

B O X S C O R E

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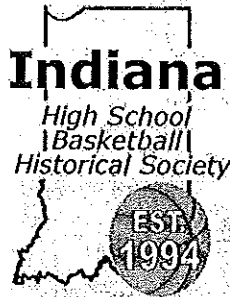
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Dues are \$7 per year. Dues runs from Jan. 1 - Dec. 31 and includes four newsletters. For a lifetime membership the cost is \$50. Send dues, address changes, membership inquiries and all handwritten or typed stories to

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2011 Summer Issue

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Important Note!!!

There will be a membership meeting at the Lafayette Jeff High School Gymnasium, 1801 S. 18th St. The meeting will be on Saturday, July 16 from 2-5 p.m. There will be speakers and all members are encouraged to attend.

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. You should have received a notice in your *Boxscore* envelope. Send a check to Rocky Kenworthy at the address shown in the above right Publication & Membership Notes.

New Members

We welcome the following new members to IHSBHS: Jerry Jackson, Fred Inniger, and Mobie McCammon. There are currently 142 members.

**Message from the President
by Roger Robison**

NO FREE LUNCH-SAYS WHO?

As if the class system was not bad enough, the Indiana High School Football Coaches Association wants to go to six divisions. This is because Class 5 has a range of enrollments from 1,582 to 4,982. One of the new criteria might be socioeconomic status based on how many "free lunches" the school gets.

E. Chicago	82%
Gary	57%
Indianapolis	25%
Carmel	4%
Zionsville	3%

There appear to be six public schools with more than 3,100 students in grades nine through 12.

There are about 345 public high schools and 191 private/church/academy schools. Private schools are thus 36% of the current total! Most of the public schools after No. 324, Dugger, are alternative or correctional institutions. Private school enrollments range from three to 1,615 with 110 of the 191 schools having fewer than 100 students. About 408 schools are eligible for IHSAA tourneys. The ranges of enrollments for the latter indicate that only 25% of these schools have over 1,000 kids.

<i>Enrollment</i>	<i># schools</i>
>4,000	2
3,000-4,000	5
2,000-3,000	26
1,000-2,000	74
500-1,000	117
<500	182

MR. BASKETBALL

Since 1945, The Indianapolis Star has selected Mr. Basketball. For the All-Star games of 1939-42, the fans selected Mr. Basketball. In 1939, the fans cast 250,000 votes for 79 players and selected George Crowe (Franklin), the only All-Star to have appeared in the Sweet 16. In 1940, the fans cast 541,000 votes in selecting Ed Scheinbein (Southport). Three other All-Stars had been in the Sweet 16, but not the Final Four. In 1941 and 1942, the media selected 20 to 22 nominees and then let the fans vote. In 1941, J. Bass (Greenwood) edged out state champ Leroy Mangin (Washington) by 123 votes. In '42, B. Brown (Burriss) won. The MVPs for the 1939-42 games were D. Frazier (Greencastle); J. Fulks (Ky); L. Mangin (Washington), and K. Cage (Tipton).

A Retraction

We made an error in the last *Boxscore*. We reported that Ed Schienbein had died, in addition to George Crowe. Nothing could be further from the truth (see page 2) We thank Stephen Bean for calling this to our attention.

IHSBHS Website

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

Fall Issue

In the Fall 2011 issue, we are running an article from Norm Jones on Bobby Plump. Also included are Part 3 of Gregory Gates' Gary Mann and an opinion piece by Cliff Johnson.

New Books

Gene Milner has available a 2010-11 version of his Indiana High School Basketball Record (Year) Book. Tim Nonte has five new books on schools from North Gibson County: Mt. Olympus, Patoka, Hazelton, Princeton Lincoln and Princeton. Some are available now and some in September. To order Milner or Nonte's books, see the advertisements on page 12.

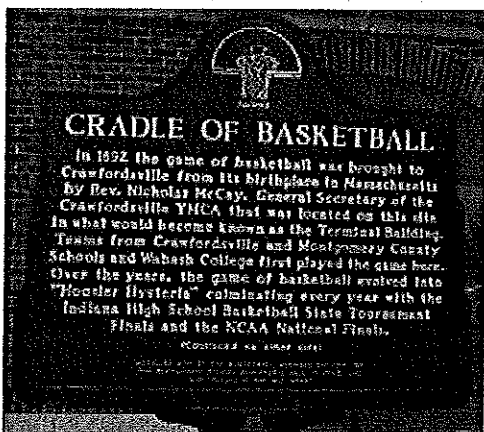
Ralph Jones Honored

On March 23, at its 50th annual awards dinner, the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame honored Ralph Jones as a centennial inductee. Roger Robison contributed research to Jones' induction.

Crawfordsville YMCA Plaque

On April 16, the Basketball Heritage Project, in association with the Montgomery County Basketball Hall of Fame in Crawfordsville, unveiled a historical marker noting the location of the YMCA building where basketball started in Indiana. This is located behind the Elston Building, owned by The Paper of Montgomery County, Inc.

It is not just a celebration about the Athenians' victory 100 years ago, but about the rich heritage of Montgomery County basketball. Chris May of the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame brought a number of items from the Hall of Fame for the day, including the County Keg. Other items like the 1958 state runner-up team trophy, Trester Award, and state runner-up ring were on display, along with several letter jackets, senior cords, team photos, trophies, and old flooring from the school.



Crawfordsville Plaque

Taken from Historical Marker Database
www.hmdb.org

Side A of the marker reads: —

In 1892 the game of basketball was brought to Crawfordsville from its birthplace in Massachusetts by Rev. Nicholas McCay, General Secretary of the Crawfordsville YMCA that was located on this site in what would become known as the Terminal Building. Teams from Crawfordsville and Montgomery County schools and Wabash College first played the game here. Over the years, the game of basketball evolved into "Hoosier Hysteria" culminating every year with the Indiana High School Basketball State Tournament Finals and the NCAA National Finals.

Side B

Crawfordsville won the first IHSAA State Basketball Championship in 1911. Wingate won the State Championship in 1913 and 1914. The first eight IHSAA State Basketball Championships were won by schools located within 30 miles of Crawfordsville making this region the "Cradle of Basketball" in Indiana and contributing significantly to the development of the game nationally. Wabash College was instrumental in promoting basketball on the college level.

90TH BIRTHDAY

Ed Schienbein of Madison recently celebrated his 90th birthday with friends from out of town.

Ed played basketball for Indiana University and was Indiana's Mr. Basketball 1940.

A luncheon and lots of reminiscing was enjoyed by all.

Those attending were Thomas and Joyce Smith, Bloomington; J.R. and Melvann Richardson, Unionville; Vernal and Jeanette Chafin of Ellettsville; and Alice Weddle of Martinsville.

Also present was his wife Jean, son Tom Schienbein and daughter Susy Livorno.

He was presented with an IU basketball, signed by Coach Tom Cream and three of his players from Unionville High School, where he was basketball coach from 1955-1957.

Tidbits From Here and There by Harley Sheets

In my old age, I do my best to be upbeat and positive, but sometimes it's hard. I have been despondent over what I think is a total injustice perpetrated by Charlie Hall, the Indiana All-Star director. I'm a Lebanon graduate and my Lebanon Tigers have been in the doldrums for an extended period, but in this past school year, Tiger fans started to enjoy basketball again. The Tigers are one of 11 high schools, which have won 50 or more sectionals. However, going into the past season, the school had not won a sectional in eight years, the longest drought in school history. This year, with a 16-4 regular season, it looked like the drought would end, but a first-round sectional loss extended the streak to nine years. Since six of the top seven players return, I'm looking forward to next season.

I had accepted the loss (and more recently Butler's defeat at the hands of UConn) and gone on with my life until I saw Charlie Hall's selection of the Junior All-Stars. Lebanon has a junior, Trey Hendrix, who at present ranks sixth on the LHS roster of leading scorers and, barring injury, will, in his senior year, climb to third behind Rick and Richie Mount. Following is an email I sent to Charlie Hall as to why I think he made a huge mistake by excluding Trey Hendrix. Was I justified or not?

I'm the co-founder of the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society and former player. I recently viewed your Junior All-Star selections and was somewhat appalled that Trey Hendrix was omitted. Below is some info I have compiled from Varvee, a sports statistics website, that indicates why I think he should have been.

(1) Ninth overall in average points per game at 24.6. Fifth among juniors.

(2) Fifth in total assists at 147 and the four ahead of him are seniors. Third in average assists per game at 7 and the 2 ahead of him at 7.6 are seniors. Therefore, Trey leads the junior class in assists. All of this indicates to me that Trey Hendrix is an excellent all-around player, not just a scorer or feeder, but both.

Charlie I don't know you but think you made a huge mistake and hope you will do something about this. We all make mistakes and I'm hoping this was just an oversight on your part. Looking forward to your reply. At this printing, there has been no reply.

Fast forward. Recently something has come to light on Hickory Husker that has vindicated my rantings. Michael Wantz in previewing the 2011-12 season has rated Lebanon No. 1 in 3A. He placed Trey Hendrix on the second five of the 2010-11 junior all-stars.

**A House Divided Cannot Stand:
Abe Lincoln
by Dale Glenn**

The Problem:

Public sentiment continues to reveal a concern for the state of Indiana basketball and the demise of the national treasure that was once Indiana's basketball legacy. Much of the blame is placed on the doorstep of the move to class basketball in 1998.

The decision makers who brought this class division upon us failed to understand that the foundation of our state's passion for basketball was predicated on the state tournament which pitted neighboring schools against neighbors and gave small schools the chance to compete against the large county seat teams. At one time, with 700 to 800 schools competing for one championship, passions and interest ran high. Fans sat beside their radios and schools paused in classes to listen to the sectional tournament drawings. Sectional tickets were often given out only to season ticket holders at the respective schools. All others were out of luck. Gymnasiums, crammed with rabid fans of all the competing schools, brought the noise level to a fever pitch. Once a school lost, its fans often sided with another school in rooting for it against a larger or more "hated" rival.

Teams and players became part of local lore, encased in memories of the collective community for years, decades, and even generations. The tournament was a social as well as a sporting event. Bake sales, chili suppers, sock hops, and teen canteens frequently accompanied the events, bringing communities together in a common cause. The state's media outlets -- radio stations, newspapers, and a TV network -- all covered the tournament throughout every week to the final game. Each succeeding round -- regionals, semi-states, and state finals -- was equally intense in tournament atmosphere with four teams competing in a single day of packed venues. The tournament was unrivaled anywhere in the country and was envied by most other states. Dr.

Walter Meanwell, coach at the University of Wisconsin called it "the greatest exhibition of athletics in the US I have ever seen". It was truly a national treasure.

What do we have with class basketball? We have succumbed to the level of those who envied us. Little interest is paid to the sectional drawings outside the schools involved. A fan can walk up to the ticket office and buy a ticket at most tournament sites, and sit wherever he or she chooses. Thousands of seats remain empty. Scores of media outlets and newspapers refrain from sending reporters to any game beyond that of the local team. Once that team is eliminated, coverage usually stops. Fan apathy and media coverage go hand in hand. The former causes the latter. The class system also results in a significant loss of revenue to both participating schools and the IHSAA and in increased costs. Sectionals now require participating schools to travel greater distances to play schools they know little about, often on school nights, resulting in time, meal, and travel costs and fewer supporting fans. They lose their local rivals to other classes and have to compete against schools with which they have no rivalry or history. In other words the grassroots that were the backbone of our passion for basketball have been uprooted. We are in danger of losing an entire generation that never understands the state of basketball that was so instrumental to our rich cultural heritage.

What can we do?

The rationale for class basketball focuses on the increased opportunities for athletes to win more championships. Proponents say athletes will have more success and receive more recognition if they are competing against schools of like size. Yet there are those who devalue such opportunities by believing the best team, regardless of school size, should be a champion. Many athletes want to compete against the best and bigger schools to measure and test themselves against top competition. Memories of past small school athletes are filled with exploits of competition and even success against larger rival schools. If athletes never compete against the best how will they achieve to their potential? Is not the value of each championship inversely

proportional to the number of class championships? If there is value in the number of championships available, why not eight or even twelve classes? Is life handicapped according to such perceived limitations?

A Proposal:

To accommodate those who feel a strong need to retain class basketball and those who desire to return to our roots and one class, there is a solution. Each season nearly every high school in Indiana participates in mid-season tournaments. These include holiday tournaments, county tournaments, invitationals, "classics", and the successor of the venerable Wabash Valley tournament (the Pizza Hut Classic in Terre Haute). Most of these take place over the two week Christmas holidays when schools are out. This would be an ideal time for a class state tournament to take place. Schools could be divided into three, four or five classes. In the two-week span, teams would have time to play several nights, none of which would be school nights. Schools that lost early would have the remainder of the vacation to practice, regroup, or rest up for the second half of the season. As some teams do now anyway. For those proceeding on it would be a week or two of games and celebrations with no scholastic obligations. And they could crown their respective champion in each class. At the end of the regular season they would have the opportunity to play against those teams that were not an option in the class system.

The end of the season would return to the traditional state tournament format with sectionals consisting of the rival neighboring schools, large and small, and following the regional, semi-state and state finals format of four teams at each site, thus creating a real tournament atmosphere. I think the citizens of Indiana would wholeheartedly support this arrangement and will be eager to see it happen. Both sides in this equation would get something they feel is important and the uniqueness, prominence, and tradition of high school basketball in Indiana will have been restored.

As Lincoln said, "a house divided cannot stand", nor can dividing one of Indiana's best natural resources.

(This story originally appeared in the Hall of Fame Magazine, Winter 2009.)

**If I Were King For A Day, -
How Would I Fix The Indiana HS
Basketball Tournament?
by Thomas White**

You have all read my various articles on class basketball, so you know I'm not a big fan. You should also know I'm not in favor of returning to the non-class (prior to 1998) system, which is a position that many of my IHSBHS associates support. So I figured it's about time that I "put up or shut up" with regards to how I would change the basketball tournament, instead of just bashing the IHSAA for class basketball. I may continue to point out other IHSAA inadequacies in the future, but this will probably be my final comment on class basketball.

Philosophical Approaches

I believe in a single state champion. These "subset" champions that we currently have make no sense to me. You could just as easily take all schools that have blue uniforms and determine a "blue uniform champion." Or take all the schools with only white boys and make a "white boy champion." Or take all schools with less than 329 students and make them a Class 1A champion. It all makes about the same amount of sense. Once you start subdividing the schools into various groupings and have "subset champions," you cheapen and essentially eliminate the idea of having a true "state champion."

I believe in an "enrollment-based" system that covers the early rounds of the tournament. The enrollment system I have in mind is to place schools with similar enrollments in the same sectionals. This is not a class system, because the IHSAA's approach requires hard class boundaries applied across the entire state. My approach is an enrollment decision applied locally to each individual sectional. I basically care about how schools compare locally in terms of enrollment and have little regard to how these enrollments are applicable over the state. The class system's supporters proclaim that schools of comparable size play each other. This is a fallacy, which I will discuss later.

I believe in a "nearness criteria" when grouping teams for a sectional. Grouping schools that are about 10 or 15 miles apart is far better than the 50-mile distances currently in vogue with the class system. In "The Devil is

in the Details" (Boxscore 2011 Spring Issue), I discussed the effects of these large distances on the elderly, so the grouping of sectionals with shorter distances between all the teams might help bring back the elderly to the tournament. This criterion eliminates the 100- to 150-mile round-trip night games that the elderly tend to avoid.

I also believe in "school rivalries." Nothing gets your blood flowing better or jacks up the attendance more than two teams playing in the tournament that have been bitter rivals for several decades. At Crown Point, we didn't have a good year unless we beat both Merrillville and Lowell, and we preferred to beat them in the tournament.

Any system that has Muncie Central and Muncie South playing in different class tournaments when their boys enrollment difference is nine, they are located in the same town, and are bitter rivals is a system that has failed to illustrate its basic "raison d'être." The purpose of the class system is so similarly sized schools play each other in the tournament. This Muncie Central/South situation clearly illustrates a failure of the current class system. Unfortunately for the class system, this is not a singular occurrence. It occurs quite regularly between any two classes, whenever you are dealing with fixed class boundaries as a basis for your system.

Another point I would like to make is that enrollment differences are for the most part overemphasized. I have had discussions with a certain Lebanon graduate who believes when his 3A Tigers play a 4A opponent, they will generally lose. Harley is simply wrong. If the players believe they will lose to a larger opponent, of course they will lose. However, the differences in enrollment are less of a factor than coaches, facilities, and the experience and quality of the ballplayers.

The reasoning behind class basketball is that under certain circumstances, small schools would have no chance of defeating large schools. This gets applied everywhere by the class system supporters and, in reality, it has limited application. The probability that Ben Davis (enrollment 4892) will find five quality basketball players is much higher than the probability that Cannelton (enrollment 85) will find those same quality players. It is simply a matter of probability and common sense. This

reasoning is valid when looking at the extremes, the higher end of Class 4A and the lower end of Class 1A (Ben Davis-Cannelton). In 100 games, Cannelton would probably never beat Ben Davis. However, enrollment differences become less valid as you move farther away from the extremes.

The following discussion may seem ridiculous on the surface, but I maintain that from an intuitive and mathematical perspective, it is true. School enrollment sizes in and of themselves will generally not determine the outcome of a basketball game. The only advantage that Ben Davis would have with its large enrollment is that it might find 20 or 30 quality players. However, basketball is played with only five players at a time, so all of Ben Davis' extra enrollment will generally not help it win a basketball game. If enrollment meant anything, Ben Davis would be the undefeated Class 4A champion every year. But since the advent of class basketball (12 years ago), it has won three sectionals, one regional, and no state championships. At the lower end of the spectrum, I maintain that schools with less than 150 boys enrolled fall into the same category. Their probabilities for finding five quality ballplayers are about the same.

At a certain point, enrollment means less than you would think. Looking at the enrollments for Lebanon (1038) and its 4A opponents this year: Zionsville (1749), Westfield (1778), Kokomo (1961), Fishers (2236) and Noblesville (2502), the difference looks to be fairly substantial. However, the key numbers are Lebanon (519), Zionsville (875), Westfield (889), Kokomo (980), Fishers (1118), and Noblesville (1251), which are half of the enrollments and approximately the number of boys in the school. Remember that all schools select their five-boy basketball team from the boy's enrollment, not the whole school. At 519 boys, Lebanon should be able to select five quality players, as should its 4A opponents. The extra enrollment comes into play in selecting the sixth through 10th players of a squad. So Lebanon should have a reasonable expectation to defeat the likes of Zionsville and Westfield. When you get to schools with about twice the boys enrollment difference, then there is a better-than-even chance you will lose because the sixth to 10th players will be of higher

quality. This year, Lebanon defeated Noblesville, the largest of the four, which only goes to show that basketball is played on a court, and not at the offices of the IHSAA or by the Dept. of Education bean counters.

Basketball is played with five players at a time. The same thing could not be said for football, where you need 11 or 22 players, or baseball with nine. The size of a school is only an advantage when the sport requires large numbers of players. Basketball does not.

Any system that pits Lafayette Jeff against the likes of Clarks Hill, Battle Ground, Stockwell, Buck Creek, Klondike, Wea, Shadeland, and Monitor year after year is a system that deserves to be replaced. Jeff's 29-year, 100-plus game consecutive sectional winning streak was a travesty. The same can be said for the Marion, Richmond, Kokomo, and Vincennes sectionals. There were two factors involved: the excessively large enrollment differences and the home court advantage generally held by the large school. The class system fixed these extremely unbalanced enrollment cases, but introduced other problems that affected attendance.

Anyone who claims there is equality of competition within the classes in a class system is lying. You need only look at the enrollment differences of the various classes to understand this. The IHSAA has divided schools into four classes, with enrollment differences of 3892 for Class 4A, 352 for 3A, 244 for 2A, and 265 for 1A. The differences in enrollment among the largest and smallest schools in Class 4A is three times larger than the three other classes combined. It doesn't take a genius to see that Class 4A is not balanced. If the IHSAA wanted to equalize competition with its current approach, it would have to add three or four more classes and adjust the boundaries of all the classes.

Having the same number of schools in all the classes is not the same as equalizing the competition within each class. One is simply a counting process, while the other is evaluation process based on size. These are not equivalent expressions. Either the IHSAA doesn't understand mathematics or it doesn't care about Class 4A enrollment differences, or the Class 4A schools, for that matter. I suspect it is a little bit of both.

Session Mathematics (part 3)

If any of you remember my and Tim Puet's article, "The Decline of Hoosier Hysteria" (Boxscore, Summer 2009), I introduced the concept of "session mathematics." This relates to how the IHSAA counts attendance and money. In "The Devil is in the Details" (last issue), I discussed the different types of sessions and referred to them as "attendance sessions," because depending on the type of session, you could expect a different level of attendance. Now I'm going to assign numeric values to each type of attendance session and use them to evaluate the system I come up with:

Four-team session = 1 point

Two-team session = $\frac{1}{2}$ point

Championship session = $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 point

These point differences take into account the differences in the types of sessions and, therefore, their associated attendances.

A four-team session is where the greatest attendance is expected, because there are four schools contributing, as well as fans from their school history (mostly the elderly). I have assigned one point to that type of session. A two-team session has half the number of teams and therefore half the attendance, so it gets a $\frac{1}{2}$ point. A championship session attendance ranges from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1, depending on whether the championship is played on a different day than the semifinal or on the same day. Sectional championships are played the day after the semifinals, so they get a value of $\frac{3}{4}$. For regional championships, I use the value of 1, since the championship is played on the same day as the semifinals and because fans generally buy a ticket for both sessions so as not to miss the championship game if their team happens to win its semifinal.

The normal six-team sectional with three sessions has a total point value of $2\frac{3}{4}$ points (two four-team sessions and a championship session). A four-team sectional would be $1\frac{3}{4}$ points (one four-team semifinal and one championship session). A five-team sectional would be $2\frac{1}{4}$. A seven-team sectional is $3\frac{1}{4}$. And an eight-team sectional has $3\frac{3}{4}$ points. This allows me to compare attendance between different methods of structuring a tournament.

For the rest of this discussion, I will be assuming that sectionals all have the same number of teams (six) for the class system. I know this is not

true, but to work with each system "en masse," it is easier to calculate the differences with this approach. The few additional five- and seven-team sectionals would not have much effect when looking at the system as a whole, anyway.

Technical Details

Having just explained some of my beliefs and mathematics, I will now explain how they fit into my version of the tournament. As previously discussed, I would use a "nearness criterion," a "rivalry criterion," and an enrollment-based approach (definitely not statewide classes) to structure the sectionals. So schools that would be selected for the same sectional would be ones that are near one another and have some longtime rivalry, and whose individual enrollment differences are "relatively" small.

I'm going totally against the grain with this next idea, in that I would like to see 96 sectional sites containing four teams each. Now I know all the traditionalists on both sides of the class aisle are going to start waving their arms and screaming "heretic! Sixty-four sectional winners fit perfectly into 16 regionals." I know this, but it is far easier to fit four teams into a sectional grouping while maintaining "nearness" and "enrollment" features than it is placing them into six-team packets. As it turns out, 96 sectional winners also fit easily into 16 regionals.

The 64 three-session sectionals equal 192 sessions. A four-team sectional is played in two sessions, so with 96 two-session sectionals, you also get 192 sessions. Equality, but not exact equality. In terms of "attendance sessions," $64 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ equals 176, whereas $96 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ equals 168. So I'm losing about eight sectional attendance sessions with this approach. This generally is not good, but I expect to make it up with additional regional sessions.

This would put Crown Point, my high school alma mater, in the same sectional as Merrillville, Lake Central, and Lowell. The schools are more or less similar in size (at least close enough to play each other on an equal basis), they are fairly close to each other in location, and there are some longtime rivalries within the group.

Another more point I would like to make is that the sectional site should move to a different school every year, thereby giving each school an

opportunity to host a sectional and to be the home team on occasion.

With the original class regionals, there were 32 two-team regionals, so $32 \times \frac{1}{2} = 16$ "attendance sessions." In the modified regionals that took place after the first five years of class basketball, there were 16 four-team regionals, so $16 \times 2 = 32$. In my system, 96 teams are divided into 16 six-team regionals, so $16 \times 2\frac{3}{4} = 44$. My system loses eight sectional sessions, but gains 12 regional attendance sessions. In 2006, the average sectional attendance was 1,750 per session, so by losing eight sessions, I lost 14,000 in sectional attendance. In the regionals, the average session attendance was 2,850, and since I gained 12 additional regional sessions, the attendance gain was about 34,000, so the net gain was 20,000 for both combined.

With my idea, the four teams would play on either Wednesday or Thursday night, and the semifinals and championship games would occur on Saturday. It is important that the regionals adhere to the "enrollment sizing" criteria. Small-team sectionals feed small-team regionals, and that goes up the line to large-team sectionals feeding large-team regionals. This is similar to class system regionals as they are today. It is also important that regional sites are different from sectional sites, so one team doesn't have home field advantage through two rounds.

In the 1950s, small schools won or were within two points of winning 52% of their games at the semistate level. So the way I prefer to look at this is that if you can get a small school to a semistate, the odds of it losing are considerably less than in a sectional round on a larger team's home court. A key goal of my system is to eliminate the large vs. small school matchups at the sectional and regional levels, where the large school always has home court advantage, and to place everyone together at the semistate level on an independent floor, so no one has home court advantage.

At the semistate level, there would be representatives from small, small to medium, medium to large, and large schools in each semistate. This is not as bad as it sounds, because at this point, 96% of the teams would have already been eliminated, generally leaving 4% (16) very good teams of varying sizes. The first semifinal game

in each semistate would be played by teams from the two smallest regionals. In this way, the smaller school players would get a longer rest period. Also, every attempt should be made to play the semistates at university gyms, to eliminate any possible home court advantage.

The finals would then match the four semistate winners, just like non-class basketball. In terms of who played who, there would still be blind draws at the sectional and regional levels. The semistates would be fixed, and the finals would be a blind draw.

Conclusion

If you think about it, a tournament is just a large filtering system. It eliminates schools at each level until you get down to one. The main difference between the class, non-class, and my system is how and when the eliminations take place and how the brackets are initially constructed.

In the non-class system, some small schools were pounded year after year by their large-school neighbors. The small schools got their revenge when they implemented a class system. They also got their comeuppance when the fans rejected it and the IHSAA lost attendance and money. I'm reminded of the old adage "Be careful what you wish for ... for you may surely get it." I think this is somewhat appropriate for the class system supporters.

Indiana Tournament Proposal by John Ockomon

Basically go back to the old one-class system for round one and all future rounds. Any small school with an enrollment of less than 500 that loses in the sectionals goes into a small school tourney (SST) to play again. This SST sectional round would be probably about 100-160 and would be played at 16 sites.

The sectional winners in the one-class tournament continue through their normal progression of regionals, semistate and finals. At each step, except for the finals, any small school losers from the one-class tournament are add to the SST to play the winners from its previous level. Any small school that makes it to the one-class Final Four would not play in the SST. They would be happy enough, I think.

Two champions at the end.

Remembrances of a Referee by Don Thompson

One night, I was working a game at Morristown High School with the legendary official from Plainfield, Bill Strafford, who was a pretty good basketball player and an even better Butler University baseball player. I don't remember the other team, but I am sure that some of your readers might have been in the gym that night. Morristown's gym was rather small, and the band was situated at the end of the court on a stage. In those days, it wasn't uncommon, especially for small schools, to have some of the basketball team also play in the band.

After warmups, the Morristown Yellow Jacket band had started to play the National Anthem. The flag was across the floor, and at about the time it got to the "bombs bursting in air," in the corner of my eye I saw an old gentleman falling from the second row of the bleachers onto the floor. Since he didn't break his fall and didn't move, I assumed he was dead, and whispered to Bill about the situation. The band droned on, but the sections of the band began to stop, until finally someone had to tell the tuba player to stop playing. The gym fell silent as the ambulance corps took over trying to revive the elderly fellow. I noticed a female security guard, who had a "moving" chest, ambling over to the scene. It was surreal when a Chihuahua popped its head out of her jacket. All we could see was its head, but we were glad that was all that popped out. Bill and I decided it would be best if both teams went down to the locker rooms while the situation could be settled. The fellow indeed had died!

Finally, both teams returned to the floor, warmed up again, and the National Anthem was played again without any more fatalities. As we were ready for tipoff, I checked with the benches to see if they were ready, and noticed an elderly lady sitting next to an empty spot. I asked if she was the recent widow, and it was affirmed. She decided to stay, since she and her husband had bought season tickets and she wanted to get her money's worth, she couldn't do anything for him, and her grandson was playing in both the band and the game.

The point of this story is how important high school basketball is to the elderly. They have their priorities in proper alignment.

"Death be not proud" nor interrupt an Indiana high school basketball game! As we tell people out West, in Indiana, basketball is a religion and eating is a sport!

Gary Horace Mann Basketball In The Heyday (Part 2)

1928-29 Gary Horace Mann
Horsemen

By G. Gregory Gates

Hoosier Hysteria was at a fever pitch for the start of the 1929 IHSAA basketball tournament. It was the height of the Roaring Twenties and the Golden Age of Sport. A record 754 teams were entered and more than one million fans would be in attendance for all tournament games.

There was general agreement by the state's sports writers that the Gary Sectional was the toughest in the state. It had five legitimate powerhouses, No.4 state-ranked Gary Froebel, Gary Horace Mann (ranked No.4 until a late-season, injury-induced swoon), Gary Emerson, East Chicago Washington, and East Chicago Roosevelt. Fifteen teams were entered, with Hobart getting the first-round bye. To be crowned sectional champ would require a win on Friday, March 2, and three wins on Saturday, March 3. Froebel had the toughest row to hoe. It played the last game on Friday evening, then had to beat East Chicago Washington and East Chicago Roosevelt back to back on Saturday morning and afternoon to reach the 8 p.m. final. The Devils did it, squeaking by Roosevelt 24-21, but it took a toll. As a Gary Post-Tribune sportswriter explained, "The...game wouldn't leave Froebel in perfect shape to play bang up ball against the Horsemen." Horace Mann was in the easier upper bracket. Mann dispatched Emerson 18-10 early on Saturday afternoon to set up the showdown with Froebel at 8 p.m.

Gary basketball fans were in frenzy for the sectional championship game between the 16-3 blue-and-flame (as in the color of the flame shooting out of one of U.S. Steel's open-hearth furnaces) Froebel Blue Devils and the 18-5 cardinal red- and-white Horace Mann Horsemen. The winners would have a great chance to get to the state finals. If they did, the fans would get a holiday in Indianapolis and have the thrill of watching a Gary team compete in the finest basketball stadium in the world, the new Butler Fieldhouse. Besides, this was a statement game

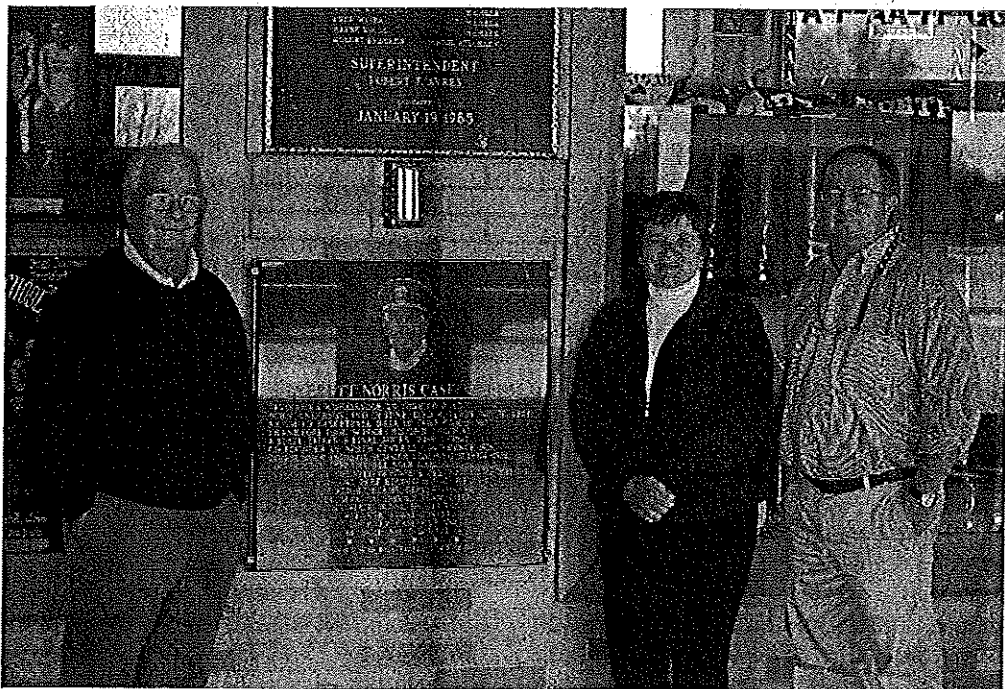
between the poorer, melting-pot, blue-collar side of town, represented by Froebel, and the white-collar side of town, represented by Horace Mann. As the Gary Post-Tribune described it, "Long before the final got underway, nearly an hour before the start, the auditorium was well filled. By the time the first whistle tooted, the auditorium was jammed and fans were being turned away in droves. Accompanied by the discordant squeaks of horns and whistles and clanging cowbells and about every conceivable noise-making device the youngsters could collect, cheering sections of the rival Steel City schools rolled cheer against cheer. The bedlam became deafening when first the Horace Mann and then the Froebel team trotted out to practice." Gary Memorial Auditorium seated 5,000 people, but standing room increased the attendance to 5,100. The game was the rubber match between Mann and Froebel. Mann had won the first meeting in January by a score of 35-33. Froebel won in February, 35-29. Perhaps because of fatigue, Froebel got off to a slow start. The Horsemen raced out to a 7-0 lead. At the half, Mann led 13-8. Froebel tied it 18-18 late in the second half, but Sam Massitti scored from the side with 45 seconds to go and the Horsemen held on for a 20-18 victory. In the words of one Post-Tribune sportswriter, "...it was a thriller, one that kept the fans on edge until the gun banged the end." Another stated, "The Horsemen's complicated stalling tactics kept Froebel hexed until the final gun cracked." The game could have gone either way. The key matchup, between the two finest centers in the state, Pete Kos of Horace Mann and Alvin Jackson of Froebel, was a draw. Kos would be named first-team all-state at the conclusion of the state finals. Jackson was named first-team all-state at the end of the regular season. A curious footnote to the 1929 Gary Sectional was the inclusion of Gary Roosevelt in the field. This writer was under the impression that the IHSAA banned all Catholic and all-black high schools from the tournament until 1942. At any rate, the two finest black players in Gary in 1929, the 6-foot-4 or 6-5 Jackson and the 6-1 McPherson, played for Froebel.

The Horsemen breezed through the Gary Regional on Saturday, March 9. In addition to having the home field advantage, they were just better than

the Valparaiso Brownies and the Brook Aces. In the afternoon, Mann led Valpo at the half 14-3 en route to a 24-13 win. The farm kids from Brook were shooters. They had upset LaPorte in the afternoon when they "...turned in some of most dazzling shooting..." At night, they kept the score close until Mann overpowered them early in the second half during a 31-19 win.

The Horsemen were truly in uncharted territory. In their third year of existence, they had won their first sectional and regional titles and were headed for Indianapolis. As if to punctuate the importance of the moment, William Fox Jr., renowned sports editor of The Indianapolis News, showed up in Gary on Monday, March 11. He and Tony Hinkle, his driver, were on their second annual frenetic auto tour to all 16 towns that had teams in the state finals. In four days, driving on cement, macadam, and gravel roads, they would complete the tour. Fox knew basketball, especially Indiana high school basketball, inside and out. The Post-Tribune reported, "He stated while here that there are more good teams this year but no outstanding contender or contenders...the general quality of basketball in central and southern Indiana is somewhat below that of other years while the teams of the northern section, in particular those of the Calumet Region, appear to have made some rapid forward strides in the game." He considered Horace Mann "a darkhorse, with as good a chance as any to win it all." He filed his own report about his trip to Gary in The News: "You should have been with us Monday. (We) rode in eating up those ribbons of cement waving at sand dunes, moving from South Bend to Gary...wide streets and no houses. Acres of sand providing the foresightedness of the men who made Gary...into the office of Coach Keith Crown...he's bugs about Horace Mann. He believes the basketball team will be twenty per cent stronger in the next five years than it is today. Horace Mann is in Gary's tiniest district. Each of his five men plays on his football team. They are excused from spring practice until March 18...It's quite a village this Gary - population 100,000 and five high schools flourishing." The hype had begun.

Part 3 of the series will center on Horace Mann's trip to the 1929 IHSAA State Finals.



Left to right: Jim Clossin, Shirley Taylor and Ed Niehaus stand next to the new plaque honoring Everett Case that now resides on the Case Arena wall.

Plaque at Case Arena Honors Building's Namesake By Phil Friend

(Published: Monday, March 21, 2011 10:49 AM EDT, Frankfort Times)

When Shirley Taylor came to a Frankfort boys' basketball game earlier this season, she asked the ticket-taker if she knew the person whom Case Arena was named after.

The person said they did not, and guessed that it may have been 'an administrator or something' as Taylor tells it.

That answer in and of itself was enough to convince Taylor that a plaque detailing Case's accomplishments was a good idea. So Taylor, a 1953 graduate of Frankfort, along with a handful of people, including Jim Clossin ('55), Dr. Roger Robison ('54), Dr. Frank Beardsley and Marshall Bell sought to make that happen. And now, when visitors come to Case Arena, the plaque is in plain sight for those entering the gym, directly right of the trophy case displaying the Hot Dogs' four state championships (1925, 1929, 1936, 1939). Everett Case, of course, was Frankfort's head coach for each of those four state championships

Dr. Roger Robison, who wrote the book "Everett Case and the Frankfort Hot Dogs" back in 1997, made the generous donation for the nearly 100-pound plaque, paid for through the Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society, of which he is

president. Marshall Bell, of Bell Machine Company, helped set up the brackets which keep the enormous plaque on the wall.

No one would disclose how much it cost to get the plaque made.

"(Robison) gave us the idea and we ran with it," Taylor said. "He paid for it and Jim and I just did the running around."

The plaque went up the week following the sectional games at Frankfort, so that it would be ready for visitors to view in preparation for the Class A Regional hosted at Case Arena.

Taylor views the installing of a plaque as a history lesson for the many people – both for visitors and Frankfort residents – who may not be familiar with Case's background.

"We wanted to do this so anyone that comes in here won't question who Everett Case was and why this was named Case Arena," Taylor said. "We're proud that he was a native of Frankfort (Harley's note: He was actually an Anderson native) and started so many traditions here and in the Carolinas."

Said Clossin, "Too many people forget history and it gets us in trouble. It's been kind of a goal in the last 2-3 years to get something going. And this is the end result."

Case coached the Hot Dogs from 1922-31 and again from

1934-42 for a total of 17 seasons. Case went 385-99, including a 29-1-1 record with the 1936 state title team and was the first coach in Indiana preps history to win four state championships.

After leaving Frankfort, Case went to the Navy for four years before becoming the head coach at North Carolina State. In 18 years there, Case went 377-134 winning nine conference titles, two of those in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Robison said he wrote the book about Case after reading a magazine article about Case that glossed over many of Case's accomplishments.

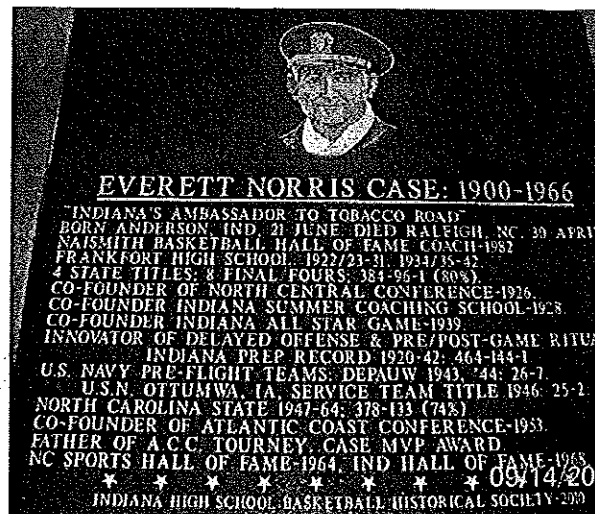
"I felt like we had a nice arena and went to the trouble of naming it after him," Robison said. "He's been dead so long nobody knows who he was. When I come up for games, people ask me, 'Was Case your high-point scorer or superintendent? That's happened two or three times.'"

The trio still attends a number of games. Taylor's grandson, Jared Catron, is currently the junior varsity coach at Frankfort.

The photo that accompanies Case's plaque is one from his Navy days. Clossin said they weren't able to find a basketball photo that would work with the plaque.

"We thought we had a couple others to use but we had to go with what was available," Clossin said.

Robison said that Case is a family friend and that his brother – who was in the class of 1939 and ran track for Case – was also in the Navy with him. "Having done that book, and because I'm old and got gray hair, I always have people come up to me and say, 'God, this is a beautiful gymnasium.'"



Observations from the Class Finals by Tom White

With the dominance of nonpublic schools in all other Indiana high school sports coming to the forefront, four nonpublic teams made it to the class basketball finals: Culver Academy (military), Indianapolis Metropolitan (charter), Park Tudor (private) and Hammond Bishop Noll (Catholic). With the Met and Tudor taking the 1A and 2A titles, you could almost hear the wailing all the way from the IHSAA offices on North Meridian to Consecro Fieldhouse. Commissioner Cox will be placed squarely in the crosshairs by the small-school-dominated IHSAA membership to rectify the problem. The problem is easy. Nonpublic schools get to recruit from anywhere and can pick up players regardless of the school district that they live. Whereas, public schools are restricted to a particular school district. The solution is not simple, as I have seen other states struggle with this same issue. After having brought down the juggernaut of non-class basketball in 1997 and gained championships, you can believe that the small public schools will manipulate the system again so they can preserve their championships. It will be interesting to see what Cox and the IHSAA come up with to reinstate public school dominance in the lower classes now that the issue of nonpublic school supremacy has reared its ugly head in their beloved class basketball.

Class 1A

Indianapolis Metropolitan 59
Triton 55

Quicker and thicker would be my description of the Metropolitan Pumas in their run from first-time sectional winner to Class 1A state champion. Triton has one state championship and two second-place finishes over the last four years.

After being down 12-5, the Pumas ran off 12 consecutive points to take a lead. That lead went up and down until entering the fourth, when they were ahead 39-33. The Trojans could not get much closer until Griffyn Carpenter hit a three with five seconds left, bringing the score to 57-55. A technical foul called for a timeout that Triton didn't have and two subsequent free throws, set the final score.

The Indianapolis Metropolitan Pumas finished the season at 22-6. The Triton Trojans finished at 23-4.

Class 2A

Park Tudor 43
Hammond Noll 42

The exploits of "Yogi" Ferrell (guard, Park Tudor) are well documented. But on Saturday, he wasn't even the best guard in the game or the best player on his team. The best performance by a guard was that of Adonis Filer of the Hammond Noll Warriors. He juked and glided through a Park Tudor defense geared toward stopping him. The best player on the floor for Park Tudor was freshman forward Trevon Bluiett, who scored 16 of his game-high 20 points in the second half, including a basket from underneath and a free throw that gave Park Tudor its only lead with 1:22 left in the game. In a postgame interview, Ferrell said they (Park Tudor) deserved to win ... he was wrong. The Warriors led the entire game and should have won. They just didn't score quite enough points.

The Park Tudor Spoiled Brats ended the season at 26-2 and the Hammond Bishop Noll Warriors ended theirs at 26-1.

Class 3A

Washington 61
Culver Academy 46

The Zeller era is now officially over. With three brothers (Luke, Tyler, and Cody) and four state championships in seven years (2005, 2008, 2010, and 2011), Washington has moved into a tie for second with the Marion Giants with seven state championships. Only Muncie Central has eight. Having thrown in a basket from half court in 2005 and been the beneficiaries of biased refereeing last year, the Hatchets have used up all their positive karma and can return to their losing streak of 21 years without a sectional title prior to the Zellers.

Culver Academy and its 7-1 Chier Ajou was only in the game in the first quarter, leading 18-17 at its end. Down at the half 35-24, and 48-34 at the end of the third quarter, the Eagles were not much competition for the Zeller-led Hatchets. Zeller ended the game with 20 points and 18 rebounds as Washington repeated as champions. The Hatchets' only poor showing came from their pep band, which played late '60s and early '70s rock tunes with horns, windwood instruments and a set of drums, but sans guitar.

The Washington Hatchets ended the season 24-4 and Culver Academy ended at 19-7.

Class 4A

Bloomington South 56
Kokomo 42

Bloomington South was probably the second-best team in the state, but was the best team at the finals. Defending 4A champion North Central, played in a sectional with Broad Ripple (20-2 regular season), Lawrence North (10-10), and Cathedral (17-3), and a regional with Center Grove (18-4), Pike (18-4), and Hamilton Southeastern (17-3) before finally succumbed to Bloomington South in the semistate 76-66. South saved the best for last in defeating North Central and Kokomo in its last two games.

The second best guard of the day was South's Darwin Davis Jr. With his 13 points, seven assists, seven rebounds and overall floor generalship, he was easily the most impressive player in the Class 4A game. The Wildkats could never get close, as South's Panthers led most of the second half by double digits. This was Bloomington South's second Class 4A championship in three years.

The Bloomington South Panthers ended their season at 26-2, while the Kokomo Wildkats were 23-3.

The co-players of the day would be the aforementioned Adonis Filer, Darwin Davis, and Cody Zeller. The "largest group of supporters" award goes to the Washington contingent, with the Hammond Noll a close second.

Attendance for the morning session was 11,035 and for the night was about 17,000. These are numbers of tickets sold and not fans in the stands, because the locals stayed home or were at the bars watching the Butler Bulldogs advance to the NCAA finals.

Tim Puet and I gathered at Harley's house in Danville on Friday. Tim trekking from east of Columbus, Ohio, and my trip starting from Chicago and passing through Lowell, Morocco, Boswell, traveling east at Attica, meandering through Waynetown and Wingate (state champions of '13 and '14) and then through Crawfordsville (1911 state champions). For me, attending the finals is about honoring a tradition more than a team (but I still root for my northwest Indiana teams.)

If the IHSAA is looking for a mascot to represent it, I would suggest a hooker. The organization prostituted itself so much to Farm Bureau Insurance that these live games had Farm Bureau TV commercials on the overhead scoreboard.

Board Meeting Summary

Tim Puet, Leigh Evans, and Cliff Johnson have been elected to the board as members-at-large.

Jeff Luzadder has been assigned the job of Webmaster for the IHSBHS website and Harley will assume the roll as content editor in much the same way as he does with Boxscore.

Jeff discussed the membership meeting scheduled for July 16 at Lafayette Jeff. (See page 1.)

Cliff Johnson and Roger Robison discussed and the board decided on locating the Quigley (IHSBHS) Library

at the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis.

Roger is working on a plan to place a commemorative plaque at the location of the original Assembly Hall at Indiana University. This was the site of the 1911-16 state finals.

Tom White laid out a plan for Boxscore through the spring of 2013, including a reduction in the size in 2012 because of the lack of new articles coming in.

The Board discussed offering \$25 for any originally researched and written article by a member. More on

this in a subsequent Boxscore.

Rocky has reported via e-mail that the IHSBHS treasury has \$1741.84.

John Ockomon was tasked with finding a location for IHSBHS and other basketball fans to hang out in between sessions at the state finals.

Jeff gave a presentation and discussed the new IHSBHS website at www.ihigh.com/IHSBHS.

The meeting was attended by Roger, Cliff, Harley, Jeff, John and Tom and took place on May 21 at the State Library in Indianapolis.

Mystery School Photo

From the 2011 spring issue mystery school contest, we have no winner. The school shown was Spiceland School and Academy.

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 Points in a game by a Freshman

- (B) 45 DeShaun Thomas — FW Luers vs. FW Wayne 2006-07
- (B) 43 J.R. Angle - Indian Creek vs. Indpls. Sccecina 2000-01
- (B) 42 Jordan Brewer - Clinton Prairie vs. Clinton Central 2001-02
- (B) 40 Damon Bailey - BNL vs. Jeffersonville 1986-87
- (B) 37 Damon Bailey - BNL vs. Bloomington South 1986-87
- (B) 36 Grayson Flittner Tri-Central vs. Clinton Prairie 2002-2003 (Sect. Finals)
- (B) 36 Aaron Korn - Frankton vs. Elwood 2010-11
- (B) 35 Shannon Arthur - New Washington vs. Providence 1986-87
- (B) 35 Damon Bailey - BNL vs. Jeffersonville 1986-87 (Regional Final)
- (B) 35 DeJohn Walden - Holy Cross vs. Clay City 2008-09
- (G) 43 Shanna Zolman - Wawasee vs. Tippecanoe Valley 1998-99
- (G) 42 Skylar Diggins - SB Washington vs. SB St. Joseph's 2004-05
- (G) 41 Shanna Zolman - Wawasee vs. Garrett 1998-99
- (G) 40 Crystal Norman - SB Riley vs. LaPorte 1999-00
- (G) 40 Julie Schrader - Twin Lakes vs. Carroll (Carroll) 1993-94
- (G) 39 Shanna Zolman - Wawasee vs. West Noble 1998-99
- (G) 38 Judy Cummings - Brownsburg vs. Danville 1975-76
- (G) 38 McKenzie Hayes - Tell City vs. Evansville Reitz 2009-10
- (G) 29 Kylee Hamilton - Indian Creek vs. Speedway 2006-07
- (G) 26 Kylee Hamilton - Indian Creek vs. East Central 2006-07

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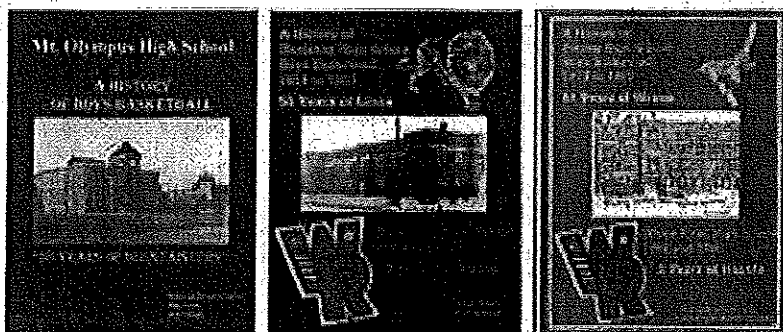
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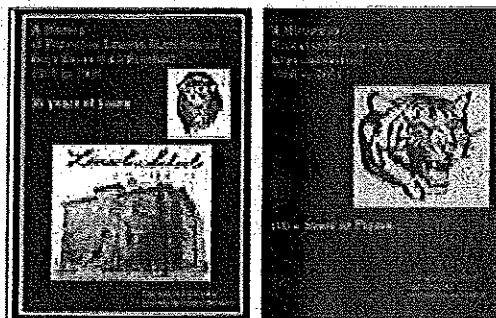
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The two city books of Princeton Lincoln and Princeton/Princeton Community will be available in September 2011

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