

# B O X S C O R E

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## CONTENTS

Haubstadt Elites, 1960-61.....	1
Les Ray Obituary.....	4
Karl Malden, Actor & Athlete..	5
Missing Basic Truths.....	7
King Arthur & 1920 Outlaws...	8
Three Basketball Publications..	13
IHSBHS Membership Form....	14
IHSBHS Member Profile Form.	15
Hall of Fame Membership.....	16

## The Haubstadt Elites, 1960-61 by Mark Buxton

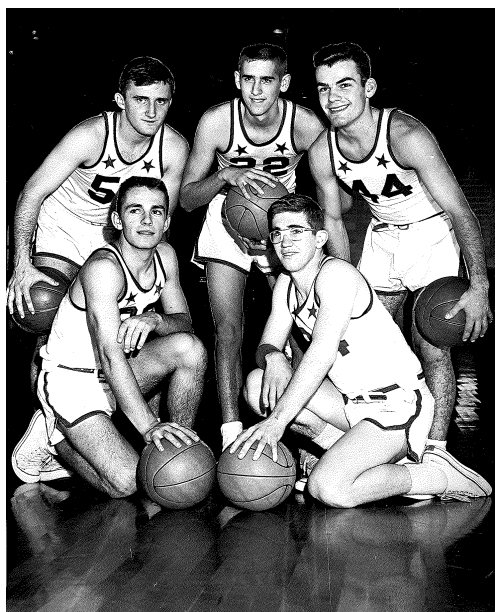
Haubstadt first played in the state tournament in 1922, losing to Spurgeon 33-4. The school didn't win its first sectional tournament game until 1929 when it beat Cynthiana in two overtimes. Prior to 1961, the school had never won more than one game in a sectional. Coach Don Sakel was in his fifth year at Haubstadt in 1960-61. He

grew up in Huntingburg, graduating in 1951. The assistant coach was Cap Cary. Sakel and most of the players admit that the 1959-60 team was probably better. It had won its first 11 games including beating arch-rival Fort Branch at Fort Branch and finished the regular season with a 16-2 record. In the first game of the sectional though the Twigs

gained revenge over Haubstadt, 61-58, and then went on to the sectional championship. Though the Elites lost their two leading scorers, hopes were high for the 1960-61 season as two other double-figure scorers would return in senior guard Jerry Humpert (11.4ppg) and senior front-liner Tom Schmitt (10.7). Other returning letter winners were seniors



Jim Epperson, Steve Will, Keith Sanders, junior Danny Will, and sophomore Larry Couch. One concern was the lack of height. Only Epperson at 6'2" ½ was at least six feet tall.



Starting five: kneeling – Jerry Humpert and Keith Sanders, standing – Steve Will, Jim Epperson and Tom Schmitt

The Elites opened their campaign at home on Friday, November 4<sup>th</sup> by blasting the Hazelton Lions 88-37. Four days later Haubstadt beat New Harmony. Later that same night, Senator John Kennedy would be elected president in one of the closest elections ever. As in the previous year, Haubstadt rolled through the regular season, with victories over Castle, Patoka, Memorial, Owensville, Elberfeld, Francisco, North Posey and Lynnville before facing Evansville Rex Mundi in the finals of the local holiday tournament, which Haubstadt hosted for the first time. The Monarchs, led by sophomores Tom Niemeier and Bob Griese, came into the game with a record of 5-2. Rex Mundi led 25-24 at halftime, but the Elites slowly took control in the second half--a key point coming early in the fourth quarter when Niemeier fouled out. Haubstadt went on to a 50-42

victory. Epperson led the Elites with 20 points while he and Schmitt held Niemeier scoreless. Griese was also held in check, scoring only two.

With wins over Mount Olympus and Mackey following, the game of the year was on Tuesday, January 10. The Haubstadt gymnasium was packed with its largest crowd ever, estimated at 1,900, to see the 13-0 Elites take on their arch-rivals from Fort Branch. The Twigs had opened their season with eight straight wins but then had fallen into a four-game losing streak, three of them to Evansville schools--Central, Lincoln and North. Fort Branch had five boys taller than six feet including Clem Baehl who stood 6'4". Though Haubstadt had beaten Fort Branch the year before and lost a close game in the sectional, the concern was whether the Elites could contend with the Twigs' height advantage.

The first half of the game was tight. Fort Branch led 19-15 after one quarter and 36-34 at halftime. But the Twigs blew things open in the first five minutes of the third quarter, leading by as much as 15. Haubstadt never got close again, its dream of an undefeated season ending in a 72-63 loss. Baehl scored 30 for Fort Branch while Humpert led Haubstadt with 25.

The Elites came right back with five straight wins--Oakland City, New Harmony, North Posey, Holland and Lynnville--before closing out the regular season with a road contest against the 15-4 Spurgeon Cardinals. Perhaps in a little foreshadowing, this game went to double overtime with Spurgeon coming out the victor, 65-63.

The 1961 sectional was a ten-team affair at Princeton. Four schools would need to play an extra game to win the sectional, but luckily Haubstadt only had to win three. The Elites opened by beating Owensville 61-54. In those days, the

sectional semi-finals were played Saturday afternoon, just like in the regionals, semi-state, and state finals. Heavy snow fell throughout the Tri-State area, starting late Friday night.

Jim Epperson grew up on a farm west of Fort Branch, almost in Cynthiana. He recalls that to get to the game, he had to walk down a lane to Highway 68 and catch a ride into town to meet the team bus. In the semifinals, Haubstadt faced the Patoka Wrens whom they had beaten by 20 points in December. This game though was close the entire way, with Haubstadt winning 58-57 when Patoka didn't have enough time to get off a last-second shot. Sakel blamed himself for the close game. "I had the boys thinking about Fort Branch (the next opponent) too early. Owensville played us a good game and Patoka almost beat us because we were looking too far ahead," he said.

As expected, Fort Branch had won its games and would be the opponent in the finals. Between games, the Elites rested at the Dream Motel in Patoka, about five miles north of Princeton. The question lingered of how to contend with Fort Branch's height? Sakel reflects that "I told them that they could run with them, but that we'd be gambling. 'They're bigger and stronger than we are. 'And I told them we could spread them out and match them shot for shot. 'That's what they wanted to do. 'I was sure we could beat them at shooting. 'We went for the percentages and figured if we played them even going down to the wire, we'd win it.'"

Sakel decided to stall, and Coach Dude Holder of Fort Branch decided not to pressure the ball, content to let Haubstadt do its thing. Haubstadt won the opening tip and held the ball for the entire first quarter, taking a shot with three seconds left, but it missed. The second quarter opened

with Fort Branch winning the tip and guard Jim Bryant scoring to break the ice. But Haubstadt mostly stayed with its strategy. Fort Branch led 7-3 at halftime, with Sanders scoring all three of Haubstadt's points on free throws. The third quarter continued at much the same pace. With Fort Branch leading 11-7 and Haubstadt holding for the last shot of the third quarter, Schmitt got the ball in close and scored while being fouled. He made the free throw to narrow the gap to a single point.

In those earlier days, a player was awarded one free throw for a non-shooting foul. With 6:11 remaining in regulation play, Humpert made the free throw after being fouled, tying the game at 11-11. Coach Sakel and the players all have a copy of the WRAY radio broadcast from the fourth quarter on, and the broadcast indicates that neither team took a FG shot until the end. Emge of Fort Branch missed a 25-footer at the buzzer and the game went to overtime.

Haubstadt won the tip and held the ball for the full three minutes but missed at the buzzer. Double overtime, still tied at 11-11! The existing rule back then was that starting in the second overtime, the game became a "sudden death" event, whereby the first team to score two points would win. For example, the double overtime 65-63 Spurgeon loss at the end of the Elites' regular season had ended with two free throws. Also, Jasper had beaten Evansville Lincoln 69-67 in a double overtime during the 1957 semi-state by sinking two free throws, and Odon had lost to New Albany 70-68 in the 1959 semi-state on a 30-footer in the second overtime. Even though it was called "sudden death," if a team made one free throw and the other team didn't score by the end of the overtime period, the game would be over.

Returning now to the Fort Branch game account, Sakel declared "We could foul them, and they'd get only one shot. 'But whenever they fouled us, we were on bonus shots. 'We didn't give them a chance to shoot from the field during the two overtimes. 'We stuck with the percentages.'" During the second overtime, Fort Branch controlled the tip to start the period. Kruse of the Twigs was fouled by Epperson, sending him to the line for only one attempt which he missed. Haubstadt came back down the floor and Danny Will was fouled with 18 seconds left. It would be a one-and-one with a chance to win the championship for the Elites. Will sank the first but missed the second. The Twigs grabbed the rebound and came back downcourt with a chance to win the game themselves. Not wishing to give them that chance, Haubstadt fouled again so that it still would be only one FT for the Twigs, without the bonus. The Twigs' Bryant made the free throw to tie the game at 12-12. Keith Sanders then had a chance to win it for Haubstadt at the buzzer but missed ("my chance to be the hero") and the game went into a third overtime tied at 12. A bucket or even one free throw would now be enough to win the game.

Haubstadt had scouted Fort Branch's tendencies regarding where it would tip the jump ball. Danny Will guessed correctly and stole the tip. *The Princeton Clarion* reported – "... and the Elites once again started the weaving, twisting pattern that had been employed all night. Suddenly Humpert had the ball and was driving for the bucket. He dribbled along the baseline, under the coveted basket, and as the Twigs converged on him, the 5'10" guard fell back and away from the bucket but launched the ball. It kissed the backboard and then fell through the net. Sakel described the shot: "It

was only a three or four-footer, but it was a dandy. 'He drove under, fell back and shot, and then the ball just seemed to hang on the rim. 'I almost died. 'And he did too.'" There was such a celebratory dog-pile on top of Humpert that he could scarcely breathe. The team had to carry him back to the locker room and revive him with smelling salts. The town of Haubstadt celebrated at a point known as Emmert's Corner, while the players took a ride on the town's firetruck despite the cold and snow. Jim Epperson even recalls riding in a convertible that night, with the top down.



**Sakel cutting nets**

In the regionals at Roberts Stadium, Haubstadt took on the two-time defending regional champions, the Tell City Marksmen, coached by the legendary Gunner Wyman. Tell City was led by 6'4" junior Tommy Kron, who would be named to the Indiana All-Star team the following year and afterwards play for "Rupp's Runts" at the University of Kentucky. Haubstadt hung tough, trailing by four at the end of the first quarter. When Humpert scored to open the second quarter, many in the crowd of 7,792 sensed that the Elites might have a chance. But Tell City took control and led by seven at the half. Though the Elites never seriously threatened the Marksmen, they weren't blown out, either. Tell City had been a 10-point favorite by



the oddsmakers and that's how it ended: Tell City 47, Haubstadt 37. Sakel blames himself for the loss: "Tell City pressed us and I didn't prepare the boys for that possibility." The box score though suggests that turnovers were not the culprit. One of Haubstadt's strengths, shooting, was instead the downfall. The Elites connected on only 31% of its shots from the field. For the season, Epperson and Humpert averaged 15 ppg, Schmitt 12, with Steve & Danny Will and Keith Sanders all averaging six points each. Also appearing in games that year were Larry Couch, Charles Wilhite, Tom Besing, Darrell Reininga, and Charlie Adamson.

At the urging of his wife, Sakel would leave coaching at the end of the 1961 season and enter into administration. He had stops as assistant principal at Birdseye, Tell City, Rockport and New Albany before being named principal at a junior high school in the Floyd Central school district. He eventually became principal at Floyd Central High and served in that capacity for 20 years. He also served on the Executive Committee of the IHSAA for 18 years before finally deciding to retire from administration in 1998. Don has said that one of his big thrills was presenting Damon Bailey with the Trester Award. Today, he lives in Floyds Knobs and is doing fine at age 87.

Jim Epperson went to Hanover College and later owned an RV dealership in Warsaw. After retiring, he moved back to the farm west of Haubstadt where he grew up and still resides there today.

Jerry Humpert played baseball for New Mexico Highlands College and earned his bachelor's and master's degrees, then later a doctorate. He spent most of his career at a junior college in southern California. He

died of cancer in 2006.

Tom Schmitt would work for a couple of years at various jobs and attend a drafting school for a short time before returning to his dad's farm where he worked and eventually took over the farming responsibilities. He married his high school sweetheart, Tanya. They have been married for 54 years and live in Haubstadt.

Steve Will earned an engineering degree from Purdue and worked for companies on government and space projects. He is retired and lives near Houston with Lelda, his spouse of nearly 48 years.

Danny Will worked as a delivery driver for Lewis Bakery in Evansville for many years. He was tragically killed in a car accident in 1999.

Keith Sanders started out in education but left and has worked for a non-profit organization for many years. He now lives in Owensboro with his wife Alyssa. They will celebrate their 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in August.

Darrell Reininga graduated from Purdue with a degree in chemical engineering and worked many years for Alcoa, just outside of Pittsburgh. Today he is retired and lives in Haubstadt.



front row, Tom Schmitt, Don Sakel, Jim Epperson; back row, Albert Werneke (student manager), Darrell Reininga and Keith Sanders

The final year for Haubstadt High School was 1974. The Elites lost their opening sectional game to Wood Memorial 59-46. The school

then combined with Owensville and Fort Branch to form Gibson Southern which won the sectional and regional in its first year of existence.

The sectional championship lives on for Coach Sakel, the Haubstadt players, and even their opponents. Jim Epperson tells a story: "I was at a Gibson Southern game a few years ago when I noticed Alan Kruse (former player for Fort Branch) sitting in front of me. 'I told my grandson: 'I beat his butt in a game. 'Alan heard me, turned around, and said 'Yeah, and it still bothers me.'"

In the days after the 1961 sectional championship, *The Fort Branch Times* reported "One person was heard to remark that winning the sectional was the greatest thing that happened in Haubstadt since the repeal of Prohibition." Larry Couch recalls "There wasn't any Prohibition in Haubstadt that night, I tell you that!"

## LES RAY (1925-2020)

by

### Roger Robison & Bob Hammel

Les was a basketball player and coach during the golden age of single class basketball. He started for the Sullivan Arrows on their 1942 and '43 sectional championship teams. In '43 he averaged 17 ppg and was designated All-Regional and 1st team All-Conference. He was recruited by coach Branch McCracken and played for I.U. in '44 before being drafted. After discharge he started at the University of Nevada (in Reno) in '49 and '50. After graduation, Les returned to I.U. for his Masters' Degree and began his coaching career in '51-'52 at Jackson Twp. in rural Randolph Co. His team went 22-4 after which he moved to Flora where he was 54-21 between '53-'55. He was at Rushville during the '56-'60 seasons, winning four sectionals and three

regionals. Then he moved to New Castle where he coached from 1961-64. He lost the sectional to



**Coach Les Ray, (1925-2020)**

Lewisville and its star player Marion Pierce (32.4 ppg) in '61 but won in '63 with Butch Joyner and again in '64. He was at Kokomo from 1965 to '68, winning the regional all four years. Les left coaching with a record of 286-135 and then returned to I.U. for his Ed.D., completing it in 1972. That fall, he was hired as associate school superintendent at Lebanon, serving there until 1977. He then accepted the position of school superintendent at Avon H.S. where he remained until 1981. Moving back to southern Indiana, he came to Bloomington South H.S. during the period 1982-91 as a school administrator and social studies teacher. He even coached winning tennis teams there in 1988-90 just prior to his retirement at age 65. In 1994 he was inducted into the Indiana Basketball HOF. Les Ray was the quintessential "class act" and a gentleman you were proud to know. A detailed story about his life

and times appeared in the spring 2016 issue of Boxscore. Les was an active member of IHSBHS for many years.

### **KARL MALDEN, ACTOR & ATHLETE**

by

**Cliff Johnson, Boxscore Editor**

Karl Malden, a well-known and popular stage, Hollywood, and TV actor of the 20th century, was a star basketball performer for Gary Emerson High School from 1929 through 1931. The name Malden, however, never appeared in any box score accounts from newspapers in the state's northwest corner during that period. And why not? The answer is simple enough. Malden was not his family name. Like many other stage and film actors, he decided to adopt a different name when he embarked upon a career in professional acting.

Born Mladen George Sekulovich on March 22, 1912, he grew up the son of a Serbian father and Czech mother. Petar, his father, immigrated to the U.S. in 1906. Upon landing at Ellis Island on April 18, Petar was informed that San Francisco, his ultimate destination, had been destroyed that day by an earthquake and fire. He was therefore redirected by local officials to board a train headed for Chicago, a city that had residents of various European immigrant populations. Included was a Serb settlement where Petar envisioned that he might fit in while looking for gainful employment. The trip was taken, and shortly after his arrival he discovered enough menial work to support himself and to put a small amount of savings aside. In 1908, he met 16-year old Sophie (aka Minnie) Sebara at a local dance, and in 1910 the two were wed. Mladen (Karl) came along two years later, the first of three Sekulovich children. Shortly

thereafter, it became clear to Petar that the steel mills in nearby Gary would offer higher pay. That prospect led Petar to move there and join the open-hearth workers.



**Mladen Sekulovich, aka Karl Malden**

By the time Mladen reached high school age at Emerson and his Serbian dialect, the English language, and proper grammar issues got under control, scholarly pursuits became important to him. By doing well academically, he knew he could achieve some personal objectives that included becoming a good performer in local plays. His main passion was drama. He enjoyed making an audience take notice. Along with acting he was also interested in sports. His developing athletic skills became rapidly recognized by his schoolmates and the varsity coaches. At 6-foot-1 and with a gaunt but muscular build, his natural abilities could be distributed among baseball, basketball, football, and track & field. His favorite sport, however, was basketball.

During the 1928-29 school year, as a sophomore, Mladen went out for all the athletic teams. He excelled in basketball and became a starting guard on the varsity before the season was over. The Emerson High basketball teams were generally

accepted as one of the best of all those schools competing for honors in Gary. In fact, Emerson had gone to the final eight in 1927, losing to state champ Martinsville. The Hammond schools also had fine teams and the East Chicago schools had gained statewide prominence as well, at about that time. Competition was fierce every Friday and Saturday night in the Calumet area. The sectional tournament of 1929 was no exception. After clobbering Wallace High 53-9 in its first game of that sectional, the Emerson Norsemen embraced hope of winning the championship. But disappointingly, they lost the next game 13-5 to a strong Horace Mann team in a slow-paced contest. Those "Horsemen" of Horace Mann went on to win the Calumet sectional and advanced all the way to the state finals before bowing to state champion Frankfort 22-17.

Mladen's nose was broken twice while playing basketball. The first break occurred during his sophomore year in high school. While Mladen was jumping high for a rebound, an opponent apparently jumped even higher and came crashing down on his nose with an elbow. The nose was fractured. After some minor surgical repair, he finished his first year with the varsity while being mindful to avoid further elbow/nose duels. The second nose injury, occurring four years later during a match between two independent teams, again was caused by an opponent's elbow while Mladen was possibly guarding him too closely. It resulted in another fracture, albeit this time with the consequences of a permanently misshapen proboscis that was difficult to cosmetically repair. A subsequent condition called rosacea eventually set in which contributed to his well-known physical feature of a red and bulbous potato-shaped nose. However, it

possibly enhanced his image recognition in later years as a famous actor.

By the end of his junior year of 1929-30, Mladen (now nicknamed "Sukie") was considered an outstanding basketball player. Although his last name was invariably misspelled in most box scores, he led his team in scoring and rebounding in many games while having polished his floor game skills to a higher level. The Norsemen had a successful season and entered the sectional with high hopes. Hammond High also had a very good season and was Emerson's first opponent in the sectional, at about even odds. A one-hand push shot by Mladen in the waning seconds of play allowed Emerson to prevail, 17-16.

Mladen's senior year was also a successful one for Emerson and by now his all-around talent in multiple sports had earned him widespread respectability among coaches and fellow athletes inside the Calumet area. He was elected captain of the basketball team by his teammates, and once again guided the team to a successful season. In the 1931 sectional the Norsemen came out strong again, walloping Wallace 53-12 with Mladen exhibiting one of his better performances of the season. East Chicago Washington, becoming a perennial tournament favorite among the Calumet basketball followers, was the spoiler in Emerson's next appearance. In a white-knuckle ending, the Senators edged out the Norsemen 28-25. After the track and baseball seasons concluded that spring, Mladen Sekulovich's high school days ended at Emerson's graduation ceremonies in late May of 1931. Mladen's diploma was presented with a variety of honors since he had excelled in high school as a student as well as being an outstanding athlete. In

addition to being at the top of his class academically, he had also been elected president of the 1931 Emerson senior class.

Not only was Mladen a top scholar during all four high school years, but his extra-curricular activities were noteworthy. They included participation in drama, theater, and acting. It is suspected that this interest was stimulated at an early age by his father's participation in Serbian theater plays as producer and director during the evening hours after hard and dirty work at the steel mills. It provided a way for all members of the family to relax and enjoy a bit of needed recreation. Mladen played both leading and support roles in many school plays and church-sponsored productions during his teenage years.

After graduation, Mladen aspired to play college basketball. He was invited to a small college in Batesville, Arkansas for a tryout. The athletics director offered him a scholarship, but the offer was contingent upon Mladen participating in two separate sports, as the small school's policy dictated. The A.D. had noticed Mladen's strong physical appearance and was aware of his football abilities in high school, so that became the stated condition. Mladen did not have any inclination to play college football but reluctantly decided to join the team in order to preserve the scholarship offer. But after a few games of football and several close calls of further damage to his nose, Mladen decided against continuing at the school and was soon on his way back home to Gary. He found employment as an open-hearth equipment operator at one of the steel mills and, pressed by the fear of not having a job during the depression, continued there for the next three years while residing with his parents. He hated the grimy

conditions, the excessive heat, and the risk of serious injury related to work at the steel mill. The thought of having to depend upon that sort of occupation to earn a living repelled him.

His passion for acting never deserted him though, and after saving up a total of \$340 he decided to embark upon an acting career by enrolling at the Goodman Dramatic Arts School in Chicago. The \$340, added to a nominal amount of support money furnished by his parents, was just enough to get him a three-month trial at the school. The school's director advised Mladen that if his trial period proved promising, the school would provide his enrollment fees via a scholarship to cover the full three-year training period. Mladen jumped at the chance to become a bona fide theater actor for a career. He completed his trial period successfully and received the scholarship.

During the training period at Goodman, it gradually became apparent that Mladen might not be well-suited for leading-man roles but might be ideal for playing supporting characters. Mladen recognized this early on and even candidly declared that he had an "open-hearth" face that was probably better fitted to supporting roles. He graduated from the Goodman school in June 1937, having been the only student in his class of 200 to receive straight A's throughout the three-year curriculum. He was now a licensed actor, ready to begin a career in the theatre. But he quickly realized upon his arrival in New York City that being in this business was not an easy rose-petaled pathway to fame and riches.

Finding even minor roles on Broadway or in off-Broadway plays was often just a matter of luck. And surviving financial hardship in between the rare role assignments

was always a challenge. He often had to count pennies before deciding what he could afford to eat or where to live. Eventually though, his acting attracted the attention of Elia Kazan, an up-and-coming theater director at that time. Kazan insisted on a name change for Mladen. From that point on, Mladen Sekulovich became known as Karl Malden in the theater and later in the movies and on television.

His first two stage roles in New York using his new name were in "All My Sons" and "A Streetcar Named Desire." Both plays were well-received by the critics. After returning from his military obligation in World War II, Malden began accepting diverse support roles in major film productions. He was cast as a compassionate priest in "On the Waterfront," and as an irrationally jealous husband in "Baby Doll." Soon, many other invitations came his way. In one film, he was able to put his past experiences in sports to use. In "Fear Strikes Out," (baseball's Jimmy Piersall story) Karl plays the role of Piersall's demanding father who, in a misguided effort to perfect his son's baseball skills, instead pushes him to the brink of insanity. Other highly acclaimed films in which Karl Malden appeared as a key actor might include "The Gunfighter" (1950); "A Streetcar Named Desire" (1951--the film version); "Ruby Gentry" (1952); "Pollyanna" (1960); "How The West Was Won" (1962); "Gypsy" (1962); "Birdman of Alcatraz" (1962); "The Cincinnati Kid" (1965); "Nevada Smith" (1966); "Murderers' Row" (1966); and "Patton" (1970). From 1971 through 1977, he played the lead role in the much acclaimed and highly awarded television series "The Streets of San Francisco," which had 120 episodes.

Karl Malden's professional achievements were countless, and among the many awards he received during his long and successful 60-year career were two motion picture Oscars for "Best Supporting Actor." He was a board member of the Screen Actors Guild and served as president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences from 1989 to 1992. He was married in 1938 to Mona Greenberg, a fellow student and actor at the Goodman Dramatic Arts School. Their marriage extended through Malden's death in 2009 at the ripe old age of 97.

## MISSING BASIC TRUTHS

by

**Doug Bradley**

Nobody knows what the record shows. I often complain (I want to use the single-syllable B-word) that someone's grasp of the basketball situation is so inane that I suspect he must be from below the Ohio River instead of north of it as he contends. Many times, lately, as incidents of inanity seem to be increasing exponentially, I find once-capable people missing the basic truth of the story.

Here is something you would have known had The Indianapolis Star informed you of The Sweet "15." When was the last time the IHSAA Final Tournament was sold out before principals voted the tournament into insignificance after the 1997 tourney? All Indiana media agree that it was 1990 when Damon Bailey sold 41,046 tickets. That may pass for professional reporting in Kentucky, but it's not good enough for my side of the Ohio.

The last time the IHSAA boys' basketball tournament was sold out was 1991. Wayne Fuson of The Indianapolis News complained that having 11,000 empty seats in The Hoosier Dome ruined the ambiance of the 1991 tourney. Wayne was



once better than that. What he didn't realize was that over 6,000 seats would have been empty for Damon Bailey's dance, under the same circumstances.

The Hoosier Dome had 47,100 seats set up during the state final of 1991 because the NCAA Final Four would be there a week later. The IHSAA sold 2,721 season tickets Saturday morning after 30,592 had been sold earlier. No tickets were left to be sold Saturday night. To see Damon Bailey in 1990, 1,338 bought season tickets at the door Saturday morning after 36,679 had bought tickets earlier. The record shows 38,017 tickets were sold in 1990 and 33,313 were sold in 1991. Both years, no tickets were sold for the final session. That's the definition of "a sellout."

If you have been paying attention, you should be wondering why 41,046 isn't one of the numbers in the preceding paragraph. It's due to logic worthy of the wrong side of the Ohio. EVERY year in the history of the IHSAA (through 2003--the last year basketball tournament numbers were reported), paid attendance was the number we were given. Except, that is, for one year. For Damon's dance, 3,029 came through the turnstiles without paying.

Who cares that we changed the reporting rules for that one year? I guess the IHSAA thinks we should be better at BS than those below the Ohio, despite Kentucky's reputation. "The rules are clear, the penalty severe." Or was it, "The rules are clear, except when we look better by breaking them." It's time to end this story. It's not about the Griffith-Hammond brawl.

### **King Arthur & The 1920 Outlaws by**

**Roger Robison, IHSBHS President**  
Arthur Trester (1878-1944), the IHSAA Commissioner from 1928 to

1944, was elected to the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame (Springfield, Mass.) in 1961 and the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame (New Castle, Ind.) in 1965. He is the only known high school commissioner in the Naismith HOF.



**Figure 1**

Coach John Doyle (Jake) Blacker (1893-1970) has not been so honored but he is still revered by some (yet reviled by others) in Montgomery County. Blacker played on two Wingate state champions ('13, '14) and won two sectionals ('17, '18) while coaching at Wingate. At Crawfordsville during the period 1919-21 he had 74 wins and 20 losses (79%) with two sectional titles, a final four finish in 1919, the 1920 Tri-State Tourney title, and was runner-up at the 1920 Stagg National Interscholastic Tournament. The season of 1919-20 helped put Trester into the HOF and keep Blacker out.

Trester was born in rural Hendricks County and attended Plainfield Academy before graduating from Earlham in 1904. He was 6'4" as an adult and was reported to have participated in all the major sports at Earlham. He began teaching at Alexandria HS from 1904-09 while doing graduate work at Columbia University during the summer. After obtaining a master's degree he became the principal at Alexandria and from 1909-16 the school superintendent. In 1910-11 he was elected to the IHSAA Board of Control. [1]

The IHSAA was formed in 1903-04 and had three elected officers, designated as the Board of Control: president, treasurer, and secretary. Each would be newly elected every two or three years. The IHSAA issued its first suspension in December 1905, to Lebanon High School. After being caught using three "ringers" in a football game with Westfield, Lebanon's principal, E.G. Walker, claimed that "...inasmuch as we have not paid our (IHSAA) dues ...you have no jurisdiction in this matter."

By 1906-07, it became obvious that the secretarial job needed to be a permanent position and be added to those of the other three elected members. For the princely sum of \$25, J.T. Giles (from Marion) took the job on a part-time basis from 1906-07 through 1912-13. Trester took it over on a permanent basis in 1913-14. Continuing concurrently as a school superintendent, he moved to Martinsville and served there from 1916-17 to 1918-19, then on to LaPorte from 1919-20 to 1921-22. After he threatened to quit as permanent secretary, the IHSAA made his job full-time in May 1922 and raised his salary from \$1000 to \$5000 per year, plus expenses. He was also furnished with clerical help. In 1922-23, he resigned his position



at LaPorte, acquired a secretary, and moved his office to Anderson. [1]

There were five other elected board members after 1916 but, as he was the only permanent member, Trester came to dominate the proceedings. This was officially acknowledged in 1929 when he was appointed Commissioner at \$6000 per year. The press found him rather dictatorial and often referred to him as the czar or king of the IHSAA [1] (see Figure 1, King Arthur). “The rules are clear; the penalties severe” became the slogan for King Arthur Trester and the Board of Control. Trester (see Fig. 6) was installed in an office in the Circle Tower on Monument Circle in Indianapolis in October 1930 at \$6500 per year and he presided from there until his death in September 1944 at age 66. [1]

Montgomery County with three state titles, along with Boone County with four state titles, were the two epicenters of Hoosier basketball from 1911-1919. In Montgomery County, Crawfordsville and Wingate were evenly matched though different in school size (see Table 1). Crawfordsville was the literary Athens of Indiana with a population of around 9400-10,000 from 1910-20, whereas Wingate was a whistle-stop on the Nickel Plate road, having roughly only 450 souls. [2]

for the entire 1919-20 season. Wingate was about two miles from Fountain County, wherein lay the hamlets of Mellott with a population of 350, Newtown with 338, and Hillsboro with 530. For years Fountain County complained that Wingate was stealing its best players [4] (see Fig. 2, Wingate & Fountain County). While still a part-time permanent secretary, Trester was running the IHSAA in November 1919 when he suspended both Wingate and Crawfordsville for the season.

Jake Blacker had been a teammate of Homer Stonebraker on the 1913 and 1914 state champions at Wingate and went to Wabash with him in 1914-15. Blacker dropped out to continue earning his teaching credential in summer school at Central Normal (Danville, IN) and at Butler. Blacker started coaching Wingate in 1916-17 and in 1918 he started sophomores Lon Goldsberry and the Crane boys. He won the Montgomery County sectional in both 1917 and 1918. This got him the job at Crawfordsville in 1919. At CHS he inherited five veterans from 1918--three guards and two forwards, Shelton and Shelley. [3,4]

In 1919, Blacker expanded the schedule from 20 games to 27 (24W-3L). To show off, Blacker scheduled

Indianapolis Manual 21-14. [4] Blacker had a front court averaging 26.3 ppg after adding freshman Harry Kirby at center. Roy Etter, a new senior guard, chipped in another 6.8 ppg for the first 31 games and the team entered the state finals at Bloomington with a record of 28W-3L and averaging 33.6 ppg. The team probably would have won the title except that starting guard Etter, now playing at Wabash as a freshman, became ill just prior to the finals. In the final four they lost in overtime to Lafayette, a team they had beaten twice with Etter. CHS (now 30-4) had also thumped state champion Bloomington during the season. [5]

**CHS 1918=10W-12L Coach Sims**  
F\_Don Shelton\_Fr.=243/22= 11.1 ppg  
F\_Maurice Shelley\_So.=113/22= 05.1 ppg  
C\_Okla Shelley\_Sr. =48/22= 02.2 ppg  
G\_Clarence Lowe\_Sr. =43/22= 02.0 ppg  
G\_Maurice Kennedy\_Jr.=08/22= 0.4 ppg  
G\_John Gray\_So.= 02 points  
G\_Walter Lowe\_So = 02 points  
Subs: Layson + Carter = 20 points  
starters = 20.8 ppg; subs 1.1 ppg = 21.8

**CHS 1919=30W-4L Coach Blacker [3]**  
F\_Shelton\_So. =418/34= 12.3 ppg  
F\_Shelley\_Jr.=221/34= 06.5 ppg  
C\_Kirby\_Fr.=254/34= 07.5 ppg.  
G\_Etter, Roy\_Sr.=210/31=06.8 ppg  
G\_Kennedy\_Sr.=18/34 00.5 ppg  
G\_Gray, John\_Jr. 0  
G\_Gray, Will\_Fr 04 points  
F/C\_Chadwick, M\_Jr. 10 points  
G\_Davis 0  
Fr\_Cadwaller, Robt. 08 points  
Starters = 33.6; subs 0.65=34.2 ppg

Crawfordsville had to be one of the favorites for the 1920 title as they returned three frontline starters: Shelton, Shelley, and Kirby. Also returning were four subs: the Gray brothers at guard, senior Chadwick and sophomore Cadwallader at F/C. However, Blacker had lost his two senior guards from 1919. He moved Shelley to guard alongside John Gray. Looking for another forward, he found Marion Blacker, a

Table 1: State Tourney Participation [3]

Year	Crawfordsville		Wingate
1911	16-2	State Champ	Not invited
1912	11-3	Not invited	Not invited
1913	16-8	final 4	21-3, State Champ
1914	09-6	3 <sup>rd</sup> round L	19-5, State Champ
1915	17-5	In state finals	Sectional Loss (Cv)
1916	26-4	Runner-up	Sectional Loss (Cv)
1917	07-18	Sectional L (Wg)	In state finals
1918	10-12	Sectional L (Wg)	In state finals
1919	30-4	Final 4	Sectional Loss (Cv)

### Wingate and Crawfordsville

While still the part-time permanent IHSAA Secretary in November of 1919, Trester suspended both CHS and Wingate

both Lizton and Bainbridge on Dec. 4 1918, winning the first game 37-21 at 7:30 pm and the second 34-16 at 8:30 pm. CHS got its comeuppance the next day when it lost at

substitute on his 1917 and 1918 sectional champs.[16] Marion Blacker had come from Wingate to CHS but allegedly was not related to the coach. That transfer might have passed IHSAA scrutiny if CHS had kept quiet—but it didn't. [6,7,8,9]

CHS had played baseball in 1919 against Mellott High School which had a Fletcher Kerr playing there while he was also attending Newtown High School. That autumn, Kerr showed up on the Wingate team. CHS complained to the IHSAA about Kerr, who now joined Goldsberry and the Crane boys, all starters at Wingate since 1918 (see Fig. 3, Wingate 1920 team). [9]

#### **Wingate 1919-20 W22, L3**

##### **Coach: Merrill Eaton [4]**

F\_Fletcher Kerr-Sr.  
F\_H Bill Crane-Sr.  
C\_Lon Goldsberry-Sr.  
G\_Cecil Ray Crane-Sr.  
G\_Elmer Webb-Sr.  
sub\_Roy Ludlow-Jr.  
sub\_Glenn McCullough  
sub\_Dale Powers  
mascot Ted Pence

Meanwhile, Wingate had lost its 1918-19 substitute player, Marion Blacker, who was now at CHS for the 1919-20 season. Wingate suspected that coach Blacker was also trying to entice super-center Lon Goldsberry to attend CHS as well. Wingate responded to the IHSAA by accusing CHS of stealing substitute Marion Blacker and trying to steal Goldsberry.

#### **The Dual Suspension of 1919-20**

When the IHSAA investigated it could not prove anything against Kerr's double-duty activity, the initial cause of the Crawfordsville complaint. However, it found that Marion Blacker was ineligible (probably academically) both at Wingate (1918-19) and at Crawfordsville (1919-20). The

accusations regarding Kerr and Goldsberry were "continued" (tabled), probably for lack of evidence. Presumably, it had no evidence of "undue influence" accompanying the matter of reciprocal transfers.[1] Yet in response to the ineligibility of this one player Blacker, Trester and the Board suspended both teams for the entire 1919-20 season. Heaven knows what relationship Marion really was to the CHS coach, but how much DNA diversity would exist in Wingate? It is possible that Marion was a relative of the coach and wanted to be accepted at CHS. A look at the team photo makes it certainly appear they could be related (see Fig. 4. CHS Team). [9,10]

As it turned out, coach Blacker started Marion at forward through December, during which time he apparently scored only 20 points. By January, he was on the bench and Kirby went to forward with Shelton while Chadwick became a fixture at center with relief from sophomore Bob Cadwaller. [10]

#### **CHS Roster 1920, W29, L2 [3,4]**

##### **Coach: Jake Blacker**

F\_Shelton, Jr. = 344/31 11.1 ppg.  
F\_Kirby, So. = 194/31 = 06.3  
C\_Chadwick, Sr. = 180/31 = 05.8  
G\_Shelley, Sr. = 163/31 = 05.3  
G\_Gray, J, Sr. = 24/31 = 00.8  
G\_Gray, W.-So. 10 points  
G\_Lowe, W.-Sr. 04 points  
F/C Cadwaller, R.-So 14 points  
F\_Blacker-Sr. 22 points  
starters=29.3 + subs 1.6=30.9

The two team suspensions took effect with little advance warning on Friday, Nov. 7, 1919. CHS had started play in October for its usual 30-game schedule (it would be 1924 before teams were restricted to 20 games under a new IHSAA rule). [1] CHS had already played four away games up to Nov. 7, the date that a dedication game with Zionsville was

scheduled. The dedication was to showcase the beautiful new CHS auditorium-gym which seated 2500 spectators (see Fig. 5, CHS Gym. [9] Coach Blacker belatedly scrambled to fill up the home schedule in order to appease season ticket holders. He managed to get a 22-game card arranged with 13 home games and nine away. Four games were against semi-pro teams.

#### **CHS 1919/20 (21-1) [3,4,10]**

O17@ Ladoga High School 30-22  
O24@ Darlington H.S. 27-10  
O29@ Brownsburg H.S. 41-16  
? @ Mace High School 57-12

#### **N7 Suspension**

##### **N7 Zionsville Dedication cancelled**

N14 Wabash freshmen 35-12  
N21 Indy YMCA All Stars 34-17  
D5 Lebanon Independents 25-19  
D16 Wabash Coll. frosh 47-24  
J6 Frankfort Athletic Club 75-04  
J7@ Clinton Independents 22-21  
J10@Lafayette YMCA 24-18  
J13@Indpls Merchants Heat/Lite 20-15\*  
J16 Cheyenne Indian School 50-15  
J20@Columbus Commercials 24-23\*  
J23 Lafayette YMCA 29-15  
J27 Indpls Em-Roes 19-24\*  
F3 Indpls Merchants Heat/Lite 24-16\*  
F6 Lebanon Independents 51-9  
F10 Darlington Bear Cats 31-25  
F16@Darlington Bear Cats 23-13  
M4 Tipton Athletic Club 36-17  
M11 Wabash fraternity champion 31-11\*\*

\* semi-pro team

\*\*played in Chicago

Being "semi-pro" means that the pay-for-play boys kept their regular day jobs. Pro basketball players were not paid on a full-time basis until after World War II. The Em-Roes were probably the first semi-pro team in the state, having started in 1913 under the sponsorship of a sporting goods store owned by Lee Emmelman and Walter Roeder. [11] One of that team's chief rivals was the Columbus Commercials who featured future shoe guru Chuck Taylor, a 1919 Columbus HS graduate. Later, Taylor played for the Akron Firestone pro team.

Wingate was able to schedule only 16 games after its IHSAA suspension forced a cancelation against West Lafayette, scheduled for Nov. 7, the same day as the suspension became effective. It scheduled no games with Indianapolis teams. Three of its games were against the same opponents that CHS had scheduled. Whereas CHS twice defeated the Darlington club, Wingate lost to Darlington twice--once in overtime and once in double overtime. In the second loss, Bill Crane, Wingate's number two scorer, did not play and Cecil Ray Crane played with a cold. Because of those two losses, CHS was considered the better team; but it did not have a center the caliber of Wingate's Lon Goldsberry.

#### **WINGATE 1919/20 (14-2) [4,10]**

N7	Suspension, W. Lafayette cancelled	
?	Romney Club	34-7
?	Bloomington Club	26-8
N19	Wabash sophomores	31-13
?	Waynetown Club	25-18
?	Linnsburg Club	53-16
D25	Waynetown Club	24-21
J9@	C'ville Hollander Club	33-13
J13	Cheyenne Indian School	51-13
J16@	Darlington Bearcats	18-23*
J16	Lafayette YMCA	34-21
J22	C'ville Hollander Club	36-13
J24@	Mellott Club	34-12
J31@	Waveland Club	60-10
F4 @	Lafayette Mystics Club	45-10
F6	Advance Independents	33-27
F13	Darlington Bearcats	16-18**

\*Overtime; \*\*Double overtime

A series between CHS and Wingate never materialized because of existing mutual distrust. However, both Montgomery County powerhouses were invited to out-of-state tournaments in Cincinnati and Chicago. The IHSAA was perplexed about what to do with the rash of tournaments that were appearing. It had originally been slow to accept the state tourney in Bloomington in 1911. But in 1917 it approved the Wabash Valley Tourney in Terre

Haute (and environs) which ultimately ran from 1916-70. And, evidently, it did not object to state schools participating before 1920 in the Tri-State tourney at Cincinnati which by now was in its fourth year.

#### **Cincinnati Tri-State Tourney, 1920**

In 1920, the Tri-State at Cincinnati expected 43 teams, but only 32 signed up. Trester prohibited any Indiana schools from participating because they might be competing against the suspended teams from Montgomery County.[12] By 1925 and '26 when Monrovia won the Tri-State, there were reportedly 74 entries each year. [13] In this one, CHS beat Wingate in overtime in the final four.

#### **F20-21 Wingate @ Cincinnati Tri-State**

F20	Lockland OH	22-12
F21	Middletown OH	26-10
F21	Somerset KY	20-07
F21	Crawfordsville (in OT)	11-17
Total: 3 wins, 1 loss.		

#### **F20-21 CHS @ Cincy Tri-State Tourney**

F20	Hughes OH HS	31-5
F20	Blanchester OH HS	21-9
F2?	Athens OH HS	24-4
F21	Wingate HS (in OT)	17-11
F21	Hamilton OH HS	25-23*
Total: 5 wins, 0 losses		
*Championship game		

In the CHS vs. Wingate game, regulation time ended with the score tied 10-10. Goldsberry was held without scoring a FG, but he had sunk eight FTs. In the overtime, Cadwallar went in for Chadwick and scored twice while his teammates added another three points. In the final, CHS beat three-time defending champ Hamilton, Ohio, 25-22.

#### **CHS (17) Fg+Ft Wingate (11) Fg+Ft**

F__Shelton	0+0	Kerr	1+0
F__Kirby	1+0	H Crane	0+0
C__Chadwick	1+0	Goldsberry	0+9
G__Shelley	3+3	C Crane	0+0
G J Gray	0+0	Webb	0+0
C Cadwallar	2+0		
F Blacker	0+0		

#### **All Tourney Team, Honorable Mention**

F_Shelton (CHS)	Kirby (CHS)
F_Egry (Hamilton)	
C_Goldsberry (Wingate)	
G_J. Gray (CHS)	Shelley (CHS)
G_House (Hamilton)	

#### **1920 University of Chicago Interscholastic Tourney**

A month later, CHS and Wingate met again at this national tournament which featured 24 teams from nine different states. Due to the odd bracketing at Chicago, CHS played only four games while Wingate played five. Attendance for the tourney was 4000. This time, Goldsberry scored 14 points for Wingate to lead the upset win over CHS. Indiana dominated the All-Tourney team. [14] Wingate received lots of congratulatory telegrams but conspicuously absent were any from Arthur Trester [10] or the IHSAA. For the full 1919-20 season, outlaw CHS finished 29-2 while outlaw Wingate was 22-3. All three of Wingate's losses were in overtime. The interscholastic trophy from Chicago (see Fig. 7) that was awarded to Wingate now resides in the Indiana High School Basketball Hall of Fame. Photo Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 7 were furnished by IHSBHS member Bill Boone, Montgomery County historian.

#### **Mar. 18-21 CHS tourney games**

M18-Th	Central- Peoria, IL	33-19
M19-F	Chicago Oak Park, IL	34-17
M20-Sa	Minneapolis Central	21-16
M20-Sa	Bye	
M22-M	Wingate HS (final game)	16-22

#### **Mar. 18-21 Wingate tourney games**

M18-Th	Macomb Academy, IL	44-04
M19-F	Cedar Rapids HS, IA	30-24
M20-F	Macomb HS IL	34-19
M20-F	Stivers HS, Dayton, OH	33-19
M22-M	CHS (championship)	22-16

#### **CHS (16) Fg+Ft Wingate (22) Fg+Ft**

F_Shelton	2+5	Kerr	0+0
F_Kirby	2+1	H Crane	2+0
C_Chadwick	0+0	Goldsberry	3+8
G_Shelley	1+0	C Crane	1+0
G J. Gray	0+0	Webb	1+0



C-Cadwaller 0+0  
F-Blacker 0+0

### All-Tourney Team

Shelton, CHS  
H Crane (Wingate)  
Goldsberry (Wingate)  
Norton (Minneapolis Central)  
Schwab (Dayton Stivers, OH)

### Post-Scripts

Rumors surfaced that the University of Chicago basketball team took an interest in tiny Wingate during the Stagg Tourney and gave the team advice; especially from All-American guard Paul (Tony) Hinkle. [8] The Maroons were Big Ten champs that year and their coach Harlan Pat Page (1887-1965) was recruited to Butler in 1920 to coach football and basketball. He brought Paul Tony Hinkle (1899-1992) with him as an assistant and to coach varsity baseball. Page took Butler to the 1924 AAU basketball title, then left in 1926 for I.U. Hinkle took over as the Butler coach for all three major sports. Hinkle was born in Logansport but had gone to high school in Chicago.

CHS lost undergraduates Shelton, Kirby, and Cadwaller for 1920-21. Two of them, including the top gun Don Shelton, moved to Hammond and the other dropped out of school. [4] Only Will Gray from that team returned. Remarkably, CHS won the 1921 Montgomery sectional despite a record of only 15-14.

Coach Blacker left in '21 for a peripatetic coaching career. He was at Waveland for 11 seasons; at Gilboa Twp. in Benton County near Wolcott (now part of Tri-County H.S.), for five seasons; at Eden H.S. (now part of Greenfield Central in Hancock County) for six years; and at Romney from 1944-45 until 1954. Counting his two years at Wingate and three at CHS, Blacker coached Indiana high school basketball for about 36 or 37 years. [15]

Lon Goldsberry went on to star at Wabash in football, basketball, and baseball. He then had a long and successful coaching career at Shortridge, Wabash and South Bend. He was inducted into the Indiana H.S. Basketball Hall of Fame in 1972 and his comprehensive biography has been written by noted Montgomery County historian Bill Boone. [16]

tournament--in essence, a national showcase. Amos Alonzo Stagg, the A.D. at the university, sponsored it, probably as a college recruiting tool. In 1921, only 16 teams participated. A team from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, won the championship. In 1922, the date of the tourney was changed to the first week in April which would accommodate the participation of any state champions and/or state



Figure 2

In February 1922, Wingate won the Montgomery County sectional. But Hillsboro complained loudly that the school had stolen players from its basketball team. Consequently, Wingate dismissed three starters and forfeited its regional game, thereby ending its season but successfully avoiding further IHSAA sanctions. [4, 17] In October 1922, after Trester had been appointed full-time Secretary for the IHSAA in May, the IHSAA passed new rules limiting to 20 the number of regular season games its member schools could schedule. However, participation in two tournaments was also allowed, in addition to the state tourney. [1]

The Interscholastic Tournament at the University of Chicago went on to become the premier post-season

runners-ups that might choose to enter. [18]

### Stagg Interscholastic Tournament, 1922-30.

Year	No. of States	No. of Teams	No. of State Champs	Winner
1922	13	26	09	Lexington KY
1923	31	40	28	Kans. City MO
1924	31	39	27	Windsor CO
1925	34	42	30	Wichita KS
1926	33	40	32	Fitchburg MA
1927	34	43	34	Cicero IL
1928	36	40	32	Ashland KY
1929	33	40	29	Athens TX
1930	26	36	17	Athens TX

The IHSAA never allowed Indiana high schools to participate in any basketball tourneys played after a state tournament was concluded. That rule also applied to the Stagg Interscholastic which started in 1917 and continued through 1920-30

before it was banned by the National Federation of High School Associations (NFHS).

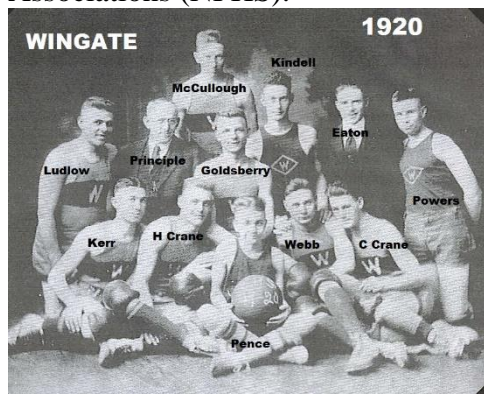


Figure 3

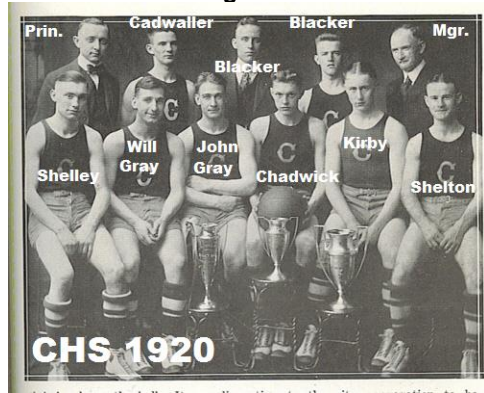


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

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- [2] Boxscore, 2013 Fall: Wingate et al.
- [3] Whalen, Bob. Crawfordsville HS Basketball Record Book, 1900-1996. 1997.
- [4] Whalen Bob. Personal correspondence, 1916 & 1919 seasons.
- [5] Boxscore, 2019 Summer: 1919 State Tournament.
- [6] Whalen, Bob. Personal correspondence, 1920 season; 9/13/95.
- [7] Robison, R. Everett Case & the Frankfort Hot Dogs, Ch. 4, p.37, 1995.
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[16] Boone, Bill. Lon Goldsberry @ wingatespartans.blogspot.com

2011/07, accessed March 2020.

[17] The Richmond Palladium and Sun-telegram, March 11, 1922, Page 13. Accessed @ Indiana digital newspapers; March 2020.

[18] Johnson, Scott. Interscholastic Records, Illinois High School Athletic Association, 1996.

## Figures:

- 1 King Arthur (Indianapolis News)
- 2 Wingate & Fountain County
- 3 Wingate team (Photo courtesy Bill Boone )
- 4 CHS team (Photo courtesy Bill Boone )
- 5 CHS new gym (Photo courtesy Bill Boone )
- 6 Arthur Trester (Internet photo)
- 7 Chicago Interscholastic Trophy (Photo courtesy of Bill Boone)

## Three Basketball Publications

1. *Zionsville Basketball: A Century of Eagles.* Order from [booksbykermit.com](http://booksbykermit.com) on the internet.
2. *Tiger Basketball: A Lebanon Passion.* Order from [booksbykermit.com](http://booksbykermit.com) on the internet.
3. *Indiana H.S. Basketball History, WW II Era.* Order from Indiana Basketball HOF, phone (765) 529-1891; or Rowland Press in Noblesville, phone (317) 773-1829.



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Past Sports Activities \_\_\_\_\_

Where Born? \_\_\_\_\_ Year Born \_\_\_\_\_

High School \_\_\_\_\_ H.S. graduation year \_\_\_\_\_

College or Univ. \_\_\_\_\_

Area of Study \_\_\_\_\_ Degree(s)/Year \_\_\_\_\_

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- name recognition on the Annual Membership display in the lobby of the museum
- name recognition in the Indiana Basketball History Magazine, & Induction Banquet Programs
- free museum admission for the member and 3 guests, 20% discount in the gift shop
- Hall of Fame complimentary gift
- subscription to Indiana Basketball History Magazine
- invitations to annual receptions for inductees and honorees along with other special events

Please complete the membership form and keep the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame in the GAME!

### 2020 Membership Form

#### Membership Categories

<input type="checkbox"/> Active Coach	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Referee	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Member	\$100
<input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor	\$250
<input type="checkbox"/> Patron	\$500
<input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime	\$3,000 (Cumulative)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Please make check payable to Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame, One Hall of Fame Court, New Castle, IN 47362. The Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame Foundation, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. Your contribution is tax deductible.

Check method of payment:

☐ Check or Money Order enclosed

☐ Credit Card (VISA, MC, Discover)

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_ Vcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_