

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

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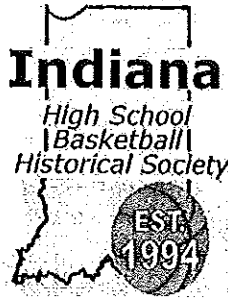
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Dues are \$7 per year. Dues runs from Jan. 1 - Dec. 31 and includes four newsletters. For a lifetime membership the cost is \$50. Send dues, address changes, membership inquiries and all handwritten stories to

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2011 Spring Issue

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Important Reminder!!!

If you are reading this and the number next to your name on the envelope label is (10), then you haven't paid your \$7 dues for 2011 yet. Send a check to Rocky Kenworthy at the address shown in the above right Publication & Membership Notes.

IHSBHS Website ...

and one large leap for mankind

The IHSBHS website is up and being filled. It is located at www.ihigh.com/IHSBHS so check it out. Send your comments to Jeff Luzadder at jeffluzadder@comcast.net.

Harley Moonlighting

Being that Harley played for and has written a book on the Lebanon Tigers, he is giving the residents there a history lesson on their team. He has written a couple of articles for a local newspaper (Lebanon Reporter). If he can ever figure out how to work his scanner, we may reproduce them for your reading pleasure.

Message from the President by Roger Robison

On Wednesday, March 23, the New Castle Hall of Fame will be inducting Ralph Jones (1880-1951), at 6:30 p.m. at the Primo Banquet Center, 2615 E. National in downtown Indy. This is a special event for IHSBHS, as we have rescued Jones from obscurity. Jones becomes the first to be honored with the CENTENNIAL AWARD for induction into the Hall. As there will be others to follow, this is an opportunity for historians to resurrect other forgotten basketball legends of the Hoosier State. Tickets are \$45 and seats are assigned at tables of eight. If you would like to sit at the IHSBHS table send me your check as soon as possible.

East Chicago Washington's 1971 champs will be inducted as the fifth unbeaten state titlist. Included among the 14 players inducted are Pete Trgovich and Tim Stoddard from that team. Trgovich joins Frankfort's Jay McCreary as the only person to play on an Indiana state champ and an NCAA winner, then return to coach a Hoosier prep titlist. Three others have played on a titlist and then coached one. Can you name them? Stoddard helped NC State to the 1974 NCAA title. Pat Klein of Marion, the 1950 Mr. Basketball, will be inducted. Many of us still remember the 1950 Final Four being watched on TV sets that were placed in store windows, while we fans gathered in the snow outside to watch Madison edge Marion 50-49 and Lafayette beat New Albany in OT 41-39. The final was

a blowout by Madison. Others inducted will be Burke Scott of Tell City and I.U. 's 1953 champs, and Ed Schienbein, Southport 1940. Scheinbein was the second Mr. Basketball in the second All-Star game (1940-KY). George Crowe (1921-2011) of Franklin, Indiana Central, the New York Rens, and the Cincinnati Reds (1957 NL All Star team) was the first MVP in the Frankfort vs. All-Stars game of 1939. Both recently passed.

Members' Articles

Aside from our main five authors, there have been only three members (Curtis Tomak, Gregory Gates, and Tim Nonte) who have volunteered to write about the 1934 finals teams. The teams that we need articles for are North Vernon, Batesville, Brazil, Wabash, Jasper, Greencastle, and Jeffersonville. Please send your articles to Tom at whiteltning@gmail.com.

Summer Issue

The Summer 2011 issue will be a theme issue: "How would you change the yearend tournament?" We will have an article by Dale Glenn and one by me. All members are welcome to send in their own ideas.

New Members

We welcome the following new members to IHSBHS: Marshall Goss, Dan McNally, Pat Rady, and Richard L. Stevens. We are now at 140 members, which I believe is the largest IHSBHS has ever been.

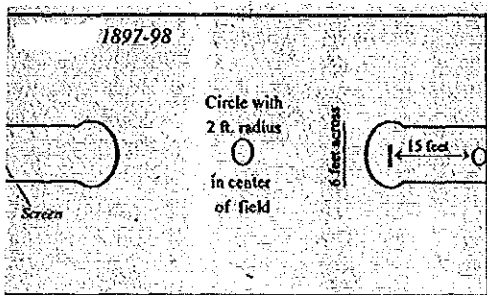
**The 1912 Invitational:
The Congressional District
Tournament**

By Roger Robison

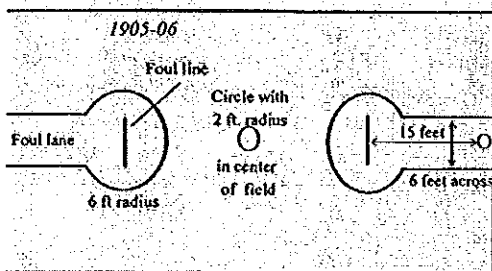
Rules & Floor Paint in 1911-12

The game had changed considerably in the 20 years since its invention in 1891-92¹. Naismith had failed to mention how to start the game. The center jump was introduced in 1892-93 to start the game and the second half, and after all scores.

Free throws were invented in 1893-94, but from 20 feet away. The next year that was shortened to 15 feet and generally one player shot all the free throws (until 1921-22). In 1894-95, a special basketball replaced the soccer ball in use, and the rim diameter was increased to 18 inches, instead of 15 inches.



In 1895-96, time-outs were added, and a backboard could be used to prevent spectator interference. In 1897-98, the center circle and free throw lanes were first painted on the court to restrain players. For the first time, all teams were limited to five players.



In 1905-06, the court changed configuration when the "keyhole" was expanded. An out-of-bounds ball went to the last boy touching it. There was a jump ball after every held ball, at the spot where held. A substitute could not re-enter the game.

For 1911-12, the clock was stopped for time-outs and double fouls, but for little else short of the Second Coming. The clock ran during dead balls, following all scores, fouls, jump balls, and out-of-bounds plays. Each

half was 20 minutes with a 10-minute rest period. Indiana preps would not change to four quarters until 1930-31.

Gyms and Participants

Indiana interscholastic basketball competition had started in 1900-01. By the 1911 tourney, at least 50 to 100 high school teams were playing. Small schools were especially attracted to the new game. Equipping and dressing five to seven boys was not expensive, but finding a gymnasium was problematic.

In 1900, Indiana had 717 high schools, but only about 160 were "commissioned" and only 10 had gyms². The YMCA had built 444 gyms in the USA by 1900 in the 46 states and had 735 in 1916³. The IHSAA started with 70 members, and in 1912 had 244⁴.

The 1911 champ played at the local YMCA, as did Kokomo and Lafayette. For towns without a YMCA, teams played at armories, roller rinks, churches, Masonic halls, opera houses, livery stables, barns and vacant rooms⁵.

Muncie Central, an eight-time titlist, started play at the Baptist church, Masonic gym, and the local YMCA. Frankfort, a four-time titlist, started play in 1912 in an armory and then a skating rink.

In 1909, Purdue and Lebanon both got a gym. Washington got one in 1913, while Muncie and Frankfort got theirs in 1915. However, fielding a team during these early years was a tenuous situation, and it was difficult to know who was playing until the tournament was opened to all IHSAA members in 1913.

Table 1 gives the yearly status and incomplete records of teams from Muncie (Mun), Vincennes (Vin), Washington (Was), and Loogootee (Loo) during the years from 1905 to 1913⁶⁻¹⁰.

Table 1. Early Participants

	Mun	Vin	Was	Loo
1904/05	3-2	0-1	NT	0-2
1905/06	7-2	0-2	5-4	0-1
1906/07	2-7	NT	6-6	0-3
1907/08	7-1	2-1	4-3	1-0
1908/09	NT	0-1	NT	1-0
1909/10	NT	NT	NT	NT
1910/11	NT	3-5	NT	0-1
1911/12	0-3	4-5	NT	NT
1912/13	1-1	5-6	NT	NT

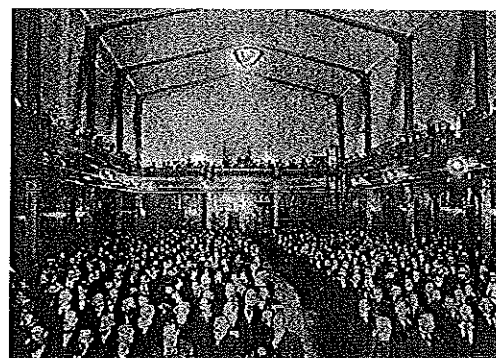
NT= No Team that year

Indiana University

By January 1912, the Indiana University Booster's Club (IUBC) still was not assured that it would host the second year of the tourney, which it had originated. The students involved favored an open tourney, such as Illinois had adopted in 1908.

Finally in February, the IHSAA and the IUBC reached an agreement. The IUBC was given the honor of hosting the tourney and providing room, board, and entertainment for the final four teams. Indiana University also provided the winners with a shield, brass on mahogany, and individual gold basketball watch fobs.

As in 1911, the tourney was to be in the Assembly Hall at Indiana University. It had been built in 1896-97 and seated 1,200 on the main floor, which was 90 feet long and 65 feet wide. Galleries on the north, south, and west sides seated another 400.



Assembly Hall

This building was used as a gym until 1917 and as an auditorium until razed in 1938. It was located south of the current Union building and is now a parking lot. No historical marker notes its significance. This might be a project for IHSBHS, as was the sign in Crawfordsville.

The IHSAA Selections

Basketball appears to have been the invisible elephant in the IHSAA boardroom at this time. No one was quite sure whether the game was going to be very popular. The IHSAA had grown in size and influence since 1904 and now had about a third of the state's 750 high schools as members. Its control of athletics mainly centered on supervising baseball and track and finding a substitute for football⁴.

Since 1910, the IHSAA had been calling for the elimination of prep football because of numerous fatalities nationwide. By 1920, only 20 Indiana high schools played football. The IHSAA was promoting fall baseball and rugby, to no avail. A state track and field meet had been held annually since 1904. A state baseball tourney on six diamonds at Purdue was approved for May 1912.

The IHSAA had rejected the 1911 tourney until it was drawn into eligibility issues. For 1911-12, it was again being asked to sanction a tourney in Bloomington⁴. The 228 member schools were canvassed in March 1911 and approved a tourney for 1912.

In September 1911, the IHSAA announced the tourney format for its member schools: (1) One team will be selected from each of the (then) 13 Congressional districts. On March 2, the IHSAA will determine the 13 district winners, who must have played at least four other IHSAA schools in that district; (2) The 13 teams will be divided into four sections and play on March 9 to determine the four section winners; (3) Those four will play March 16 for the state title¹⁰.

On March 2, selection day, two problems arose; Districts VII and XIII. The selections by the IHSAA for 1911 and 1912 are listed, along with the estimated populations of the various townships, towns, and cities.

Table 2 Town Populations

1911	1912
1. Valparaiso 7,000	I. Evansville 70,000
2. Rochester 3,400	II. Bicknell 2,800
3. Bluffton 5,000	III. Orleans 1,400
4. Lafayette 20,000	IV. Franklin 4,500
5. Walton 493-1234	V. Clinton 6,300
6. Anderson 23,000	VI. Richmond 22,000
7. Lebanon 5,500	VII. Oaklandon 300
8. Crawfordsville 9,500	VIII. Portland 5,200
9. Morristown 440	IX. Lebanon 5,500
10. New Albany 21,000	X. Whiting 6,600
11. Oaktown 608	XI. Marion 20,000
12. Evansville 70,000	XII. Wolf Lake 150
	XIII. Culver 2500

Section B games were played at the Indianapolis YMCA and were to include teams from Districts IV, V, and VI¹². District VII was Marion County and its high schools, Shortridge and Manual, were not eligible although they had helped initiate interscholastic competition in 1900-01. There were fights between the two schools, and the Indianapolis school board allowed them only intramural competition from 1907 until 1912-13.

There was to be no representative from District VII. until the hamlet of Oaklandon [now part of Indianapolis] reminded the IHSAA that it also was in Marion County. Thus, Section B became the only four-team elimination tourney.

Franklin (9-1) came from behind in both games to win Section B by an average of three points. At the half, it trailed both Clinton (13-2) and Richmond. Attendance was reported as 300 for the 2 morning games and 200 for the afternoon final.

[B] At Indianapolis YMCA:

RICHMOND	31
oaklandon	14
FRANKLIN	16
clinton	14

FRANKLIN	17
richmond	13

Franklin: >clinton >richmond

	FG+FT	FG+FT
F-Pruett	02	04+05
F-Hammer	04+04	01
C-Vandiveer	00	01
G-Lattimore	00	00
G-Cover	00	00

Elimination Tourneys.

Saturday 9 March

(* = 1st round bye)

Section A teams were from Districts I, II, and III¹¹. Orleans was 7-1. Bicknell had beaten Vincennes (4-5) twice, as had Evansville Central. Central is believed to be the oldest high school in the state. Central and Lebanon were the only teams invited to both the 1911 and 1912 'invitationals. The section A games were played at Vincennes High School at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Orleans was led by the Heise brothers, Earl and Ernest.

[A] At Vincennes High School:

ORLEANS	25
evansville	18

ORLEANS	26
bicknell *	08

Orleans: >evansville >bicknell

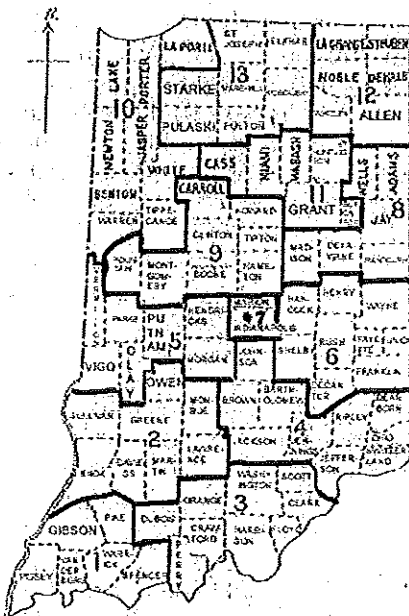
	FG+FT	FG+FT
F-EI Heise	05+7/9	03+4/7
F-Et Heise	01	04
C-Noblitt	02	04
G-Hacker	01	00
G-Sanders	00	00

Section C games were played in Muncie. Lebanon averaged 39 points on offense and allowed an average of 12 on defense for an average winning margin of 27. Lebanon would later have the same averages in the Final Four. Two Muncie papers covered the event, but neither had a boxscore. The only boxscores found are those from the Lebanon papers,¹³ and they are all off by a point or two. In this era, the boxscore was seldom accurate for names or points scored.

The Muncie Morning Star on March 9 announced that the winner would play in the state meet in Lafayette at the end of May. The Lafayette paper on March 9 announced that the local team would be going to Bloomington next week to enter the state tourney.

MAP OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

INDIANA



Lebanon was 12-2. Portland was 11-4 for the season. Marion started 4-2. Crawfordsville had finished 11-3, losing twice to Lebanon.

[C] At Muncie Petty Auditorium:

LEBANON	42
portland	14
LEBANON	36
marion *	10

Lebanon: >portland >marion

	FG+FT	FG+FG
F-Porter	05+01	07+03
F-Purdue	04	03
C-L.Dale	12	03
G-Goodwin	00	03
G-Sicks	00	00
S-Worley	00+01	

Section D games were played on the clay floor at the Notre Dame Fieldhouse [1899-1968], which was used for indoor football, baseball, and track. In 1925, a wooden floor and seats for 6,000 were installed. The Notre Dame varsity then quit the South Bend YMCA for its home games.

The IHSAA could not decide between South Bend and Culver for the District XIII team. For the second year in a row, South Bend ended up in a controversy. A playoff game was scheduled at neutral Rochester. South Bend was leading 8-6 when two double fouls were called on the team. Its coach became incensed and pulled his team off the floor in protest. Culver went to the tourney. Wolf Lake had started 8-0 and Whiting was 14-1¹⁴.

[D] At Notre Dame:

WHITING	21
wolf lake	14
WHITING	15
culver *	12

Whiting: >wolf Lake >culver

	FG+FT	FG+FT
F-Giraud	05 +01	03+07
F-Pedersen	03	01
C-Vater	00	00
G-Benson	00	00
G-Greenwald	02	00

FINAL FOUR.
Saturday 16 March.

At Bloomington:

2pm	LEBANON	28
	orleans	13
3pm	FRANKLIN	29
	whiting	21
7pm	LEBANON	51
	franklin	11
8pm	WISCONSIN	34
	Indiana	21

The Indiana Daily Student collected the box scores and sent them to the Indianapolis papers¹⁵. In both semifinal games, the IDS reported two different starters shooting free throws. The IDS credited Lebanon with four subs against Orleans.

In the final game, the IDS had Porter and Goodwin scoring free throws for Lebanon and Hammer and Pruett shooting freebies for Franklin.

Lebanon: >Orleans >Franklin

	FG+FT	FG+FT
F-Porter	01+05	10+06
F-Purdue	00	01
C-L.Dale	10	11
G-Goodwin	00+01	00+01
G-Sicks	00	00
2-4 subs?	00	no subs

Conundrums-1912 Tourney

- In the final game, there is no record of either team using subs. But both Lebanon and Franklin used two different starters to shoot the free throws, instead of just one?
- The IHSAA limited teams to seven players for the finals at Bloomington from 1911-16¹⁶. The IUBC arranged free room and board in Bloomington for the four finalists, but there was a limit on the number of guests; seven players and one school official. Was the latter the coach or did coaches pay their own way?
- The four finalists were housed at Sigma Nu, Delta Tau Delta, Beta Theta Pi, and Phi Gam. The Delt cook went AWOL and Lebanon ended up at Sigma Chi. Where did the other teams board?
- At the finals, the IDS reported 4 subs from Lebanon entered the game against Orleans, which is impossible with a seven-boy team. The Lebanon team photo has eight players. Which seven actually went to the finals?



LEBANON, 1912 CHAMPION
Front Row—Porter, Sicks, Dale, Goodwin, Purdue, Back Row—Waterberry, Hoifetter, Worley, Cosh Whitney, Dale, Mandgor, McClintock.

Road To The Title¹⁷

(# boys in game)	Score	Points by: Porter-Dale
SEASON		
Frankfort(9)	47-18	10 -16
Kokomo(5)	20-17	06-10
Kokomo(5)	37-23	14-08
Lafayette	45-19	27-08
Brownsburg	59-17	27-16
Thorntown	27-13	15-14
Lafayette(5)	25-23	15-04
Thorntown(5)	42-25	09-10
Crawfordv(5)	29-16	11-12
N.RICHMOND	19-21ot	15-04
Frankfort(5)	101-14	XX-46
Crawfordv(5)	32-23	12-12
Plainfield	49-13	15-22
ANDERSON	28-32	14-12
TOURNEY:		
Richmond	42-14	10-24
Marion	36-10	17-06
Orleans	28-13	07-20
Franklin(5)	51-11	26-22

SCORERS:

Porter=250/17=14.7 ppg.

L.Dale=266/18=14.8 ppg.

The 1911 coach, Fritz Andreeg was a 1910 graduate of Oberlin. At Lebanon, he taught physics & chemistry during 1910-11. He then went on to Harvard for his PhD and a lifelong career as a distinguished academic research chemist. For 1911-12, the coach was Claude B. Whitney, a 1906 graduate of Muncie, who lettered in basketball at I.U. in 1910 and '11. He inherited three starters from the 1910 #2 team: Porter, Goodwin and Laughner and were joined by Sicks and Lowell Dale.

Whitney played mostly five boys (8 games), six boys (4) or seven (4). His two big guns were senior forward Porter and junior center Dale; they averaged 14.7 ppg (250/17g) and 14.8 ppg (266/18g), respectively. Defensive guard Sicks was scoreless for the year! Goodwin averaged 3.7 ppg.

Whitney used returning starter Laughner at forward for the first nine games before he apparently became ineligible. He was averaging 6 ppg., and without him, they lost to New Richmond in overtime. In Game 11, Whitney decided on sophomore Murl Purdue for the rest of the season. Inexplicably this steamroller lost to Anderson in the season finale.

The coaching philosophy of the era is shown in the Frankfort and Franklin games. Frankfort, in its first season, had no gym, a football coach, and no clue when it scheduled Lebanon twice. In the first game of the season, Whitney used nine boys and held the score down.



In the second game on Feb. 9, "a day that will live in infamy," Whitney played only five and ran the score to 101-14. Frankfort fans at the game complained that the Lebanon timer purposely held the clock until Lebanon could break 100!

In the final rout over Franklin, Whitney again used only five players and denied his two subs a boxscore presence. By running up the score in these two games, Lebanon, Dale, and Porter were to set records that lasted for decades¹⁷.

Whitney left Lebanon in 1912 and seems to have disappeared. It was rumored that Claude was last seen when he stopped to ask for directions as he was passing through Frankfort.

The Lebanon Decade: 1911-20

As Crawfordsville had dominated the first decade of Indiana high school basketball from 1901 to 1911, Lebanon came to prominence from 1911 through 1920. The Tigers started play in 1907 and utilized unofficial coaches from nearby Crawfordsville. They got a gym in 1909 and their first full time coach in 1910-11.

LEBANON - Tourney place

1909=22-2	No Tourney
1910=21-4	No Tourney
1911=12-4	#2
1912=16-2	#1
1913=14-4	#8
1914=19-4	#4
1915=17-5	lost Sectional to champ Thorntown
1916=19-5	#8
1917=26-2	#1
1918=28-2	#1
1919=16-5	lost sectional
1920=19-13	#16

One and Done

Lebanon would have seven coaches in these 10 years; five for only one year (It's a nice place to visit, but...). Four of these are in the Indiana Hall of Fame for their success at Lebanon and elsewhere.

- A. Staggs-Anderson
- G. Curtis - Martinsville
- W. Lambert- Purdue
- C. Hill-Thorntown and Kokomo

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Do Zebras Need Glasses?

By Don Thompson

During my officiating career in Indiana, I had the chance to see many great basketball players, coaches, and officials. One official I distinctly remember is Bill Garrett. Bill was from my hometown and was a hero to all of us who followed him. He was the center on Shelbyville's 1947 state championship team, and then became the first African-American to play in the Big Ten. Later, Bill played for the Globetrotters and coached Crispus Attucks, winning one state championship. After Bill retired from coaching, he took up officiating. I worked with Bill occasionally and, when I worked a game with him, I knew it would go smoothly, since he was so respected in the state. Bill and I would always meet to go together to the games, but I would always wind up driving. We were headed to a game at Frankfort one night and, although I didn't mind driving, I asked him why he never liked to drive. He said what coaches already know about officials - that he couldn't see too well at night!!!! I was just glad Bill never mentioned that to any of the coaches.

**—Gary Horace Mann Basketball
In The Heyday
(Part 1) 1928-29 Horsemen
By G. Gregory Gates**

(The following and subsequent Gary Mann articles were compiled from microfilms from the Indiana State Library and four oral interviews of former Gary Horace Mann players.)

Even though it was young, the 1928-'29 Gary Horace Mann basketball team figured to be a good one. All five starters were coming off a football squad that had gone 6-1-1. The center, Pete Kos, was decent-sized at 6-foot-2, 180 pounds, and a good leaper. In the day of the center jump after each score, that was important. Captain Paul Cavanaugh, a 5-9 front guard (point guard), was nursing a football knee injury, but was expected back before the end of the season. He had a capable back up in 5-9 Ed Aubuchon. Back guard Don Elser, a 6-2, 203-pound sophomore, was a budding star who was especially effective down low on defense. The starting forwards, Sam Massitti and Jim Johnson, were undersized at 5-11 and 5-8 respectively, but capable. Their back up, 5-9 Mike Sereda, was a scorer.

Veteran coach Keith Crown, a future Indiana Basketball Hall of Famer, stressed conditioning, fundamentals, a tight man-to-man defense, and ball possession. On offense, he ran a figure-eight weave. No doubt he was attuned to the latest coaching innovations. He was a friend of Everett Case and probably attended Case's first Indiana coaching school in the summer of 1928, where Case talked about the "delayed offense."

As we go through the regular season results, the low scores may suggest to you that the athletes were unskilled. That was most assuredly not the case. They knew the basics of good footwork, crisp passing, setting screens, and running fast breaks. There were many reasons for the low scores. The games were only 30 minutes long, played in 15-minute halves. There was a center jump after each score and the clock kept running as the jump was being set up. It is estimated that this took five to six minutes away from playing time. The ball itself was one inch larger in circumference than it is today. That made ballhandling slower and scoring more difficult. There were no thirty-, five-, ten-, or three-second rules. A team could stall any place on the court

for as long as it wanted. A defensive player could plant himself in the narrow key for as long as he wished, forcing more outside shots. Finally, the game hadn't evolved to the point of understanding the efficiency of a quickly released shot. Medium- to long-range shots were thought to be most accurate when started below the waist. Thus, the shooter needed eight to 10 feet of space to get his shot off.

Coach Crown got his squad tournament-ready with a demanding regular season schedule. In addition to conference games against all members of the nascent Northern Indiana High School Conference (what the Gary Post-Tribune sportswriters called the "Big 15"), there were "home-and-homes" against archrivals Gary Froebel and Gary Emerson, and nonconference games against top rated teams in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.

South Bend Central was the first opponent. The game was played at the YMCA in South Bend before a "few hundred" fans. Most of them were probably viewing the game from the wooden running track above the court. After a slow start, the Horsemen got their fast break going and rolled over the Bears 31-9. Six days later, on December 14, 1928, the Horsemen traveled to the fabled Anderson Wigwam to take on the Indians, and 5,500 fans saw a real barnburner. With time running down and Anderson leading 29-28, the timer's pistol, signifying the end of the game, failed to go off. Frantic whistles followed, but the referees couldn't hear them in the deafening roar of the crowd. The timer finally got his gun to fire just as Johnson hit a long shot to give the Horsemen a 30-29 lead. With the fans in an uproar, the officials huddled and finally declared Anderson the winner, 29-28.

The Horsemen played nine more games in the last half of December and won them all. After steamrolling four of the "Big 15," they beat Akron (Ohio) Central 31-22 at Gary Memorial Auditorium on December 27. The next day saw them playing in the prestigious Illinois Valley Tournament in Streator, Ill. With four wins in two days, including wins over Columbus (Ohio) North and Chicago Crane Tech, they were crowned the IVT champs.

By January 1929, the Horsemen had lost only one game. They started the month winning a squeaker at East Chicago Roosevelt, 25-23. The Gary

Post-Tribune's colorful description of the end of the game told a familiar tale: "...the timer's pistol failed to function at the conclusion of the game...but the Rough Riders could not make a goal before the contest was stopped by other means than gunfire."

Coming into their next big game on January 15 against archrival Gary Froebel, they had a 12-game winning streak. The Indianapolis newspapers ranked them the fourth best team in the state, with Gary Froebel ranked number nine. About 4,000 fans were at Gary Memorial for what would be the first of three showdowns between the two teams. The big matchup for the game was between the two top centers in the state, Kos of Horace Mann and Alvin Jackson of Froebel. At 6-4 or 6-5 and a sculpted 230 pounds, or so, Jackson was a black Adonis. Kos held his own, however, and ended the evening with 16 points. The month ended with another huge rivalry game against Gary Emerson. The game marked the first sellout in the two-year history of the magnificent Gary Memorial Auditorium. More than 5,000 were in attendance to watch Mann beat a very good Tornado ballclub 24-22 in overtime. Elser was getting better with each game. Not only was he a defensive stalwart, his offense was coming to life. In this game, he hit five of six "midfloor shots." Unfortunately, he was injured late in the game. Both he and Aubuchon, who became ill after the game, would miss the next two games. Both would be sorely missed.

Horace Mann's 16 game winning streak ended at Goshen on February 1st. The Redskins were a mediocre squad but good enough against a listless Horsemen team, whose offense sputtered with the loss of Elser and Aubuchon, and the shooting slump of Sam Massitti. Coach Crown tried shaking up the lineup for the second of the "city series" games against Emerson on February 5th. He replaced Massitti with the shooter Mike Sereda. It was all for naught as the gray and gold Tornados crushed the red and white Horsemen, 39-13. Elser and Aubuchon couldn't return soon enough. When they did, on February 9th, Mann lost to a solid East Chicago Washington team, 19-18, in overtime, before a standing room only crowd of 2,000 at East Chicago, in what was described as a defensive struggle. There was one piece of good news for the Horsemen.

Apparently time on the pines had been good for Sam Massitti. He led Mann in scoring with 9 points.

A lot more was at stake for the second meeting between Froebel's Blue Devils and the Horsemen on February 14. Froebel could clinch the "city series" crown and the NIHSC title with a win. They did just that, 35-29. It was Mann's fourth straight loss. There was more good news for the Horsemen, however. Cavanaugh, their captain and floor leader, was back. He got significant playing time as a reserve. With him back in the starting lineup, the Horsemen were ready to gallop. They won their final three regular season games, including a significant road victory against highly regarded Fort Wayne Central, 25-23.

The final regular season poll knocked Horace Mann out of the top 10. Everett Case's Frankfort Hot Dogs were ranked number-one, followed by Muncie, Bedford, and Gary Froebel. Interestingly, Aubuchon, no longer a first stringer, was named second-team all-state by The Indianapolis News. How many teams in Indiana high school basketball history can say they've had a second-stringer named all-state? The News also named Alvin Jackson the first-team all-state center. As far as this writer is aware, Jackson was the first black named to an all-state basketball team.

Now it was time for the annual IHSAA basketball tournament. Part 2 will describe the action from Gary Horace Mann's perspective.

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The Devil is in the Details by Thomas White

The following statement was made by then-IHSAA Commissioner Blake Ress in a retirement interview with Kyle Needenreip in the July 18, 2010, Indianapolis Star.

"The bottom line is we're far beyond the line of going back. I was not surprised about the reaction, but if it came today to be voted on, support would be even stronger than the more than 60 percent it was then."

Ress was right. Approximately 60% of the IHSAA membership (principals and athletic directors) did vote to implement class basketball back then. Unfortunately, what Ress doesn't tell you is that more than 60% of everyone else in the state was opposed. If Ress wonders why this issue has not died, he should check his predecessor Robert Gardner's own polls, which showed fan rejection by 2-to-1 and student opposition at 60-40%. He could have also checked out a WNDY-TV poll that reported 59% of the boys coaches were against it. At least we don't have to listen to Ress' inane drone any more. Maybe the new commissioner, Bobby Cox, will be a little more honest. We can hope, although I wouldn't expect it.

The Elderly Stayed Home

There are not a whole lot of advantages to being old (eating off the seniors menu being an exception), but I have recently turned 60 and my perspective has changed, giving me new insights into some of the ideosyncracies that come with old age.

One aspect is that old people do not like to drive at night. My mother simply won't do it, so I have to drive her whenever there is a possibility that our daytime trip might entail a nighttime excursion. Now you're probably wondering what this has to do with basketball. Well ... while the older generation of fans will go to nighttime games at their local high school during the season (a drive they have made for years), they won't travel to follow that same school in the sectionals because, with class basketball, the sectional is generally more than 50 miles away.

In the non-class tournament, the most important aspect in filling out the sectional was that all the schools should be near one another. With class basketball, the overriding concern is that all schools are in the same class. What this translates into is that

the area covered by the schools of a class sectional is considerably larger than the area enclosed by the non-class sectionals. For most of the fans, and especially the elderly, the distance they have to drive to view a sectional game is now considerably greater. With all sectional games at night and with the general unpopularity of class basketball, the elderly choose to stay home. Young people don't understand this phobia of driving an hour (each way) in the dark on unfamiliar roads. But it does exist for the elderly.

As an example, in the early '90s, Crown Point played at the Calumet sectional, which is about 10 miles away. But today, with class basketball, an old person from Crown Point has to drive more than 50 miles to see the Bulldogs play in LaPorte, two counties over. For North Newton fans, it's worse. They have to drive more than 75 miles (150 round trip) at night to see their team at the Culver sectional.

From 1998 to 2000, the first three years of class basketball, the IHSAA lost about 400,000 in attendance from the 1997 non-class levels. With 230,000 coming from the sectionals and another 113,000 partially due to a technical error in setting up the regionals, the IHSAA took a real beating by installing class basketball. In the IHSAA's rush to shove class basketball down everyone's throats, it forgot three items: 1) The fans, and especially the elderly, polled at a 2-to-1 margin against class basketball; 2) The elderly make up a large percentage of the fan base both during the season and at tournament time; and 3) the elderly don't drive long distances at night. The larger nighttime sectional distances and the associated elderly dislike of the class tournament never made it to the IHSAA's list of reasons for lower tournament attendance. The IHSAA never blamed class basketball for its attendance losses (duh). In the minds of the class system supporters, there were always some other bogus reasons they could make up and blame.

I expect the sectional losses that first year surprised the hell out of the IHSAA, since it was initially expecting to outdraw non-class basketball. Treating the elderly as irrelevant, especially when they make up such a large percentage of the fan base was not too smart. The IHSAA thought that the 2-to-1 polling was all talk. Guess again.

Session Mathematics (Part 2)

In "The Decline of Hoosier Hysteria" (Boxscore, Summer 2009), by Tim Puet and myself, I introduced the concept of "session mathematics." This relates to how the IHSAA counts their attendance and money. Sessions can also be used to compare different tournament structures, assuming that all sessions are equal. A traditional non-class tournament has 234 sessions, broken down as follows: 192 sectional sessions, 32 regional, 8 semistate, and 2 final. A four-class tournament needs to have eight teams in the finals, so the upstream structure will be slightly different. The IHSAA initially set up its class tournament with 242 sessions: 192 sectional, 32 regional, 16 semistate, and 2 final. These extra eight semistate sessions were the reason why the IHSAA felt they would outdraw the non-class tournament. The technical error I alluded to earlier came from the setup of the class regionals. Instead of having 16 four-team, two-session regionals, as was traditional, the IHSAA set up the class system to have 32 two-team, one-session regionals. Even though $16 \times 2 = 32 \times 1$ in terms of number of sessions, the types of sessions were different. With the traditional regional, there is one four-team session and one championship session. The attendance of the four-team session comes from the students and supporters of four schools. For a regional championship session, the attendance is about the same as the four-team session, because when people buy their regional tickets, they generally buy both sessions, just in case their team makes it to the championship game. So $16 \times 2 = 32$ "attendance sessions." With the class-regional, there is one session with two teams playing, so the attendance is about half as much as a four-team session. With these class regionals, the IHSAA ended up with $32 \times \frac{1}{2} = 16$ "attendance sessions." The IHSAA, expecting to get about the same attendance from the regionals because the sessions were equal, got less than half because the type of session was different. To look at it another way, each regional went from three games (two sessions) to one game (one session) and the attendance followed accordingly. After five years of this disastrous approach, the IHSAA finally figured out what was happening and went back to the more traditional

approach. Regional attendance rebounded, but not to the level it was with non-class basketball. The IHSAA thought it was smart in increasing the number of sessions. However, it wasn't smart enough to figure out the downside of their approach.

In the class system, 32 teams were passed to the semistate round instead of the normal "sweet 16." Unfortunately for class proponents, with twice as many teams, they got about the same attendance as the non-class numbers. I have yet to figure out what was going on with the semistate attendance, unless it was just a reflection of the general dislike of class basketball. Or it could have been that the eight semistate sites were just too far away from the schools and the fans opted not to show up.

Random Thoughts

I've been to the class finals the last two years. Generally, Class 1A and 2A championships cannot fill Conseco Fieldhouse, whereas the 3A and 4A sessions were at or very near capacity. I'm assuming that it is because the small-school session, with small communities, doesn't have as much drawing power as the larger schools in terms of attendance. In the last two years, Princeton (3A) and Washington (3A) brought most of their school and a lot of their town to the games. Last year, Warsaw (4A) did the same. My suggestion is to split the 3A and 4A grouping and run the 1A and 3A or the 2A and 4A championships in the morning session, with the other two games at night. In this way, you avoid one session bumping into the Conseco attendance ceiling and the other nowhere near it. This is a suggestion just in case the IHSAA is actually interested in increasing finals attendance.

I'm sort of a "numbers guy" (which should be obvious if you have read any of my stories) and I'm sitting here looking at the attendance figures for the last non-class year (1997) and comparing them to the class years, and I'm wondering what kind of a sign the class proponents need to make them realize that their class system is not popular? Do René Descartes and Albert Einstein have to return from the grave to explain this to them? Or do they need a sign from God before they will believe it?

Tidbits From Here and There by Harley Sheets

Terry Dischinger recently became the fourth Purdue graduate inducted into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame. Preceding Terry were two-time inductee John Robert Wooden (Martinsville), Ward "Piggy" Lambert (Crawfordsville) and Charles "Stretch" Murphy (Marion). Here are some of Terry's Purdue credentials: (1) first in average rebounds per game with 13.7; (2) most career free throws with 713; and (3) most double-doubles with 58. He also is third in average points per game (28.8) and fifth in career points (1,979). In his initial year (1967) in the NBA, he was chosen "rookie of the year," averaging 25 points and eight rebounds.

After 20 years of subpar basketball and winning only four sectionals in this period, my high school alma mater (Lebanon) seems to be on an upswing. The Lebanon Tigers, currently are rated either No.1 or No.2 in various polls, while starting four juniors and a senior, with a sophomore sixth man as their second leading scorer. Having gone through the school's longest stretch of sectional futility of eight years, positive things seem just over the horizon. However, LHS backers shouldn't complain too much, because Lebanon's recent ineptitude pales in comparison to that of some other schools. Some of these sectional droughts appear below, with the year of the school's last sectional crown:

Missisniewa (1954)

Elwood (1960)

Cambridge City (1961)

Hagerstown (1965)

Wabash (1967)

Of all the schools listed above, Wabash seems the most unrealistic. At one time, the Apaches were a team to be reckoned with in northeast Indiana. They won 11 consecutive sectionals from 1949-59 and 24 sectionals in 33 years from 1929-61. In this stretch, they added three regional championships. To have gone 43 years without another sectional, for a community of its size, seems almost impossible. Another school not mentioned above has an even more unimaginable basketball past. The Shamrock, a supposedly lucky product, hasn't been conducive in winning a single sectional for the growing community of Westfield which has been a member of the IHSAA since 1904. Unbelievable.

Some other smaller schools of long standing that have aped Westfield in sectional ineptness are Churubusco, Culver Military, Frankton, New Harmony, Shoals, and Westville. Usually I'm for the underdog, so I will be watching and rooting for them to do something big in the future

Food for Thought ... On the Sagarin Poll by Tom White

Of all the polls, my favorite is Jeff Sagarin's poll. A link can be found at www.indianahsbasketball.homestead.com, John Harrell's site. Most polls are the accumulated opinions by selected "experts?". This poll is based on mathematical calculations, and since I'm an old mathematician and programmer, I'm naturally drawn to it. However, this year I have noticed a few abnormalities. LaPorte LaLumiere is a non-IHSAA-classified school with a 4-7 record and is ranked in the Top 10 (Jan. 8 poll). A similar anomaly occurs in looking at the ranking-by-class of Bowman Academy. It is 3-8 and ranked third among Class 1A schools. I'm making an educated guess here, but I think the reason that LaLumiere is ranked so highly is that it has played only one Indiana school in its 11 games: South Bend Riley (4A) (9-2) and ranked 27th in the state. LaLumiere defeated Riley on the Wildcats home court by eight points, so the LaLumiere ranking is based primarily on that one game. Also, as Bowman continues to lose to out-of-state opponents, it doesn't seem to move adversely in the poll. Some of Sagarin's calculations use a survey set of only Indiana schools (out-of-state wins and losses don't count). Bowman Academy and LaPorte LaLumiere play the vast majority of their scheduled games against out-of-state schools so their rankings will be a considerably skewed as a result.

The Elo Chess column from Saragin's calculations comes from the world of chess rankings, which rank players based on wins, losses and draws of chess matches. In terms of basketball games it is possible that overtime games could be considered as draws, however it is unclear if Saragin does this or even if this is valid.

The Predictor column utilizes the current rank of a team, the rank of the opponent, the scoring margin, and the location of the game to determine a new ranking for a team.

Winter 2010 Board Meeting

On December 11, 2010 a board meeting was held at the State Library in Indianapolis. Because of conflicts in schedules, only Roger Robison, Harley Sheets, and Tom White attended. There was no quorum so nothing was voted on, but a handful of items were discussed.

Tom reported that he would finalize the bylaw changes, send a copy out to all board members, then he would dissolve the Bylaws committee.

The summer membership meeting in July or August at Lafayette was discussed, but since Jeff wasn't in attendance it was rather a short discussion.

There was a discussion about trying to obtain skybox tickets for the state finals. The cost ended up being prohibitive, so this idea was dropped.

Harley wanted to hold an IHSBHS gathering (open to the public) in between sessions at the finals. Those plans fell through also.

Item Below

Chic Hess ran across these rules for sportsmanship from his various readings and searches on the Internet. More than a century has transpired since the piece shown below was written, and I don't know that I recognize much of it in today's sports scene.

YMCA Clean Sport Roll

by Luther Halsey Gulick

1

The rules of games are to be regarded as mutual agreements, the spirit or letter of which one would no sooner try to evade or break than one would any other agreement between gentlemen. The stealing of advantage in sport is to be regarded as stealing of any other kind.

2

Visiting teams are the honored guests of the home team, and the mutual relationships in all particulars [are] to be governed by the spirits which is supposed to guide in such relationships.

3

No action is to be done, nor course of conduct is to be pursued which would seem ungentlemanly or dishonorable if known to one's opponents or the public.

4

No advantage is to be sought over others except those in which the game is supposed to show superiority.

5

Advantages which the laxity of the officials may allow in regard to the interpretation and enforcement of the rules are not to be taken.

6

Officers and opponents are to be regarded and treated as honest on intention. When opponents are evidently not gentlemen, and officers manifestly dishonest or incompetent, it is perfectly simple to avoid future relationships with them.

7

Decisions of officials, even when they seem unfair, are to be abided by.

8

Ungentlemanly or unfair means are not to be used even when they are used by the opponents.

9

Good points in others should be appreciated and suitable recognition given.

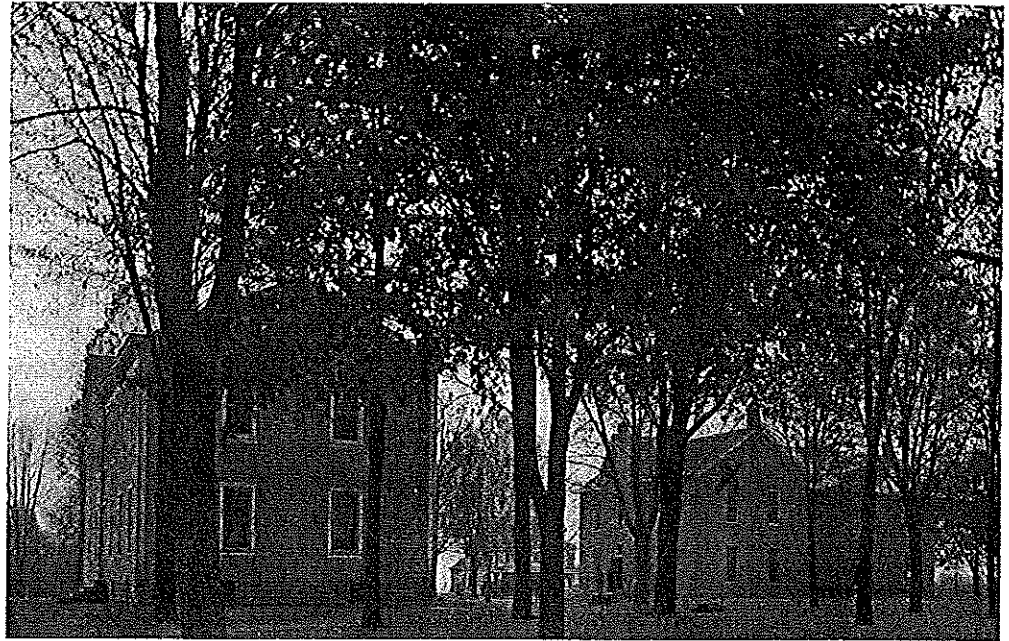
Gulick's reasoned that his clean sport roll was appropriate because gentleman would want to do the right thing.

Mystery School Photo

From the 2010 Winter Issue mystery school contest, we have a winner ... David Finley. The schools shown were TL (top left) – Washington, TR (top right) – Kokomo, BL (bottom left) – Madison, and BR (bottom right) – Gary Froebel.

In many issues of *Boxscore*, there has been a high school photo (usually from Harley Sheets' postcard collection) for members to attempt to identify. The first person to correctly name the school, pictured at the right, will win a copy of Harley's *Where in the World*, which lists all consolidations as of 1983.

Send guesses to
whitelitning@gmail.com or
 IHSBHS Mystery Photo
 710 E. 800 S.
 Clayton, IN 46118



The Statistical Corner

by Leigh Evans (hickoryhusker@sbcglobal.net)

Most Blocks in a Game

- (B) 18 Greg Oden - Lawrence North vs. Arlington 2004-05
- (B) 14 Jake Kitchell - South Central (UM) vs. New Prairie 2008-09
- (B) 14 Jake Kitchell - South Central (UM) vs. Morgan Twp 2007-08
- (B) 12 Jake Kitchell - South Central (UM) vs. Argos 2008-09
- (B) 12 RJ Mahurin - Rockville vs. Seeger 2008-09
- (B) 11 Doug Hampton - Avon vs. Monrovia 1973-74
- (B) 11 James Irvin vs. Anderson Highland 1981-82
- (B) 11 Bobby Jolliff - Hauser vs. Tri-Central 2005-06
- (B) 10 Dave Bormann - Pioneer vs. North White 1971-72
- (B) 10 Josh McRoberts - Carmel vs. Ben Davis 2003-04
- (B) 10 Cody Zeller - Washington vs. Forest Park 2009-10
- (G) 19 Elana Eickholtz - Restoration Christian vs. South Central 2006-07
- (G) 16 Katie Griffin - Avon vs. Pike 2007-08
- (G) 14 LaQuita Williams - Gary Wallace vs. Indy Washington 2004-05
- (G) 14 Katie Griffin - Avon vs. Brownsburg 2007-08
- (G) 13 Katie Cochren - Wood Memorial vs. Princeton 2006-07
- (G) 13 Katie Griffin - Avon vs. Pike 2008-09
- (G) 13 Katie Griffin - Avon vs. Warren Central 2008-09

Leigh gathers statistical information for Indiana basketball and displays it on hickoryhusker.com. If you know of any information that might help fill in some gaps above, please contact Leigh.

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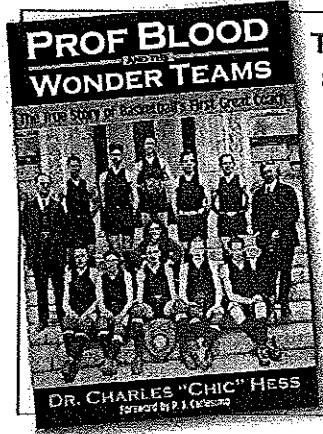
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