PGA and Golf Promotion. Then the class was moved to a golf course where we went through a match play tournament for my 16 advanced players, with the beginners acting as officials, markers, caddies, etc. It was surprising to note the number of questions arising during this tournament that had to be referred to the rules committee to settle.

Regardless of the belief of the student beginner that golf is easy and fun, there is work connected with learning to play and unless the instructor uses diplomacy and tact in arranging his schedule, the student is apt to become discouraged through too much work and not enough fun. So the instructor must keep his schedule well balanced.

In attempting to outline a definite procedure for group instruction I found it very important to cover the different classes of players as a whole.

I also attempted to classify the beginners and without any reflection on any individual I wish to set down here the different types a pro must work with, as I saw them as beginners: A. Eager (over-anxious) B. Lazy. C. Inquisitive. D. Conceited. E. Inferiority Complex. F. Physical Defects.

So it is evident that each beginner must be taught separately, after completing a course in group instruction, if he wishes to master golf.

At the present time I am instructing golf at two high schools and a junior college, also at the City Park Golf course where I am pro. I have plenty to do to keep me busy.

USGA Frowns on Long Spikes

In view of damage done to putting greens of golf courses by long, heavy and sharp spikes now in use on some golf shoes, the USGA is endeavoring to have shoe manufacturers change the size and the character of such spikes.

"Tearing of fine grasses on greens creates problems not only in greenkeeping but also in enforcing and interpreting the rules of golf," says the USGA. "Grass so torn cannot be pulled out without violating the rules, if its root is still in the ground, for it is not a loose impediment under Definition 12. Further, it may not be pressed down, for under Rule 28 the line of putt must not be touched except by placing the club immediately in front of the ball in the act of addressing it and in removing loose impediments; in moving any loose impediment with the club it must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground, nor must anything be pressed down either with the club or in any other way."

Golfers Now Ask: "But Can He Teach?"

Golfers are getting much more exacting about instruction. During the past two years there has been a noticeable increase in number of lessons given. This increase has been accompanied by the development of a more critical attitude among the students.

To show how a representative of one type of golf pupil looks at a phase of pro instruction, we quote from a letter received by GOLFING. The writer is a Chicago flour merchant:

"Teaching is an art for which a very high percent of the pros have not prepared themselves either by training or education. By and large, a pro is a man who has acquired a fairly good golf swing but has not acquired the art of teaching that swing.

"In the medical profession, pseudo-scientists and dishonest and incompetent individuals are called quacks. If the same yardstick for measuring the quality of golf pros were used, there are many who would fall into the quack classification. The licensing of medical practitioners is under legal supervision. "Turning pro" is about as easy as going into the grocery business excepting that a grocer needs capital."

It's a pretty strong rap, and, of course, not generally applicable, but shows you one of the problems the pros as a group have to tackle in establishing themselves and their instruction service on a basis fairly immune to attack.