

BOYS COORS

Inside this Newsletter

1. The Fall Meeting
2. Our Fifth Anniversary Celebration
3. Bill Rogge Passes Away
4. Ralph Jones-The Father of Indiana Basketball?
5. Norseman Notes
6. Winchester 1932
7. The Roll Red Roller
8. The 1938 Tourney
9. Racism In Indiana Part II
10. There's More Than Corn In Indiana
11. Godfathers of the All Star Game

The Fall Meeting

The Fall, 1999 meeting of the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society will be held on October 2, 1999 at the Community Room in the Crawfordsville Library, 222 S. Washington St. Crawfordsville, IN. The meeting will last from 2:00-4:00 P.M.

A board meeting will be held at the same location and on the same day, from 12:00-2:00 P.M.

The library phone number is:
(765)-362-2242

Our Fifth Anniversary Meeting

Thanks to some superb planning by member Wendell Trogdon, and the participation of several coaching legends, the summer meeting, and fifth anniversary celebration of the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society was an unqualified success.

Over 30 members met on July 16 at the Stonehenge Lodge in Bedford to be greeted by host Wendell Trogdon.

A table of goodies, supplied by IHSBHS board members, surrounded a cake furnished by Bob Pearson. This cake was decorated with the logo of the IHSBHS.

The meeting started with Wendell introducing the participating coaches: Bob Masterson, Knofel Fortner, Dan Bush, Mark Mathews, and Charles Denbo.

These five men supplied us with over an hour of stories and experiences from their coaching days. After a refreshment break, a short meeting was held and certificates were handed out to charter members, John Ockomon, Harley Sheets, Don White, and Ruth White. Five-year certificates were given to Bob Whalen, Margaret Whalen, and Bob Adams.

The coaches then held the floor until the meeting ended shortly after 9 P.M.

Bill Rogge

IHSBHS member and former board of director Bill Rogge passed away on June 22, 1999. Following is his obituary from the Wabash Plain Dealer, as well as a short article which appeared in the sports section of that paper.

William E. "Bill" Rogge

William E. "Bill" Rogge died at 11:51 a.m. Tuesday (June 22, 1999) at the Wabash County Hospital, Wabash.

Mr. Rogge retired in 1984 from Southwood High School, Wabash, where he was a social studies teacher. He also coached baseball, cross country, basketball and track. He had formerly taught at Noble Township High School in Wabash County. He was a member of the St Bernard's Catholic Church, Wabash, the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society; Wabash County retired Teachers; Wabash Elks Lodge; and Wabash American Legion Post 15. He was a sports announcer for WKUZ radio in Wabash for 35 years. He graduated from Wabash High School in 1942, Manchester College in 1949, and received his master's degree from Ball State University in 1960. He was an army veteran of World War II.

He was born in Wabash to Ernest G. and Elizabeth L. Carmody Rogge. He married Phyllis Carpenter November 26, 1952. She survives.

Also surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Dan (Deborah) Gibson, Fort Wayne, and Mrs. Phil (Marianne) Price, Wabash; a sister, Margaret Ann Schuler, Wabash, and two grandsons.



Bill Rogge and his wife Phyllis at the wedding of Kari Adams and Dan Veenstra in May of 1999

Wabash County Broadcaster Dies

Bill Rogge, a former teacher and coach, who went into broadcasting and became known as the radio voice of Wabash County Sports, has died at the age of 75.

Rogge, who died Tuesday, began his broadcasting career in 1962 at WARU-AM Peru. Four years later, he moved to WKUZ-FM in Wabash, where he remained behind the microphone for the next three decades.

"He was 100 percent totally involved in the sports and the kids he had. He cared about the kids," retired Southwood athletic director Bob Dawes said. "Bill was a unique person and a friend."

Rogge coached junior varsity teams in baseball and basketball at Noble Township, then, after Southwood opened in 1962, he was the varsity coach for cross-country and the JV coach in track and basketball.

Former Wabash athletic director Don Baer called Rogge, "One of the best Apache sports fans we ever had. He was one of those guys who didn't know what a stranger was."

Ralph Jones-Is He The Father of Indiana Basketball?

By Dr. Roger Robison

Any high school basketball fan worth his or her salt can date the start of Indiana Basketball at the Crawfordsville YMCA in 1893 and the start of competition, 3/16/94; between the YMCAs at Crawfordsville and LaFayette. However, most fans would be hard pressed to come up with an answer to when was the first interscholastic competition and Who Was Ralph Jones (1883-1951)? The two mysteries are thought to be related.

A rabid Big Ten Fan might be able to tell you that Ralph Jones coached basketball at both Purdue (32-9) and Illinois (85-34) in the early part of the century. A NFL fan might even be able to tell you that Ralph Jones coached the Chicago Bears for three successful seasons in the '30s.

But none of this information can tell the full story of Ralph Jones.

Jones graduated from Shortridge High School in 1901. Shortridge, which opened in 1864, had started an athletic program about 1893/4, probably one of the first in the state. During high school, Jones participated in football, cycling, baseball, and track. He also played basketball, and it is believed he coached the Shortridge basketball team as a sophomore and junior. He was definitely the head coach by the time he was a senior and coached what is believed to be the first inter-scholastic basketball game in the state between Crawfordsville and Shortridge in 1901.

Continued on Page 7

Norsemen Notes

By Bob Adams

Life can at times, mimic one of those good news-bad news jokes. My wife Terri and I had a lot of reason to celebrate when our daughter Kari was married to Dan Veenstra in May. This happiness was tempered by the sadness of Bill Rogge's passing just a few weeks later.

We had known Bill, and his lovely wife Phyllis about four years, and we had become good friends.

Bill, a retired teacher, was one of those individuals with a unique outlook on life. He never met a stranger, and he was never afraid to voice his opinion.

Bill was an avid fan of class sports, a view which was opposed on many occasions by myself and IHSBHS VP Bob Pearson. But, Bill, in his own true fashion, never let these disagreements affect our friendship.

Bill also broadcast a lot of Wabash county sports on the radio. Listening to him and his color man was like sitting in someone's kitchen listening to a couple of old friends discussing a ballgame.

Bill was unique, a friend, and he will be missed.

Life took another one of those turns when my wife and I found out that we were going to be grandparents for the first time. And, in one of those funny twists of fate, one of our grandchildren is due in late January, and the other is due a month later in late February.

This summer has been interesting. Our summer meeting in Bedford, hosted by Wendell Trogon, was a success. The five coaches who attendance kept our members in stitches as they related some of the things that happened to them during their coaching careers.

Our tour of several old gyms in Wendell's back yard went very well, we even had a thunderstorm late in the afternoon to cool us off after a long hot day. And, many of not only saw a lot of beautiful Lawrence and Jackson county scenery, we also saw parts of both of those counties that were well off the beaten path.

Just recently my wife and I attended my 30th class reunion. It was hard to believe that I went to school with some of these old, bald-headed men. One woman who I attended school with all 12 years told my wife that I hadn't changed a bit since I was 7 years old. I may have to grow old, but I don't have to grow up.

Several months ago, Olin Edgell and I took a trip to the small Blackford county village of Roll, where we met Jim Dickey. Dickey fulfilled a long-time dream a couple of years ago when he and a friend went together and bought the old Roll gym.

He had a couple of reasons for buying the gym. He had played four seasons of varsity ball in the gym, and he was a member of the school's only sectional championship team in 1951. But the main reason he bought the gym was that he was afraid someone else would buy the building and tear it down. You see, this building holds a special value for Dickey, as his father help build the structure more than 60 years ago.



The Roll Gym-1999

The Roll Red Roller

Many schools have had mascots, some of them fairly interesting, some kind of drab. But, few can touch the genius that was the Roll Red Roller.

Roll, a small town in northern Blackford county, and now part of Blackford County high school, hadn't given its fans much to cheer about.

The school, which had begun playing basketball in 1911, dropped the sport in 1922 for several years after absorbing a 164-9 defeat at the hands of a Homer Stonebraker-coached Hartford City team during the 1919-1920 season.

The school started playing again in the late 1920s, and had some outstanding seasons for coach N. Ray Reed in the 1940s. The 1945 team went through the regular season with only one loss before losing to Dunkirk in the sectional. Cletus Johnson took over for the 1948 season, and his first team went 18-3, and followed this up two season later with a 19-2 mark.

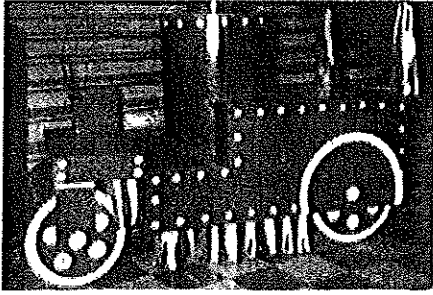
But it was the 1950-51 team that finally broke the sectional drought. The Red Rollers beat Jefferson of Randolph county, Hartford City, and Montpelier to win their first and only sectional title. Roll came up three points short to Lancaster Central the following week in the regional.

To celebrate the sectional championship, the boys in the shop class designed and built a small version of a road rolling machine, and painted it red, in honor of the school colors.

Built around a child's tricycle, it was designed so a small child could enter it, and pedal it around the floor during breaks in the action

Roll Red Roller cont.

to arch-rival Montpelier. The school building was used as an elementary for a few years, then it was torn down.



The Roll Red Roller

Just before the school was demolished, vandals broke in and destroyed the school's trophy case.

The gym and shop building still stand at Roll. Jim Dickey, a forward on that 1951 sectional championship team, bought the gym a couple of years ago at an auction. He keeps the Roll memory alive by renting out the gym to groups who want to play volleyball and basketball in out of the weather.

Dickey is proud of his purchase, and just as proud of an old picture he owns, one taken in 1938 which shows his father laying bricks for the building which would become the Roll gym.

As for the Red Roller, Dickey lost track of it after he graduated from Roll. He has made some inquiries, which resulted in both pictures of the Roller and the shop drawings, but as of yet, he hasn't discovered whatever became of one the most unique mascots ever to grace a high school basketball court.



Roll High School

1932 Winchester

By Gene Comer

Our 1932 Winchester basketball team was a thing of beauty and joy that will endure forever.

The names of the players still are remembered by older basketball fans.

Although it was far from being a one-man team, Wright Hiatt was acclaimed as the star.

Other players on what was normally the starting five were Orville West, Liss Hinty, Mel Ashley and Bob Wine. Substitutes were Roy Barnes, Ben Eastman, Walter Eastman, Paul Rector and Jim Gartley.

Despite its strength, the team was hard-pressed in two of its sectional games, being forced into overtimes against both Farmland and Ridgeville before defeating McKinley, 38-17, to win the title.

The regional would not be any easier. Richmond's Red Devils were expected to erase the Jackets from competition in the opening game, causing some fans to stay home in Winchester. The Jackets, however, had other ideas

They upset the Devils, 27-22, in the afternoon to gain a shot at the title, and cause fans who remained at home to scurry to Muncie in an effort to find tickets for the finale.

Meantime, Muncie Central, like Richmond, was a big favorite to win the other game. That game, too, ended in an upset when a New Castle player named Billy Thoman sank the winning shot from mid-court as time expired.

That night New Castle resorted to a delayed offense in an effort to slow the Winchester attack. The score was 7-7 at the half and 11-11 at the end of the third frame.

With a half-minute to go, New Castle held a 14-13 lead and the ball. It was then, Winchester coach

Bedford Butcher made a move that had it worked - would have made a brilliant chess player envious. He ordered a sixth player onto the floor, causing the referees to call a technical on his team. His strategy was to gain possession of the ball on the ensuing tip. New Castle missed the free throw, as he had hoped. But it recovered the tip and kept control of the ball.

Hiatt fouled immediately and a New Castle player named Dakins, hit a free throw to give New Castle a 15-13 victory and a trip to the State Final.

A week later, New Castle won the state championship, a title some Winchester fans believed could have been theirs.

Three Yellow Jackets-Hiatt, Ashley and West made the all-regional team. And in a tribute to the team, Superintendent Lawler called those 1932 Yellow Jackets "the greatest athletes ever to come out of Winchester."

The regional defeat did not end Wright Hiatt's basketball career. He went on to West Point where it is said the coach lined up the plebes and said, "All those from Indiana stay here. The rest of you are dismissed." The three Hoosier freshmen plus two from other states proceeded to beat the varsity team.

By his junior year, Hiatt was team captain and continued to play until he received his commission. He later was in the Burma-China combat area in World War II where he directed construction of air bases for Gen. Clair Chanault. He retired from the Army in 1957 and began a new career as a civil engineer.

Indiana high school basketball stars don't fade away, they just go to new careers.

Editors Note: This was taken from Comer's booklet, "Poems and Short Stories."

WHAT WAS SPECIAL ABOUT THE 1938 TOURNEY ?

By Bob Whalen

What do you remember or know about the 1938 Indiana State High School Basketball Tourney ? For those who don't know, it was the tourney with the **MOST TEAMS ENTERED**. There were 787 teams entered and this was the record. The record had been 784 in 1936, the 1947 tourney had 781 the most since 1938. The first tourney in 1911 had ONLY 12 teams. The first one over 200 was in 1916 with 204. The first over 300 was 1918 and the first with over 400 was 1922 with 488. 596 teams were entered in 1923 and in 1924 there were 665. 1926 went over 700 as 719 teams entered and there were at least 700 teams until 1960 when it fell to 694. It has been under 400 since 1978. This will give you some idea how it grew until it reached the 787 mark and the fell of to where it now stands just under 400. CONSOLIDATION which for the most part took place between the mid 60's and late 70's was the BIG reason for the drop off.

Let's take a more detailed look at the 1938 TOURNEY

The 1938 Regional for the area team was played at Clinton and it was made up of the sectional winners from; Attica, Crawfordsville, Greencastle and Marshall. How many of you knew that Marshall ever had a Sectional Tourney ?

Here is the break down of the teams in each sectional. Attica; Perrysville, Newtown, Attica, Covington, Williamsport, Wallace, Pine Village West Lebanon, Veedersburg, Mellott, Kingman and Hillsboro. Of these 12 school ONLY Attica and Covington have high schools today.

Crawfordsville also had 12 schools; Crawfordsville, Linden, Darlington New Richmond, Wingate, Bowers, Waynetown, New Market, Ladoga, Alamo, New Ross and Waveland. Today ONLY Crawfordsville has a high school.

At Greencastle there were ONLY 9 schools; Putnamville, Belle Union, Cloverdale, Roachdale, Greencastle, Reelsville, Bainbridge, Russellville and Fillmore. Today Cloverdale and Greencastle have high schools

Marshall had 16 teams in their sectional; Union Twp., St. Bernice, Tangier, Rosedale, Clinton, Cayuga, Rockville, Mecca, Dana, Marshall, Montezuma, Bloomingdale, Bridgeton, Hillsdale, Newport and Green Twp. Believe it or NOT, today ONLY Rockville still has a high school.

So as you can see there were 49 schools in the local area regional in 1938 and today ONLY SIX of those high schools are still open.

Next we will take a look at the sectionals at Lafayette and Lebanon.

At Lafayette there were 14 schools entered as follows; Montmorenci, Buck Creek, West Point, Stockwell, Jeff (Lafayette), Monitor, Battle Ground, Klondike, Dayton, Clarks Hill, West Lafayette, Wea, Romney, and Jackson Twp. Today ONLY Lafayette and West Lafayette have schools.

At the Lebanon Sectional there were 9 schools entered. They were; Zionsville, Central, Pinnell, Thorntown, Advance, Whitestown, Lebanon, Jamestown and Dover. Today ONLY Lebanon and Zionsville still have High Schools.

The 1938 State Finals were held at Butler (now Hinkle) Fieldhouse in Indianapolis. The four teams were; Hammond, Bedford

Columbus and Fort Wayne South. F.W. South won the state championship by defeating Hammond in the title game 34 to 32.

I am one of those people who miss the "OLD" Eight to Twelve school sectionals. For a few years we had some sectional with ONLY FOUR teams and these were NO FUN at all. They were like a "Holiday Tourney", except when you lost you went home. Later they went to SIX Team sectionals which were a little better. After class basketball come in at least they had EIGHT teams in most sectionals.

I believe that SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION did far more HARM to Indiana High School Basketball than what CLASS BASKETBALL has. I don't know how it was in your part of the state but in Montgomery County attendance and interest had greatly fallen off by the late 70's. I think we should have a law that says NO HIGH SCHOOL can have more than 1000 students in the top FOUR grades. On the subject of CLASS SPORTS I do believe that all High Schools sports, except football, should have ONLY THREE CLASSES.

(This is a re-write of an article that was first published in Montgomery Magazine in March of 1990.)

The Ten Second Line

Did the 1968 Oolitic team owe their successful season to an onion?

"Coach (Bob Masterson) had us eat a raw onion before most games," said former BNL coach and Oolitic star Dan Bush. "He told us when our man got in our face to guard us, to breathe real hard on him, and he would back up a step or two. I don't know if it was psychological or not, but it seemed to work."

11 of 99
RACISM IN INDIANA Part II
A Long Hard Battle

By Harley Sheets

we all know about Jackie Robinson and his journey in opening the way for black players in major league baseball. But how much do we really know about the progression, or lack of it, in high school sports in Indiana and other surrounding states? Segregation in the south would seem to be a given in the first half of the twentieth century, but not in a state north of the Mason-Dixon line. By assuming this, we see just how wrong we would be by diving into some occurrences in the not too distant past.

It should not be surprising that black schools, among others, were not admitted into the Indiana High School Athletic Association (IHSAA) until 1943. After all, D. C. Stephenson had begun roaming the hills and valleys of the Hoosier state in 1920. He was appointed state Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in 1922. The Klan had reached its apex, nationally in 1920, but nowhere did it have such a large following as in Indiana. By 1923, it is claimed that around one third of our states population were members.

In a book entitled, "D. C. Stephenson-Irvington 0492", compiled and edited by H. R. Greenapple, a list of Klan members by county appears, starting on page 1. A couple of things that I noted were that in almost every county, a minister or two is listed. A name that caught my eye on page 114 was J. C. Rice. He was the first coach to win sectional championship (1931) at Cordon High School. He later became school superintendent at Martinsville. He is listed as a member from Ohio County.

In 1930 on their way to the state title, Washington High School featured a black lad (200 lb.) named Dave Dejernet, who went on to play for the "Globetrotters" after college at Indiana Central. Is it then surprising that his school received a communiqué prior to the regional in Vincennes, that if he played he would be shot!

Even with this kind of frenzy permeating the landscape in these days, Negroes were indeed allowed to play on some teams. A note from Black History News and Notes (November 1993 -page 1) tells why. "In small communities with almost totally white populations, an occasional black did not seem to warrant a challenge, during even the best periods of segregation and discrimination. Sometimes team spirit overruled prejudice, intimidation and external influences. The anomaly of individual black victories while black schools were barred from tournament play

seemed to have slipped unnoticed by the media and IHSAA officials."

Although pressure had been applied continuously since Attacks High School had become an entity in 1929, it wasn't until 1941 that segregation became a hot issue. An article by sports editor, W. Blaine Paten of the Indianapolis Star, approved by several big-wigs, including state senator, Robert Brokenburr, had this to say. "Under the leadership of Arthur L. Trester and his "controlled board of control", the national movement of unity has meant nothing so far as the IHSAA concerned. The narrow viewpoint is taken by that body banning Catholic and Negro high schools from all tournaments. Individual members may play on such teams, but not in tournaments. And this is the great state of Indiana pledged to support the high ideals of America! To you members of the state legislature, it is not a difficult thing to correct this glaring unfairness to many of the boys of our state. Simply pass a measure which would make it unlawful to bar schools of similar grade on the grounds of race and creed." A little over a year later, on August 15, 1942 all schools, no matter their makeup were allowed access to membership in the IHSAA.

MORE TROUBLE

Now with the admission of all schools the race issue is settled, right. Hardly! As most people know, Attacks still was forced to schedule games with out of state teams for lack of acceptance into the fold. A majority of local schools still refused to play them. Also, schools with black players met with unfair practices, because there still abounded officials with Klannish ways. The best example, to my knowledge, took place in 1947 at Shelbyville in a game between the Golden Bears and Terre Haute Garfield. The game was witnessed by Dan Thomas of Shelbyville, later a vice president and editor of the Scripps-Howard News Service. Following are some of his observations of this game that ended in a riot. The star for Garfield was 6' 10" Clyde Lovelette, later an All-American at Kansas. Shelbyville started three blacks - Bill Garrett, Emerson Johnson and Marshall Murray. The battle under the basket between Garrett and Lovelette was incredible. Lovelette got in foul trouble, early, trying to stop the gazelle-like Garrett. On three different occasions, fouls called against Lovelette were reversed by a segregationist official, who would stop Garrett from reaching the foul line, take the ball and march everyone to the other end. By the second of these the Shelbyville fans began to get ugly and by the third the mood was threatening. Despite its location south of Indianapolis, Shelbyville had a reputation for racial harmony. Nonetheless,

soft drink cups and other debris began hitting the playing surface from the packed bleachers. The referee's whistles could not be heard above the din of the crowd. The official who had made several errors in judgment, made a really gigantic one. He called a technical on the crowd and then fouled out Garrett. The rumble from the stands grew menacing as Terre Haute took the lead. The Garfield coach, Willard Kehrt, a Shelbyville native, ordered the team managers to pack the team equipment and get it on the bus. They would return home in their uniforms and shower later.

By game end, local and state police had been called in but were of little use as irate fans stormed the floor. The Garfield team made it to the bus and police protection got the officials to their car, but they needed an escort to get safely out of town. Pools of blood spotted the once gleaming surface of the playing floor from bashed noses and cut heads.

During the aftermath, the IHSAA, not known for its racial enlightenment in those days, (Thomas's words, not mine) had a problem. Should they suspend the Shelbyville Golden Bears from the upcoming state tournament? Fortunately, for Shelbyville, the referee's actions were so outrageous that the IHSAA took no action and even apologized for what had happened. This set the stage for a rematch. Both teams advanced to the title game. Garfield came in with a perfect record. Shelbyville was 24-5, but with the advantage of having something to prove. Also, there would hardly be any chance for skullduggery with the game being played before 15,000 at the Butler Fieldhouse. The game was played and the Bears were golden as they avenged their previous eight point loss by ten. Poetic justice, indeed.

The following year, Mr. Basketball, Bill Garrett, became the first black athlete accepted at a school in the Big Ten. It was suggested that black teammate Emerson Johnson, almost equal in talent to Garrett, should accompany him to college. However, the word from I. U. was that it would be difficult enough to handle one black player, let alone two. One year later Ernie Hall of Lafayette Jefferson would be the first black player at Purdue.

An earlier event showed that Shelbyville wasn't entirely non-discriminatory, recently came to my attention from a former Shelbyville athlete who doesn't want his name used. He told me that at one time Shelbyville had an all black grade school (Booker T. Washington). Upon graduation the blacks were assimilated into junior and senior high. This individual related to me how a friendship evolved between himself and Shelbyville's

first really good black athlete. Thomas Saddler was an excellent football player (6'2"-200 lbs.). When they were seniors in 1941, this person told me that he was chosen MVP of the football team because he was white. He admits that Thomas Saddler was the real MVP.

TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS

Indiana was not the only state that had racial problems. Over in Illinois, in 1954, Mt. Vernon High School was seeking to become that state's first four-time champion. They had won previous titles in 1920, 1949 and 1950. Their opponent was Chicago Dusable, the first all-black school to make it to the championship game. Their coach was Jim Brown, a black Gary Froeble graduate. The star of the Mt. Vernon Rams was their only black player, Albert Sayant. Durable was led by I. U. recruits Charlie Brown and Paxton Bumpkin. Since Bill Gannet had excelled at Indiana University, they could now handle two blacks.

The consensus was that Durable was a lock to win, but due to some very questionable calls Mt. Vernon prevailed. The situation was similar to the Shelbyville - Garfield game, because one of the referees was later barred from officiating in the Big 8, the Big 10 and Missouri Valley after his handling of a suspicious Oklahoma City-Seattle game. Sports Illustrated alleged that he associated with known gamblers and rigged games. The referees may have helped Mt. Vernon, but unbiased observers say that they were a worthy opponent. That they could have won without assistance is based on the following facts. With Albert Sayant leading the way, Mt. Vernon was able to frequently break through Dusables' vaunted press for easy baskets and because of this, Ron Richards, the Rams second guard scored a season high 25 points. Also, Mt. Vernon's defense was probably the toughest that the Chicago team had seen all year.

The end to this saga, although racist, is somewhat hilarious. On Sunday Al Sayant, the captain of the team rode into Mt. Vernon in the lead car holding the championship trophy. He was hailed a hero. On Monday he decided to do something he had never done before. He entered a local drugstore and the owner greeted him with, "Great game Al, what can I do for you"? Al's response was, "I'd like to order a milkshake." The owner hesitated, then solemnly replied, "Now Al, you know we don't serve coloreds in here." Al knew; he just wanted to see if it still held. The excerpts of this episode of hypocrisy are taken from Grass Roots and "Steelyards", edited by Nelson Campbell and forwarded by Dean Smith.

Another escapade took place in Peoria. Arthur Trout, an Illinois legend from Brockville, Indiana was an early proponent of equality. In the early forties Trout took his Centralia Orphans into a Peoria hotel for a meal. The manager upon spotting Trout's one Negro player informed him that the black boy would have to eat outside. With a sigh, the "Old Man", as he was affectionately known, immediately commanded his troops to arise and vacate the premises. As he exited, he recited to the racist this history lesson. "Grant has taken Richmond, Lee has surrendered at Appomatox, Lincoln has proclaimed emancipation, the Civil War is over and the slaves have been freed!"

OTHER THOUGHTS

As I look back on the aforementioned travesties, and meditate on the perpetrators (the IHSA-DC Stephenson-the druggist-the referees) two questions remained. Who was the bigoted referee in the Shelbyville-Terrill Haute Garfield game and how could anyone attach Arthur Trester's name to the Mental Attitude Award. First, I found the summation of the Shelbyville game on microfilm. On page four of the Shelbyville Democrat of January 4, 1947 these statements were made. (1) "Officials Earl Townsend (Indianapolis) and Don Velar (Bicknell) came forth with a ragged performance that knocked the props out of a cracker-jack game between two of the states outstanding teams." (2) "It got so bad by the time the game ended that high school principal, J. W. O. Breck [who's son was also a starter for Shelbyville] and other school officials had called in a cordon of police to protect the refs, mainly Townsend, who certainly had one of the blackest nights of his officiating career." Not a good reference for a practicing attorney of the Townsend and Townsend law firm in Indianapolis, Indiana. Next I found that Trester had presided over the IHSA from 1913 through 1944, during most of these controversial times. Like D. C. Stephenson who's famous statement in his days of dominance was, "I am the law!", Trester dominated the IHSA. Therefore, the racist tendencies that prevailed in the IHSA during his administration have to fall at his feet.

Prior to looking into the lurid past of Indiana's favorite sport, I had little conception of its ugly past. I now ask myself if Earl Townsend and Arthur Trester deserve their honored places in the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame? Also, do those who are responsible for Trester's name being placed on the Mental Attitude Award know of his racial intolerance?

Ralph Jones

Continued from page 2

After graduation Jones coached at Shortridge for three more years, and also added the Indianapolis YMCA team to his coaching duties. In late 1903 and early 1904, Jones also turned up briefly as a coach at both South Bend and Indiana University. The season did not start until January.

From 1905 until 1909, Jones coached three teams in Crawfordsville. His five year stint at Wabash College resulted in a 75-6 record, including an undefeated (24-0) season in 1908, and a claim to the National Title that same season. By 1908, he was also the Athletic Director, track coach, gym coach, and football coach at the school. He also coached the Crawfordsville YMCA the same five seasons, and claimed the state YMCA championship all five years.

And, in his spare time he coached the Crawfordsville High school team from 1905-1908. His 1907 team went undefeated at 12-0, and this high school team handed his Wabash College team their only two losses of the season.

During the 1909-10 season, Jones moved on to Purdue, where he was the head coach in both basketball and track, and an assistant to the athletic director and the football coach. His 1911 team won the Big Ten with an 8-4 record, and tied for the title in 1912 with an undefeated 10-0 record. By the end of the 1911 football season, he was also the head football coach.

Jones moved on once again at the end of the 1911-12 school year, and turned up at the University of Illinois, where he was the head basketball coach for eight years and an assistant in football and baseball.

A star in all three sports for Jones was George Halas (1916-18). Jones won two more Big Ten basketball titles, 1915 (undefeated season) and 1917, finishing second in '16. In 1919 he was mentor to freshman Everett N. Case from Anderson IN.

From 1920-29 Jones was the head football coach and AD at Lake Forest (IL) Academy (Prep) School. In ten seasons at the school, Jones' teams lost just six games, and had five undefeated seasons.

In 1930, George Halas hired him for \$7500 to coach the Chicago Bears and paid him in I.O.U.s. Jones coached the Bears for three seasons, posting a 25-10-7 record and his team copped the NFL title in 1932 (8-1-6)

Jones made his last coaching move after that title season and a trunk full of I.O.U.s, taking over the Lake Forest College football reigns in 1933. He would finish out his 50-year coaching career in 1949, ending up

Continued on Page 8

The Godfathers of the All-Star Game-Part One

By Dr. Roger Robison

The Indianapolis Star has been "mothering" the Indiana High School All-Star Game since its debut in 1939. Little has been said about the coaching legends who "fathered" the game through its controversial conception, birth, and infancy.

The Indiana Coaching School

On August 23rd 1928 Frankfort coach Everett Case conducted his first Indiana Coaching School at Frankfort. Case had caught the attention of basketball enthusiasts throughout the Midwest on January 15, 1927, when his team held the ball for 21 minutes during a game with Logansport. The Logan Berries of Coach Cliff Wells had also held the ball for four minutes. This was the beginning of the delayed offense or the "stall," and other coaches were eager to learn more.

The 28 year old Case, who had already taken three teams to the final four (1924, '25, and '28), added Sam Barry and Glenn Curtis to his roster for the school. Glenn had won three state titles, (1917, '24, and '27) while Barry, the coach at the University of Iowa, had won Big Ten Titles in 1923 and 1926.

This first year coaching school drew 31 registrants, and was held the same week that Purdue's Piggy Lambert was holding his own coaching school at Lake Manitou in Rochester.

Case chose Central Normal in Danville for the site of his second school in July of 1929. Barry had left Iowa for USC and did not participate, but Glenn Curtis returned to help Case deal with 51 registrants.

90 coaches registered for the third school in 1930. Joining Case, Curtis and Barry on the teaching staff were legendary coaches "Tony" Hinkle from Butler, Cliff Wells of Logansport, Burl Friddle from Washington, and John Adams of Vincennes.

An exhibition game was played on the last day of the school featuring two teams made up of ex-Frankfort and ex-Martinsville players.

This may have been the first game played in Indiana without the center jump after each basket. Both Barry and Doc Meanwell (Wisconsin) were members of the National Coaches Association, and they were pushing for elimination of the jump ball.

In the 1931 state finals, Wells' Logan Berries had upset Case's Hot Dogs to win the state finals. So, for the exhibition game at the 4th Annual Coach's School, Case asked for a rematch.

The Hot Dogs won the rematch, then the city of Frankfort gave Case a Farewell Banquet before he left town in September to become the new coach in his home town of Anderson.

Case moved his Coaches School to Anderson in 1932, and this five day school for both coaches and referees drew 102 coaches and 62 officials. Instructors included W.E. Meanwell of Wisconsin, J.C. Ruby (Illinois), Glenn Curtis of Martinsville, Wells of Logansport and A.R. Staggs of Anderson. IHSAA Commissioner Arthur Trester addressed the officials the evening of August 16. On Wednesday evening an exhibition game pitted former Anderson players against the recent New Castle State champs. Hooker had four players from his championship team while Case

used 1931 and 1932 Anderson grads and won the game, 28-25 in front of 3000 fans. A second exhibition game pitted Case's team against Alexandria, which had won the last two Anderson sectionals, but lost this one, 41-24. This game drew 2500 fans. During the season Case had defeated New Castle in two of three contests, but had lost Alexandria twice.

To Be Continued in the Next Issue

Ralph Jones-Continued from page 7.

with a record at Lake Forest of 53-27-10, going undefeated in both 1937 and 1938.

Although he is really better known as a football coach, it could easily be argued, based on his records and achievements as a basketball coach, that he was a true pioneer in basketball as well, blazing the trail for future Indiana high school players and coaches. It appears he had the Shortridge boys playing YMCA competition in 1898. Was he the first high school coach in IN? Did he coach the first inter-scholastic game in Indiana? What year was that? Is 1999 the Centennial for IN high school basketball competition? Readers are asked for input and their expertise.

Want to Join the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society?

Dues are \$6.00 per year, and include quarterly mailings

BOXSCORE.

Send your dues to :

Bob Whalen

908 Cottage Ave.

Crawfordsville, IN 47399

Check Us Out On The World Wide Web at
<http://Nt1.decaturnet.com//bball>

There's More Than Corn In Indiana

By Wendell Trogon

It had been 34 years since a Mooresville High School boys basketball team had reached the semistate.

Now it was 1977 and there seemed to be little hope it could win the sectional, let alone the regional. The Pioneers, coached by Jim Hammel, had finished the season at 10-10 and the always tough Brownsburg sectional was ahead.

But Hammel seemed unconcerned when he told a reporter: "None of the previous games really means much right now because the slate is clean. You can count on one thing, Mooresville will be back in there Saturday night."

He was true to his word. Despite the up and down season, Hammel had his team up for the tournament. It thumped rival Plainfield, 71-54, then edged Brownsburg, 50-48, to capture a sectional title for the first time in a decade.

"We worked our butts off to get there," guard Doug Opel told enthusiastic boosters at a post-game celebration.

The Frankfort regional featured a tough Hog Dog team which had given the school its best record in years, plus Lebanon and North Montgomery.

Mooresville took command of the afternoon game in the second quarter to defeat North Montgomery, 58-48. Frankfort overcame a Lebanon delayed offense to oust the Tiger, 40-29.

Few fans, other than those from Mooresville, expected the Pioneers to keep the night game close. It appeared that would be

the case when Frankfort raced to an early 8-2 lead. A Hot Dog booster at the press table nudged a writer from Mooresville and crowed, "This is going to be a disaster for you people."

He bragged too soon. Hammel called a time out, gave his team a few pointers and watched the results. The Pioneers tied the game at 12-12, then fought through ties at 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24.

They led 27-26 at the half and were ahead, 41-38, at the third quarter stop. Frankfort closed the gap to 41-40, raising the dwindling expectations of a victory by its fans. Mooresville, however, held on to win, 59-56.

Mooresville's big men, Fred Settle, Delvin Young and Jeff Craft controlled the boards while Opel and 5-9 Jim Bagley ran the offense. For Craft it was his best game ever. He pulled down 13 rebounds and led the scoring with 21 points.

Frankfort coach Jim Milholland called Mooresville's game "nearly perfect. I'm not sure they (the Pioneers) could have played any better. And that big kid (the 6-5 Craft) was phenomenal."

Hammel was elated. His team had fulfilled his dream. "I just can't believe it...we're in the Sweet Sixteen."

For the senior Doug Opel is was sweet revenge. He would recall later a sign the team had seen as it drove into Frankfort from its Lafayette motel for the night game. The sign read: **Pioneers-A Seed Corn**

"Needless to say," Opel added, "the sign was down when we went back to the motel after we had upset the Hot Dogs. Maybe the sign didn't make a bit of difference. But in my mind, I

certainly felt motivated by it and I'm glad they put it up."

A week later, the Pioneers were at Purdue University in West Lafayette to face LaSalle, a big city team from South Bend. LaSalle had finished the season ranked sixth in the state and was a heavy favorite to defeat Mooresville. A victory did not come easy. The Pioneers led at the half, 26-25, before the Lions, coached by George Griffith, went ahead, 39-35, at the end of the third quarter. Mooresville failed to score again and lost, 51-35.

Its fans rose in a standing tribute as the game ended. A Mooresville team had gone farther than any since the 1944 squad that lost, 46-33, to eventual state champion Evansville Bosse in the afternoon semistate game.

If Pioneers is a seed corn, it also proved to be a pretty good basketball team ...despite its 10-10 season record.

Fall Meeting Guest Speaker Jack Hester

The guest speaker at our Fall Meeting will be former Montgomery county coach Jack Hester.

Hester graduated from New Market in 1933 and Wabash College in 1938. He played baseball and basketball at both schools.

Hester was in the Navy during World War II, before entering the coaching profession.

He coached at Cutler for 1-1/2 seasons, at Ladoga for 10 years and at New Market for 8 seasons. His over-all record was 261-154. His best team at Ladoga went 20-3, while his best New Market team was 17-5

We Need Your Help

IHSBHS members have always been ready and willing to share their time and research. So, we are asking for your help with several items. First, we still have several schools that we have very little information on. If you would have the time and want to do a little research, contact either Bob Adams or Harley Sheets.

Roger Robison is asking for help researching Ralph Jones, who played and coached at Indianapolis Shortridge at the end of the 19th century, and whom he considers to be the father of Indiana basketball. Roger makes a compelling argument in this issue. He says that the newspapers from that era are hard to get through, so if someone would like to help Roger with this, or has any additional information on Jones, please let him know.

We are also looking for a couple of other items. One is when was the last tie game played? There were several tie games in the late '20s and early '30s, but no one has yet pinpointed the last one. The other item we are looking for, is the date the last regularly scheduled outdoor game was played. We do know that some southern Indiana teams played on outdoor courts in the '30s, but have not pinpointed the last game.

We are always looking for stories and articles for the newsletter. The theme of the winter 1999 issue will be "one hit wonders," the schools that won only one sectional title in their history. According to Harley Sheets' book "Indiana High School Basketball Review 1911-1917," at least 150 different schools won only one sectional title between 1915 and 1997. If any of the schools in your area won only one sectional title, find out the story behind the title. What events transpired during the season and tourney that allowed that particular team to win that title? Let us know, and we'll publish your information.

We are also looking for any oddball information. If, during your research, you run across a compelling story or an unusual circumstance, let us know about it. Almost all of us have been at a game where something strange or unusual happened. Tell us your story.

Send your stories, stats, and research to the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society, 1115 W. Madison St., Decatur, IN 46733



**1115 W. Madison St.
Decatur, IN 46733**

Harley Sheets
635 St. Rd. 39 South
Danville IN 46122

