



The Coach Approach

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin High School Golf Coaches Association

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From the Clubhouse

Golf May Be Frustrating, But the Game is in Good Shape

Greetings!

Hopefully you're all surviving the winter season without being able to play golf at the drop of a hat. It's been difficult watching golf on TV- the President's Cup, the various Skins games, the winter tournaments- without being able to go out and play. I guess it allows us as coaches to plan and dream about the coming spring and late summer seasons.

One of the great things about representing you as president of the association is that I get to go and meet with a dedicated committee and Tom Shafranski of the WIAA to discuss the rules of the high school game. This past October we met in Stevens Point and dealt with a number of issues that are of concern to coaches around the state. First, the committee voted to maintain the current out-of-season contact rules regarding golf. Other sports are in the process of changing their contact rules and we felt it was important to emphasize that golf coaches want to maintain the status quo.

Second, we discussed the coming pace-

of-play rule. A one-stroke penalty will be assessed to groups out of position during the 2004-05 school year. Meet managers have the responsibility of developing pace guidelines. In addition, groups can earn the stroke back if they get back in position.

The committee also recommended a two-stroke penalty for flagrantly throwing a club. This penalty would be assessed even if the offender hadn't been warned for unsportsmanlike behavior.

A number of coaches expressed a desire to coach their athletes anywhere on the course in a similar manner to the NCAA. After a bit of discussion the committee recommended that on the JV level, a designated coach can coach anywhere on the course except on the green. We felt that coaching on the JV level would provide a good test to determine whether pace-of-play would be affected.

Finally, Tom Shafranski stated that in the future the WIAA would attempt to bring back rule interpretation instruction, but through distance learning technology.

The WHSOCA board met in early November at Winagamie Golf Course in Appleton. Our proceedings are related in the minutes which are in this issue of the *Coach Approach*. The Girls All-State committee did an outstanding job in compiling information and selecting the All-State teams. The only fly in the ointment is related to coaches who are not members or who do not follow the proper nomination procedures. Please try to stay on top of the calendar and get the paper-

work done promptly.

The spring clinic will be held on March 13th at Western Lakes GC and promises to be another outstanding opportunity to learn coaching techniques as well as rule applications. Hope to see as many of you there as possible.

Golf can be a frustrating game. A few weeks ago I said to a member of my foursome, "I've played so poorly today that I think I'll drown myself in that lake." He replied, "I doubt if you can keep your head down that long!"

Take care and think golf.

Bill Berkholtz

Coaches:

Forms normally included in the *Coach Approach* are now on the website:
<http://www.whsgca.com/>

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The Practice Tee

A New and Simpler Short Game Method

There have been multiple short game formulations developed by great players that were based primarily on their playing methodology. In theory, what works for them might also work for us! Reality, however, says that every golfer is different. Instead let's explore a short game method based not on what the latest hot touring player feels, but based on the laws of physics as applied to the game of golf. A system that actually seems logical, one that is relatively simple to understand and that the mind can easily communicate to the body in order to properly execute shots without excessive brain function. The result is a short game system that can be trusted to produce accurate shots in competition.

The rationale in developing this short game concept was based on several laws of physics as they apply to the striking of a golf ball. Without going into great detail, here are the problems that all golfers face from within 40 yards of the green. Ball control is of utmost importance. In order to maintain total control over the shot, it is crucial that the player understands what the ball is going to do once it has touched the green surface. It is also of great importance to know how the ball is going to react when struck by the clubhead. In order to produce consistent shot making from close to the green, it must be understood that the shorter the shot, the slower the clubhead must move. And, the slower the clubhead can move, the less spin that can be applied to the ball in order to slow its motion. If the ball is allowed to fly and roll at an uncontrolled rate, then ball control is quite limited. Thus relying on spin to control short shots is difficult at best, but usually futile. The only other option is to hit soft shots that, while they

have little spin to retard their forward motion, have a much slower forward impetus so they land softly and exhibit little forward roll. I have found, through many years of coaching, that it is very difficult to teach softness to junior players. The short game methodology presented here makes the soft short shot much easier to learn and when the logic behind the shot is understood by your players, they can easily take ownership in the method and will employ the method properly.

What determines the type of swing that should be used? A number of factors, but primarily a single swing motion can be employed in most circumstances. Let's use the lie of the ball to determine our situation. Think in terms of a stop light. Green signifies a GO situation. If the player can put the clubhead behind the ball and the bottom of the club is level with or below the bottom of the ball, he/she has a green light situation. The player may easily use the new swing motion. If the sole of the club sits slightly above the bottom of the ball, think in terms of an amber light or caution situation. In an amber light lie, use of the new swing methodology will require considerable practice before it should be attempted. The case where the ball is really buried in long grass so that getting the club squarely on the ball is suspect represents a red light situation. In a red light lie the player will need to use an altogether different type of swing. Let's begin learning the new and simpler swing methodology by exploring the use of levers in the golf swing.

The golf swing relies on three levers to provide the clubhead speed that creates distance. Shots played from within 40 yards of the green are not considered distance shots, but fall within the realm of touch or feel shots. Since clubhead speed is not the usual goal for shots played from around the green, it only follows that reducing levers while playing these shots will result in the ball going shorter distances and more importantly, golf balls being struck with slower moving clubheads which results in softer shots. So what are these three levers, and how should they be properly employed in order to play these softly struck shots?

The first lever is the turning of the

sternum or swing center. Because this is the most powerful of the levers, it will provide the most power, but conversely, because it uses the biggest of the muscles, it is also the most controllable of the three levers. This is the lever that will become the focus of our method. The second lever is the right elbow (for right handed players) and the third lever is the setting of the wrists at the base of the thumb. By turning the sternum, (some might call it a turning of the shoulders), the flexing and unflexing of the elbow and the setting of the wrists the speed of the club is increased in order to provide distance to the shot. If we remove the wrist (third lever) from the swing, we slow down clubhead speed. If we don't allow the right elbow to bend on the backswing then straighten on the forward motion, clubhead speed is decreased. And obviously, if we don't turn the sternum, clubhead speed would be decreased. Removing all three levers will result in no clubhead motion what so ever. Since we want the clubhead to move in order to strike the ball, using none of our three levers is not an option. However, using only one of the three levers is the preferable method since it will produce the shortest and softest shots. Let's begin with the shortest shots and then move into longer shots. Our methodology is generally successful for shots up to 40 yards in length.

In order to better understand the short game system that is the focus of this article, let's look at some related laws of physics. Our primary objective is the creation of a short game touch that provides consistency for all shots less than 40 yards in length. Only if we have a clear vision and feel for how the ball is going to react under each shot circumstance can we be properly prepared for all eventualities. You can use the following information as a guide.

The elevation of each shot is dependent on the loft of the clubhead and the angle of descent that the clubhead takes into the ball.

Using the second and especially the third lever while decreasing the use of the first lever creates a sharper angle of descent.

The thicker the grass or the deeper the lie of the ball, the steeper the angle of descent must be in order to

get the ball up and out of the situation.

The more levers used in the swing, the faster the clubhead will be swung.

The faster the swing, the harder the ball will land and the farther the ball will roll. Remember, the focus of this article is shots under 40 yards in length. It is generally quite difficult to create much spin on a ball that is hit 50 yards or less.

When using a lofted club, a longer swing is easier to control than an extremely short swing.

The shortest of the short game shots is the putt. Almost every teaching professional today generally agrees that the use of just the sternum (shoulders) is the preferred putting method because it is the simplest to repeat. When we add other levers to the putting stroke, controlling the speed and direction of the ball is made far more difficult.

The next shortest shot is the chip shot. Usually a seven or eight iron is used to hit the ball onto the green after which it bounces slightly before it rolls towards the hole. It is important to always try to land the ball on the green surface because this results in the most consistent bounce and roll. It is paramount that the ball is fully controlled during this shot. Most chip shots from the fringe or shorter grass would require the ball be struck softly because this is a short distance shot. Like the putting motion, using only one lever will result in the desired shorter, softer shots. In fact one commonly used chip shot technique encourages the player to use their putting grip in order to more closely approximate the putting feel and motion. Again, almost all teaching professionals teach the use of the first lever technique because it is the simplest motion and can be relied upon to produce the desired shots under pressure-filled competitive situations.

The next shot, moving further from the green, is called the pitch shot. This shot may require the use of one or more levers based on the lie of the ball, the distance from the ball to the flagstick and the distance from the edge of the green to the flagstick. At its simplest, the ball lies in short grass or in a good lie in longer grass and a single lever motion

with a lofted club is used to get the ball to land softly and stop quickly on the green. If the ball lies deep in longer grass, around the green, a different swing technique may be needed. In longer grass, more clubhead speed may be needed to get the clubhead through the grass and get the golf ball up and out of the long grass and on to the green. The necessity of adding a second or third lever in order to get the clubhead through the longer grass is what makes this shot much more difficult than hitting a pitch shot from short grass. Adding additional levers to the swing motion causes more force to be applied to the ball. This means the ball comes off the clubface harder resulting in faster shots with little ability to stop. The golfer has less control over the ball on these shots and consistently well-played shots require a much finer touch. Far more practice and preparation is necessary in order to play these shots well. It is also important to recognize that a more descending clubhead motion is necessary to play golf shots out of longer grass. This type of motion is usually played with the first and second, first and third or all three levers working simultaneously. In addition, shots played to a flagstick positioned close to the nearest edge of the green will require a higher flying shot that lands softly and stops quickly. While many players routinely use a lot of the second and/or third lever in these situations, there is a simpler motion that I believe is easier to learn and trust.

The simplified motion uses **just the first lever** with a more lofted club such as a sand wedge or a lob wedge. Either of these clubs will provide the necessary loft and spin to move the ball up and out of longer grass, while the single lever motion will provide a slower clubhead speed allowing the ball to land quietly on the green with little forward roll. Using two or three levers in such a situation often results in a more chopping motion and can produce miss-hit shots, either fat or thin, but is sometimes necessary when faced with very deep lies. The usual result however is a decelerating motion toward the ball instead of the target that results in a loss of ball control. Decelerating the club is caused because of the overuse of levers that causes the

player to sense that he/she is going to hit the ball too far. Using a single lever motion, keeping both the arms and wrists very quiet, when that is a viable option, allows the player to make a bigger motion both back and through the ball. Good shot-making results when players feel the need to accelerate through the shot toward the target. Accelerating means more solidly struck shots that get the ball up and out of the long grass easily, but will also allow the ball to land softly and with control. This particular shot needs a bit of preparation in order to trust it under pressure, but once trust is achieved it will provide the user with a shot that few in the golf world even know about. This shot is destined to save its users many strokes because it is a simple motion that allows the golfer to take a bigger swing that accelerates through the ball, yet produces an extra soft shot that snuggles next to the flagstick. The entire premise is a motion based on using the laws of physics as its guide.

As the golfer faces longer shots, the normal inclination will be to begin to make use of the second and the third levers. This is natural and should not be discouraged. There is not a rule of thumb which tells the player when to begin employing their second and third levers. However, if you notice one of your players not using the first lever as the primary method of providing club motion, and is instead overusing the second and third levers, they are making an incorrect move. This is precisely the kind of swing that should not be made. It is always important to use primarily the first lever, with the second and third levers being used as add-ons to create more clubhead speed and longer flying shots.

To review: It is vital to teach players to hit the ball softly on shots around the green. This is most easily accomplished by using a single lever so lower amounts of force will be applied to the ball. Softer shots land quietly on the green and roll a shorter distance. There is more consistency to those shots enabling the player to hit most shots close to the flagstick. Teach players to use the single lever motion as they get further from the green so softly landing shots will result. Swinging the club towards the target

instead of at the ball is more easily accomplished with a longer but softer or slower swing. Being able to accelerate through the ball to the target is the most important fundamental when attempting to hit solid and accurate shots. When the player feels that they cannot hit the ball long enough to reach their objective, let them begin to add the second and third levers in a limited fashion. With some practice, your players will find that their short games will see tremendous improvement resulting in lower scoring averages.

High School Golf Has Undergone Multiple Changes Over The Years

Did you know that during the first 30 years of W.I.A.A. recognized boy's golf competition there were no regional or sectional qualifiers prior to the State Tournament? Teams went to the State Tournament based on whether the local school board or the district administration deemed the team worthy and if there was enough money to pay travel and lodging expenses. Makes one wonder how many quality players never had the opportunity to play in the State Tournament because their school district lacked funds or the administration lacked interest in a golf program! The W.I.A.A. would eventually institute sectionals in 1953 as a way of limiting the number and quality of participants. In 1968 regionals were played for the first time prior to sectionals in a further attempt to limit participants to those deemed appropriate. As larger numbers of smaller high schools began to field teams, they expressed concerns that their size afforded them fewer opportunities to qualify for the state tournament in a one division competition. In 1988 the W.I.A.A. added a second division, and the following year a third size division was implemented. Thus we have the three divisions of present day. With the inception of the three division State Tournament in 1989, division A would compete at Lake Arrowhead while divisions B & C would play at Mishicot Fox Hills. The three divisions would reunite

in 1990, but division A would play on the newer National course, while divisions B and C would use the other course. It would not be until 1994, with the State Tournament moving to its present site at University Ridge, that the three divisions would be reunited on one golf course which is as it should be. And, of course, in 1972 the W.I.A.A. recognized the developing girl's programs and instituted a fall girl's State Tournament, the first two of which would be conducted at Winagamie G.C. in Appleton.

There have been many rules changes over the years, but I believe that there have been three that have had more influence on the high school game than the others. Most important has been the ability to coach during competition. While I was certainly not very popular among my fellow coaches when I proposed this change to the W.I.A.A. and convinced them to put the coaching rule into effect, I do believe that it has allowed the quality of golf to improve faster in the state of Wisconsin than any other rules change. Now there is a proposal afoot to allow coaches below the varsity level to help their golfers while they are playing rather than just between the play of holes. Whether or not it will be put into effect, I sense that more and more coaches around the state are realizing that they are first and foremost teachers of the game, and that teaching the game during competition is vitally important to the development of golfers, just like football, basketball and almost all other coaches are paid to do. When coaches realize that the focus of high school golf should be 100% on the kids and not playing themselves, then their programs can take giant steps forward because it will allow the kids to learn, improve and excel at whatever rate each player's ability level will allow. Put into effect for both boy's and girl's competition during the 1980's, the acceptance of the coaches' role as a teacher and not as a player is becoming more dramatic with each passing season.

The second major change was the move to using summer rules during the W.I.A.A. tournament series. While I had proposed this change multiple times, it was always rejected because there was a fear by former W.I.A.A. staff

members that the northern portion of the state would be at a disadvantage during the spring because their golf courses would not come into prime condition until later in the season. How well I remember the Coaches Advisory meeting when, after once again proposing the use of summer rules and the W.I.A.A. staff member once again presenting his concern, a coach from the northern portion of the state stated that their golf courses had conditions just as good as the rest of the state. Finally, the truth had come forward and the W.I.A.A. no longer had an excuse for allowing the use of winter rules during competition. Today, virtually all competition through out the state, during both the spring and fall seasons, is conducted using summer rules. While playing W.I.A.A. golf in the late 1950's and early 1960's, we used primarily winter rules because course conditions were not even close to what they are today. Thus, modern agronomy has allowed the shift to summer rules. Playing the ball as you find it is the essence of the game, and golfers in Wisconsin are better players because of the adherence to this basic principle.

It was during the 1986 State Tournament at Lake Arrowhead that I experienced what could be called my most frustrating moment as a coach. Ladies manning the scoreboard during the spring tournament began to issue rulings based on something other than the rule book. Now these ladies were well meaning volunteers and the coaches certainly appreciated their scoring efforts. But, with no professional to be found, they began to make rulings as the scorecards were being signed and presented. It seemed to me that all other State Tournaments conducted by the W.I.A.A. had competent rules officials, so why didn't golf? Meeting with W.I.A.A. executive director, Doug Chickering in Stevens Point, I expressed my frustration and concern that golf seemed to be treated as a poor stepchild instead of being a major focus. Weren't high school golfers just as important as all other high school athletes? I proposed that a ruling body was already present, the WSGA, and that the W.I.A.A. ought to make use of their expertise. Fortunately, Mr. Chickering is a most reasonable man.

all of the players to the course at the same time knowing that some players may possibly wait for 2 1/2 hours before teeing off, or do you leave the tournament course to pick up players and deliver them at a time more appropriate to their tee times? Either option was ridiculous. Proposing a change in pairings so that teammates followed each other in five consecutive tee times was a difficult concept change for the W.I.A.A. to make, but after insisting for several years, the change was made and now the players benefit by arriving at the course as a team and having a proper amount of warm-up time prior to teeing off.

Another change that is gaining considerable interest around the state is the elimination of conference dual meets and the implementation of what we in the southern part of the state like to call conference mini-tournaments. Under this form of competition, all teams in a conference compete against all other conference members at the same time. Having a number of these meets more accurately determines the best teams and individuals because it levels the playing field as all competition is held at the same site and under the same conditions. Multiple team competition, it also equates to the feel of regional and sectional tournaments thus helping to mentally prepare golfers for the W.I.A.A. tournament series.

As a high school player, I had the opportunity to play in two high school tournaments prior to the W.I.A.A. tournament series. One was our conference tournament, the other the Janesville Invitational. While there may have been a few other high school invitationals, I have not heard of any and presume that the Janesville event, actually begun in Hartford, might have been the only invitational at that time. (*This year Janesville will be celebrating their 50th tournament anniversary. The tournament is now called the Ashenfelter Invitational, named after the long time Janesville coach and member of the W.H.S.G.C.A. Hall of Fame!*) Today's invitational landscape has changed considerably with the development, in the last 35 years, of many such competitions spread around the state. Because they involve inter-conference competition, sometimes involving teams representing six to ten different confer-

ences, it affords the all-state playing team selection committee an excellent opportunity to compare players for the purpose of creating the most accurate awards possible. Coaches who choose not to involve their teams in invitationals are putting their players at a decided disadvantage for all-state selection, but more importantly, for preparing them for the W.I.A.A. state tournament series. At the college level, probably 99% of all competition involves invitational tournaments. Today, almost all golf coaches around the state realize the importance of participating in invitationals. Are you doing your part to prepare your players for regionals, sectionals, the State Tournament and possibly college golf beyond high school graduation by acclimating your golfers to tournament conditions?

With the continuing equipment and golf ball development, golf course yardages need to be increased. Unfortunately, in many communities, there is only one course available and there may be no possibility to add yardage or the expense may be greater than the owners can bear. Thus a number of what were extremely good golf facilities have become obsolete. This is most unfortunate and really needs to be addressed by the USGA. Today's good high school players can drive the ball over 300 yards and shorter courses may render their drivers unusable forcing them to play irons off of many teeing grounds, while players of lesser ability can still play the driver. This brings those with lesser ability closer to those with greater ability, not because of an increase in skill, but because equipment development has exceeded land availability. This is not what we as coaches should want. We need to equate the development of golf swing fundamentals and hard work as the determiner of success, not a lack of course difficulty. I feel that equipment development will emerge as the biggest problem for high school golf coaches in the future as proper length courses will become harder to find and those that are available will be considerably more expensive to play because of the increased amount of land necessary for modern course construction. As a fun event for your team members, have a wooden club, forged iron and balata ball day, if you can find true balata golf balls. (A true balata golf ball has a cover so soft

that the point of a wooden tee can penetrate it.) Have your players use these relics from the tees they normally play and see what a huge difference today's equipment makes by comparison.

Finally, the cost of golf has risen dramatically since my days as a high school player. When I was in high school, under 18 years of age meant being able to purchase a junior permit to play 18 holes for 15 cents. During the summer months the local recreation department had leagues for us and gave us a card worth 10 cents off the price. The director of that program was a chemistry teacher at our high school. Although we were supposed to receive one 10 cents off card only once a week, the director would give us two every weekday if we asked politely. Thus 36 holes a day for a total cost of 10 cents was "just about right" in my book. It is unfortunate that prices have risen so dramatically, in fact far greater than the cost of living. In the greater Milwaukee area, prices are such, even at publicly owned courses that many juniors can only afford to play one or two days a week. Hardly enough exposure for youngsters to be able to develop a solid game. Those of you who coach in smaller communities where the local course not only encourages high school golfers to play but also make the game affordable are in an enviable position. I encourage you to have your players take advantage of their good fortune. In our area of the state, more and more of the participants in both the boy's and girl's programs are coming from private clubs because the cost of golf at public courses seems to be encouraging only wealthy youngsters to play! Thus overall high school participant numbers has decreased substantially in southeastern Wisconsin.

These are some of the changes that I have seen in high school golf reflecting upon my four years as a competitor and 37 years as a coach. Many changes to be sure, but most of them are of a positive nature and have helped the development of our athletes. It has been a fun adventure. Now it is up to the newer coaches in the state to blaze new trails. But always remember that any change **MUST** be made with one thought in mind. That ***your kids are the sole focus of your program!***

At the Turn

WHSGCA Executive Board of Directors
Meeting November 9, 2003 Winnegamie
GC

Present: Bill Berkholtz, Tj Dieck, Don Marx, Sandee Johnston, Anne Curtis, Chuck Menzel, Brian Scrobel, John Lonergan, Dick Vruwink, Mikki Duran, Mary Beth Nienhaus, Mark Rechlicz, Mike Okray and Dave Blake.

Meeting was called to order 10:00am by President Bill Berkholtz.

Minutes: Motion by Chuck Menzel seconded by Mark Rechlicz to approve the minutes from the

June meeting. Approved /

Presidents Report: Bill informed the board that in the future the agenda for board meetings will be emailed to each member.

A replacement will be needed for Kaz to do the Coach Approach due to Kaz's retirement. Mark Rechlicz suggested John Hughes from the W.S.G.A.

Roger Prickett may also be resigning. Roger and Kaz will need to be replaced. John Lonergan will replace Kaz on the Boys All-State Committee.

Treasurers Report: T. J. Dieck.- Money is status quo. There are approximately 12 attache cases left from the summer clinic. It was suggested that a note be put in the Coach Approach to sell them for \$40. Motion was made by John Lonergan seconded by Chuck to accept the Treasurers report. Approved.

Membership Report: Bill Berkholtz- The membership data base is up to date. Currently we have 206 members. All coaches who made nominations for Girls- All State were current members.

Academic All-State: Bill Berkholtz - 93 girls and 124 boys received Academic All-State Honors. Some nominations for girls have already been turned in however, it was agreed that they should not be sent in until after the second semester.

Web Site: Web site information needs to be kept up to date. All changes should be sent to Scott Meyer.

Spring Clinic: Dave Blake - The spring clinic will be held March 13th at Western Lakes G.C in Pewaukee. A morning

speaker is yet to be determined. It was suggested that we contact the UW Madison Girls Golf Coach and the UW Madison health/fitness person. Dave agreed to contact them. In the afternoon there will be a representative from the WSGA. There will be three rules stations of 30 minutes each followed by a 1 hour question and answer period.

Girls All-State Sandee Johnston- The committee comprised of Mary Beth Nienhaus, Mikki Duran, Anne Curtis and Chair-Person Sandee Johnston met prior to the Executive meeting. Information with a summary of players had been mailed to the members on the committee. Players were then ranked individually by each committee member.

After the committee's recommendations were announced there was discussion regarding how many should be on each team.

Motion was made by Chuck Menzel seconded by Sandee Johnston to accept the 5 suggested by the committee and to add a 6th. There was more discussion regarding first team. Sandee Johnston asked to amend the motion to add a 7th to first team, and 7 on second team. Seconded by Dave

Blake. Approved. /

After considerable discussion a motion was made by Don Marx seconded by Dave Blake that the Girls All-State Team should be comprised of three teams plus honorable mention. Approved.

Mark Rechlicz will be added to the Girls All-State selection committee to replace Roger Prickett. It was decided the Girls and the Boys All-State committee should get together and come up with uniform criteria for the selection process.

President Bill Berkholtz thanked the committee for their efforts.

Summer Clinic: Dave Blake- Will be held at Hayward again this year. A location for 2005-06 will need to be decided at a later date. Dave offered options as to the coaches gift. The choice was agreed upon by the board.

College Report: Mike Okray- Oshkosh won the WSUC for the second year in a row. There are currently 7 schools in the conference. Things have changed considerably in recruiting for girls college golf. Presently girls being recruited must have a 85 average or less but most

importantly they must have a GP A of 3.0 or better to get into most WSUC schools. Some may be a little lower. Mike said that girls wishing to play should apply as early as possible before Christmas. Girls should also be prepared to work out to be physically fit.

Advisory Committee Report: Bill Berkholtz- Bill and Anne Curtis attended the advisory committee meeting. Several items of discussion were:

1. contact of athletes during the summer
2. increasing match maximum
3. pace of play
4. unsportsmanlike conduct
5. electronic devices allowed only around clubhouse including walkie talkies
6. coaching JV players on the course with the exception of on the green
7. spectator guidelines
8. seeding of teams
9. practice times for state tournament- begin at 11:00 individuals will tee off first
10. scores must be posted hole by hole in Regional & Sectional tournaments
11. appropriateness of some sites for WIAA tournaments

These are items that will be discussed by the Board of Control when it meets in 2004-2005.

Old Business-

New Business - Mary Beth Nienhaus asked that the WHSGCA assist with publicity for the Lou

Wardbick scholarship. Bill Berkholtz will contact Randy.

Bill Berkholtz informed the board of the National HSGCA and whether someone would be interested in becoming a representative. After discussion the board agreed to not become involved at this time.

TJ Dieck updated the board regarding finding more space for awards at University Ridge. TJ., Roger and Mike Urban thought there would be a place for additional awards. John Lonergan suggested a weather tight, lit, outdoor facility.

Chuck Menzel brought up a situation where a team left before a meet was completed and should have competed in a play-off. There was considerable discussion regarding when a meet is

First Team	Grade	School
Katie Elliott	12	Madison Edgewood
Heidi Hinners	10	Middleton High School
Jessie Tiffe	12	Brookfield Central
Kate Wierwill	11	Verona High School
Laura Ashpole	11	Brookfield Central
Liz Sobczak	9	Muskego High School
Marci Hill	11	Madison Edgewood

Second Team	Grade	School
Elizabeth Warren	11	LaCrosse Central
Jessica Hauser	11	Arrowhead
Meghan F. Sobotta	12	Arcadia
Monika Dehnert	12	Middleton High School
Rachel Roberg	12	Rice Lake
Stephanie Easterling	11	Catholic Memorial
Torie Ives	10	Osseo-Fairchild

Honorable Mention	Grade	School
Ann Marie Sztukowski	11	Fondu Lac High School
Becky Allen	11	Stanley-Boyd
Christina Ausick	12	Madison Edgewood
Elise Hein	12	Madison Memorial
Heather Herrick	11	Arrowhead
Meggie Bertram	11	Fondu Lac High School
Natalie Black	11	Darlington
Samara Kluever	12	Oconomowoc
Stephanie Campbell	10	Kettle Moraine

Waukesha South Girls Scramble

1. Brookfield Central # 1- 61 (Tournament record)
2. Oconomowoc- 65
3. Catholic Memorial- 65
4. Divine Savior # 1- 66
5. Nicolet- 67
6. Homestead- 70
7. Brookfield East- 72
8. Milwaukee Lutheran- 72
9. Divine Savior #2- 73
10. Franklin- 73
11. Kenosha Bradford- 73
12. Kettle Moraine- 74
13. Thomas More- 74
14. Racine Case- 75
15. Arrowhead- 75
16. Mukwonago- 76
17. Brookfield Central #2-77
18. Waukesha South- 78
19. Pius- 80
20. Racine Park- 80
21. Beaver Dam- 81
22. Westosha Central- 83
23. Wauwatosa- 84
24. Racine Horlick- 87
25. West Bend East- 87

- Team Results**
1. Madison Edgewood 327
 2. DSHA 347
 3. Middleton 347
 4. Arrowhead 357
 5. Catholic Memorial 361
 6. Oconomowoc 371
 7. Brookfield Central 371
 8. Kenosha Tremper 387
 9. West Bend West 388
 10. Waukesha NW 396
 11. Brookfield East 400
 12. Watertown 402
 13. Kettle Moraine 406
 14. Milwaukee Lutheran 409
 15. Thomas More 421
 16. Wauwatosa 428
 17. Waukesha South 446
 18. Muskego 455
 19. Hartford 465
 20. Beaver Dam 475
 21. East Troy 483

- Individuals**
1. Stephanie Easterling Catholic Memorial
 2. Heidi Hinners Middleton
 3. Samara Kluever Oconomowoc
 4. Marci Hill Edgewood
 5. Stephanie Hird Edgewood
 6. Katie Elliot Edgewood
 7. Laura Ashpole Brookfield Central
 8. Jessie Hauser Arrowhead
 9. Megan Hayes DSHA
 10. Elena Vukmer DSHA
 11. Heather Herrick Arrowhead
 12. Erin McDermott DSHA
 13. Samantha Larson West Bend West
 14. Katie Stolper Middleton
 15. Monica Dehnert Middleton
 16. Liz Sobczak Muskego

WHSGCA Attache Cases

Limited Quantity Available

On Sale \$40

Contact TJ Dieck @ TJDIECK@charter.net

WHSGCA Competition Hole in One Award

Name : _____ School: _____
 Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____
 Course: _____ Hole # _____ Club: _____
 Date: _____ Event: _____ Score: _____

Please enclose a photo for the *Coach Approach*.

Requirements: Any player on a high school boys or girls team making a hole-in-one during competition. Coach **must** be a member of the WHSGCA at the time of the hole-in-one. Please use this form to report the hole-in-one. Send to TJ Dieck, Milton High School; 114 W. High Street; Milton, WI 53563

25 Years of Coaching

Name _____ Total years coaching golf _____
 Home phone: _____
 School _____ Years _____
 School _____ Years _____
 School _____ Years _____

Present school address:
 School _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 Zip _____
 Principal _____

Return by March 1, 2004
 The Wisconsin High School Coaches Association is presenting plaques to all high school golf coaches that have coached for 25 or more years. If you have coached for 25 or more years please fill out the following form and mail it to:

T.J.Dieck; Milton High School; 114 W. High Street; Milton, WI 53563

NOTICE:
 The *Coach Approach* is looking for an editor. If you have any interest, contact Bill Berkholtz