm going to tell you why. For starters, you want to make sure that you go through a consistent routine every time you address the golf ball whatever that is for you. I have my own. You should have your own on when and where to grip the golf club, where to put the club down and how to put your feet down, your chin, your knees and how to look out at where you want your target and sort of thing. If you go through a routine, you will become consistent with your routine and it will help you.

Now, the grip. The reason that you grip the golf club off to the right, a bit more than you're used to or maybe some of you already grip it over here, is to encourage the club face to close which will in turn encourage a draw.

Next, when you put the golf club down, you want to make sure that you put the club face down the way it was built in the factory which is perpendicular to where you're going. If you put it down closed, you're already off with the golf club aiming over there. If you put it off open, you're aimed off to the right too much. So make sure the club face is aimed square.

Next, you want to make sure that you aim the golf ball, club face right of your target because as you swing the golf club down, the club face is going to close and the golf ball is going to curve to the left. So you don't want to aim at the flag or down the fairway and then have it draw left of that. If you want to have the golf ball land on target, you need to aim slightly right of where you're going.

While you're doing that, it's very important that the handle is across from your belt buckle. If you do this, this will also encourage the club face to close at the bottom of the arc. If you put the handle out in front of you, it's way too difficult to time it and have it come back closed on the correct path. And if it's behind you, that would be equally incorrect. Make sure that the handle is across from you.

Next, you want to make sure that after you aim the club face right of your target and your handle's across from your belt buckle that your feet, knees, hips and shoulders are parallel to where you want to go. And you can even move your right shoulder back slightly which will also encourage the golf club coming from the inside as the club face closes.

Lastly, after you're all set up and you're aimed correctly, make sure that you're not slouched over or bent over. If your spine is long and your chin is up this will encourage the golf club to swing underneath you and keep your right shoulder out of the hit in the downswing.

After you've gone to the practice facility a couple times, there may be some mistakes that you're making that you don't know how to correct. So watch this. After you've aimed yourself and you hit a couple balls, if you continue to slice the ball that might be a grip problem. But it also may be that you're not aiming correctly. So make sure the club face is square and make sure that you're aiming where you want the golf ball to start.

Now for some of you, the problem is that you have sliced the golf ball for so long that slicers aim off to the left and this is going to be a huge adjustment for you to start aiming correctly which is right of the target. It's kind of scary especially when you take it to the golf course where you have trouble to the right, you're used to slicing yet you want me to aim you down to the right side. But that's correct. Make sure that you don't get in the habit of continuing to play the slice.

Now, another challenge you might have is some of you, because you've sliced it for so long, you put the club face down closed at address. I'll turn this way toward you so you can see. You're so afraid of slicing that you put the face down closed. If you do this and then do everything else that we ask you to do, the golf ball may start way off to the left. So aim correctly, make sure your alignment is correct, aiming the face where you want the golf ball to start and not left.

When you change your aim, start aiming a little right for the golf ball to curve back on target, here's a couple things you might experience. For instance, some of you might instantly improve. You might aim a little right, make a few of the changes we ask you to make, the club face starts closing and all of a sudden you look up and the golf ball's drawn back towards you.

There will definitely be a change in comfort level. For those of you that have aimed left and now you have to aim off to the right a little bit, this is very uncomfortable because you're so worried about the golf ball curving off to the right.

Combined with that will be your confidence level. Your confidence level might diminish because you do pretty well by aiming left and kind of fading it back into

play and now that you have to make a change with your alignment, if the golf ball doesn't curve back to the left every time, you might not have great success.

Some of you might start hooking the golf ball too much because you're aimed so far right you get a little afraid and you try to close the club face a little too quickly. Others might be pushing the golf ball. You've aimed right and you're swinging at it but you haven't turned your grip over so the face is square and you're hitting it off to the right.

Lastly, some of you will struggle with making change over that your mind's eye sees straight. If you have sliced the golf ball for years, then your mind's eye constantly looks left because you're expecting that left-to-right curve. With this new way, you're going to have to start training your mind's eye to look off to the right of where you're going and trusting that the club face will close and that the golf ball will curve back towards your target.

Now here's a great drill for you when you head to the practice facility. I have two straight edges on the ground and they're parallel. They're across from each other. This one right here is towards my target. So when you go out to the practice facility and you have your pile of balls all poured out in front in you, take one club out and aim it towards a target that you want to go towards.

The second one, and you can measure it easy enough, all you have to do is lay your club you want to hit balls with down, get a measurement on this backend and then go up to the front and do the same. Make sure they're exactly parallel.

Now, when you walk up to the golf ball, I'll put this a little closer so you can see, you put whatever club you're practicing with down on the ground with the maker's loft so the bottom edge of the golf club is perpendicular to this straight edge. And then when you're all ready to take off, all you have to do is take a look down to make sure that your feet, knees, hips and shoulders are parallel to this one.

Now, if you have been having trouble aiming the golf ball this will feel very awkward and as you take a peek down the fairway it will look awkward. So for those of you that have had right-itis, you're aiming way over to the right. So when you put a straight edge down it's going to make you feel as though you're aiming left. For those of you that have had left-itis where you've aimed left of your target of too long, when you put a straight edge down it's going to make you feel like you're aiming too far right.

So here we go again. Feet, knees, hips and shoulders are parallel. Now from here, you can practice for hours and you know you're going to be aiming straight. And then let me show you two other things.

A great rule of thumb is every time you change clubs why don't you change this around a little bit. Maybe aim to the left side of the fairway, the practice facility,

when you're hitting one club, and then when you change clubs, just move this around. Now I'm going to go towards that green tree, that pine tree on the right. And then I would move this accordingly.

So don't stay in the same place for hours on end. Move your target around. It will help you aim better on the golf course.

Tip #2, I'm going to move these away right now. And I'm going to show you a great on-the-golf-course tip.

It doesn't matter if it's the first hole or the fifteenth hole, if you hit a golf shot and after you hit it, if it's way right of your target or way left of your target, all you have to do is bend over, touch your two toes with the shaft of the club that you just used and simply walk back around here and look to see if your feet were aiming at the target or if you miss hit it. That's very important.

Most of you think a lot of times that you miss hit the ball. But there are many times when you've missed aimed the ball.

The second great tip. Back to your parallel lines. After you've hit a half a dozen balls, there's nothing wrong with walking away from your pile and going down the range a little bit and hit a couple on your own to see if you're starting to get used to your aim without these aids, and then you can always come back to them.

If you forget everything else about aiming, I want you to remember these two things. Number one, since the golf ball's going to curve from right to left, you must aim right of your target whether it's the driver or seven iron, you have to aim right of your target because when the ball curves right to left, it'll come back onto your target.

Number two, you must put the golf club down on the ground with the leading edge perpendicular to your intended line that you want the golf ball to start on.

THE ADDRESS

In the address section we need to give you four set up points.

Number one, your feet should be a little bit further apart than your shoulder width.

Number two, your knees are slightly flexed and you should bend over from the hips.

Number three, the spine is long and the shoulders are back, not hunched forward.

And lastly, the left arm is long but not rigid and the chin is up.

Address the golf ball with the correct stronger grip.

Place the club face square or perpendicular to a straight edge.

Make sure that the butt of the golf club is across from your belt buckle.

Place your feet slightly further apart than your shoulder width.

Flex your knees slightly.

Bend at the hips.

Shoulders back and chin up to ensure that your shoulders turn in the backswing.

Make sure that your spine is long so that when you turn in the backswing your shoulders will turn around it and not tilt up in the air.

We've gone over the mechanics. Now let me tell you why we're asking you to do these things. When you're at address and you're getting all ready to hit a golf ball, your shoulders must turn in the backswing to enable the golf club to swing up and down on an arc. That's the first thing that has to happen.

The next thing that has to happen, as long as I'm turned and looking at you, is that you have to see a couple of knuckles of the left hand. And the reason is because in the downswing the golf club is going to cross over.

So at address you have the shoulders turning. You have the golf club swinging on an arc, and you have your grip over to the side a little bit. But before you start, the golf club must be put on the ground the way it was built in the factory. And what that means is that the face has to be perpendicular to a parallel.

If you do that, then the butt end of the golf club, the grip end, points towards your belt buckle. And now you're almost ready to get started, but your feet have to be the width of your shoulders or a little bit further apart. And what that does is that gives you a foundation, a basis, that you can stand there and be stable and not be tilting over too much. So separate your feet a little bit further apart than your shoulders and this will give you a foundation to stand up and stand firm to the golf ball.

Now your knees have to be flexed and you have to be bent at the hips so your spine is straight, not slouched over, shoulders and chin up, this will also help you

swing the golf club up and down on the inside. And when you get ready to start, you should be comfortable and relaxed following all of these guides.

During the address there are four mistakes that you could continue to make or be making at the present time that if you're doing any of them it will stop you from drawing the golf ball.

The most common one is when you put the club face down closed. Now those of you that address the golf ball with the face closed are the same ones that have sliced the ball and you've put this in there to stop the golf ball from slicing. So it will be courageous of you, but you have got to put this thing down with some loft. And that will be the way that you can then get the club face to turn over, release, roll over and start putting right-to-left spin on the golf ball.

A couple of other mistakes in the set up. You might be standing a little too straight in the knees, and if you do that it will make you bend over too much. And if you bend over too much the club will have a tendency to go up in the air and you'll hit some fades or hit some shots in the heel. If you can just slightly bend, you don't need to sit on your bottom, but after you've addressed the golf ball just slightly flex your knees.

Couple more. Shoulders back. Spine long. Chin up. Okay? Not bent over this way. This makes you go up too much. Shoulders back. Spine long, bent at the hips.

And lastly, I'm going to turn towards you so you can see, always have the grip into the golf club pointing at your belt buckle, not your left pant leg or back towards your right side.

Those four mistakes are very common. When you're out practicing, go through and make sure that you're not guilty of any of them.

Now here are a couple of things that you can expect as you make these changes. Believe me, I know what comfort level is when you're making changes. It's very difficult for me, for Tiger. It doesn't matter. When you make a change, there are uncomfortable things that you're going to go through. It might be flexing your knees. It might be standing taller. It might be bending at the hips. I have a lot of compassion for that, but keep plowing through it.

Now this is what I don't want to see you do. Some of you will get all ready with the address and you'll notice that your knees are straight and you'll say, "Well, I can't stand to flex my knees," and you're going to go ahead and play away from there. That's no good.

Others might be flexed, chin up but your shoulders are hunched over and you'll go ahead and try and play away from there. I don't think that you can make it like

that. Try to go through every single one of these that we give you, these different changes, and hang in there and plow away at it, and I think you'll come out on the other end looking up.

Now lastly, make those adjustments that have you addressing the golf ball correctly every time.

Okay now here are a couple of essential things that you have to remember when you address the golf ball.

First, make sure that when you look down, the butt of the club is across from the belt buckle.

You also want to make sure that your shoulders are parallel to the intended line you want the golf ball to travel on.

THE BACKSWING

Now we're going to get into the backswing, the moving part of the swing.

We're going to teach you some great reference points along the way to make sure that you get up top correctly. The number one foremost thing, if you forget everything else, you have to turn the right shoulder when you go back. You cannot tilt it up in the air. If you do, you'll swing the golf club down on a completely different path.

Now I've always believed that if you can get up top correctly, you have really upped your chances of swinging the golf club back down on the correct path where you could hit a draw and make more solid impact.

As you take the golf club back, it's very important for you to understand that it all goes back in one piece. The shaft, your arms, your hands and your right shoulder. They all turn in one piece to get to the top of the backswing.

The left arm is long to maintain the width of the backswing.

The knees are flexed, and they stay that way throughout the entire backswing.

When you arrive at the 9 o'clock position, the shaft is parallel to the ground. It's parallel to your feet line, and equally important, the toe is pointed to the sky.

As the golf club begins to swing back, the face of the golf club must remain square to the path.

As your shoulders continue to turn, the arms must swing up and inside on the arc. As the golf club reaches the top of the backswing, the butt end of the golf club will be pointing towards your path.

Your left arm will remain long and your right arm will be bent.

And lastly, make sure that you have maintained your posture throughout the entire backswing all the way to the top.

If you start the golf club back on the correct path, the arc, and you turn the right shoulder out of the way and the golf club keeps swinging up and the shoulder keeps turning backwards, this will assure you of having the golf club in the correct position at the top of the backswing.

Now remember when the shaft is in the 9 o'clock position with the shaft pointing parallel to your feet line and parallel to the ground, keep in mind that if you're here, this is like a checkpoint. This means you didn't go too much inside, and you didn't go too much outside in the backswing.

The club face is going to open up a little bit to the ball but not to your arc. So the 9 o'clock position, the toe should be pointing in the air. If you're going to work on your draw and you look back there and you see the face is laid open this much, you won't be able to draw the golf ball. If you look back and see that the face is closed, you might wind up hooking it.

So as it goes back and you get in the 9 o'clock position, the toe should be pointing in the air. This will continue to open as your right shoulder turns and you head back. The left arm plays a major role in the backswing. You have to keep it long. It doesn't have to be rigid. But as the right shoulder turns to create a width in your golf swing, you have to keep the left arm long.

If you look back and see that it's narrow, this will not enable you to make a powerful golf swing in the downswing; left arm long, right shoulder turns in the backswing.

At the top of the backswing, the way you create power in the downswing is for the right arm to be bent as the left arm stays long. The right arm in the backswing does not start to fold until you pass the 9 o'clock position, and then you can easily see that the right arm starts to bend. This bending, and when it's complete at the top, will enable you to thrust the club head faster if the right arm is folded at the top directly.

As you start your arms back, the arms and club swinging back on the arc, if you don't turn the right shoulder out of the way it will just stay there and then the golf

club starts going up too much and your right hip will go out from underneath you and the club will get too vertical in the air.

On the other side of that, is if you turn the right shoulder as you start back and you turn your right hip with it, then the golf club winds up going way too much on the inside. The correct way is to turn your right shoulder back, hold the right hip and then let the arms go back on the arc.

Now here's the effect of the golf club not swinging on the path. If you swing the golf club too much inside in the backswing and it travels too close to you this will not allow the right shoulder to turn most of the time. The club will get way stuck inside you and get too much on the inside.

The opposite of that is if you start the golf club and your arms are out too much in the backswing. The golf club will go away from you too much and go up too much. If it goes inside, it usually will stay too much around you. And if it goes outside, it'll go too much up.

Lastly, make sure as you go back that this right hip doesn't turn too much in the backswing. If you just hold it a little bit and let the arms go back in the shoulder turn, this is the correct way to get to the top.

Here are a couple things that you can expect when you go to the practice facility. If you're turning this shoulder in the backswing and swinging the golf club up and down in the arc, you will start to see the ball draw. However, if you're out there and this shoulder is not turning and it's tilting, you're going to continue to hit fades and you're going to hit some short shots. But if you're working at it and all of sudden you really start thinking, "I need to turn," if you start turning too much, you're going to hit the golf ball to the right or hit the ground behind it.

Working on your draw, if you turn this right shoulder correctly and swing the arms up and down on the arc, you will start to see the golf ball curve right to left.

So keep in mind: Turn too much, you'll hit it to the right. Not turn at all, you'll hit it short with a fade.

As the golf club swings back to 9 o'clock, the shaft should be parallel to the ground, parallel to your feet line and the toe of the golf club should be in the air.

As the club continues to swing past 9 o'clock, the butt of the club should be pointing at your swing path.

The Downswing

In the downswing, there are only two things to keep in mind that will help you draw the golf ball. First, your right arm needs to straighten out to initiate the downswing. This will help to release the golf club through the golf ball.

Second, we're going to teach you how to turn the left hip correctly. This will set up the correct follow through.

As you begin the downswing, the first thing that you want to focus on is that the right arm begins to straighten out immediately from the top of the downswing. That's what creates club head speed.

You must keep your right shoulder back as long as possible. This combination will allow the club face to close on time which will create a draw.

The right arm will cross over the left arm as the golf club reaches the bottom of the arc. The left hip turns out of the way so the arms and hands and golf club can stay on the path after impact.

Maintain your posture during the entire downswing.

Wow, this is where the fun begins. As you start the downswing from the top of the backswing, the very first thing that you want to do is make sure that the right arm starts straightening out.

And the reason why is because that will stop this right shoulder from turning into the golf ball. So if you're going to draw the golf ball, as you begin the downswing, the right arm straightening out is going to keep this right shoulder back and that will also help the golf club start to close in the downswing.

If the right arm isn't straightening but the right shoulder is turning, that leaves the golf club open too long and you won't hit a draw. So as you start down, right shoulder back as long as possible, as the right arm starts to straighten out down towards the bottom of the arc, the face is going to start to close.

Now I'm going to turn and face you. As you get to the bottom of the arc, the right arm wants to cross over the left arm. And what that does is continues to get the club face to keep moving, the toe starts passing the heel at the bottom of the hit and that's how you're going to impart right-to-left spin.

At the bottom of the hit, the right arm will be fully extended, and just at impact, the club face is square just for a second, it will start to cross over. Now at this moment, in the downswing, the left hip needs to move out of the way.

Now I'm doing it right now way ahead of time. But I'm showing you what it's going to look like. It's as though someone turns this backwards for you. Now what this does is this enables the golf club to continue to swing down and it lets the toe

crossover and then the right arm crossing over the left arm gets the golf club back around to the arc as it goes to the follow through.

If you don't move the left hip backwards and you get stuck, that it's very difficult for the right arm to crossover the left arm, and you'll hit some pushes off to the right.

While you're working on this downswing where the right arm straightens out early in the downswing, there are two common mistakes that you might come across.

First of all, if you're swinging the right arm down and straightening it out sooner and the club face is crossing over and you're not turning the left hip out of the way in time, you might see a lot of duck hooks to the left. I'll do it face on.

This would be swinging my arms down, straightening out my right arm, but the club face turned over too quick and this left hip never got out of the way, and I would've probably duck hooked that one.

If you can get the right arm to straighten out in the downswing as your left hip turns backwards, that will get the face squarer at the bottom, still crossing over, so you can hit a draw.

Now here's another mistake you could make. If you're working really hard on getting this right arm straightened out but you don't and you turn this right shoulder ever so slightly, watch this.

I'm going to turn the right shoulder in the downswing just two inches, and now I'm going to swing the club down. And if I do that, that puts the golf club outside and has it cutting across the golf ball. You'll hit some slices that way.

Here it is again. From the top, if I don't straighten the right arm out and I just simply turn the right shoulder, the club will come across it too much.

So here it is to correct it. Right arm straightening out as your left hip turns out of the way in the downswing.

Here are a couple of things you can expect by making these changes to your downswing.

The very first thing is you can expect some more solid golf shots. If you can get the golf club to swing back down in the arc with the right straightened out, there's a chance you're going to start hitting in the club face with some ball turn impact instead of turf ball or just all ball.

The other thing you can expect, the speed that you're going to start getting in your downswing with the right arm straightening out, this will get the club head to

swing faster than you have ever swung it before, and you'll start getting little extra distance and some more draw.

Lastly, if you get this downswing correct with the arms and your left arm is long and your right arm starts straightening out and you start getting some club head speed like never before and you don't let the left hip turn out of the way, then the golf club will close too quickly and you'll hit some hooks behind you. But if you time it correctly and you get the right arm to straighten out as the left hip clears, then you'll start to see some draws.

When you're at the top of the backswing as you start the downswing, the right arm has to straighten out first as the golf club swings back down on the path.

Now from time to time what happens is if you don't do this correctly, is your right shoulder will turn first. And as it turns, it makes the golf club swing outside and too steep.

So watch this. I'm going to show you a couple drills that will help you. You can do this on the practice facility. But if you're struggling, you can do it on the golf course.

I'm going to put both of my heels and both of my big toes touching. And from here, I'm going to make a normal golf swing. Watch. Same speed and everything.

Now what that does is that stops this right shoulder from turning because if I turned my right shoulder, then I would've lost my balance and tumbled forward.

So here it is face on. Feet together. Make your normal golf swing, everything stays the same. Don't change the pace of your swing. Heels, toes together. Full swing.

And if you do it correctly, this will come undone in the downswing. If you don't, you'll catch yourself tumbling.

Now here's the same idea but a little different version. Instead of putting both of your heels and both of your toes together, watch this.

After I address the golf ball, I simply stick my right heel in here and put my toe in the ground. And this will also allow the golf club to swing on the arc. If you lose your balance and you turn your shoulder, you'll fall off balance towards the golf ball.

These two drills can be used on the practice facility or on the golf course.

There is so much confusion in the downswing about what this left hip does. What it doesn't do is it doesn't move towards the target. But in the downswing as you swing your arms and hands down, this left hip turns backwards.

I'll turn sideways and show you something.

The sensation and the feeling should be that someone has a string tied around your belt loop and they're standing back behind you, and as you swing your arms and hands down, this left hip goes back behind you.

But when you put the golf club in your hand, then this gets really confusing. I can do this. But when you put the golf club in your hand, personally, even though I've known this for a thousand years, in my own golf game I have fought this forever.

So here's a great practice drill for you.

Lay your club down. Put your hands on your hip and turn backwards. Do this a couple of times. You could do this five or ten times on the practice facility or on the golf course.

And what you're trying to feel is that your belt buckle turns level to the ground and your left hip goes behind you. Then after you do it a few times then pick a golf club up.

What you're trying to accomplish is that the left hip goes backwards but the belt stays parallel to the ground.

Now let me show you one that isn't correct. If your left hip goes forward, you'll have a tilt in your waist. And my belt is not parallel to the ground right now, it's tilted. This would be incorrect. You can see there's a big difference there.

Most of us struggle with this. And if the left hip goes towards the target, the belt will get tilted and you won't be able to finish with your left hip behind you and the belt level to the ground.

As the golf club begins to swing into the back of the ball, the right arm should start straightening out before the right shoulder moves.

The left hip must turn out of the way to give the golf club a place to swing to. You want to have the feeling of someone pulling on a belt loop from behind you.

Swing Path

This is an important section of the video because you need to spend some time understanding the swing path before you can draw the golf ball correctly.

The club needs to come into impact from the inside and it also needs to move to the inside on the follow through.

This arc is the swing path that will determine the direction of ball flight and the loft that you get.

Now let's just take a couple of minutes and go over this golf word called "arc." All it is, is just a fancy word for saying what direction does this golf club swing into the back of the golf ball because there's really about three different directions that you could swing a golf club.

You could swing it a little bit too much from over here. You could swing too much from straight on, or you could swing it too much from inside.

Now if you swing it on an arc, that is the correct path into the back of the golf ball. And the way that it becomes the correct path is if you turn the shoulder out of the way as you go back. And in the downswing, if you keep this shoulder out of the way, the arms and hands will swing back down on this path which is slightly inside of straight back.

Now here's the rest of the mystery. After impact, after you've swung the golf club back down on the arc, the club face is only square for a second. And then after impact, I'll knock this ball over so you can see. After impact, the club face starts to close but the golf club starts to swing back around on this side of the ball. And that's where the word "arc" comes from.

So the path is from slightly inside to back to impact to straight through for just a split second. As the club face is closing, it wants to wrap back around on the inside of the golf ball again. So that's where you get the idea of the arc.

I'm going to share a few thoughts with you so when you head out to the practice facility you'll have a few things to work so you can have quality practice sessions.

First of all, remember you're going to always put a straight edge on the ground whenever you go out to hit balls. This line right here will aim towards your target. You'll have another straight edge on the ground for your feet line.

Now I'm going to show you something about an arc. You've heard us talk about it. You know the value of it. So I'm going to show you how to put it on the ground so when you're practicing you can tell if you're swinging on the arc or not.

I'm going to turn my back to you, but right now you can see that this is freshly mowed and there's no marks on the ground, so watch this. Make sure that when you walk in that you draw an arc with your golf shoe that is inside the club line. So watch this.

That is a slight arc that is going away from the golf ball just a little bit inside this straight line going back away from the golf ball. Now I don't want you to draw one that goes straight inside, and I don't want you to draw a line that goes straight back. So it has just a slight arc.

Now the more the arc, the longer the golf club. Because golf clubs are different lengths, the shorter the golf club, the less the arc. So watch.

If I'm going to hit my driver, because it's longer, the golf club will swing more around. So that arc right there going away from the golf ball is a longer and wider arc than if I were going to walk up here and use my pitching wedge. So make sure that your arc, you don't take it literally if you change to a shorter club.

Now part two. I'm going to lay this down and I'm going to show something else. The bottom edge of the golf club and the top edge of the golf club are not parallel. This is on one line and the way they designed the top edge it's not on the same line.

So now I'm going to turn so you can see the back part of the golf club. Watch this.

Now if you will keep your mind's eye from the top of it to the bottom of it, this is where your path should go. So watch this.

When I swing the golf club back the way that it was sitting on the ground it'll go back on the arc. But look what happens if I put the golf club on the ground closed. The top line of the golf club is aiming out there.

So for those of you that swing across to the left and take deep divots, some of the reason might be that you have the face closed. Watch.

This backswing would go out there. It wouldn't matter if I was trying to swing it or if you're trying to swing it. So if you put the golf club down on the ground correctly and look at the top line of the club that will make the golf club go inside.

Now here's part two of the arc. I can face you and do this one. After you've made contact with the golf ball, the golf club has to swing back around on this side of the ball. So you can draw yourself a little line in the ground with your heel or the flat part with your cleats, but this will give your mind's eye a place for the golf club to swing on this side of the ball.

I'll do it face on for you.

This would be arc going back. Now it's coming down and it's square, and then the golf club returns back over to the left side of the ball. So you swing the golf club on an arc on both sides of the golf ball.

It goes back on an arc on this side, comes down to square and it goes through on this side.

Here are a couple of other things you can do.

There's absolutely nothing wrong when you go out to the practice facility, whether it's before you tee off or if you just go out for a practice session, make yourself your little arc on both sides of the golf ball and maybe put a tee down. And take some practice swings so you can get the feeling of the golf club swinging back and up on the arc, back down and back around on an arc.

This is a great place for you to practice. You could do it in a park or in your backyard. You do not have to have golf balls to do this exercise.

A couple more things to keep mind. This is very important. Be careful that you don't draw a line straight inside in relation to your target line. It's a slight arc. It doesn't go straight back and it doesn't go straight inside.

Two more things. I'm going to get my driver out, and I'm also going to get out the straight edge for my feet alignment.

Here are the last two things.

Number one, this arc is completely useless if you're not standing square to the ball. So here I may mean way to the left. This arc is useless. It will be of absolutely no value.

On the other hand, I'm standing very close to this one. This arc is almost pretty useless on this one. But for sure, when you're aiming miles left, this arc is useless. So make sure that after you get your little set up with your path and your arc that you put a straight edge down for your feet alignment so when you get ready to hit, you're feet, knees, hips and shoulders are all aimed parallel to that line. Then the arc will be effective.

Lastly, when you start your backswing, you must turn this right shoulder in the backswing to get going. So you know the routine. As you turn, the golf club goes back in one piece. But if this shoulder is not turning, you will have a difficult time swinging the golf club back and down on your arc.

So here we go. Arc on the ground on both sides of the ball. Grip the golf club. Feet, knees, hips and shoulders are parallel. Turn the right shoulder and stay on your path.

Now here's a great place to practice your draw, if you have this opportunity. I have a row of trees in front of me, and I've set the golf balls down just inside that

row of trees. And if you look up, for me to reach that green that's on the other side of the trees, I would have to draw this golf ball. As a matter of fact, I come here often and practice because this sets up perfect for a draw.

I'm going to have to aim a little bit to the right of the trees. Now some of you that hit pulls or pull-fades, this is great for your practicing because as soon as you hit your golf ball it would rattle in the trees. So when you get your golf balls poured out, make sure that you're sitting inside the tree line, stand back behind your golf ball and get a great visual of what your golf ball's going to look like as it curves around the tree.

Aim to the right a little bit. Put your draw grip on it. Right shoulder back. Feet, knees, hips and shoulders aimed off to the right. Loosen up your grip so the toe will cross over and swing away.

This is a great place for you to practice your draw, around some trees. Some of you may not have a tree. You have to use your imagination. Maybe there's one lone tree on the golf course that would set up for you to hit some draw practice shots. Try it the next time you're out on the golf course.

Okay now, yet another draw drill. Anything that I've talked about, whether it's trying to draw the golf ball around a tree, whatever drill I'm giving you is to encourage you to stay on the path because if you don't swing the golf club up and down on the inside of the arc, the face will not crossover and you will not be able to start the golf ball right of your target.

Now ball above your feet. Why are we standing here? This is sort of three-fold. It gets you to feel that the golf club swings more around you. If you start practicing this shot and you continually run into the ground, it's only because you're making your normal golf swing which is too much up and down and too much from the outside.

So when you do this correctly, you should be able to hit this golf ball solid right off this lie. Now make sure it's a good lie. Make sure it's mowed, and make sure that you're aiming a bit off to the right. Go through your ball above your feet routine where you get your chin up and sit back on your heel.

Now from here, this golf club it'll swing around you going back and it'll swing back around you on the follow through. And what you're concentrating on is the path.

As a matter of fact, this is what's great about this lie. If you do the set up correctly and you swing at this golf ball correctly, it will swing on the arc. You don't have to think about the arc. If your chin is up, sit back, turn away, arms up and down, you will return back down on your path.

I have said this for the past 25 years, "If all new golfers had to hit their first 1,500 golf shots from this lie, absolutely mandatory, that's what the rules of golf said, I promise you I would be out of business in two years." And here's why.

The game of golf is played from the side of the ball and you swing the golf club around you, and so many of us take the game up and you swing the golf club too vertical. And here's what's great about it. You don't have to hit a golf ball from here. You could practice swinging the golf club on a ball above your feet lie without a ball and you cannot believe how much better that is for you than going to the practice facility.

Ball above your feet and just take a whole bunch of practice swings. This is great for your golf game.

The Follow Through

The left hip release that we taught you in the downswing section sets up a follow through that will encourage a draw. As your left hip releases, this provides room for your follow through.

Also, we're going to explain how to cross your right arm over the left arm in the follow through which will ensure that you've released the club face correctly.

After impact, if you turn your left hip back out of the way correctly, your arms and hands will follow the arc correctly around you.

By the time the shaft reaches 10 o'clock the right arm has crossed over the left arm completely.

Your right heel is pointed in the air and your belt buckle and shoe laces of your right foot are pointed at the target.

Your shoulders and your belt are level to the ground.

And lastly, most of your weight is on your left side.

Now during the downswing as the club head begins to pick up speed, the last thing you want to do is try and stop it. So there's a couple of things that I'm going to show you that are going to help you keep the golf club moving past the ball at the speed that you're starting to generate.

As the right arm starts to unfold, the next thing that happens is the left hip turns out of the way. Now there are a couple of reasons why you turn the left hip out of the way.

You want to give this golf club a place to swing to on the other side of the ball. If the left hip stays in the way, then you'll wind up swinging straight out and up which not only will make the golf ball go to the right but it slows the club head down.

So here we go. We're speeding the golf club up. The left hip is turning out of the way. Now as the left hip turns out of the way, you want to make sure that you turn your right foot up, your right heel is in the air and the shoe laces are pointed on target.

Now why did you do that? So you can move your weight with the golf club over towards your left side. I'm making these little movements so you can see what it's like.

This club's swinging down. It's a great speed. It goes past the golf ball. It winds up going on the other side of the golf ball to the arc. Your right heel's in the air and your belt buckle is turned on target and you did this all in the name of club head speed and a place for the golf club to swing to at the end of the swing.

Now in the follow through the most common mistake is not getting your weight from the right side over to the left side. The reason, you don't turn this out of the way in time. What happens in the downswing is if this doesn't move, it will have a tendency to slide. But if you don't clear it out of the way, there's no place for the arms and hands to swing to and there's no place for you to turn through with your right side.

So as you swing down, make sure the left hip turns back out of the way.

There are a couple of things you can come to expect from this follow through.

The first thing is you're not going to be swinging the golf club as vertical as you used to swing it. And the reason is, is that if you can swing the club down from the inside, make contact with the club face square and as the golf club starts to close, the golf club will swing around on an arc. So you're not going to swing the golf club so vertical.

The second thing that you can expect from this is a lot more power. And here's why. You can generate club head speed and power from inside with the club face closing. But if you've been swinging the golf club too much from the outside, there isn't any power there and there isn't any distance.

So if you can get this golf club swinging from inside with a little bit of zip to it and you turn through, those are the two things that you can start to expect to see happen to your golf swing.

Sometimes you might struggle with turning through. Turning through is the combination of getting the left hip to turn backwards and having the arms and hands swing down. I have a drill for you that will not only help you with turning through but it'll help a couple other things with your golf swing.

The drill is for you to go hit some golf balls from a downhill lie. You don't need a steep slope, but just a slight grade.

Here's what it does for you when you're out practicing.

It makes the golf club swing down in the downswing but because you're going downhill, the centrifugal force will make your left hip turn out of the way.

So if you're topping this shot, it's because you're not turning through. You're going to swing the arms up and down and your left hip will turn out of the way.

Now here are a couple things to remember:

Make sure you stand to the slope.

Pick a lofted club, and all I want you to concentrate on is swinging your arms up and down but making sure that your left hip turns out of the way in the downswing.

After you've hit a dozen of these you can go back up on the practice facility and practice hitting off a level lie.

Review / Summary

Let's take a couple of minutes and review everything that we just went over that will enable you to start drawing the golf ball.

The first thing we want to do, let's talk about the grip. The grip controls the club head. There are two things that are very important about the grip. First of all, you want to make sure you see two or three knuckles of the left hand, and with the right hand, bring it underneath the grip. Grip it with the right hand. Make sure both palms are facing each other at address.

You don't want the right hand over here, the left hand over here. Left hand over two or three knuckles, right hand under, now both palms are facing each other.

Number two, check your grip pressure. Make sure that you grip as lightly as you can. The reason why, this will enable the club face to roll over at the bottom of the hit which will create right-to-left curve.

The second thing, the alignment. You remember this part. You're going to start drawing the golf ball now. You're not going to fade it. You're not going to slice it. So now you're going to have to aim to the right. What that does is that compensates for when the golf ball curves back to the left. If you're aiming to the left your old way you're going to wind up hooking it into the trees.

Now the next part, the address. Don't forget how important this is. After you've gripped the golf club and you've put the club face down on the ground, you're standing to the handle of it. Make sure your left arm is long. Make sure that your right hand is on the golf club correctly and that there's a slight bend. Your chin up, your spine long. You're all set to go now. Your knees are slightly flexed and you're bent over at the hips.

Now you can take off. You're ready to go. So here we go, in one piece.

Right shoulder turns. Left arm stays long. Make sure this right knee does not budge in the backswing. And all you do is keep turning your right shoulder, your left is long and your right arm is going to fold.

At the top of the backswing, if you get here don't forget what I've said for the past 30 years, you have a great chance of swinging this golf club right back down on the correct path.

So here it is. Turn the right shoulder out of the way at the top. Now it's time to straighten out the right arm in the downswing before you turn the right shoulder.

So from the top, the right arm straightens out. As the right arm starts to straighten out, you want to make sure that you get your left hip to turn back out of the way. The reason is this golf club needs a place to swing to after impact. As the golf club comes to the bottom of the hit, now the right arm is straight. The toe is going to start to cross over. Now you have to swing it back around you.

And if you've turned the left hip out of the way, you're giving yourself all this room over here, the arc on this side of the ball, to swing your arms and hands past the golf ball. Left hip's turned out of the way. Right heel is turning up and your arms are folding and crossing through 10 o'clock. Now your left arm is bent, and your right arm is straight, and your belt buckle's pointing at the target, and your right heel is in the air.

If you can work on those things, I promise you you'll start to see a golf ball curve from right to left and not from left to right.

Now, I know you have all this great information. What do you do with it?

The first thing you do is pick one or two things that apply to your golf game. Take them to the practice facility and work on them until you perfect them.

Now, I know you've gained valuable insight from this video on how to draw a golf ball. And I also believe these techniques will help you for years to come, not only off the tee, but with your entire golf game.

Good luck and continued succes

