

40

# BOXSCORE

## 2007

### Issue 3

Boxscore is a publication of the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society, 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.

#### CONTENTS:

- Page 2 Multi-Class or Single-Class, Could Both Be Wrong?
- Page 6 Basketball Rules: Could Some Changes Improve The Game?
- Insert 2008 Membership Roster

#### FROM THE ON-AGAIN, OFF-AGAIN EDITOR

With IHSBHS computer expert Gary McGrady now too busy with the everyday business of raising three daughters and earning a living, the editorship of *Boxscore* has reverted back to the former editor. This old man being computer illiterate and running out of gas, is looking for volunteers who have the energy and the dedication to give to *Boxscore* and the IHSBHS that he once had. There have been discussions with some who seem concerned and don't want the newsletter to be abandoned. However, nothing has come to fruition. I have just recently spoke with another individual who may be coming to this old man's rescue. This could turn out well, but remember it's much better to have more than one horse pulling the wagon. The Indianapolis type of horses, known as the Colts, wouldn't be where they are today if not for those previous unknowns who have so ably come to the rescue. I know this is asking a lot, but I want you to try to see me as a combination of the Indianapolis Colts' two Syracuse superstars, Marvin Harrison and Dwight Freeney. How many would have thought, a few weeks back, that the Colt Conestoga would have been rolling across the prairie, at such a brisk pace, after Marvin and Dwight had been forced from the wagon train. I think the same thing can take place in the IHSBHS. I know there are those who still love our obsession even though we have class basketball, and the "good old days" of the 40s and 50s are gone. Let's use the example of our world champions and see if there are some subs who can step up to the trough and relieve/assist the imagined Harrison/Freeney guy out.

It has come to my attention that a superb researcher, historian and long time IHSBHS member, Hugh Schaefer, has some serious health issues. You might want to say a prayer or send a card to our friend. He was given some good news which I know cheered him up. Although long overdue, Lloyd Bateman has been chosen by the Indiana High School Basketball Hall of Fame as one of its 2008 inductees. Big Lloyd in 1958 became the first Indiana high school basketball player to top the 2,000 point career mark. Way to go Lloyd!!!

A while back, I wrote to Jack Butcher to purchase his book, *Butcher Ball*, again. I had loaned my personal copy out (Who has it?). I had rushed through the book the first time and I wanted to read it again. Jack was gracious and donated the book which I'll place in the IHSBHS Library. Thanks, Jack. The reason I wanted to reread the book was because it contained some straight forward, pull-no-punches, down to earth prose. I highly recommend this work for anyone interested in these two theories: hard work and dedication equals success, and coming from meager beginnings

does not have to lead to failure. Another thing I remember is that with all the notoriety, fame and recognition that Jack Butcher brought to Loogootee, he still had his detractors. Absolutely mind boggling! Any one interested in obtaining *Butcher Ball*, write to Jack at 401 Williams St., Loogootee, IN 47553 or call 812-295-3464 or send Email to jbutcher@dmrtc.net. Cost: Hardback, \$25, soft back, 19.95 + postage. Jack will absorb postage for IHSBHS members. Support the one high-profile individual that has continually supported our efforts.

Another excellent book is *Terre Haute, Queen City of the Wabash*, authored by IHSBHS life member Mike McCormick. For those who don't know, Mike, he is the absolute historical authority of Vigo County. He is a semiretired lawyer and newspaper columnist with an office on Wabash Avenue in Terre Haute. I am one of the few having had the privilege of entering that office. It's so full of memorabilia and other things of a historical nature that one has a hard time finding one's way to the business desk.

Back to the book. The first chapter is a bit trying. It tells how this tribe of Indians allied itself with this tribe and ran this tribe out. Then the French came and ran out the Indians. Then these Indians allied themselves with the British and chased out the French or vice versa. The names will drive you crazy - Michel Brouillette, Moses Hoggatt, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de La Demoiselle, Indian names like Meshekeleata, Piankashaw, Mainomba, Le Gros Bled continue the boggling of the mind. But once through these hieroglyphics you have an enthralling account of a city's diversified history. I'm sure, long time IHSBHS member and Vigo County native Dean Kendall, who straightened out a former IHSBHS member, who questioned Mike's credentials, would agree. See page 6 for the introduction. See the Fall & Winter 2000 issues under "Notes and Quotes" for the ex-member's questioning of Mike's credentials and Dean's rebuttal. Mike also mentioned that member Michael Lunsford who writes a monthly column for the Terre Haute Tribune recently wrote an article on Dean's "Cheer Up News." To order Mike's Book, send \$25.00 (Mike has included, sales tax, postage, packaging in the price to IHSBHS members only) to Mike McCormick, 236 McKinney Boulevard, Terre Haute, IN 47803 or phone 812-232-2034.

Members Dale White and Ralph Pederson responded to our request for information on old high schools and gyms. Those along with others will be included in the next issue.

Due to a lack of space in this issue the high school guessing contest is not included this time. No one made a guess on last issue's picture. It was of the Rome City High School and gym.

With the snow on the ground and more coming it's beginning to look like the holiday season, so the old editor and his elves who help with the *Boxscore* want to wish all of you a very Merry Christmas! and hope that all of you will say a little prayer for our troops around the world who are protecting our freedoms from the radicals who want to destroy us.

## MULTI-CLASS OR SINGLE-CLASS CHAMPION, COULD BOTH BE WRONG?

By  
Thomas White

The single versus multi-class champion high school basketball tournament in Indiana has been argued and debated every year since 1998, when class basketball was imposed by the Indiana High School Athletic Association (IHSAA). The battle lines were drawn between the older generation, who were in favor of maintaining the traditional single-champion, and the class system proponents, who were interested in making life easier for the kids by making championships easier to obtain. This entailed both making the tournament pathways easier and the number of championships greater. Each year, these two factions resurrect their differences at tournament time, with the single-champion faction hoping to sway public opinion in order to get the IHSAA to return to its senses. After 10 years of class basketball, I think it's time to review all of the points and all of the facts.

### A History Lesson

In order to understand this argument, you have to understand the historical significance of high school basketball in Indiana. The phrase "basketball is king" aptly describes the mindset the natives have for their basketball obsession. Basketball is by far the most popular high school sport in the state. The term "Hoosier Hysteria" is an indication of the large number of fans that turned out to support their high school basketball teams. In the early 1950s, the attendance for sectionals (first round) alone exceeded a million. In 1962, the total tournament attendance peaked at a million-and-a-half. The figures from the state tournament routinely dwarfed those from other states. This love of Indiana high school basketball was passed down from generation to generation.

Throughout most of its history, Indiana was rural and composed mostly of small towns and farmlands. Basketball was readily adaptable to this way of life, in part, because it could be played alone or with a group, but more importantly because it took place in the non-farming months. Many small towns had their own school, which was a source of local pride.

Friendly rivalries developed between the high schools and, therefore, between the corresponding towns, which increased the appeal of the sport. Over the last half-century, small towns' support of their schools was gradually undercut. In 1959, the School Consolidation Act was passed by the state legislature. Since then, the number of schools have been reduced from more than 700 to less than 400. High schools that once existed in small-town communities have been replaced by countywide schools, thus the corresponding rivalries were weakened through the merging of these schools. At one time, you could walk through any small town and see how the small communities treasured their teams via posters and plaques in the windows of virtually every business in town. In the 70s, the urban blight of shopping malls cut into the number of "mom and pop" businesses, thereby reducing support. Entertainment options have also changed since the 50s. A movie, a dance and a basketball game have been replaced by television, fast food joints and kids with cars. With all of these changes in society, one might expect the popularity of the tournament to decrease substantially. But by 1997, the tournament still maintained its appeal. But the following year, all this changed dramatically!!!

### Class and Consequences

In 1998, the class system was adopted for basketball. Using the IHSAA's own numbers, 58% of the high school principals favored this change, while 64% of the fans opposed it. Subsequent polling of coaches, at the time, indicated that 60% of them opposed the class format. The IHSAA's vote in favor of the multi-class system showed that the IHSAA was basically a "small school club", run for the benefit of small schools only, since they have a permanent voting majority. More than half the schools in the IHSAA had less than 600 students, while the average school size was about 800. In 1996, the IHSAA Board of Directors voted 12-5 in favor of a class system in basketball and several other sports. They were supported in a subsequent referendum of principals by a vote of 220-157.

What is less obvious is that those 220 schools represented about one-third

of the total statewide enrollment. By combining these two facts, the principals representing 33% of the state school enrollment and 36% of the fans favoring the class system, one inescapable conclusion can be reached. It's that those representing approximately one-third of the state's population were able to impose their class system against the wishes of the majority. The state tournament was, in essence, hijacked by a one-third minority. Did you ever wonder why the single-champion purists are still irritated and vocal against class basketball, even after 10 years? It's because they were, and probably still are, in the majority. This principle of "minority rule" is not one of those democratic concepts I learned in school!

The IHSAA's vote also reflects the fact that the small schools were tired of getting pummeled every year in the tournament. In the 87 years of the single-champion tournament, only one small school had survived against larger competition to become state champion. Of course, the Hoosier Hysteria historians would remind me that the Wingate (enrollments 25 and 48) championships of 1913 and 1914 and the Thorntown (enrollment 79) championship of 1915 must also be included in the list. However, Wingate's accomplishments were achieved with only 5% and 15% of IHSAA members participating. With Thorntown, the participation had grown to 40%. In these small tournaments, smaller schools didn't face a preponderance of large schools. These champions also played in a time when most opponents were small by today's standards. They played when the enrollment differential between schools was less significant than in 1954 or even today.

A lot has been written about the drop in attendance over the final few years of the single-champion tournament. The most quoted figures are that the tournament attendance dropped from about 1.55 million in 1962 to 786,00 in 1997, a reduction of about 50%. Many multi-class pundits have pointed to this as proof that the popularity of the sport was already dying and their class system did not kill it. Comparing the raw tournament attendance figures for any two years is like comparing Gravel Gertie to Wonder Woman! What the multi-class people fail to tell you is that there were 275 fewer teams in 1997, and therefore 275 fewer tournament games than in 1962. The average attendance per game (dividing the total paid attendance by >>>next page>>>

the number of games played) for each year translates into a drop from 2,350 in 1962 to 2,040 in 1997. This constitutes a decline of 13%, which comes to a loss of about a third of a percent per year over the 36 years. Now I must admit that a 50% loss looks far more impressive than a third of a percent per year when you are trying to make a case for the diminishing popularity of the single-championship system. This is a classic case on how to use numbers to prove a point that is not true. The single championship attendance did not decline at anywhere near the same levels that the class system did!

In the first year of the class system's implementation, the attendance dropped by 170,000, followed by further drops of 87,000 and 141,000 over the next two years. Over the initial three years of class-system basketball, the per game tournament attendance fell from 2,040 to 1,005, which reflects a decline of around 51% over three years. Now that's a tremendous drop. The IHSAA didn't fix a dying entity, as it wants you to believe; it killed a successful one that was reflecting its age and probably needed tweaked slightly.

#### The Aftermath

The class tournament was initially supposed to run as a two-year test. Regrettably, no criteria were established by the IHSAA to determine how to measure success. That should have been a clue right there. The IHSAA, after the two-year trial, did conducted polls with the general public, and the fans still hated the class debauchery. It also conducted polls with the students, and they didn't want class basketball, either. After experiencing the change even more coaches (80%) wanted to change back. TV ratings for the tournament dropped 75% and the TV contract was canceled. Tournament attendance was down 33% the first two years. Profits from the tournament were down 48%. The total monetary loss, which included attendance, corporate sponsorships and TV, was about a half-million dollars. Is this picture becoming any clearer? By every known measurement, this class tournament folly was an abject failure! By every measurable equation, the IHSAA never intended to change from the class system for any reason.

The only thing that is fairly obvious is that the two-year test idea was a scam perpetrated on the public by the IHSAA and its commissioner, at the time, Bob Gardner.

The views of the two factions can be represented by the current IHSAA commissioner (Blake Ress) and Bob Plump, who played on the 1954 small school champion - Milan. In 2004, Muncie Central and Milan were scheduled to reprise the 1954 championship game to mark its 50th anniversary. This anniversary game and the 1954 game were both shown on ESPN. During the course of these proceedings, Ress and Plump were interviewed. I remember watching and thinking these were two people expressing the views of different generations. Plump was talking about concepts like working hard toward a difficult goal and dealing with disappointments as important lessons to learn in life. Ress, on the other hand, opted for "giving" championships to more kids. My grandfather would have liked Plump's views, whereas many of the present generation of parents would probably have leaned in Ress's direction. Both were preaching to their particular constituency, with neither willing to accept the other's point of view or entertain any form of compromise.

#### Single-Class Needed a Fix

The traditionalists still long for the return of the era of the one winner-take-all which was the "Muhammad Ali" (he said he was the greatest) of all high school basketball tournaments for 87 great years. It determined the best in our state, unlike the multi-class that waters down Indiana's obsession. We are familiar with the one-winner genre because all professional sports have season-ending play-offs to determine the best, and this is ingrained in us. The 1954 season is held up as an example that occasionally the underdog can prevail; a small school can become a champion. However, this is sort of a weak point in their argument, since it only happened once, or four times, depending on your point of view. I wonder if Milan would have won the state championship in 1954 if they had been required to play Muncie Central at Central's gym during the sectionals. I kind of doubt it.

The single-champion concept had some major flaws. I offer as evidence the

29 straight sectional titles accrued by Lafayette Jefferson. Playing schools like Battle Ground, Clarks Hill, Stockwell, West Point, Monitor, Wea, Klondike, Buck Creek, Shadeland, Montmorenci and Jackson Township was like viewing a yearly slaughter of the lambs. Vincennes won 24 of 25 in its early years and from 1946 to 1997 (52 years) claimed 43 additional sectional titles. Another example is Marion with its two sectional championship stretches; one being 20 out of 21 and the other 21 out of 22. Marion's contemporaries were the small schools of Swayzee, Sweetser, Jonesboro, Gas City, Upland, Fairmount, Matthews, Van Buren and Marion Bennett. More slaughters. Other examples of huge sectional successes in the 83 years prior to multi-class are Kokomo (66), Lafayette Jeff (63), Richmond (62) and Marion (61). Was there a travesty going on that the powers-that-be just didn't see?

Historically looking at single-class, it is clear that only one small school survived to be crowned champ. It's not that small schools could not compete with larger schools in an individual game. It's that they had to in game after game. Larger schools were given an unfair advantage at the first level of the tournament, and most times at the second level, because they were scheduled to play small schools from their area on their home court since they had the largest gym. As a result, smaller schools in most areas of the state rarely made it through the sectional and others never did. The class system at least recognized this problem and made an attempt to solve it, although the IHSAA was not totally successful.

#### Overview of Both Theories

I maintain that using class concepts at the sectional level, where the small schools are lumped together in one sectional in the area and the larger schools lumped together in another nearby sectional has merit. This is important because it allows equal access to tournament successes for all. Sectionals are the most popular part of the tournament because they involve local teams and rivalries and are watched by local fans. The supporters of the multi-class system have their own take on the tournament. They complain that the single-champion format sacrificed small schools to maintain the tradition of large-school dominance and they are not without their standard bearer, Milan. They hold up 2004 Waldron (enrollment 238) as an example as to why the class system works. Waldron, following 93 years in which it had >>>next page>>>

amassed but four sectionals and one regional, finally won a 1A championship.

The multi-class advocates are continually exhorting the principles of "fairness" in their system, but this is a falsehood. A couple of years ago (2004), I reviewed the enrollment differences between the largest and smallest schools within each of the four classes. The enrollment differentials for the different classes had a disparity range of approximately 300 in 1A, 250 in 2A, 500 in 3A and 2,500 in 4A. If class advocates were really interested in fairness, how can they justify the disparities, specifically in 4A. Remember, the class system's main claim was that equally sized schools would play each other in the initial rounds of the tournament. This doesn't happen in class 4A. Maybe class supporters don't want to look at Class 4A because it doesn't support their "fairness" claim. Perhaps their "fairness" doctrine is only fair to small schools.

Looking at the particulars, the current approach yields sectionals with large enrollment disparities. These teams were assigned to the same 4A sectionals - Lake Central (2,623) and Lowell (1,088); Portage (2,412) and Hobart (1,098); Penn (2,856) and Concord (1,430); Carmel (3,638) and Westfield (1,075); Ben Davis (3,600) and Zionsville (1,141). We are constantly told the current system is fair, but what is obvious to everyone who bothers to look is that it is not fair for all schools.

Mr. Gardner believes that class basketball is an unequivocal success. It must be easier for him to spin the truth rather than accept his own duplicity in this dilemma. When Gardner could not produce an iota of evidence that the class tournament was a success, he fell back on the phrase that it was "better for the kids." Currently, Ressa uses the same phraseology in continuing his support for class basketball. I guess they didn't believe their own poll in which the kids said they didn't want it. Maybe it's better for the kids, in spite of what they think. Maybe I've missed the point, but I fail to see how it is better for the kids from Lowell, Hobart, Concord, Westfield and Zionsville. In fact, I doubt whether two-thirds of the kids in the state get any benefit from this "forced upon us" system. It appears to be just another ploy by the IHSAA. This leads me to suspect that what they really meant to say was that it is "better for small schools" and does not apply to most of the other kids. It's the identity issues, the administrators, the communities, and egos of the small schools that are the real reasons behind the class system. Small schools could not ensure a victory when they played against larger schools on the tournament court, but now they are guaranteed a victory, having had the legislation of class basketball incorporated. The fact that the goal of the class system is to have more champions is an example of striving for more fame that is at best fleeting and of minimal value. It seems that small communities wanted their own short moment of fame and glory. Unfortunately for them, it has to be shared with others.

I'm not going to get into a discussion over whether the single championships are inherently better or more important than the multi-class. I suspect that a single champion is more important to the state at large, while the multi-class championships are more important to the small local communities. It does beg this question. Should a state tournament be geared toward the entire state or toward small individual communities. I will leave that for further debate.

#### Analyzing This Mess

Who actually owns the tournament? From a legal standpoint, I assume the IHSAA does. The association runs it and establishes the rules for it. I maintain the fans have ownership rights, also. After

all, the fans have always paid for the tournament through ticket purchases, thus their attendance over the years. Without fan support, the tournament probably would have died or been relegated to a less significant role. So I ask, was their opinion ever really listened to or considered? Apparently not! The IHSAA originally figured it could put together any old tournament format and it wouldn't matter that much to the fans. They would simply show up out of habit or because they had no other choice. As a result, the IHSAA figured the fans' opinion wasn't necessary. The fans figured out their attendance wasn't necessary, either, and chose to walk.

IHSAA officials really expected to build off the tournament's past popularity and increase attendance when they implemented class basketball. I can only imagine their jaws dropping when attendance slipped by 170,000 in the first year. Class supporters have attempted to explain away the losses in attendance by blaming the internet, girls sports, more basketball on TV and school consolidations. The internet didn't start to become popular until 2001 or 2002, and by this time, the IHSAA had already lost 400,000 in attendance. Title IX legislation came in 1972, so the effect of girls sports should have occurred long before class basketball was started more than twenty-five years later. Basketball watching on TV is a gradual trend that extends over many years and cannot be used to explain this massive short-term downward spiral in tournament attendance. In terms of school consolidations, there was basically no loss in the number of schools participating in the tournament in the first three years of class basketball, so the effect was nonexistent. All these issues are an attempt to spread the class system's short-term attendance loss over many years to make it look less dramatic and to make it part of a general downward trend. The IHSAA is in essence trying to hide its failure! The class system pundits have been so busy trying to point the finger elsewhere for their miscarriages, that they neglected to turn the finger in their direction. I have never read one article written by a class supporter that admitted that the system had any adverse effect on the popularity of the high school basketball tournament - not one.

The IHSAA has attempted to redefine success as a way >>>next page>>>

*Boxscore* is published by the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society. The publication is not copyrighted and may be copied in part or whole for circulation throughout Indiana or anyplace where Indiana high school basketball is appreciated. Credit for information gleaned from *Boxscore* would be appreciated. Dues are \$6.00 per year and run from Jan. 1-Dec 31. Included are newsletters and full membership rights when in attendance at regular meetings. Send dues, address changes and stories for publication to:

Rocky Kenworthy (treasurer)

710 E-800 S

Clayton, IN 46118.

E-mail: vols@indy.net

All inquiries or notification of error should be directed to:

Harley Sheets (editor and V.P.)

635 S. State Rd. 39

Danville, IN 46122

E-mail: harleysheets@yahoo.com

New members send address, phone number, E-mail (optional), school and year of graduation to Rocky.

to downgrade its huge mistake! Columbia City Athletic Director Geoff Penrod, a member of the IHSAA Board of Directors and president of the Indiana Athletic Directors Association, said, "You have to define what success is. Is success always money-driven or having people in the stands?" Maybe Mr. Penrod would consider the tournament a success if its games were played in empty gyms. Who needs fans, anyway? Does this ring a bell? Doesn't it seem that the IHSAA's attitude, all along, is that the fans are not important. I get so tired of people trying to redefine terminology in an attempt to illustrate their mistakes are somehow not mistakes after all. Maybe it's just the politics, but it's something I just can't fathom or tolerate.

Class basketball has a component that I do not like - "class". It automatically implies superiority according to some arbitrary rule and suggests that those of a lower class cannot compete against or are somehow inferior to the "better" higher classes. This defeatist attitude is not one I believe in. If you don't believe this class idea exists, just look how the class tournament basketball finals are scheduled. Class 1A gets the early morning game and Class 4A primetime. If one thinks this isn't classification, then one must be dreaming.

#### Who Do We Blame

Who is at fault in all this? I think all parties share the blame equally. I first blame the single-champion powers-that-be for failing to recognize the flaws existing in their system. Everyone (former IHSAA executives and fans, etc.....) could see it and were either too stubborn or too passive to do anything about it. Perhaps they thought the tournament's tradition could withstand all roadblocks. Next I blame current IHSAA officials. After two years of obvious failure in their class system tournament, they had a chance to stand up, admit that changes were needed and do something about it. Unfortunately, they were far more interested in finding excuses and reinterpreting facts than attempting to fix what was wrong. The sports writers were, also, negligent. They immediately fell into one of the two camps which was driven by emotion - "class basketball is a sacrilege" or "class basketball is pure and fair." Neither side had it right and neither contributed anything to help solve the problem. In short, everyone had a chance to come up with a compromise solution, but

all were too busy defending their position while attacking the other side. This ended up being a case where brains got scrambled and nothing good has come from it.

In looking at this class issue, I have never been in favor of the single-champion system as originally configured. I have, in almost all cases, found myself rooting for the smaller schools at every level, but still supported the single champion. With 400 schools and four classes, I find it hard to believe that these 100 team tournaments are significant. I grew up around the time of the Wabash Valley Tourney. The winner probably thought it a big thing to claim the title were 100 plus teams participated. Nothing wrong with that. However, it was still just a big tournament. I view the class tournaments in the same light, just another big tournament with no meaningful results. For a season-ending state tournament, there has to be some ultimate prize. State class champions are not state champions no matter how much class supporters want to believe it.

As previously mentioned, IHSAA officials have made some big mistakes and Commissioner Ress tells us that we can't expect the tournament to be as popular and return to its previous levels. That's a statement of the obvious. There are 275 fewer schools and games, so it will never reach its previous levels again. What is at stake is the 400,000 fans the IHSAA alienated by its adoption of the class format. I also find it irritating and somewhat funny that when a past or present IHSAA officer discusses the merits of the class system they insert their foot in their mouth. I, like many Hoosiers, don't appreciate spin doctors trying to justify their reality as a way of avoiding and obscuring their mistakes.

My understanding of this class thing is that it was to make tournament wins more accessible to all schools. After 10 years, about one-third of the IHSAA membership has failed to claim a solitary class sectional, regional or semistate. All that the IHSAA has done is replace large-school dominance with small-school dominance - Tecumseh, Lafayette Central Catholic, Evansville Mater Dei and Harding, to name a few.

#### Possible Solutions

There are several compromises available if anyone cares to listen. One entails

using the class concept at the sectional and regional levels while merging everyone in the semistate round, thus yielding a single champion. This idea, not only, stops large-school domination in the early rounds, it eliminates class champions. It also eliminates 95% of schools in each class, henceforth, helping to even the playing field for the smaller schools by not having them bump into "giant after giant" while trying to climb "the bean stalk" in an effort to grasp "the golden egg." I sent this to Gardner in 1996 and to Ress in 2004, but either they didn't read their mail or just didn't want to hear it. I guess I'm another fan whose opinion doesn't matter. The idea is not new and has been proposed by others over the years. I don't know whether the fans would return, but I suspect a lot would. I don't think IHSAA officials would adopt it, since it would involve admitting they didn't solve the problem in the first place, and it's hard to get a minority to give up their position when they have the power. I only know it's doable. There are a myriad of ways to set up a tournament. The traditional single-class tournament was based on proximity. Schools within the same relative area played each other regardless of size. The class system promotes size and is minimally concerned with proximity. In the early NCAA tournaments, there was seeding based on location within the United States. UCLA regularly won the West region because there was less competition. Most of the good teams were east of the Mississippi River. The NCAA, noting the problem, then changed to a seeding-only format, with no regard for location. The idea was to have the top team in each of its four regions playing, what was thought to be, "weaker" opponents, while attempting to work their way to a show down with each other - a sort of "weed-out" system.

My favorite Indiana idea is to set up 96 four-team sectionals (with the occasional five-teamer) at separate sites based on size and relative proximity. This would keep the enrollment differences within each sectional to a minimum. Then would follow 16 six-team regional contests, based also on size and relative proximity. Now each semistate would contain four teams across the entire size spectrum. In the final-four round, the two smallest enrollment teams would play in the morning game with the two largest following, thus giving the small-school teams a >>>next page>>>

slightly longer rest break.

The key to any tournament format is what the intent is going in, how many teams are eliminated at each stage and what is the expected makeup of the remaining at each stage. There are many more ways to structure a tournament, with any chosen format having strong and weak points.

#### In Closing

I've made the case against the single-champion format as it was previously implemented. No one but a diehard traditionalist would expect to return to that format. I believe I've also exposed some negatives of the class championship supporters as their system is currently configured. This format is as unpopular as ever! Everyone assumes there are only two choices. Both camps have geared their arguments against the other, with a winner-take-all attitude. No one seems to be looking for some middle ground. My personal opinion is that both formats are flawed and some compromise is needed. Compromise, as we all know, is about giving something up to gain something. In this case, an improvement in our beloved game of basketball. Hopefully, the bickering will end, and the time for cooperation and compromise will come.

==== The End =====

#### COMING IN NEXT ISSUE

"The Tarzans of Indiana" - There were three (Linkenhelt - Pierce - Miller) and two played basketball!

#### Intro To Mike McCormick's book *Terre Haute Queen City of the Wabash*

Terre Haute, Indiana - platted in 1816, incorporated in 1832 - has developed into a constituency of paradoxes. Though it has produced several nationally prominent social reformers, in many ways it is a citadel of conservatism. It is also a blue collar city supporting accredited institutions. Its French name is misleading. Though it is likely there was an eighteenth century French post near Terre Haute, the majority of its first settlers were descendants of American colonists or Canadian volunteers seeking opportunity in "the west". Few immigrants settled in Terre Haute until six Sisters of Providence from Ruille-sur-Loire, France, headed by Saint Mother Theodore Guerin, arrived in 1840 to found a female academy on the outskirts. Located on a navigable river and protected by Fort Harrison, a federal military installation, the settlement had appeal. Designated as the Vigo County seat in 1818, its credibility was enhanced in 1835 when it became headquarters for the Army Corps of Engineers during the construction of the Cumberland Road. The population swelled with the arrival of the Wabash & Erie Canal.

In 1853, at the height of its prominence as a pork exporter, Terre Haute became a city. Soon inhabitants exemplified ethnic diversity.

Railroads, mills, iron works, breweries, distilleries, and coal mines attracted laborers of nearly every European nationality. Its African American heritage is particularly remarkable. The fifth president of Liberia, the first black U.S. Senator, the first black Indiana legislator resided in Terre Haute.

The soda fountain, corn oil, Overland automobile, inboard and outboard motors, the American monoplane, Coca Cola bottle, acetone, butanol, penicillin, streptomycin, Bibb lettuce, vaccines for Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and typhus, the digital audio disc, the phonograph record club, hovercraft, the square doughnut and even the pay toilet find their roots in Terre Haute. For three decades it was the headquarters for the largest man-made body of water ever built in the western hemisphere. America's first biological warfare plant was erected a few miles south of the city during World War II.

The majestic panorama that greeted early explorers and settlers gradually vanished, a victim of civilization. In its place is a community known successively over two centuries as "Prairie City," "The Pittsburgh of the West," and "Crossroads of America." In the twentieth century it was referred to by some as "Paris of Indiana," "Sin City," and "Indiana's Delinquent City." Its history is a saga of extraordinary people, soaring achievements, and devastating setbacks. And much of it has been a well-kept secret.

==== The End =====

#### Basketball Rules: Could Some Changes Improve The Game? by Cliff Johnson

Question: As a spectator at a basketball game what would be your reaction to new rules that resulted in the following? (1) A marked reduction in times the officials blow their whistles to interrupt play; (2) Fewer trips to the foul line especially at the end of the game; (3) Less pushing and shoving around the keyhole in an attempt to get positional advantage. (4) Greater displays of player skill, teamwork and strategy as opposed to height, weight and muscle; (5) More well-planned and executed plays instead of a hurry-up offense and low percentage shots taken under time duress; (6) Fewer cheap dunks and slams; and (7) Quicker finishes to games.

If such changes in the character of the game seem appealing to you, you might be in good company with many others who believe that the game is sorely in need of some adjustments. If the game is supposed to be one of strategy, tactics and skill, then several of the current rules don't make a lot of sense. Further, they probably don't permit the game to reach its full potential for enjoyment - to participants and spectators, alike. One might even suggest that the overall integrity of the game has been compromised by a few of the rules adopted within recent years. It, also,

seems that some of the long-standing rules have simply outlived their original purposes today owing to (1) the implementation of the shot clock, (2) the gradual development of modern court boundaries and markings, (3) additions or changes that conflict with or override older rules, and (4) the evolution of the thought processes that constitute the game itself. The most perplexing, and perhaps irritating, rule changes were first adopted over thirty years ago. The American Basketball Association, a pro league that lasted less than four years, was responsible for a couple of them. They were the handiwork of Madison-Avenue-type promoters who believed that a three-point semi-circle and a red, white, and blue ball, among other things, would stimulate appeal and cause the ABA turnstiles to spin more revenue their way. They were proven wrong, as history attests. However, the three-point rule apparently impressed NBA, NCAA and most other ruler-makers, so it gradually adopted. The rule persists today, and is perceived as a means to create added spectator excitement and offer greater scoring opportunities to some players who otherwise might have difficulty getting off shots nearer the basket. But was this the right approach to achieve these admirable objectives? I'll address this question later.

Let's talk about the shot clock first. It was an enhancement to the game that was sorely needed even in the "good old days." Pure and simple, it prevents stalling. The present day problem is that twenty-five or even thirty-five seconds is too short a time to permit players to execute the team's planned offensive plays, and these have always constituted the main spectator appeal and fun of playing the game. But today, we see lots of racehoring that quickly exhausts players and usually results in poor floor play and shot selection. Exhaustion, in turn, necessitates frequent substitutions while reducing the playing time for the best players, whose on-court performances that many fans have come to watch.

The shot clock was based upon, what I suspect, was an erroneous premise - that crowd excitement should be generated every single moment and that faster action is therefore demanded. But it isn't. Even before the shot clock, spectator excitement could reach enormous proportions merely from "anticipation" of something happening during the course of play. Anticipatory excitement has always reigned supreme in football and baseball and probably most profoundly in soccer. So we need to take a deep breath and slow down the game of basketball a little. With a full one-minute shot clock, the quality of basketball would unquestionably be raised.

==== Cliff's proposed rule changes - next issue =====

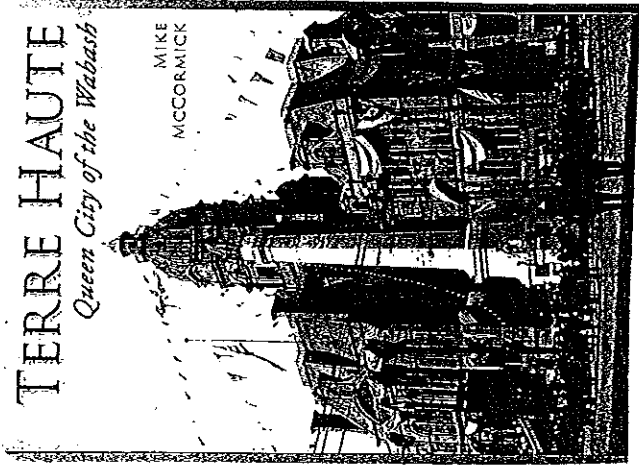
# IHSBHS Membership Roster (2008)

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	SCHOOL & YEAR OF GRADUATION
Baldwin, Louis (07)	53 Truman Drive, Cloverdale, IN 46120	(317)776-3941	Quincy
Bailinger, Chad (08)	843 Westridge Circle, Noblesville, IN 46062	(937)438-5553	Hagerstown '88
Bodnar, Patricia (honorary)	281 Edgebrook Drive, Centerville, OH 45459-2143	(239)481-8954	South Bend St. Joseph's '66
Bradley, Doug (life)	15591 Iona Lakes Drive, Ft. Myers FL 33908-1851	(812)634-0088	Columbus East '77
Brett, Steve (life)	304 Bloomfield Road, Loogootee, IN 47553	(812)295-3464	Loogootee '67
Bruner, Brian (08)	655 Hartford Drive, Jasper, IN 47546	(765)463-7650	Loogootee '92
Bruns, Carl (08)	501 Eastern Avenue, P.O. Box 172, Sunman, IN 47041	(817)423-0140	
Butcher, Jack (honorary)	401 Williams Street, Loogootee, IN 47553	(812)723-5696	Loogootee '51
Carr, Ann Miller (life)	1792 Sundrop Court, Granger, IN 46530	(219)357-5842	Huntington '68
Carter, Bart (life)	4217 Longmeadow Way, Ft. Worth, TX 76133	(260)246-1428	Western Boone '77
Combs, Vic (07)	829 E. Water Street, Paoli, IN 47454	(765)966-5814	Indpls. Washington '61
Cutler, Kenneth (life)	1312 W. King Street, Garrett, IN 46738	(812)865-3230	Garrett '73
Davis, Todd (07)	P.O. Box 33, Spencerville, IN 46788	(765)529-2944	Alexandria '62
Dehner, Dr. John (08)	212 S. 22nd Street, Richmond, IN 47374	(812)882-7456	
Denbo, Charles (09)	P. O. Box 18, Orleans, IN 47452	(317)253-4078	French Lick '53
Dickinson, Roger (life)	60 Prairie Noll Drive, New Castle, IN 47362	(317)251-4454	Frankton '57
Dietler, Harold (08)	702 S. Sharon Avenue, Fowler, IN 47944	(317)885-1462	Kentland
Doades, Keith (life)	4291 E. Stagecoach Road, Vincennes, IN 47591	(812)279-0465	South Knox '75
Dugan, Dr. William (08)	P.O. Box 851, Indianapolis, IN 46206	(812)279-5280	
Ervin, Bill (08)	8156 Frisco Way, Indianapolis, IN 46240	(812)424-4498	Terre Haute Wiley '57
Evans, Leigh (honorary)	1348 Oxford Run, Greenwood, IN 46143	(765)966-1666	Castle '86
Fisher, Max (08)	P. O. Box 512, Hebron, IN 46341	(219)326-8306	Crawfordsville '52
Flinn, Jason (07)	108 Windamere Circle, Bedford, IN 47421	(317)232-1882	Bedford No. Lawrence '89
Flinn, Larry (07)	489 Shawswick Station Road, Bedford, IN 47421	(760)948-9956	Tunneilton '59
Gilmore, Duncan (07)	510 E. Pike Street, Attica, IN 47918	(210)341-0900	Rockville '81
Glenn, Dale (08)	2815 Dale Court, Bloomington, IN 47401	(309)663-6377	
Griffin, Roger Lee (life)	10380 Regent Court, Newburgh, IN 47630	(317)784-5681	Evansville Bosse '63
Hadley, Frederic (07)	5131 Main Street, P.O. Box 95, Webster, IN 47392-0095	(317)559-6828	Webster '45
Hawkins, Richard (09)	3573 Stone Creek Circle, Jeffersonville, IN 47130	(765)463-7217	
Hennegan, Pat (09)	2009 Mustang Drive, LaPorte, IN 46350	(407)855-9306	Garrett '57
Hutton, Dan (life)	450 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3269	(812)299-5763	N.A.
Indiana State Hist. Soc. (?)	140 N. Senate St., Room 210, Indianapolis, IN 46204	(812)279-5512	N.A.
Indiana State Library (?)	16828 Fairburn Street, Hesperia, CA 92345	(812)232-3800	Western '54
Johnson, Cliff (life)	P.O. Box 790903, San Antonio, TX 78279	(765)798-6590	Frankfort '61
Johnson, Gary (07)	2715 McGraw Drive, Bloomington, IL 61702	(812)798-5512	Elgin, IL
Johnson, Scott (honorary)	5335 Camden Street, Indianapolis, IN 46227	(812)279-5512	Pimento '42
Kendall, Dean (07)	710 E - 800 S, Clayton, IN 46118	(812)232-3800	Cascade '74
Kenworthy, Rocky (life)	1153 Camelback Blvd., West Lafayette, IN 47906	(765)463-7217	Indpls. Shontridge '37
King, Robert (life)	429 Stinson Street, Orlando, FL 32839	(765)742-0143	Frankfort '45
Longfellow, Jack (07)	1424 Congress Street, Lafayette, IN 47905-1242	(812)279-5512	Dunkirk '74
Luzader, Jeff (07)	18 Summervale Court, Terre Haute, IN 47802	(812)279-5512	Terre Haute Wiley '52
Mast, Dr. James (07)	505 W. 10th Street, Oolitic, IN 47451	(812)232-3800	Troy '52
Masterson, Bob (07)	1513 E. Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, IN 47808	(765)798-6590	Terre Haute Wiley '56
McCormick, B. Michael (life)	683 Maudlin Road, Hillsboro, IN 47949	(317)815-6888	Fountain Central '82
McGrady, Gary (life)	3577 E. 98th Street, Carmel, IN 46033	(317)485-6112	Twin Lakes '74
McGraw, Mike (07)	10091 North Balfer Drive West, Fortville, IN 46040	(812)882-8776	Lawrence Central '59
Mehafey, Gordon (08)	1801 Margaret Drive, Vincennes, IN 47591	(812)735-2268	Vincennes '69
Memering, Jerry (10)	802 South Main Street, Bicknell, IN 47512		North Knox '72
Messell, Randy (life)	P.O. Box 2284, La Jolla, CA 92038		Petersburg '51
Miley, Art (08)			

**BUTCHER BALL**  
It's not just a game



<p>           Milner, Gene (08)            Monroe, Dean (07)            Myers, Robert (07)            Nonte, Tim (08)            Ockomon, John (08)            Parks, Gene (life)            Pedersen, Ralph (life)            Prehelm, John (09)            Puet, Tim (07)            Quigley, Arlene (honorary)            Rademacher, Terry (07)            Ray, Les (08)            Reid, Bill (07)            Reid, William (07)            Roberts, W. Eugene (08)            Robinson, Darrell (07)            Robison, Jon (09)            Robison, Dr. Roger (life)            Rogers, James (08)            Rogge, Phyllis (honorary)            Ruch, Ed (life)            Schellhase, Dave (07)            Schroder, Roger (07)            Schurrter, Paul (08)            Sheets, Harley (life)            Slinkard, Sandy (07)            Smith, Kenton (08)            Smith, Walter D. (life)            Sommers, Dr. Alan (07)            Stedman, Bill (09)            Tekulve, Richard (life)            Thomas, Terry (08)            Tisdale, Reginald (life)            Tomak, Curtis (08)            Uhl, Rick (09)            Vaughn, Dr. Wm. R. (07)            Wehrheim, Mark (11)            Weiss, Vernon (life)            Westfall, Randy (09)            White, Dale (honorary)            White, Thomas (07)            Williams, Bill (life)            Williams, Brian (life)            Wylie, Robert (12)         </p>	<p>           321 S. Bloomington Street, Greencastle, IN 46135            220 West Golfbrook Drive, Portland, IN 47371            958 S. Maish Road, Frankfort, IN 46041-2838            R.R. #1-Box 105, Patoka, IN 47666            6827 Balfour Court, Indianapolis, IN 46220            201 S. West Street, Russiaville, IN 46979            509 Academy Road, Culver, IN 46511            22967 Chestnut Lane, Goshen, IN 46528            7353 Rodebaugh Road, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068            1019 N. Frances Street, South Bend, IN 46617            2834 S. State Road 3, Scottsburg, IN 47170            2692 McCartney Lane, Bloomington, IN 47401            445 Madison Street, Denver, CO 80206            8800 Johnson Road, Apt.# 119, The Plains, OH 45780            1081 U.S. Hwy. 50 West, Mitchell, IN 47446            4380 W - 400 N, Connersville, IN 47331            515 W. Spring Street, Brownstown, IN 47220            2422 Rechter Road East, Bloomington, IN 47401-6123            6331 Knyghton Road, Indianapolis, IN 46220            1015 Crosspointe Court, Wabash, IN 46992            3746 N. State Road 75, Frankfort, IN 46041            862 Walnut Ridge East, Logansport, IN 46947            5145 Deer Creek Court, Indianapolis, IN 46254            3905 Baytree Lane, Bloomington, IN 47401            635 South State Road 39, Danville, IN 46122            353 Peaceful Valley, Mitchell, IN 47446            507 Grove Street, Greenfield, IN 46140            102 Fourth Avenue, P. O. Box 15, Baraboo, WI 53913-0015            3800 Commodore Trail, Bloomington, IN 47408            P. O. Box 691, Vincennes, IN 47591-0691            249 Lincoln, North Vernon, IN 47256            6473 Boat Street, Elizabethtown, IN 47232            2158 45th Street, Highland, IN 46322            50 Lewis Place, Martinsville, IN 46151            9215 Willowood Way, Louisville, KY 40299            3210 East Hazelwood Drive, Vincennes, IN 47591            3027 E. State Rd. 61, Vincennes, IN 47302            2037 Deer Lodge Place, Ft. Wayne, IN 46818-8815            2558 West U.S. Hwy. 136, Covington, IN 47932            201 E. Chestnut, Apt.# 175, Chicago, IL 60611            405 Maple Court, Crawfordsville, IN 47933            5658 Brownstone Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46220            2806 S. Saint Remy Circle, Bloomington, IN 47401-2420         </p>	<p>           (765)653-2506            (219)726-6376            (765)659-1606            (812)779-5251            (317)842-2715            (765)833-7037            (219)842-5045            (574)875-6735            (614)864-1480            (219)234-9556            (812)889-3742            (812)333-1025            (812)849-2045            (765)725-5525            (812)358-3266            (812)331-8018            (317)253-6144            (219)563-1706            (765)654-7902            (317)216-1833            (812)332-4358            (317)745-6788            (812)275-8645            (317)462-8950            (812)339-2429            (812)882-0429            (812)346-7921            (219)392-1586            (765)342-9794            (502)423-1313            (812)882-1513            (812)886-9897            (765)962-8495            (765)793-3343            (312)951-6870            (765)362-4290            (812)333-9646         </p>	<p>           Rossville '63            Pennville '72            Frankfort '44            Loogootee St. John's '60            Pendleton '60            Russiaville '45            Culver '45            Marion, SD '59            Valley, PA '69            Jamaica Plain, MA '37            Holland '70            Sullivan '43            Alexandria '66            Poling '30            Shoals '57            Harrisburg '55            Brownstown Central '75            Frankfort '54            Frankfort '52            Wabash '50            Frankfort '51            Evansville North '62            Milan '54            Cannelton '49            Lebanon '54            Shawswick '61            Lawrence Central '58            Frankfort '54            Indpls. Tech '59            Gill Twp. '55            Jennings County '73            Washington '65            Warren Central '79            Linton '59            Vincennes '75            Greens Fork '50            Vincennes '61            Covington '78            Crown Point '68            Crawfordsville '60            Crawfordsville '83            Bloomington Univ. '57         </p>
--	---	--	--



**Alert !!! We have misplaced the address of a new member-Frederic Hadley. If anyone knows his address, please notify Rocky Kenworthy (see publishing box on page 4 for contact information).**

There are some phone numbers and schools missing from this list. Feel free to help fill in this roster. Also, report any error(s). We always look forward to membership input.

Remember to check the year on your address your label. The year tells members when dues are to be paid. Example: A member with '07 on address label is paid through December of 2007. If the member wishes to continue receiving the Boxscore for 2008, should be in by January 1, 2008.