

BOXSCORE

A Publication of the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society

IHSBHS 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

IHSBHS Officers

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------|
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| Vice Pres | Harley Sheets | Lebanon | 1954 |
| Secretary | Jeff Luzadder | Dunkirk | 1974 |
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| Co-Editor | Tom White | Crown Point | 1968 |
| Asst. Editor | Tim Puet | Valley, PA | 1969 |
| Co-Editor | Jeff Luzadder | Dunkirk | 1974 |

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Publication & Membership Notes

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Dues are \$6 per year. Dues runs from January 1 – December 31 and includes newsletters and full membership with voting rights. For a lifetime membership the cost is \$50.

Send dues, address changes, inquiries as to membership, and handwritten stories to IHSBHS, c/o Rocky Kenworthy, 710 E. 800 S., Clayton, IN 46118. E-mail: rocky2@tds.net

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2009 Summer Issue

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On the Internet Watch

We have finally gotten the name of our site, ihsbhs.com. The site is currently empty, but we will soon be building the structure and laying out the format. If you have any suggestions about what it should contain, contact Tom White at whitelitning@gmail.com or Jeff Luzadder at jeffluzadder@comcast.net.

Membership Drive

We are trying to increase our membership beyond its current level of 127. If you know anyone who has similar interests in Indiana high school basketball, let them read your current Boxscore and give them the last page, which contains the IHSBHS new member information form so they might join. Any help you can provide in this area would be appreciated.

New Members

We would like to welcome the following new members to IHSBHS: David Findley, Dr. Norman Jones, John Bastin, Chic Hess, James Clossin, Larry

Piety, Richard B. Pierce, John Phillips, Kirby Warren, G. Gregory Gates, Jack Schult, Shawn Martin, C.J. Harris, Paul Wiseman, Lanny Sigo, Patrick Henry, John Westfall, Tom Speaker, Jan Conner, Jim Barley, Lowell Osterling, Ron Alting, Jim Hensley, Don Thompson, Edward Butler, and Grant Davis.

Message from the President by John Ockomon

Not much going on this quarter. Looking forward to seeing and talking with Doug Bradley, one of our best historians.

My project to come up with the number of schools to play in the tournament since 1911 and have their first and last years of participation on my computer has stalled. I still have hopes to finish soon.

My best estimate now is 1,192 schools with 402 current, 352 extinct schools who won a sectional, and 438 who did not win one. I have 115 schools listed in Ward Brown's book that are duplicates.

There are some tough choices that Doug Bradley and I have discussed (years ago) trying to determine if they are unique schools or just name changes.

Rushville, Greenfield, and Brownstown seem to qualify as continuations, but not Bedford-North Lawrence and Michigan City Elston.

There were five Harrison Townships, 11 Jefferson Townships and 15 Jackson Townships!

Notes from the Editors

The contents of any given Boxscore generally consist of a series of detailed articles on a particular topic. We thought a collection of short items or random thoughts and observations was needed. The new column "Tidbits from Here, There, and Everywhere" by Harley Sheets is designed to fill that void.

Note that for the first time we are experimenting with color. It is a little more expensive; however, we thought it was necessary to have the meeting photographs appear in color. This was also extended to a couple of pages with charts.

We are still looking for articles from our membership. These can be topics you have always been interested in but never read anything about. They can be about a particular team or person or year or aspect of Indiana high school basketball. Generally, the hardest part is coming up with an initial idea. So, as a result, we are starting a new column called the Idea Exchange (page 12) where we will be listing ideas suggested by members for future articles. If you see an idea that interests you and you would like to write about it, let me (Tom White) know. If you have an idea but cannot write about it yourself, send that, too. Maybe someone else will decide to write about it. I have seeded the column with a couple of ideas of my own. Remember, Boxscore only exists because of members' written articles, so please consider contributing an article yourself.

Editorial Staff

April 18 Meeting in Monticello by Rick Reeves

IHSBHS held its Spring membership and board meetings on April 18 in Monticello at the Roosevelt Middle School Gym (formerly the Monticello High School Gym). There were four speakers discussing various topics and about 25 people in the audience.

Jeff Luzadder, IHSBHS Secretary, started the program with a short DVD presentation featuring an interview with IHSBHS cofounder Harley Sheets telling how the society began. Several times, Harley indicated that like-minded basketball junkies would talk about discrepancies in various coaching records, leading several gentlemen into an investigation to determine the correct numbers. From this early research, the organization grew slowly until it decided to publish a newsletter and schedule meetings throughout Indiana. IHSBHS was born at these meetings, and today it is still growing. New, younger members/leaders are needed to pass on the great historical memories, facts, traditions, stories and tournament tales so that the unique lore of your game will not be forgotten.

Harley then took the podium, updated—the DVD presentation and added some of his favorite stories.

IHSBHS member Lanny Sigo introduced **John Westfall** for his presentation on the Alva Staggs Gymnasium, where the meeting was held.

The gym is now used for middle school physical education and other school activities (junior high basketball games, etc.). Westfall, a teacher and former coach in the Twin Lakes School Corp., gave an interesting talk on the history of the neat old gym. It was built with the help of the WPA program in 1939. The seating capacity was listed as 2,500. The first game played was on Jan. 6, 1939, with the Monticello Tioga Indians defeating the Delphi Oracles 24-23. The gym cost approximately \$150,000 and had a stage on one end. The floor was 78 feet long (as compared to today's regulation length of 84 feet).

The dedication game was on Feb. 8, 1939, with the home team upsetting the visiting Logansport Berries. In attendance was Arthur L. Trester, president of the IHSAA.

The coach was Alva River Staggs [who graduated from Walton High

School in 1909] before graduating from Wabash College in 1914. Staggs coached two years at Monticello, then left for Lebanon where he replaced Ward "Piggy" Lambert who had been hired to coach Purdue. Staggs stayed one year, winning the state championship. The next year (1918) he left for Anderson High School and lost in the state title game to (guess who) Lebanon!

Coach Staggs won his first sectional at Lebanon. He then won 11 sectionals while coaching at Anderson in 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930. He won three sectionals at Monticello in 1935, 1938, and 1939, for a total of 15 sectionals in his coaching career.

Coach Staggs came back to Monticello in 1933 and coached there until the middle of the 1941-42 season. He resigned and was to become postmaster in Monticello, but died of a heart attack in January of 1942.

Mr. Staggs was enshrined in the Indiana High School Basketball Hall of Fame in 1966.

Staggs Gymnasium was used by Monticello High School and later, after consolidation occurred, by the Twin Lakes School Corporation until 1958.

Staggs Gymnasium hosted sectionals from 1939-1958, a total of 20 years. Monticello won 10 sectionals and two regionals in this period. The two regionals came under the leadership of John Bastin, a new IHSBHS member.

Westfall then talked about the rich history of White County basketball and mentioned several players from schools in White County: Jack Ford and Harold May from Monon; Tom Spears and Eric Harmon from Brookston; Floyd Dilling from Idaville; Joe Hoffman from Buffalo, and Jerry Hoover from Monticello.

Next to speak was **Jan Conner**, former girls coach at Warren Central, Benton Central, NE Missouri State, Martinsville and Lafayette Jefferson where in March 2009 she resigned.

She told of growing up in a sports-related family, with five uncles on her mother's side of the family being boys basketball coaches. Jan attended Otterbein schools, which were later consolidated into the Benton Central School Corporation. After graduating from BC, Jan attended Indiana State University, where she was a standout in track and basketball.

INDIANA BASKETBALL HALL OF FAME INDUCTEE

*Meridian Insurance Silver Medal
Two State Championships 1997 & 1998
Martinsville*



Lettered three years in basketball at Indiana State ... earning MVP honors while leading the team in rebounding, field goal percentage and free throw percentage ... began coaching at Warren Central ... coached at her alma mater Benton Central for 15 years with a 295-43 record ... after coaching at Northeast Missouri State University for three years, she came back to Martinsville, where her teams accumulated a record of 114-27 in six seasons and won two state championships (1997, 1998) ... retired from coaching in 2001 ... career record of 434-71 ... honored nine times as coach of the year. (Editor's note: The above numbers are as of 2002.)

Her initial head coaching job was at Warren Central for a salary of \$400, where she won the school's first and her first sectional. Next, she returned to her alma mater (BC), in 1970, again with a salary of \$400. Later, she took a collegiate coaching job at NE Missouri State. After 3 years Jan came back to Indiana and became the head coach at Martinsville. She eventually won back-to-back state championships in 1997 and 1998. The championship in 1997 was the last in one-class basketball and the title the following year came under the current four-class system.

Coaching has opened many doors to Coach Conner. She told of traveling to Africa, Puerto Rico and other far-away places to conduct coaching clinics. In 1998, her cousin, Steve

Dietrich, coached the West Lafayette girls to the state championship in Class 3A and her nephew, Chad Dunwoody coached Lafayette Central Catholic, to the boys Class 1A title. Her Class 4A girl's title with Martinsville was the third state title in the same family in the same year. [Chad went on to win three additional state championships.]

After a short break, Luzadder introduced our next speaker, **Jack Schult**, former coach of many sports at Lafayette Jeff.

Jack told of not playing his senior year for Coach Crawley because the coach didn't recognize his ability to help the Bronchos (audience laughter ensued). Instead, he was asked to help coach a local school in the lower grades. After he enrolled at Purdue University, he continued to coach football, basketball, baseball and tennis for the Lafayette Park and Recreation Department and at Lafayette Jeff for many years. He later succeeded Joe Heath and was the head coach in basketball for two years. He also won a state championship as coach of the Lafayette Jeff boy's tennis teams. He is working for the Lafayette school system's Mentors Program and is scheduled to retire in 2011.

He talked briefly about the mental aspects of Mr. Crawley's system at Lafayette Jeff. Coach Crawley believed in a disciplined team, practice, and playing style. He did not have lots of called plays in the offense or out-of-bounds plays. Instead, players were given lots of praise, giving them the confidence to further their own skills and mental toughness. The coach had few rules and the players knew them well. If a rule was violated, the players knew without being told that they were out of line and they were dealt with quickly and fairly.

Coach Crawley came to Lafayette Jeff in the fall of 1942 after winning two state championships at Washington, Ind. He lost his first sectional in 1943 [to little Monitor], then proceeded to win 23 consecutive sectionals, and retired from active coaching in 1967. He led Lafayette Jeff to state championships in 1948 and 1964, 16 regionals and 9 semistates. Joe Heath succeeded Crawley in 1968 and kept the string of sectional titles going until 1973, when the Bronchos lost to Lafayette Central Catholic, which won its first sectional, thus snapping the streak at 29.

Our last speaker was **Dr. Dave Pence**, a member of the Swayzee High School team from Grant County that won the famous 1964 nine-overtime regional game 65-61 over Liberty Center of Wells County. Dave later attended Purdue and graduated with a degree in veterinary science and has been a vet in the Grant County area for many years.

Pence was a junior forward for the Swayzee Speed Kings, who were 9-10 going into the sectional at Marion. They defeated the Marion Giants in the first game 66-59, then took out Mississinewa 48-46, after being behind 19 points in the second quarter. In the title game, the Speed Kings outlasted arch rival (and later fellow member of the Oak Hill School Corporation), Oak Hill in three overtimes, 38-37. They were coached by Dave Huffman, a 1957 Marion graduate.

The Liberty Center Lions were Swayzee's next foe in the Marion Regional. These Lions from Wells County had a top notch player in Dick Harris, who later starred at Manchester College. The Lions led at all three stops, 19-15, 31-26, and 38-34. Harris fouled out with five minutes to go in the fourth quarter and Swayzee came back to send it into overtime.

In the first overtimes, the team that gained the tip on the jump ball held it for the last shot and missed. In the sixth OT, Pence fouled out.

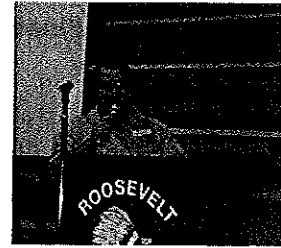
In the ninth OT, Swayzee scored twice to open a four-point lead and held it to win, 65-61. Only six players for Swayzee played in the game.

The school had 60 kids in its graduating class that year.

In the regional championship game later that night, the Huntington Vikings prevailed 58-33. Huntington then lost in the state championship game to Marion Crawley's Lafayette Jefferson Bronchos, 64-61.

After a small discussion on the status of the class basketball tournament, the meeting adjourned at about 3:30 p.m.

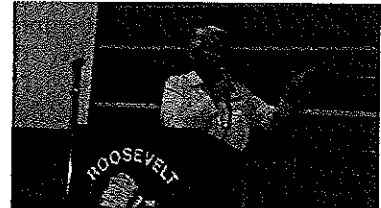
Several tables where various books and pamphlets were available for viewing and purchase were set up near the speaker's podium.



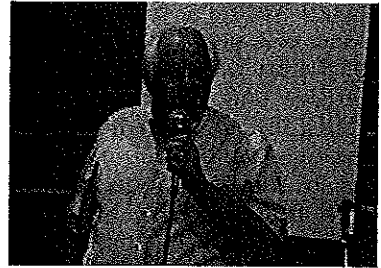
Jeff Luzadder, Secretary, IHSBHS



John Westfall



Jan Conner



Jack Schult



David Pence



John Fee (center), former IHSAA referee, worked the state finals in 1966 & 1967

Observations from the Class Finals by Tom White

I hadn't been to the Indiana state basketball finals since 1997, the last non-class final. I went this year primarily to meet Tim Puet, IHSBHS's assistant editor, since we had been exchanging e-mails for about a year without actually meeting. Although my opinion of class basketball hasn't changed, I found each game was interesting or not interesting for entirely different reasons.

Class 1A

Jac-Cen-Del 66
Triton 55

Triton entered as the favorite after defeating its biggest tournament rival Lafayette Central Catholic 50-47 in the previous week's semistate and edging Bowman Academy 60-58 in the regional finals the week before. The Trojans strutted onto the floor expecting to be anointed as the Class 1A champions for the second year in a row. Jac-Cen-Del had other ideas. JCD simply pounded Triton on the boards 42-29 with its 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 frontline and 6-2 guard. For most of the game, Triton was "one and done" at the offensive end. Matt Gehl tossed in 26 points (almost all in the second half) as Jac-Cen-Del built up a 24-point lead early in the fourth quarter and coasted from there.

The Jac-Cen-Del Eagles finished the year at 25-2 while the Triton Trojans ended at 24-3.

Class 2A

FW Bishop Luers 67
Brownstown Cent. 49

Deshaun Thomas was a man among boys in terms of size and skill set. He popped in 34 points with relative ease. Brownstown Central, which no one expected would make a game of it, was only down three, 24-21, at halftime. As the final seconds of the third quarter ticked away with BC down by nine, Deshaun picked up a loose ball in the corner and turned and fired a 3-point attempt. He missed, but the referee called a foul. I was watching at the time and I didn't see a foul and, by the reaction of the fans, they didn't see it, either. With no time on the clock, Deshaun hit all three free throws and Luers was up by 12 going into the fourth quarter. That was pretty much the end of the game.

With eight returning players and Deshaun at 6-7, assuming he doesn't grow, FW Luers seems to be a lock for next year's finals. And since it seems unlikely Deshaun will play anyone with his size or skills, he may indeed exceed Damon Bailey's 3,134 career point total. He has 881 points to go.

The Fort Wayne Bishop Luers Knights finished the season 23-4, while the Brownstown Central Braves ended at 20-7.

Class 3A

Princeton 81
Rochester 79 (2OT)

This game was a good old-fashioned barnburner. Princeton came back from a 37-29 halftime deficit and throughout the fourth quarter, neither team had more than a three- or four-point lead. With three seconds left and Princeton in the lead 61-58, Bruce Grimm Jr. took the in-bounds pass, turned and fired from five feet beyond the 3-point line and "swoosh." There were two Princeton players on him and he still made the shot.

I have four observations to make about this game. 1) Grimm can shoot. With eight 3-pointers and a total of 40 points, he can hit from about anywhere. 2) Trevor George was the best player on the court all day long. Even though he had half the points of Grimm, it was his calm and consistent play that kept Princeton in the game. Whether he was directing the offense, fighting for position in the blocks, or grabbing a rebound, he seemed to always be at the right place at the right time. Even looking at his totals - 20 points, 7-7 free throws, 9 rebounds, 4 assists, 4 turnovers, and 1 steal (on the last play of the game), it doesn't look that impressive. But it was.

My third point is about Rochester. With Grimm averaging 25 points per game and all other players averaging less than 10, Rochester suffered from the same problem as most single-shooter teams. When it came down to crunch time and the game was on the line, all the other players were looking to pass the ball to Grimm. They didn't move the ball or try to get open or look for their shot or even take an open shot. They were looking only for Grimm. It's difficult to play one-on-five and expect to win.

My last point is about the Princeton fans. THEY SHOW UP TO SUPPORT THEIR TEAM. At Conseco, each school gets allocated tickets from half-court to the nearest corner, from the floor seats

to the rafters. Princeton supporters filled that section easily, along with the balcony and nosebleed section next to them, a nosebleed section diagonally across from them in the far corner and part of a nosebleed straight across from them. I'd be willing to bet that they took up a third of the seats for their session while other schools were lucky to fill 15 percent. I don't know the population of Princeton, but there couldn't have been too many people left in town while their Tigers were playing.

The Princeton Tigers finished undefeated at 29-0, while the Rochester Zebras were 23-4.

Class 4A

Bloomington South 69
FW Snider 62

I don't know whether I was tired after three games or this game came after an exciting overtime contest, but this game was booring. Bloomington had the lead 47-46 at the start of the fourth quarter and FW Snider was behind from one to five points throughout the quarter. With about 2:30 left and Snider down by three, Carl Miller (1 for 5 for 3-pointers at that time, with only 3 points for the game), took three 3-point shots on consecutive possessions and missed them all as Bloomington ran the score out to its final seven-point margin.

My only real question is "How did Bloomington South get rated as the third-best high school team in the nation?" I'm from northwest Indiana and I'm old enough to have seen the 1970 East Chicago Roosevelt and the 1971 East Chicago Washington teams. They were both undefeated and state champs and would have kicked Bloomington South's ass all over the court. I figure that high school basketball throughout the country is not in as good a shape as it once was.

The Bloomington South Panthers finished their undefeated season at 26-0, while the Fort Wayne Snider Panthers finished at 25-2.

There is one final comment and this relates to the state finals guide we were all handed as we went through the gates. Tim pointed this out to me as he perused the pamphlet. On page 32, which listed schools with the most state championships, Muncie Central was conspicuously absent from the top of the list. I guess a graduate of Marion must have put that page together.

The 1941 & 1942 All-Star Games Last All-Stars Selected By The Fans By Roger Robison

(Fourth and final part of the series)

1941 All-Star Game: The Inez KY All-Stars.

3/22/41 FINAL FOUR

Madison-Froebel 29-27

Washington-Kokomo 48-32

Washington-Madison: 39-33

AP POLL FOR THE TITLE (26 VOTES)

1. Anderson (coach A.Chadd) (10.0)
2. S.B.Central (coach J.Wooden) (6.5)
3. Muncie Burris (coach S.Fisher) (3.0)
4. Washington (coach M.Crawley) (2.0)
5. Evansville Central (M.Wakefield)(1.0)
6. Madison (coach R. Eddy) (1.0)
7. Ft.Wayne North (coach Bob Nulf)(.5)

Anderson (19-3) dominated the North Central Conference (NCC) with a record of 11-1. Richmond and Kokomo were a distant second and third. Carl Campbell of Kokomo won the NCC scoring race with 164 points in 12 games, and Koontz of New Castle finished second with 141. Unfortunately Campbell turned 20 on March 17, five days before the Final Four. Kokomo was blown out by 16 points against Washington while Madison had to struggle to get into the title game.

NEWS ALL-STATE

- f MANGIN-Washington
- f LODGE-Madison
- c CAMPBELL-Kokomo
- g SERVER-Madison
- g HARMON,Ch.-Washington

STAR ALL-TOURNEY TEAM

- f MANGIN-Washington
- f HANKINS-Kokomo
- f ISABELL-Froebel
- c LODGE-Madison
- c RIFFEY-Washington
- g SERVER-Madison
- g HARMON,Ch.-Washington
- g TURNER-Kokomo

Eighteen sports writers nominated 20 boys for the 1941 All-Star team. The fans then voted for the top 10. This format produced an all-star from a state champion for the first time. Hook-shot artist Leroy Mangin, an I.U. recruit, had led Washington in scoring with a 12.3 average. He was the MVP (Star of Stars) at the All-Star Game.

Most of the All-Stars went onto college to play basketball, but Mangin ended up in the Army after his freshman year. Dave Strack went on to an illustrious career at the University of Michigan.

VOTES

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Bass-Greenwood (#1) | 13,780 |
| 2. Mangin-Washington (ss-AS) | 13,657 |
| 3. Campbell-Kokomo (ss-AS) | 11,921 |
| 4. Rowland-Martinsville | 11,247 |
| 5. Strack-Shortridge | 10,161 |
| 6. Koontz-New Castle | 10,055 |
| 7. Server-Madison (ss-AS) | 7,828 |
| 8. Pearsey-Rushville | 7,630 |
| 9. Davis-Elwood | 7,607 |
| 10. Butler-Decatur Central | 7,453 |
| 11. Wiles-Rensselaer | |
| 12. Hankins-Kokomo | |
| 13. Cowan-Ft.Wayne | |
| 14. Young-Rushville | |
| 15. Ehlers-S.B.Central | |
| 16. Ecott-Anderson | |
| 17. Coleman-Columbus | |
| 18. Tweedy-Burris | |
| 19. Turner-Anderson | |
| 20. Martens-S.B.Central | |

Glenn Curtis was selected by the Indianapolis Star to coach the All-Stars. The Kentucky coach, Ed Diddle, decided to start the entire first five of the Kentucky state champion, Inez High School.

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| INDIANA=52 | FG-FT |
| f: J.Bass | 0-1 |
| f: B.Rowland | 3-0 |
| c: C.Campbell | 5-0 |
| g: L.Mangin | 6-2 |
| g: D.Strack | 3-0 |
| f: M.Pearsey | 0-0 |
| f: M.Davis | 1-3 |
| c: M.Koontz | 4-0 |
| g: D.Server | 0-0 |
| g: B.Butler | 1-0 |

KENTUCKY=41 FG-FT

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| f: A.Herman | 3-1 Inez |
| f: B.Taylor | 3-2 Inez |
| c: B.Cooper | 2-2 Inez |
| g: L.West | 2-2 Inez |
| g: J.Kirk | 1-2 Inez |
| f: J.Sieweke | 0-1 Ashland |
| f: J.Padgett | 2-1 Hardin |
| c: G.Stout | 1-0 Cumberland |
| g: E.Hansel | 0-0 Dixie Heights |
| g: P.Butcher | 1-0 Meade Memorial |

1942 All-Star Game: The No-Show Classic

8th Annual AP Title Poll

Madison (7.5 votes)

Richmond (5)

Washington (4)

Horace Mann (2.5)

Lapel (2)

Frankfort (1)

Shelbyville (1)

Ev. Central (1)

Anderson (1)

Lafayette (1)

Final Weekly AP Poll NCC

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Washington | Lafayette |
| 2. Horace Mann | Frankfort |
| 3. Madison | Richmond |
| 4. Ev. Central | Anderson |
| 5. Richmond | Marion |
| 6. F.W.Central | |
| 7. Lafayette | |
| 8. S.B.Central | |
| 9. Jasper | |
| 10. Bedford | |

The state tourney in '41 had been a toss-up that the fourth-ranked Hatchets had captured, to the amazement of many. In 1942, Washington was the clear-cut favorite in spite of an odd AP poll. Burris was ranked #20 and Frankfort had fallen from #19 to unranked in the last week of the season. Case and Frankfort then upset Lafayette, Horace Mann, and South Bend Central (coach John Wooden) to reach the Final Four. Coach Charles Cummins (at Anderson '44-46) had taken Crawfordsville beyond anyone's expectations by edging favorite Madison 30-29 at the Anderson Semistate. The defending champs took out Jasper by three, Evansville Central by two, and Bedford by 17 to arrive at Indy as the overwhelming favorite. However, Burris went to a delayed offense and it was 18-18 with four minutes to go when the Hatchets lowered the ax.

WASHINGTON 1940-42

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1940 (25-5) | 1941 (27-5) | 1942(30-1) |
| f Arnold | Harmon, Ch. | Harmon |
| f Mangin, L. | Mangin, L. | DeJernett |
| c Klier, Leo | Riffey, Jim | Riffey, Jim |
| g Grove, Art | Grove, Art | Grove, Art |
| g Brunner | Harmon, W. | Donaldson |
| | Harmon, W. | DeJernett, J. |
| | | Raney |
| | | Raney |

1942 FINAL FOUR

Washington-Frankfort: 42-32

Burris-Crawfordsville: 42-27

Washington-Burris: 24-18

The Washington champions had come close to duplicating the Franklin Wonder Five and capturing three straight titles. The Hatchet grads then went on to the next level. After the war, Jim Riffey was a four-year starter for Cliff Wells at Tulane. He made the 1950 College All-Star team. Charles Harmon went to Toledo to play for Burl Friddle. He starred in basketball and baseball. He would play professional baseball. Art Grove was conspicuously absent, a "no-show," from an Indiana All-Star team that had no guards. He had been a three-year starter for Crawley and started 93 games, losing only 11. He went to Toledo with Harmon. Leo Klier had graduated a year early at age 16 and went to Notre Dame, where he made All-American in 1944 and in 1946.

INDPLS STAR ALL-TOURNEY

f C.Moody-BURRIS

f J.DeJernett-WASHINGTON

f J.Clossin-FRANKFORT

c J.Riffey-WASHINGTON

c B.Brown-BURRIS

g M.Salyer-BURRIS

g A.Grove-WASHINGTON

g R.Clements-CRAWFORDSVILLE

UNITED PRESS ALL-TOURNEY

1st Team 2nd Team

DeJernett Moody-BURRIS

Clossin Harmon-WASHINGTON

Riffey Brown-BURRIS

Salyer Wright-CRAWFORDSVILLE

Grove Nunnally-FRANKFORT

NEWS ALL-STATE

f DeJernett-WASHINGTON

f Althaus-EV. CENTRAL

c Riffey-WASHINGTON

g Salyer-BURRIS

g Grove-WASHINGTON

2nd team

f Harmon-WASHINGTON

f Clossin-FRANKFORT

c Brown-BURRIS

g Ritter-MADISON

g Clements-CRAWFORDSVILLE

3rd team

f P.Negeley-LAWRENCE

f Lodge-MADISON

c Ertel-TIPTON

g Lillie-BURRIS ♦

g Nunnally-FRANKFORT

The fourth All-Star game was held despite the ongoing protests of Trestler and the IHSAA. For some reason coach Curtis was a "no show" for this game. He would return and coach the team from 1945-1948. This year Mayor Paul Lostutter of Bedford was selected by the Star to coach the team. Lostutter had a long and successful career in Indiana high school basketball, beginning at Frankfort in '20-21 and ending at Bedford in '41. He was assisted by Bill Perigo, from LaPorte, who was coaching at Benton Harbor, Mich. He later went on to coach the University of Michigan from 1953-60. He would be followed there in 1960 by Dave Strack, the 1941 All-Star. Strack coached Michigan from '60-'68 and then was athletic director at Arizona.

As it had in 1941, the Star had a cadre of sportswriters select a slate of 22 boys for the fan voting. This would be the last year for the fans to be involved. For the first time, almost all the nominees had played in the sweet 16. Among the nominees' schools, only Lafayette, Kokomo, Anderson, and Richmond had failed to reach the semifinals.

| | VOTES |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 B.Brown-BURRIS | 13,577 |
| 2 J.Ertel-TIPTON | 12,779 |
| 3 B.Lodge-MADISON | 12,461 |
| 4 G.Babcock-LOGANSPORT | 11,928 |
| 5 J.Turner-KOKOMO | 10,714 |
| 6 K.Cage-TIPTON=MVP | 10,614 |
| 7 Fansler-LOGANSPORT | 10,097 |
| 8 J.Luther-LAWRENCE | 10,004 |
| 9 C.Harmon-WASHINGTON | 9,790 |
| 10 J.Riffey-WASHINGTON | 9,631 |
| 11 M.Peyton-RICHMOND | 9,626 |
| 12 C.Moody-BURRIS | 8,978 |
| H.Snow-ANDERSON | 8,166 |
| J.Clossin-FRANKFORT | 8,143 |
| J.Blackford-BEDFORD | |
| Clements-CRAWFORDSVILLE | |
| A.Grove-WASHINGTON | |
| M.Biggs-LAFAYETTE | |
| E.Mukes-NEW CASTLE | |
| J.DeJernette-WASHINGTON | |
| P.Howell-SOUTH BEND CENTRAL | |
| Roy Witry-ANDERSON | |

There would be two "no-shows" among the top ten boys. Fansler from Logansport went to summer school at Harvard, which probably did not hurt him with the draft board. Jack Turner had been with Kokomo in the Final

Four in '41. He was injured on a summer job and dropped off the team. He was killed in service on March 2, 1944. The Kokomo Hayworth gym burned down March 21, 1944. It was rebuilt in 1949 as Memorial Gym and dedicated to the servicemen killed in World War II. The Turner family donated \$50,000 and the gym contains a Turner Memorial Room with stained glass windows.

Other "no-shows" were coach Everett Case, Johnny Clossin from Frankfort, and Harold Snow from Anderson. With Fansler and Turner out, Snow and Clossin became the alternates, but there were no further dropouts. Thus Case, who had joined the Navy in May of '42, never had a player make the All-Star team. The '39 champs had been ignored, Jim Laughner finished 11th in '40, and Clossin ended up 12th in '42. In '44, Frankfort's Bill Gosewehr made the All-State team, and it would be another 50 years for the next one. Harold Snow went on to play on service teams and then, briefly and with no contract, with the Fort Wayne Pistons. In 1946, he joined several other Hoosier hot shots in enrolling at North Carolina State, where coach Everett Case would dominate "tobacco road" from 1947-1956.

INDIANA=41 Kentucky=40 SCHOOL

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| f Brown 4-4 | Coleman 5-3 | Burgin |
| f Babcock 2-0 | Noel 5-1 | Versailles |
| c Lodge 0-1 | Oldham 0-0 | Hartford |
| g Ertel 1-0 | Mosely 1-1 | Lexington |
| g Cage 6-1 | Kitchen 2-1 | Lexington |
| Riffey 2-0 | Champion 2-0 | Lwrencbg |
| Moody 2-1 | Moran 2-0 | HorseCave |

The game was canceled in '43 and '44, as was the Indianapolis 500, making the state tourney the oldest consecutive sporting competition in the state. When the game resumed in 1945, the fans were left out of the selection process.



The Decline of Hoosier Hysteria by Tom White & Tim Puet

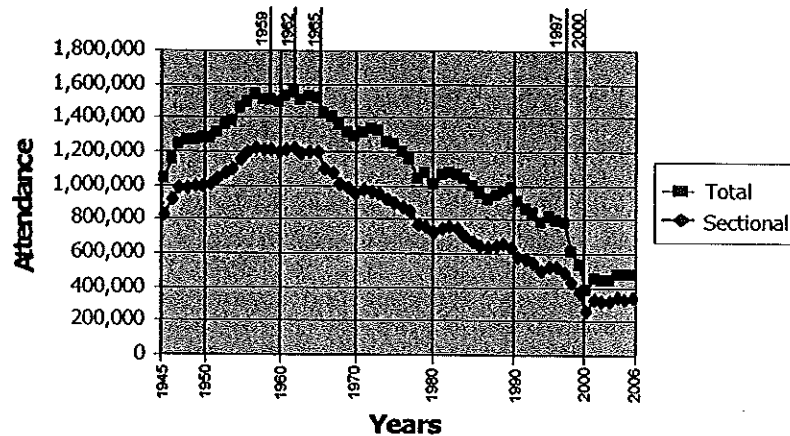
Introduction

Hoosier Hysteria is a uniquely Indiana phenomenon. It's an almost rabid devotion to a sport (basketball), a team (your hometown high school) and a state tournament that has, in the past, crowned one individual champion, but as of late yields multiple "class" champions. The magnitude of this phenomenon has never been seen or experienced in other states, at other levels of competition, or in other sports. Although this devotion has waxed in the past and is currently waning, it's important to understand "why" this has happened, as it is part of our Indiana culture and psyche. Even though Tim and I are from different states, we still have fond memories of Hoosier Hysteria as it used to be, but we are saddened by what has become of Indiana's once great passion.

The decline of Hoosier Hysteria is obvious. Just look at the attendance curves shown at the top right. There have been dozens of reasons proposed for the steady reduction in crowd figures and most of them were wrong. Those looking at it saw it as one problem covering the entire history or as part of a class versus non-class battle and they reasoned according to their particular bias. By stepping away from this battle, you eliminate the emotional reasons for the bias. You can then look at the attendance curves and how they react over differing time frames. What you are left with is to search for explanations of why the decline occurred for each time frame.

To get a more revealing look at tournament attendance, one must look primarily at sectional attendance figures. When I was growing up, regional tickets were difficult to get, but not impossible. Semistate and finals tickets were all but impossible unless you knew someone. At these higher levels of the tournament, a sellout was virtually guaranteed so their attendance figures were relatively constant. Since sectionals were staged locally, the public generally had a choice (at most sites) whether to buy a ticket or stay home. Since approximately 60%-70% of the total attendance is made up from the sectionals, this makes them a leading indicator as to how well the tournament is doing in any given year.

Total & Sectional Paid Attendance



A Lesson in Attendance Terminology

It should be noted that tournament attendance is determined by the number of sessions played and not the number of games played. A 16-team (15-game) sectional is normally played in seven sessions, while a six-team (five-game) sectional is played in three. Sessions are groupings of games played on the same night or the same afternoon and, a long time ago, on the same morning. So the concept of average per-game attendance, though mathematically relevant, is technically incorrect, since tickets are not sold on a per-game basis. This applies to sectionals as well as the remainder of the tournament, with regionals, semistates and finals historically consisting of two sessions (three or sometimes four games).

To complicate matters (or simplify them, depending on your viewpoint), in every sectional, you could purchase an individual session ticket or a package with all of the sessions included, known as a season ticket. Generally, the pricing was such that if you wanted to attend two or more sessions, it was more cost-effective to pick up a season ticket. So the total attendance for a given sectional is the number of season tickets, multiplied by the number of sessions in that sectional, plus the number of individual session tickets. This is how the IHSAA counts its attendance as well as its money. What this implies is that if you bought a season ticket, you were counted as attending all the sessions whether you were there or not. So the attendance figures are not necessarily a reflection of fans with their butts in the stands, but it's probably pretty close.

Attendance Time Periods

Exploring tournament attendance data, combined with a little knowledge of Indiana history, yields observations of overall trends that can be split into six time periods. Official IHSAA attendance figures only go back as far as 1945, so we'll start there. In the first time period, from 1945 to 1954, there was a run-up in sectional attendance of about 800,000 to 1.1 million. World War II was over and about the only entertainment options available were movies, dancing, radio, and a basketball game. Television was in its infancy, so very few had a TV set.

The peak years for Hoosier Hysteria were from 1955 to 1965, where there was little variance in the yearly sectional attendance of approximately 1.2 million fans per year. Next was the school consolidation period, which overlapped the peak frame. This covered 1959 to about 1978, with the number of schools dropping from 710 to 399.

This was followed by the fourth frame, which marked a slow and gradual drop of about 272,000 fans over 19 years through 1997. The fifth concerns Title IX and girls sports and, as far as the girls' tournament is concerned, runs from 1976 to the present, covering mostly the fourth and sixth time periods. The last (sixth) frame began in 1998 with the implementation of class basketball. In this phase, attendance dropped dramatically--approximately 230,000 during the sectionals for the initial three years, followed by a leveling-off through the present day. These time frames make it easier to view the rise and decline in individual pieces, instead of looking at it as one large issue.

A Lesson in School Consolidation Mathematics

School consolidations had been going on sporadically since the late 1940s, but the real push came in 1959, when the Indiana Legislature passed the School Reorganization Act. This law consolidated school districts "in an effort to raise educational standards." At least this is what the Legislature said. The truth was that state-mandated consolidations (which also took place in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states) were influenced considerably by the Soviet Union's launch of the Sputnik satellite in 1957. That event sparked the great fear that "Oh, my God. The Russians beat us into space. Maybe they're going to beat us in every other way unless we start changing everything we've been doing" in education and elsewhere. This fear turned out to be unjustified. It did have a positive effect, because it led to the space program that sent us to the moon. However, school consolidations were a byproduct of this paranoia that came out of the Cold War.

An unintended consequence of consolidations was that they led to a reduction in tournament attendance. To understand this, let us use an example of a 10-team sectional that generates 10,000 fans. Since the 10-team sectional is played in five sessions, you have an average of 2,000 fans per session. Furthermore, let's assume that the gym capacity is 2,000, so your sectional is running at capacity. Now let's say that two schools were consolidated from this sectional and therefore no longer exist. What you have remaining is an eight-team sectional with four sessions. Even if your new sectional alignment runs at capacity, the maximum attendance can only be 8,000 (four sessions at 2,000 capacity). In this example, we see a reduction of 2,000 fans, or 20 percent, simply based on the consolidation alone. (The same calculation can be performed if your capacity was, say 2,200. The percentages would be slightly less).

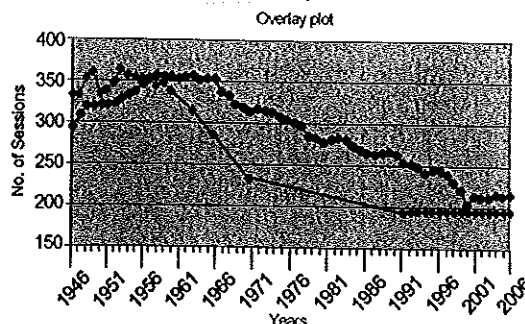
Furthermore, let's say two more schools are consolidated a few years later. So you are now down to six teams, three sessions, and maintaining the same average of 2,000/session, you end up with a maximum attendance of 6,000. You have lost 40 percent of your teams, 40 percent of your sessions, and 40 percent of your attendance.

Notice that I have said nothing about the size of the schools consolidated. This is sort of the counterintuitive part. Since you are consolidating small schools, you would think that the reduction in tournament attendance would be correspondingly small. Au contraire. In fact, the school size makes no difference, since it is the reduction of the number of sessions that is important. What we can see is that the effect of consolidating schools caused a loss in the number of sessions, which in turn resulted in an attendance loss that had nothing to do with the sizes of the schools consolidated.

Another way to look at it is that if you maintain the same sectional session average (say 2,000) over a period of time, but reduce the number of sessions (say from five to three), you end up with a calculation of the effects of school consolidation (2,000 fans/session x 5 sessions - 2,000 x 3 sessions = 4,000) or a 40 percent loss in attendance strictly due to the consolidation.

By applying this same line of reasoning to the time frame of 1959 to 1978, one can determine that the loss due to consolidation, as a maximum, should have been 490,000 assuming all sectionals were running at capacity. Since they were not, the actual loss was 440,000. We don't mean to say that consolidation was the only factor during this time frame, but we are saying that it was the major factor. So the losses from 1959 to 1978 were basically due to consolidation, which in turn was a direct result of the state Legislature's paranoid reaction to Russia's 1957 Sputnik satellite.

By overlaying the tournament sectional attendance curve (blue) from page seven onto a plot showing the number of sectional sessions (the pink curve), while synching up only the Years axis, you will notice a stable attendance until about 1965. During this time, attendance was outstripping the effects of consolidation. The



attendance figures would have been even higher had consolidations not taken effect. By 1965, the number of sessions had dropped over 20% from their peak and the sectional attendance started its downward trend. Starting in 1965 through 1976, the sheer weight of the drop in sessions simply pulled the attendance figures down.

Effects of Changes in Society and Entertainment

From 1979 through 1997, there were few school consolidations and the number of sectional sessions remained constant, at around 192. Over this time frame there continued to be losses in sectional attendance. What this relates to is a reduction in the popularity of Hoosier Hysteria. The reasons for this reduction can be categorized as those resulting from changes in society and entertainment and Title IX (girls sports), which will be discussed in the next section.

In terms of sectional attendance, there was a drop from 767,000 to 491,000, which was a loss of 276,000 over the course of 19 years, or 14,500 per year -- roughly two percent per year.

Part of this decline and the decline in overall interest in high school basketball can be explained by people's increasing tendency to identify themselves as part of a larger metropolitan region rather than a smaller unit, such as a county or township. This is one of the many effects of suburbanization, improved roads, and the growth of regional shopping centers.

Take the case of the city of Franklin, the Johnson County seat, for instance. Life magazine in 1940, as part of a study of rural Indiana, published a picture of Saturday night in downtown Franklin showing people packing the streets to go shopping or to the movies, or just to socialize.

Most of the people in the photo probably would have identified themselves as Johnson County residents, even with Indianapolis being just one county to the north. Go to any other county seat or city with a population of more than 5,000 or so and the scene at the time would have been similar.

Now, fast-forward the scene to Franklin, or similar communities, on a Saturday night today. It's likely you'll find the streets nearly deserted and many of the store buildings vacant. In

the case of Franklin, the people who would have been downtown in 1940 go to the Greenwood Mall today for shopping, movie-going and socializing, because that's where the stores and theaters are.

It's the same way throughout Indiana and the rest of the nation, and chances are that if a current version of the Life photo were to be taken at the mall, most shoppers would be more likely to identify themselves as residents of the Indianapolis region rather than a specific county. Less identification to a smaller region such as a county is likely to mean a decline in interest in events in that region, such as high school basketball sectionals.

I (Tim) attended a few IHSBHS meetings and, as a non-Hoosier, I gathered from what I heard at those meetings that one of the things most responsible for the continuing success of sectionals wasn't so much the idea that once in a lifetime, a Milan might come along and win a state title. Rather, it was the continuing hope that once every few years, a small county school with a good group of athletes and a little luck could knock off one of the county seat powerhouses.

Such intermittent success was enough to keep supporters of that school and other small schools happy for years to come, whether or not such a team went any farther in the tournament. To put it another way, had the mythical Shooter in "Hoosiers" hit the shot to win the sectional, he would have become mayor of Hickory instead of what he ended up being.

Now most of those really small schools are gone, and for those schools that are left, it doesn't appear that just being the best in a county or other smaller region has the luster it once did at a time when the world also seemed smaller.

It's also likely that the increase in televised basketball of all types has hurt attendance at the high school level. Having most of IU, Purdue, and the Pacers' games, not to mention hundreds of others, on TV constantly from November to March is likely to satisfy the casual fan, to the extent that it would take something extraordinary to get him or her to come to a high school game. Until around the mid-1980s, that would not have been the case.

And of course, the number of entertainment options beyond

basketball has multiplied to a degree no one could have imagined even 10 or 15 years ago. Americans today may not have the flying cars or the housekeeping robots envisioned by "The Jetsons," but who except the most visionary back in the 1960s could have foreseen many of the technological changes, which have taken place?

Effects of Title IX

Title IX, which Congress approved in 1972, was a federal law that affected high school and college sports and the attitudes toward those sports more than anything preceding it. Title IX prohibited "based on sex, the exclusion from participation in, the denial of benefits from, or the subjection to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." What this meant was that high schools which already had a boys basketball team also were required to offer a girls basketball program.

In the 1950s, boys basketball was the "big game" in town. By 1976 in Indiana, the girls had their own state championship tournament. Today, girls are a lot more involved in sports with basketball, softball, volleyball, and soccer. The issue here is that the expanded family dollar is being split more evenly between boys and girls sports instead of being monopolized for boys basketball as it was in the 50's.

Mathematically, the average boys attendance loss per year for the four years prior to 1976 was about 12,000 while the average loss in the following four years was 34,000. Note that by 1976, school consolidation had been reduced to a trickle, so its effect was nil. The changes in society and their effect on the tournament attendance do not yield a particular number for the attendance losses (at least I (Tom) haven't figured out how to calculate one). However, the 34,000 average loss per year is sufficiently larger than 12,000, allowing one to come to the conclusion that Title IX had at least some effect on boy's attendance losses. An extra 22,000 every year over five years amounts to more than 100,000. I'm not commenting as to whether Title IX was bad. Personally, I think it has been positive. I'm just observing that it had an effect on boy's attendance. I don't know whether this effect still exists today.

Effects of Class Basketball

Tim once told me that he thought class basketball was inevitable due to changes in society. If you know anything about the history of this change, the item that stands out most is that there were two groups pounding on their chests, saying "My side is right," while miserably failing to listen to the other side or any alternative viewpoint. If you consider this "no compromise" attitude as a sign of the times, then I guess maybe class basketball was inevitable. It sort of reminds me of the spectacle in Congress over the last 15 years.

The "class" era can be looked at in two parts. In the first three years, 1998 to 2000, the tournament attendance dropped about 400,000, of which 230,000 was the sectional component. There have been various excuses proposed by the "class basketball" proponents to explain away these numbers in order to shift the blame off their "class system." Some of these were the popularity of the Internet and video games, teens with cars, the fitness boom and increased cable TV. The Internet didn't start to become popular until 2001 or 2002 and the same could be said for video games. So their effect on the 1998 - 2000 time frame is illusionary. Teens with cars and the fitness boom are made-up excuses that appear to add weight to their argument, but in fact show how much their supporters were grasping at straws to divert attention away from their class basketball. However, there is one point that was true. Cable TV had some effect, since it has been around since the late 60s and there has been an increase in televised basketball over recent years.

The second portion, 2001 to today, shows a leveling off of attendance. The recent (2004) restructuring of the tournament format (returning to 16 4-team regionals instead of 32 2-team regionals) has helped in this regard. Somehow the attendance bleeding has stabilized to a level that we will probably see for the future.

In the end, the drop in attendance was so large that no amount of fact spinning, by the IHSAA commissioners or the pro-class faction, can refute the fact that the fans just didn't like class basketball and thus chose not to show up at tournament games.

Class basketball was the last factor that contributed to the decline of Hoosier Hysteria.

Conclusion

The decline of Hoosier Hysteria has been a long, slow process across more than 40 years. The drop in attendance that reflects this decline (from 1.55 million at its peak to 390,000 at its valley) was partly caused by school consolidations, the effect of changes in society and entertainment, Title IX, and class basketball. Three of these items occurred consecutively, while the fourth overlapped time frames, but no single reason dominates over the entire Indiana basketball history. This article is not another entry in the class vs. non-class basketball war. It is a result of observations by both of us along with a couple of simple mathematical interpretations. Although we would like to see a resurgence in the popularity of Hoosier Hysteria, it is probably one of those things that will have to be relegated to our distant memories.

Scoring Trends Compare Indiana Basketball Eras by Leigh Evans

Editor/Publisher HickoryHusker.com

One annual task I enjoy is to look over the end-of-year totals for highest offensive averages, defensive averages, and margin of victory for boys and girls teams. It's always interesting to compare these to seasons gone by and see if any trends can be determined.

This year's comparison offered quite a contrast. The most striking of these is the obvious fact that no boys marks from the 2008-09 season qualified for the top 10 in any of these three categories.

As a matter of fact, no boys team has placed in the top 10 for highest-scoring teams this decade. That might speak to an evolution in offensive style or an increased emphasis on defense.

While no boys teams from this past season placed in the top 10 for defensive average, a quick glimpse of that list sees nine of the 10 all-time bests coming from the 2000's. That brings to mind some interesting questions: Are defensive strategies getting better, are offensive skills deteriorating, or has officiating evolved to benefit a physical defense?

The third category I looked at was margin of victory. Once again, no boys teams qualified, and that seems about right, given the competitive nature of this year's season.

Now our gals were a different story. I was the first to enjoy the Indiana dominance in the national polls, but I'm equally quick to dismiss them for the fluff that they are. Still, looking at these three categories, one can see this was a very special year indeed for Indiana girls basketball.

Two girls squads crack the all-time top 10 in offensive points scored, three teams for defensive points allowed, and four teams for largest winning margin.

It's difficult to spot the girls' game trending to the offensive end or defensive end by looking at these numbers. However, given the fact that these girls marks go back 33 years, it's truly remarkable that 23 percent of the available slots for these records (seven of 30) were filled by teams from this year. One thing's for sure, the 2008-09 girls season will be one we remember for a long time.

Highest Offensive Average for a Season

- (B) 92.9 Jennings County 1971-72
- (B) 92.2 Columbus 1967-68
- (B) 92.2 Columbus 1963-64
- (B) 91.4 MC Elston 1971-72
- (B) 91.0 EC Washington 1970-71
- (B) 90.2 Jeffersonville 1987-88
- (B) 88.7 Darlington 1969-70
- (B) 88.5 Scottsburg 1995-96
- (B) 88.0 Scottsburg 1994-95
- (B) 85.6 Darlington 1968-69
- (G) 80.5 Kokomo 1992-93
- (G) 79.8 SB Washington 2008-09
- (G) 78.4 Lafayette Jeff 2008-09
- (G) 77.9 TH South 2000-01
- (G) 77.1 Southwstn(Jefferson)2001-02
- (G) 75.0 Wawasee 2000-01
- (G) 74.9 Austin 2007-08
- (G) 73.2 Anderson 2006-07
- (G) 72.8 TH South 2001-02
- (G) 71.7 Southwstn(Jefferson)2000-01

Lowest Defensive Average for a Season

- (B) 33.3 Jimtown 2006-07
- (B) 33.4 Cass 2003-04
- (B) 33.6 Norwell 2005-06
- (B) 35.1 Cass 2002-03
- (B) 36.0 Caston 2004-05
- (B) 36.5 Jimtown 2007-08
- (B) 36.7 John Glenn 2006-07
- (B) 37.0 Cass 2001-02
- (B) 37.0 Caston 2003-04
- (B) 37.0 Gibson Southern 1997-98
- (G) 28.9 Jimtown 2007-08
- (G) 30.1 Jimtown 2008-09
- (G) 30.9 Hagerstown 2006-07
- (G) 31.4 Hagerstown 2008-09

- (G) 31.9 North Putnam 2002-03
- (G) 32.2 Daleville 2008-09
- (G) 32.5 Merrillville 2003-04
- (G) 32.7 Griffith 2007-08
- (G) 32.7 West Central 2007-08
- (G) 33.0 Valparaiso 2004-05

Largest Average Margin of Victory

- (B) 31.9 Darlington 1969-70
- (B) 31.6 Hebron 1989-90
- (B) 30.0 Muncie Central 1959-60
- (B) 28.8 North Judson 1994-95
- (B) 28.8 Darlington 1968-69
- (B) 27.7 Bloomington North 1999-00
- (B) 27.3 Winchester 2007-08
- (B) 27.2 Dugger 1996-97
- (B) 26.8 Winchester 1998-99
- (B) 24.9 Jeffersonville 1991-92
- (G) 34.6 SB Washington 2008-09
- (G) 33.8 TH South 2000-01
- (G) 29.8 Ben Davis 2008-09
- (G) 29.5 Franklin County 2000-01
- (G) 29.4 Luers 2000-01
- (G) 29.3 Oak Hill 2008-09
- (G) 29.0 Huntington North 1994-95
- (G) 28.3 Oregon-Davis 2008-09
- (G) 27.4 St. Joe 2004-05
- (G) 27.1 Gary West 2000-01

Missing School Colors

We have had a couple of additions to our color list supplied by Paul Schurtter and John Westfall. If any member can add new school colors, it would be appreciated. Contact Jeff at jeffuzadder@comcast.net.

- Bringhurst
- Fairmount Academy
- Flint
- Greene Twp. (St. Joseph Co.)
- Hanging Grove
- Houston
- LaOtto
- Leopold - Green & White
- Mace
- Milford
- Modoc
- Monroe Twp. (Washington Co.)
- Newberry
- Noble Twp. (Cass Co.)
- North Bend
- North Caston
- Owensburg
- Putnamville
- Reynolds - Blue & White (40's)
- Blue & Gold (50's & 60's)
- Selvin - Black & Orange
- South Caston
- South Milford
- Webb
- West Newton
- Wolcott - Gold & Purple (40's)
- Blue & Gold (50's & 60's)

teams dominated this league (see map of NBL teams shown above).

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| NBL TITLES: | 1938-49 |
| Akron Goodyears: | '38 |
| Akron Firestones: | '39,'40 |
| Oshkosh: | '41,'42 |
| Sheboygan: | '43 |
| Ft. Wayne Pistons: | '44,'45 |
| Rochester Royals | '46 |
| Chicago Gears: | '47 |
| Minneapolis Lakers: | '48 |
| Anderson, IN: | '49 |

In the Midwest, fans were able to follow their local-regional players through high school to college to the local semi-pro teams. Ed Ciesar, a car dealer in the Calumet Region who sponsored teams in Whiting and Hammond, started his first team with two local-regional college All Americans at forward: Joe Rieff from Northwestern and Bill Haarlow from Chicago.

In 1940, Ciesar recruited Ralph Vaughn (Frankfort-USC), the #1 college player of the year, for post-season play. George Mikan (Joliet IL-DePaul) went across town to play for the Chicago Gears. This book traces the semi-pro careers of scores of Indiana high school legends, including Purdue's John Wooden, Ed Shaver (Frankfort) and Bob Kessler (Anderson); I.U.'s Ernie Andres (Jeffersonville) and Ralph Hamilton (Ft. Wayne); Indianapolis Tech's Leroy Edwards and Frank Baird, and Cathedral's C. Shipp.

The longest story line concerns Paul "Curly" Armstrong and Herm Schaefer, who played together for 22 years starting at Ft. Wayne Central, where they made the Final Four in both 1936 and '37. Recruited by Branch McCracken at I.U., they became known as the "Quiz Kids" when I.U. finished second in 1939, '40 and '41. Schaefer became ineligible the second semester of '39 and Armstrong failed in the second semester of '41. During both years, I.U. lost the Big Ten title by one game after their ineligibility. Both

remained eligible in '40, when I.U. was still second but NCAA champ. After graduation(?), Schaefer and Armstrong played for the Pistons in '42 and '43 before being drafted. Armstrong was the MVP at the postseason Chicago World Pro Tourney. For '43/'44, they both played for coach Tony Hinkle at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, which won the national service title. After the war, they rejoined the Pistons. Armstrong stayed 11 seasons and was team captain from '48 through '51. Schaefer became player coach of the Indianapolis Kautskys in 1947 when they won the World Pro title.

The NBL was forced into a merger with the mediocre Eastern league, the Basketball Association of America (BAA), in 1949, creating the NBA. The BAA was owned by hockey entrepreneurs in control of the big-city markets. The "Hometown League" NBL had a better product and more appeal to Hoosiers than the NBA ever would. Former NBL teams won the first eight NBA titles and dominated the All-League teams for years. Relive this golden era of Hoosier pro hoopla from 1938-49, before the 24-second clock.

This book and others reviewed in Boxscore can be expensive because of low sales/demand. Most of these books are available in the IHSBHS Library, which unfortunately has no permanent home nor lending supervision. If you have any suggestions for a user-friendly IHSBHS Library, please contact Jeff at jeffluzadder@comcast.net.

Idea Exchange by Tom White

The topics listed below are topics that I have an interest in, but will probably never get to. If you would like to write about one, let me know. If you have a topic you would like to see written about, send it to me also.

- 1964 Columbus Bulldogs
- A Brief History of the Wabash Valley Tournament
- Committee for Class Basketball

Tidbits from Here, There, and Everywhere by Harley Sheets

Monticello Meeting

Here are two hilarious incidents that occurred as told by the speakers. Jan Connor told us about a trip she took to Africa when chosen to conduct basketball clinics there. I'm assuming it was necessary for her to have guides and interpreters.

In some countries of the "dark continent," it is customary for men to have several wives. On a particular occasion, one of her African contemporaries approached her about becoming his wife. He said he wanted a big one, a small one, a tall one, a fat one, all kinds. Jan commented that she wondered which one she was supposed to be had she accepted!!!! During the conversation he got a little too familiar, so Jan kicked him as hard as she could, not knowing what his reaction might be. Jan's face widened with a broad smile as she voiced the man's retort - "I LIKE STRONG WOMEN"!! He was probably envisioning her carrying a huge vessel of water from a well on her head and toting a baby on her back.

The second funny comes from Jack Schult, a Lafayette Jeff grad and teacher. It was well known in Lafayette circles that Marion Crawley addressed his players as boy. "Boy, come here." "Boy, do it this way." Speculation was that he couldn't remember their names. This was eventually proven not to be the case. On one of his team(s) was a player with the last name of Haupt. On one occasion, he was asked to introduce his players, which he did with aplomb until coming to Haupt. There then came a slight pause and shuffling of feet before Mr. Crawley blurted out "HIPPIITY HAUPT!!!" These two hilarities brought a number of hee-haws!!

Finally, I would like to commend lifetime IHSBHS member Roger Dickinson, who is retiring as executive director of the Indiana High School Basketball Hall of Fame, for his dedicated service to that organization. Although, at times I have been disappointed in some of my dealings there, Roger with his congenial personality has been able to bridge the gap between some of the old school unchangeables and others (me included), with some different points of view. Congratulations to you, Roger. Have an enjoyable retirement.

The Statistical Corner by Leigh Evans

Largest 4th Quarter Come-From-Behind Victories

- (B) Down 21 - Connersville (70) vs. Whiteland (67) 2003-04
- (B) Down 19 - Ben Davis (107) vs. North Central (103) OT 2001-02
- (B) Down 17 - Floyd Central (93) vs. Seymour (86) 1970-71
- (B) Down 16 - Brownstown (74) vs. Paoli (68) 1974-75
- (G) Down 18 - Huntington North (67) vs. Kokomo (60) 1999-2000

If you know of any instances of larger fourth-quarter comebacks, contact Leigh Evans at HickoryHusker@sbcglobal.net.