

BOXSCORE

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Boxscore is the quarterly publication of The Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society, which was founded in 1994 by A. J. Quigley, Jr. (1943-1997) and Harley Sheets for the purpose of documenting and preserving the history of Indiana High School Basketball.

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Upcoming Meeting

A meeting has been arranged for Paris, Illinois, on July 12, 2003. It will be held at the American Legion Post 211 (1031 N. Main Street). A luncheon buffet will be served before the meeting.

Schedule

- Noon - 1:00 Luncheon buffet \$6.00/person (see below)
- 1:00 - 1:30 Business meeting
- 1:30 - 3:30 Speaker presentations (see page 3)
- 3:30 Tour of Ernie Eveland Arena
- 6:00 Dinner at Rod and Gun (optional)

Directions to the Paris American Legion

After entering Paris, Illinois, find Main Street (Hwy.#1). The Legion is approximately 1/2 mile north of the courthouse and across from the Edgar County 4-H Grounds. Look for an early jet fighter plane out front. Main Street runs one-way north on the east side of courthouse and Central runs one-way south on the west side of the courthouse. North of Elliott Street, Main Street becomes a two-way thoroughfare.

Buffet Menu

- Texas Style Beef Brisket or Tenderloin
- Mashed Potatoes and Gravy
- Baked Beans
- Cole Slaw
- Rolls
- Iced Tea and Lemonade
- \$6.00 per person

Notes and Quotes

From cofounder Joe Quigley's sister, Patricia:
Joe would be very proud. Tim [Joe's son] got married to a sweet Georgia gal. Franccen [Joe's daughter] just had a second (a boy) Joshua. Rebecca is 2.5. Sure wish he was here to enjoy them.

From charter member Ruth White and her family:
Thanks so much for remembering Don with the lovely flower arrangement. Appreciate all the members that were able to come for the visitation and the cards are still coming. Guess I'm still on the Board until July 1, 2003.

From member Scott Johnson of the Illinois High School Association:

Many apologies for the tardy reply to your nice note. It's been a little hectic for the last couple of months, organizing the Hebron reunion and ceremony in Peoria and mounting an exhibit there. It's all done now, and I feel like I can finally take time to compose a regular letter.

We knew the story of Hebron, "our Milan," would be a good story, but would people still remember it? Well, so far through direct mail and signings we've sold over 4,200 books in three months. Once it gets into bookstores - we've been holding out against the huge cuts the wholesalers take, but finally gave in - I think it will be a winner for many years to come.

Regarding the idea of combining Illinois and Indiana historians, I think it has possibilities. I think a summer meeting would be the best time to introduce the concept to any Illinois historians who might want to come, and would give us some lead time, too. Would a site in western Indiana be possible? Think about it and let me know.

I hope you enjoy the book, and if it passes muster I hope you'll let others know about it. In fact, the combination of books about Hebron, Milan and Cuba, Kentucky would make an excellent trilogy, don't you think? (Ed. note: Brewers, Kentucky could also fit in nicely (see Boxscore - Spring 2001 - page 4 - Three Little Giants).

From life member Ann Miller Carr:

Please note change of address. I love getting the newsletter.

A Reminder

Dues are to be renewed by July 1. Some members renew every 3 years others every 2 years. Note year on address label for your renewal date. Life and associate (honorary) members have no renewal dates.

This issue of Boxscore has been sent to some tardy members as a friendly reminder.

Dues should be sent to Roger Robison (see publisher's box on page 4).

Items Of The Past by Harley Sheets
Ellettsville And Edgewood

Forgotten Recollections

At the age of 68, remembering things is a problem. Oft times, when descending the stairs at home, I have forgotten my purpose upon reaching the bottom.

In a letter from R. Robison, was a newspaper clipping from the Bloomington Herald-Telephone (March 6, 2003 - page B) recalling Edgewood High School's first sectional championship.

While reading it, I recollected that I had seen this team play in the 1993 regional at Hulman Arena in Terre Haute. Simultaneously, the cerebellum, cerebrum, medulla oblongata or whatever part of the brain it is that re-energizes past events really started kicking in, making her dormant memories issue forth. (1) The hotdogs at Hulman had been the best had consumed, with the exception of Riggs Stadium (later Tiger Stadium) in Detroit; (2) I had met B. Michael McCormick for the first time and he had issues to the hospitality room, where we chatted on goodies between games; (3) The energetic but well behaved Edgewood fans, had seemed more like a family than rabid fans. After all, it was the first regional in school history and (4) I recalled that one of the Edgewood starters had been quite animated - a cheerleader on the floor. Though he had seemed, to me, a bit shy, the crowd had loved him and he, by all means, had been a slacker.

There is more to tell about Edgewood, but my gray matter is emitting signals from another era over 50 years in the past.

A Talk With Tom

About a year ago, I was in Cloverdale on a rainy day. I had previously acquired information that Hall of Famer Tom Goldsberry lived nearby. I reached him by phone and got an invitation to his home.

After graduating from Greencastle (1931) and Central Normal-Danville, Indiana, in 1935, he had come back to Greencastle, as coach of the Tiger Cubs 1947-48 and was on my high school's schedule during my two year tenure as a junior Tiger in 1953 and 1954.

In between, he made head coaching stops at Millersburg (Warrick Co.), Ellettsville, Bridgeton and Ellettsville. He won his first sectional at Bridgeton in 1944, but his most notable accomplishment was at Ellettsville in 1947.

Coincidentally, EHS and Stinesville

formed Edgewood in 1964-65.

During our talkfest many names and events were resurrected from Mr. Goldsberry's mental archives. The one that really grabbed my attention, was of Ellettsville's Ed Hudson, whom I had never heard of. Of course, I was just turning twelve in March of 1947 when the Ed Hudson show hit the state tournament trail.

Golden Eagles Reign In Martinsville

Ellettsville's state tournament ledger shows them winning sectionals in 1947, 1950 (also won only regional), 1952 and 1961. However, the Eagles' talons were most likely the sharpest in 1947. That year at the Martinsville sectional, the Eagles easily deposed of Eminence and Bloomington University in their first two encounters. The third victim was Bloomington High (42-36), who had survived Mooresville by two and Ellettsville's soul-mate, Stinesville, by one point after a Stinesville player missed two free throws with three seconds remaining.

The championship game pitted the Eagles against the host Martinsville Artesians, who, like Bloomington had survived by one point in a win over Monrovia in their initial contest. Ellettsville led all the way in claiming a 45-36 win, but the Golden Eagles would soar higher in the upcoming regional verses Terre Haute Garfield and its 6-foot-9 giant, Clyde Lovellette.

In a previous Boxscore (Fall-1999, page 6) in an article entitled Racism In Indiana, Part II, a synopsis of the 1947 regular season meeting and the state championship bout between Garfield and the Shelbyville Golden Bears was published.

This article is reprinted in this issue (see page 7) for those newer members who didn't get to read it and for older members who may have forgotten. A second reason for this repeat is to show what a worthy adversary the 1947 Ellettsville Golden Eagles had to be. After all, Garfield was the consensus choice to become Indiana's first undefeated state champions.

Miners, Apple Boys

And Two Flocks Of Eagles

The Ellettsville Golden Eagles, like the Edgewood Mustangs in '93, after overcoming major obstructions in their respective sectionals, had greater heights to ascend if they were to

obtain a regional crown. A small hamlet in west central Clay County would be their first opponent. Coached by Richard Oglesby, the Cory Apple Boys, like Ellettsville, had won their first sectional.

After Garfield took out the defending regional champion Linton Miners (48-36), the Apple Boys proved to be a formidable foe. Ellettsville prevailed by one point in a hair raiser, when starting guard Kenneth Ray stepped to the line and nailed two free throws with seven seconds remaining.

With Garfield having played the first game, which gave them more rest, a string of 28 straight victories and "Big Clyde", (see Boxscore-Fall 1998, page 5, entitled "Down In The Valley" by David Lee Compton), Willard Kehrt's Purple Eagles seemed almost a clear cut cinch to claim the regional crown. They had also played a much tougher and more competitive regular season schedule. Ellettsville, on the other hand, had been extended to its fullest by little Cory.

However, the facts on the surface were somewhat deceiving. The Golden Eagles were superior to the Apple Boys. Why?

The Cory aggregation was not a fluke which had gotten to the regional by accident. They were indeed a worthy opponent, according to this piece on the sports page of the Bloomington World-Telephone (March 10, 1947) by Grady Bennett. There it states, "Cory was the smallest team [also in enrollment] in the tournament and probably the most highly skilled. Cory had to be highly skilled to compensate for its size disadvantage." At the same time the Apple Boys did catch a break. The column goes on, "Ellettsville's Ed Hudson [undoubtedly the Eagles' best player] sick from a severe cold, influenza or whatever, didn't enter the game until late in the third quarter. His illness had taken away some of his strength, but his lion-like fighting courage remained in tact."

In describing Ellettsville's nail-biting victory, Dale Burgess of the Associated Press has this to say. "Ed Hudson, on the EHS sidelines because of illness, was rushed into the scrap late in the third stanza, that ended 25-20 in favor of Cory. With Hudson back, the Eagles pulled themselves together for a one point triumph at the expense of the hot-hitting and fleet-moving CHS crew." Goldsberry and his crew now faced the ultimate test in the #1 rated Purple Eagles.

Continued on page 4 - see E and E

Attucks And DuSable

By Harley Sheets

In what is called "The Golden Age of Basketball", two high school teams from neighboring states fought against tremendous odds for a fair shake and a measure of respect in trying to level the playing field for all of their contemporaries. One succeeded, the other did not.

In the Indianapolis Star sports section on February 22, 2003, page D-1, an article entitled, "Basketball's Black History Lessons Live On (Crispus Attucks, Illinois DuSable Teams Knew Pride, Pain)," recalls some of this past history. The article on pages 7 and 8 of this newsletter also gives some insight.

A book by Ira Berkow, published in 1978, entitled *The Greatest, Blackest, Saddest Team From The Meanest Street In Chicago* told most of the 1954 DuSable story, and what a tragic tale it was!

But They Can't Beat Us: Oscar Robertson and The Crispus Attucks Tigers, written in 1999 by Purdue University history professor, Randy Roberts, tells of the successful achievements of Attucks and how they finished what DuSable wasn't able to.

Burned into George Smith's psyche from almost 50 years ago is a case he and many others, especially blacks from the south side of Chicago, consider basketball larceny.

Smith, current director of the NCAA Hall of Champions in downtown Indianapolis created an exhibit, "The Tale Of Two Cities," chronicling these two historic teams. The exhibit was displayed from February 22 to April 27. A program featuring coaches and players from both teams was held on the first day. Other goodies included personal recollections and films, one of which is the 2002 Attucks documentary *Something To Cheer About*. A dramatic screenplay with the same title is planned for shooting this summer.

In the article, Smith goes on to say that he has been unable to find film of the DuSable - Mt. Vernon game that included the especially controversial final four minutes. DuSable coach Jim Brown [Gary Froebel graduate and DuSable coach at the time] says that for years he has tried to locate the video, but has run into a "stone wall" with the Illinois High School Association. Tina Brown, who coordinates video for the IHSA, has said the association doesn't have a copy of the game. The outside company used

for association video productions isn't sure if it can locate a complete copy either.

The controversy goes on and as time goes by, these past epic events will continue to grow in stature and lore.

I like the way Dale Ogden (History Curator of the Indiana State Museum) describes this overemphasis in his book *Hoosier Sports Heroes*. "Human beings have a natural tendency to remember great events and great people as even more magnificent than they might truly have been!"

I'm sure we can all relate to this astute insight of the human character. I know I can. How many times have we fallen prey to the urge to embellish a story to make it worth listening to or to make it more interesting?

I personally have read the DuSable book, and many of the facts have been substantiated and perhaps some exaggerated. The true common thread is that DuSable and Attucks were GREAT teams and both deserve all the accolades sent their way.

In the Illinois High School Basketball Hall of Fame, entire teams are inducted as well as individuals. And even though the DuSable Panthers did not reach Shangri-La as did Attucks, it was inducted into the Illinois Hall of Fame in 1974, the only second place team accorded that honor. The 1954 Mt. Vernon team was inducted a few years later.

-----The End-----

Speaker Presentations**Larry Graham**

The keynote speaker will be Larry "Buddy" Graham. Larry was raised in and around Odon, Indiana, home town of Iran-Contra personality Admiral John Poindexter. In 1959, little Odon High School come within an eyelash of going to the final four in the then Indiana one-class state tournament. Larry was a key member of this team, which was coached by an Ernie Eveland protege, Floyd Henson.

Larry will tell us about his high school days at Odon, Floyd Henson and his high school basketball coaching career in Illinois.

Scott Johnson

Scott is with the Illinois High School Association (IHSA) and has been an honorary member of IHSBHS for a number of years. He and his wife, through the auspices of the IHSA, recently published a book entitled *Once There Were Giants*. The book is, in my opinion, the most comprehensive tome ever on the history of any high school.

The book's primary focus is to guide its readers along the path that took the Hebron High School (enrollment: 99) Green Giants to the Illinois state title in 1952.

If there was ever anything that was not known about Illinois high school basketball, the reader will know it by the end. I had always wondered how a team could lose in the Illinois state tournament and still continue to participate. This excellent read explained it.

Scott will speak about the publishing of the book and on Amos Alonzo Stagg, a contemporary of James Naismith at Springfield, Massachusetts. Stagg was the initial athletic manager of the University of Chicago when it was opened in 1893 in conjunction with the opening of the Columbian Exposition.

Dr. Roger Robison

Roger will talk to us on the life and career of the "Godfather of Indiana High School Basketball". Hoosier Ralph Jones, coached first in Indiana before being appropriated by Illinois.

A Symposium

Following will be a short discussion on Parisian icon Ernest Eveland.

Information Board

For the next edition of Boxscore there will possibly be another guest editor.

Bob Adams still has his record book of Indiana high school basketball (1911-2000) on CD. Cost - \$23.50 (includes shipping and handling). Call 260-724-3359 or E-mail, UNLOCKS@USPPP.com.

Anyone, both Illinois and/or Indiana people, having books for sale should bring them to the Paris meeting. There will be a table set up for this purpose.

In a previous Boxscore, it was noted before the 2002 state tournament that member Basil Mawbey could become the first Indiana high school basketball coach to win state titles in both the one and multi-class tournaments.

Last year, after his Lewis Cass Kings went undefeated, they failed miserably by losing in the very first game of the sectional. However, Coach Mawbey must have taken the 2002 failure personally. This year, after pulverizing all opposition in the regular season, his Lewis-Cass team completed unfinished business and presented him with his new milestone.

E and E - continued from page 2

EHS faltered badly, trailing 16-8, 33-5, and 42-30 at the end of the first three tops, but with Ed Hudson playing supremely at the center position, the game took on a different aura. Lovellette fouled out early in the fourth quarter, and with 10 minutes left, the Eagles had pulled to within four at 43-47. Ellettsville went on to score four more points, but Garfield scored one point to post the victory, 48-7.

The final stats show Hudson out scoring Lovellette, 19-5, with Garfield's Ron Land (1947 Trester Award winner) catching Hudson's 19. Also taking up the slack for Lovellette's subpar game was Gordon Neff with 14. Neff would later ride Terre Haute South to three consecutive final four appearances in 1977, 1978 and 1979.

If Ellettsville had an "Achilles Heel," the problem was addressed by Coach Goldsberry after the championship game of the Martinsville sectional. When asked about his team's performance, he commented that he thought the boys did well, except they missed a lot of foul shots. This evolved once more verses Garfield. Both teams made 17 field goals. EHS made but 13 of 31 free throws while GHS made 14 of 24.

Analysis And Speculation

In the process of researching this epic high school basketball occurrence, it was noted that Ellettsville had lost one game

until late in the season, then lost two of their last three jousts, because of an injury to starting guard Tapp and an illness to Hudson (probably the same malady that continued to plague him in the tournament). My guess is that Coach Goldsberry intentionally held Ed out of the Cory game to save him for Garfield, worrying that the illness would not permit the exertion required for two games in the same day.

Whatever the circumstances, Tom Goldsberry's Golden Eagles soared to new heights and almost landed at "Heaven's Door." The Ellettsville newspaper put it this way: "Ellettsville did not win but scared the daylights out of the top-rated team in the state."

Edgewood Bombards Big Boys

As you will see, Edgewood (enrollment 775) faced a daunting task, much like its predecessor, Ellettsville, as it prepared for the 1993 Bedford sectional. Three schools had, by today's standard, 4A enrollments - Bedford North Lawrence (1725), Bloomington South (1600) and Bloomington North (1327). Compounding the situation was the fact that EHS had lost to all three schools in the regular season.

To make a long story short, the suddenly Mighty Mustangs methodically mowed down all three in order - South (58-30), BNL (58-48) and North (58-38). How did this metamorphosis occur?

An article in the Bloomington Herald-Times explains: Starting the season at 7-6 was nothing to indicate a banner season, but shortly thereafter, an Edgewood cheerleader was killed in an automobile accident. Before this, "We truly weren't a team. We didn't have enough basketballs to go around. It took almost a whole season for them to figure this out. But after Lori's death, the boys pulled themselves together and everything was for the team and Lori. Once they all got on board, it was a thing of beauty. Down the stretch we were on automatic pilot, the best sequence of basketball I've ever had a team play," said coach Jeff Bertsch, who had enjoyed nothing but winning seasons in his 10 year tenure at Edgewood. After the closing victory, the celebration on the floor was nothing compared to what awaited the team in Ellettsville. Shades of 1947. But the season wasn't over.

The Regional In Terre Haute

As I ventured forth to the regional, I had assumed that tickets would be available at the door, but was sorely mistaken.

However, I was fortunate enough to purchase a ducat from an Edgewood supporter at the regular price. I had expected to pay a premium, but not so. Later, I surmised that having an extra ticket, the fellow just wanted to make sure that anyone that made the effort to see his Mustangs play should be able to do so.

I had really come to see little school powerhouse White River Valley, coached by the current coach at Franklin High School, Dave Clark. And I wasn't disappointed. But I also got to see the Mighty Mustangs eliminate #7 rated Terre Haute North, another large school with an enrollment of 1550.

The article previously mentioned, by Lynn Houser, concludes this way: "We beat four straight schools [much] bigger than us and then got beat by a 1A school [White River]," said Bertsch. "It was the epitome of what the state tournament once was."

Residents in and around Ellettsville were entranced by their Mustangs with the black bands in remembrance of Lori, just as they had been enchanted by the Golden Eagles in 1947.

-----The End-----

Tenth Anniversary

On June 25, 1994 cofounders Joe Quigley (deceased) and Harley Sheets arranged a meeting of basketball enthusiasts who soon thereafter became the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society (IHSBHS).

The 10th anniversary falls on June 25, 2003. Here are some facts.

At the first meeting, held at the Hall of Fame, nine people were present. Today, the membership has grown to 125. This will be the 28th newsletter published, the first in the fall of 1996. Joe Quigley took charge and did the first four. When "Huck" got sick, Bob Adams took over and published the next 10 issues, (Fall-'97 thru Winter-'99). I have edited the Boxscore since the Spring of 2000 (13 issues), except for the previous edition, which was done by Roger Robison.

For the last two years a membership roster as been inserted into the fall newsletter. Look for it in the next issue.

On July 29, 1997 cofounder Arthur Joseph "Huck" Quigley, Jr. passed away. I'm sure that IHSBHS members, particularly those who got to know Joe, would like to tell the Quigley family how much we miss him, and to thank them for the time we did have with our friend. HBS.

BOXSCORE is published by the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society (IHSBHS). The publication is not copyrighted. It may be copied in part or whole for circulation throughout Indiana or anyplace were Indiana high school basketball is enjoyed. Credit for information gleaned from BOXSCORE would be appreciated.

Dues - \$12 for 2 years, \$17 for 3 years. Dues include newsletters, a yearly membership roster and full membership with voting rights when in attendance at regular meetings. All meetings are published within (place-time-date) and prior to each meeting.

Send dues to IHSBHS (c/o Roger Robison), 304 South Ninth Street, Vincennes, IN 47591. Include name, address, telephone number, school and year of graduation. E-mail if you so desire.

Inquiries: All inquiries or notification of error should be directed to Editor Harley Sheets, 635 South State Road 39, Danville, IN 46122. E-mail: harleysheets@yahoo.com. Phone: 317-745-6788.

**The Glenn High School
Forfeiture Incident Of 1950-51**
Researched by Bill Ervin

Something's Wrong

In 1951, the Glenn High School Pirates finished a storybook season with a single loss in the first game of the semi-state against Evansville Rietz, 46-56. That loss completed a season in which Glenn won 30 consecutive games, won the Wabash Valley Tournament, the sectional and the regional, finishing 30-1, a record rarely surpassed in Indiana high school basketball. Members of the team were Michael Dragon, Patrick Dragon, Richard Richmond, Charlie Session, Oscar Session, Clifford Phillips, William Tanner, Harley Gaston, Donald Wagle and Harlen Killebrew [not Harmon].

Shortly after the season was completed, there was trouble centered around allegations that Charles Session, the Pirates' star center, was overage. Here are excerpts from the records of the investigation contained in the archives of the Indiana High School Athletic Association (IHSAA).

For The Record

High school principals A. Menestrina (West Terre Haute), Delbert O. Chezem (Concannon), Everett F. Watkins (Blackhawk), G. C. Lloyd (Otter Creek), Paul K. Turner (Fontanet), Guy Stantz (Gerstneyer) and Gerald A. Hayworth (Fayette), under date of May 22, 1951, filed a letter with the IHSAA. The letter was a request that the Board of Control conduct an investigation to determine what should have been the birth date of Charles Session for interschool athletic purposes. Charles, who was a student of Glenn High School, participated in interschool athletics for four years, 1947-51.

The Board voted to hold a special meeting on June 2, at 10:00 AM (CDT) in Indianapolis for the purpose of hearing any evidence which might be presented in the case. The commissioner was directed to go to Terre Haute and Vigo County to examine all sources of information available regarding the boy's birth date; also to invite representatives of Glenn High School to be present at the meeting to be held on June 2. The Board of Control adjourned to meet again at 9:30 AM on June 2, 1951.

H. R. Beabout, President
L. V. Phillips, Commissioner

On June 2, 1951, the IHSAA Board

of Control began an investigation into the birth date of Charles Session, a member of the Glenn High School basketball team during the season of 1950-51. Rumors and certain unofficial information had come to the attention of the IHSAA during the latter part of the basketball season, but no investigation was instituted because no official protest by a member school had been filed. On May 22, 1951 a protest was filed by the previously mentioned principals.

Principal George Bibich of Glenn High School, Charles Deeter, trustee of Lost Creek Township, Mrs. Fannie Session (mother of Charles) and her attorney Buena Cheney (brother-in-law of Jack Williams) were present for the hearing. Coach Jack Williams, who was vacationing in Florida, had also been notified to appear at the meeting and a wire was sent to him five days in advance. He, however, sent word that he was not able to return. A second session was then scheduled for June 12 in order to give Coach Williams an opportunity to be heard by the Board.

As a result of the investigation, the following evidence was obtained by the IHSAA, from the following institutions verifying the correct birth date for Charles Session was July 2, 1930: (1) Kentucky Bureau of Vital Statistics, (2) Morganfield, Kentucky Schools, (3) Lincoln Elementary, Terre Haute, (4) Seventh and eighth grade record from Glenn Elementary School (these records were reported lost from 1947 until May 1951, and are now on file at the IHSAA), (5) The Selective Service Office of Vigo County informed the IHSAA on May 29, 1951, that they were now inducting persons born in 1930; that they had inducted no one born after 1930; and that they had inducted Charles Session. This information was also verified by the Indiana Adjutant General's Office. The Selective Service Office further stated that Charles Session registered at the proper time and was issued a registration card which he was required to carry until induction. Apparently he had this card on his person almost three years prior to his induction and (6) The record in the Public Health Nursing Association of Terre Haute.

After it came to the attention of Principal Bibich that a birth certificate existed for Charles Session, born in Union County, Kentucky, on July 2, 1930, he filed a delayed birth certificate issued in February, 1950 by the Indiana State Division of Vital Records on

affidavit signed by Mrs. Session..... The hearing continued and in the presence of the five members of the Board, Mr. Bibich, Mrs. Session, Mr. Deeter and Mr. Cheney all agreed that the evidence on file established beyond any reasonable doubt that the birth date of Charles Session was July 2, 1930, and that he was therefore ineligible for participation in interschool athletics the entire school year of 1950-51. The Board postponed a final decision on the penalty to give Coach Williams a second chance to be heard. He appeared June 21, 1951 but contributed very little to the investigation. Mr. Williams agreed that there is no doubt the birth date is July 2, 1930, and stated he believed Mr. Bibich took every action he could to find out the correct birth date.

At the beginning of the ninth grade at Glenn, Charles' cumulative record showed that he was born on July 2, 1932. This date was certified to the IHSAA on tourney entry blanks for the years 1948 and 1949. Prior to the 1950 sectional basketball tourney, this date was changed to July 2, 1931, with a request from Principal Bibich that the prior entry blanks on file in the IHSAA office be changed to show that date. Principal Bibich said that since he was not principal at that time, he had no explanation as to who was responsible for the change in birth dates on the records between Charles' completion of the eighth grade and his enrollment in the ninth.

Testimony revealed that, sometime in April 1951, Mr. Bibich and Mr. Williams had accompanied Charles to the Selective Service Office where Charles called for his record and both Mr. Bibich and Mr. Williams were shown that the date was recorded as July 2, 1930. When asked why they did not report this information to the IHSAA Board of Control, Principal Bibich, Coach Williams and Trustee Deeter indicated that this was not done for fear of the serious repercussions it might have in the school and community.

The Decision

As a result of the evidence on file and the testimony of the two hearings, the Board of Control reached the following conclusions: (1) That when questions arose regarding the age of Charles Session, Principal Bibich did not conduct a complete investigation, but stood on the delayed birth certificate

Cont. on page 6 - See Investigation

Investigation - Continued from 5

secured on the affidavit of Mrs. Session in February, 1950; (2) That the failure to make proper investigation was due to pressure within the school and community and the fear of serious reaction against him should it be found necessary to declare Session ineligible; (3) That after the investigation was started, Principal Bibich and Trustee Deeter who took office in January 1951) sincerely cooperated with the IHSAA to determine the facts. No such cooperation was manifested by others connected with the case at Glenn High School; (4) That while certification of eligibility is the primary responsibility of the principal, it is also a matter of great concern to a coach, since the standing of the school, his team and his own record are jeopardized by the use of an ineligible player. He also is required to sign all IHSAA entry blanks jointly with the principal; (5) That, due to the extraordinary success of Coach Williams and his team, the influence of the coach in the school and community far outweighed that of the principal in matters pertaining to athletics; (6) That, if Coach Williams had cooperated with Principal Bibich in a sincere effort to arrive at the facts, and had joined the principal in a statement of all the facts available concerning the birth date of Charles Session there would have been no serious repercussions against anyone in the school or community. No evidence was presented by Coach Williams or anyone else that he had offered to do this; and (7) That, while it is the primary duty of the principal to be responsible only for athletics of his school, the prominence of this athlete, the wide-spread and persistent rumors

(if not actual knowledge) regarding this player's age, and the easy access to reliable records in numerous public agencies should have prompted the principals of competing schools in that area at least to request an investigation by the IHSAA before or during the season instead of delaying action until May 22, 1951. Most of the evidence in this case was acquired by the IHSAA in one day's visit to Terre Haute. The Board, however, wishes to commend the principals who finally requested that this very serious transgression of the rules should be exposed.

Action Taken

(1) Glenn High School is to forfeit all regularly scheduled contests that it won in which Charles Session participated after he became ineligible. This provision does not apply to IHSAA championship tourney games; (2) Glenn is suspended from membership in the IHSAA until January 1, 1952; (3) On January 1, 1952, Glenn may apply for reinstatement on a probationary basis for the remainder of the 1951-52 membership year; (4) For the remainder of the basketball season after its reinstatement, Glenn may schedule not to exceed ten basketball games (exclusive of tourneys) for each team and each player sponsored by the school; (5) Principal Bibich and Coach Williams are severely reprimanded for not reporting to the IHSAA at once the information they possessed in April 1951, that Charles Session was overage during his senior year; and (6) The township trustee is to file a statement with the Board of Control guaranteeing that the principal will be responsible for the high school athletic program in fact as well as in name, free from any pressure either within the school or the community.

Final Comments

Although there are several negative aspects brought to light by the IHSAA's expose, authorities in the Lost Creek school system took the appropriate steps to bring its schools back into good standing. They continued on a proper course until absorbed by the Terre Haute School Corp. in 1961.

Earlier it was stated that the Pirates' eventual demise came at the hands of an Evansville Reitz squad. It should be noted that Reitz, coached by Clarence Riggs, went on to the state championship game before bowing to perennial powerhouse Muncie Central 60-58.

Here's another addendum to this controversial but compelling story. There were nine siblings in the Session family. The two girls were Trannie and Myrtle. All seven of the Session boys (Henry, George, Casey, Charles, Oscar, Ernie and Mulett - oldest to youngest) served in the United States Army.

After completing his service obligation, Charles Session played basketball at Eastern Illinois University, with former Frankfort High School basketball coach and Hall of Famer John Milholland.

-----The End-----

Editor's comment: It can be seen by this example of forfeiture how tedious, at times, researching records can be.

Some researchers do not count alumni games. Others do not count small school varsity games versus a larger school's B-team. These are just two variables that can exist among those involved in getting facts, records and history corrected.

In this particular instance of Glenn High School, if they played, for example, Concannon in the regular season and the state tournament and won both games, they would forfeit the regular season game, but would retain the tournament win.

All dedicated researchers deserve much credit. HBS.



The 1950-51 Glenn Pirates

Front Row (L-R)

Michael Dragon - Richard Richmond - Charlie Session - Clifford Phillips

Back Row (L-R)

Oscar Session - Coach Williams - William Tanner - Harley Gaston

Donald Wagle - Patrick Dragon - Harlen Killibrew

Jeff Out Of N.C.C.

Lafayette Jefferson High School a few months ago opted to leave the North Central Conference. Jefferson's intent was to remain affiliated through the school year of 2005-06. Evidently, this did not set well with the other seven member schools. A vote was taken and unanimously passed to remove Jefferson's membership as of the end of the current school year. Jefferson will be replaced by Huntington North High School. Jeff's new affiliation will be with the

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Racism In Indiana by Harley Sheets Part II: A Long Hard Battle

(Reprinted from the Fall 1999 issue of Boxscore, page 6)

D.C. and Arthur

We all know about Jackie Robinson and his journey in opening the way for black players into 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, let's see just how wrong we would be by delving 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 dales of the Hoosier state in 1920. He was appointed state Grand Dragon of the Klu Klux Klan in 1922. The Klan had reached its apex, nationally in 1920, and nowhere did it have such a large following as in Indiana. By 1923 it is claimed that around one-third of Indiana's male 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 93. Two things that drew my attention were: (1) in almost every county a minister or two was listed and (2) a name that caught my eye on page 114 was a J.C. Rice. He was the first coach to win a sectional championship (1931) at Corydon High School. He later became school superintendent at Martinsville. Rice is listed as a Klan member from Ohio County.

In 1930, on their way to the state title, Washington High School featured a black lad named Dave Dejernet. Thus, it should not be surprising that his school received a communique prior to the regional in Vincennes, that if he played he would be shot!

Even with this kind of frenzy permeating the Hoosier landscape in these days, Negroes were allowed to play on some teams. A quote 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 warrant a challenge during even the harshest periods of segregation and discrimination. Sometimes team spirit overruled prejudice,

intimidation and external regulations. The anomaly of individual black stars pacing their predominately white teams to state tournament 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 Attucks High School had become an entity in 1927, it wasn't until 1941 that segregation became a hot issue. An article by sports editor, W. Blaine Patten 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 is concerned. The narrow viewpoint is taken by that body banning Catholic and Negro high schools from all 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 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

With the admission of all schools the race issue is settled, right? Hardly! Crispus Attucks [a school built on the northwest side of Indianapolis to segregated blacks from whites] still was forced to schedule games with out-of-state teams for a lack of acceptance into the fold. A majority of local schools still refused to play them. Also, [predominantly white] schools with black players met with unfair practices, because there still abounded officials with klanish ways.

The best example, took place in 1947 at Shelbyville in a game between the Golden Bears and Terre Haute Garfield. The game was witnessed by Dan Thomasson of Shelbyville, later a vice-president and editor of the Scripps-Howard News Service. Following are his observations of this game that ended in a riot.

"The star for Garfield was 6-foot-10 Clyde Lovellette, 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 Lovellette was incredible. Early Lovellette was in foul trouble trying to stop the gazelle-like

Garrett. On three occasions, fouls called against Lovellette were reversed by a bigoted 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 manager to pack the team equipment and get it on the bus. They would return to Terre Haute and shower later.

By games 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, (Thomasson's words not mine) had a problem. Should they suspend the Shelbyville Golden Bears from the 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.

Soon thereafter, Mr. Basketball, Bill Garrett became the first black athlete to be accepted at a Big Ten school. It was suggested that teammate Emerson Johnson, almost equal in talent to Garrett, should accompany him to college. However, the word from Indiana University was that it would be difficult enough to handle one black

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player, let alone two. The following year, Ernie Hall of Lafayette Jefferson High School would be the first black player at Purdue.

An earlier event which indicated that Shelbyville wasn't entirely nondiscriminatory, 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 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 Sadler. Sadler was 6-foot-2 and 200 pounds. 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 Sadler 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. DuSable's coach was Jim Brown, a black Froebel High School (Gary, Indiana) graduate. The star of the Mt. Vernon Rams was their only black player - guard Albert Avant. DuSable was lead by Indiana University recruits, "Sweet" Charlie Brown and Paxton "Sugar" Lumpkin. Since Bill Garret had excelled at I.U., evidently they could now handle two blacks.

The consensus was that DuSable was almost a lock to win, but due to some questionable calls Mt. Vernon prevailed. The situation was similar to the first (regular season) of the two Shelbyville-Garfield games, because one of the referees was later reprimanded from officiating in the Big 8, the Big 10 and the Missouri Valley Conferences, after his handling of a suspicious Oklahoma City - Little Rock game. Sports Illustrated alleged that associated with known gamblers and rigged games.

The referees may have helped Mt. Vernon, but unbiased observers say that the Rams were worthy opponents. That they could have won without assistance is based on the following facts. With Al Avant leading the way, Mt. Vernon was able to frequently break through DuSable's vaunted press for easy baskets and because of this, Ron Richards, the Ram's point guard scored a season high, 25 points. So, the Ram's defense was probably the best that the big city team had seen all year. The end of this saga, although racist, is quite hilarious. On Sunday Al Avant, the Ram's captain, rode into Mt. Vernon in the lead holding the championship trophy. He was hailed as a hero. On Monday he decided to do something he had never done before. Upon entering a local drug store, he was greeted by the owner with, "Great game Al, what can I

do for you?" Al's response was, "I'd like to order a milk shake". 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 Schoolyards", edited by Nelson Campbell and forwarded by Dean Smith.

Another escapade took place in Peoria. Arthur Trout, an Illinois high school basketball legend from Bruceville, Indiana was an early proponent of equality. In the early 40s Trout took his Centralia high school basketball team 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 Appomattox, Lincoln has proclaimed emancipation, the Civil War is over and the slaves have been freed!"

Other Thoughts

As I looked back on the aforementioned travesties, and meditated on the perpetrators (the IHSAA and Arthur Trester-D.C. Stephenson-the druggist in Mt. Vernon-the referees) two questions remained. Who was the bigoted referee in the Shelbyville-Terre Haute Garfield game and how could anyone attach Arthur Trester's name to a mental attitude award?

First I found the summation of the game in question on microfilm at the Indiana State Library. On page 4 of the Shelbyville Democrat (January 4, 1947) these statements were made: (1) "Officials Earl Townsend (Indianapolis) and Don Veller (Bicknell) came forth with a ragged performance that knocked the props out of a crackerjack game between two of the state's outstanding teams" and (2) "It got so bad by the time the game ended that high school principal, J.W.O. Breck [whose son also started 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 bleakest nights of his officiating career." Not a good reference for an attorney of the Townsend and Townsend law firm in Indianapolis.

Next I found that Trester had presided over the IHSAA from 1913 through 1944, during most of these controversial times. Like D.C. Stephenson, whose famous statement in his days of dominance was, "I am the law!", Trester dominated Indiana high school sports. Therefore the racist tendencies that prevailed in the IHSAA during his administration have to fall at his feet.

Prior to looking into the lurid past of Indiana's favorite pastime, I had little conception of its ugliness. Now I ask. Do Earl Townsend and Arthur Trester actually deserve their honored places in the Indiana High School Basketball Hall of Fame in New

Castle? And, more importantly, do the people who are responsible for Trester's name being attached to the mental attitude trophy know of his racial intolerance?

-----The End-----

 Departed - continued from page 6

Hoosier Crossroads Conference, already consisting of Avon, Brownsburg, Hamilton Southeastern, Harrison, McCutcheon, Noblesville, Westfield and Zionsville.

Following is some history of the North Central Conference (NCC) taken from Roger Robison's book, "Everett Case and The Frankfort Hot Dogs".

The NCC was formed in March of 1926. Ten schools decided to form a conference [and its officials encouraged others to do the same]. Evidently the larger schools had been chaffing over at the dominant influence of the small schools and the financial benefits gained by them. These bigger schools with bigger gyms did not enjoy sharing equally, the sectional profits, with the small county schools. The NCC floated the idea of boycotting the IHSAA tournament and having their own tourney which would include the first and second place teams from the NCC and any other conference that might be formed. This got the attention of the IHSAA, who adopted some measures to appease these aggrieved schools. Marion had originally backed the NCC's agenda, but having unexpectedly won the 1926 championship, decided not to risk antagonizing the IHSAA. Richmond was selected as their replacement.

The core of the NCC has always been the "gas belt" cities of Anderson, Kokomo, Marion and Muncie. After natural gas was discovered in that area in the 1880s, these four towns developed a strong industrial base which had been attracted by the cheap fuel. The fledgling gasoline engine automobile manufacturers followed, and were accompanied by the automobile parts and accessories business. These spilled over into New Castle (home to the Maxwell and later Chrysler) and to Richmond, a transportation center on the National Road. In addition, the core cities were connected by the light rail electric trains (interurbans). These systems were built between 1893 and 1907. There were six major lines with five using Indianapolis as their hub. These lines were the unifying factor in connecting the more western communities of Frankfort, Lafayette, Lebanon, Logansport and Rochester to the "gas belt" towns.

The nine charter members of the NCC were Anderson, Frankfort, Kokomo, Lebanon, Logansport, Muncie Central, New Castle, Richmond and Rochester. Lafayette Jefferson replaced Rochester in 1933. Marion replaced Lebanon in 1935. Indianapolis Tech was a member for a few years but dropped out in 1963. The Frankfort Hot Dogs then removed themselves in 1968.

With Huntington No. being admitted, it will be the first new member in over 40 years.