

# 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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2014 Spring Issue

## EDITORIAL POLICY

The opinions expressed in *Boxscore* by individual authors do not necessarily reflect the views of IHSBHS as an organization.

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## MEMBERSHIP NOTES

IHSBHS welcomes new members Kermit Paddock from Lebanon, IN; Abe Kellar from Bloomfield, IN; Lee Ingram from Schoolcraft, Michigan; and Don Schwarzkopf from Dunreith, IN. Total membership continues to slowly grow season by season, even without any active advertising. "Word of mouth" has been our key way of maintaining membership numbers ever since we first came into existence in 1995. However, there are imminent plans to create more

widespread publicity for IHSBHS, so membership expansion is expected to take a fair-sized jump in the very near future. We still encourage all current members to continue telling friends about our relentless efforts to advance, through research & writing, the great history of Indiana h.s. basketball, along with the privilege of receiving our four seasonal issues of *Boxscore* for the mere pittance of \$8 per annum.

## 1947 INDIANA ALL-STARS

Here is a composite photo of the 1947 Indiana all-star team, courtesy of Roger

*Robison, IHSBHS president. Look for more of these all-star photos in subsequent issues of Boxscore. Any readers having similar photos either prior to 1947 or after 1952 are urged to lend them for publication to editor Cliff Johnson. This 1947 all-star squad included Emerson Johnson and Bill Garrett of the Shelbyville state championship team. This 1947 team overwhelmed Kentucky's all-stars by a score of 86-50. It was the sixth victory over Kentucky in the seven games played since 1939. Kentucky's lone win came in 1945 by a score of 45-40.*



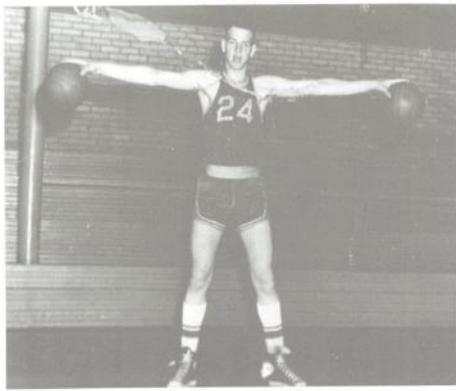
### \*1947\*

Left to Right: Emerson Johnson, Shelbyville; Dick Weagley, Marion; Gene Salyer, Muncie Burris; Mickey Sermersheim, Jasper; George Savanovich, East Chicago Washington; Phil Buck, Rossville; Bill Garrett, Shelbyville; Don Bol, Lafayette; Joe Keener, Evansville Central; Earl Roberts, Muncie Central.

**LLOYD BATEMAN**

2-10-1938 to 1-5-2014

Indiana Basketball Hall of Famer Lloyd D. Bateman, shown here circa 1958, died on Jan.5, 2014 at Bicknell, IN (where he recently lived). He was 75. Lloyd graduated in 1958 from tiny Plainville High School in Daviess County, IN--enrollment 85. He was inducted into the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame in 2008. Bateman was the first high school basketball player in Indiana to score over 2000 career points. He finished with 2,078. *(Editor's note: And this was 30 years prior to the introduction of the 3-point field goal rule.)*



*(Editor's further notes: A prolific four-year scoring machine, 6-5 Lloyd led his team to a record of 81-12 over the 1955-58 seasons. With substantial game leads, coach Kenneth Nelson often removed him and other starters during the fourth quarter of many games to permit his reserves to play. Also, Lloyd turned age 20 his senior year and was thus disqualified from further play with five scheduled games still remaining.)*

Many thanks to member Hugh Schaefer for bringing this item to our attention.

**TIDBITS**

by  
Harley Sheets

**A WORTHY INDUCTEE**

When I saw the 2014 list of Hall of Fame inductees I was not only surprised but ecstatic. Therein appeared the name of Lowell Dale! Several years ago I filed the necessary forms for his consideration for induction, but nothing ever transpired.

For those not familiar with the pioneer

days of Indiana high school basketball here are some details. Lebanon, my alma mater, which is currently in the midst of some hard times, pretty much dominated the first eight years of our basketball obsession, registering three state titles and a runners-up. The three outstanding players of the era were Lowell Dale, Don White (Lowell's younger cousin), and John Porter. Porter and White have already been inducted, but Lowell "Pug" Dale was the best of the three, in my opinion. Let me explain. As a junior, Lowell was the star of Lebanon's indomitable 1912 state champions. This team still holds the record for the largest margin of victory in a state championship game with a 51-11 victory over Franklin. Along with this, "Pug" scored more points individually than any team that participated.

Lebanon (4 games)	157 points
Lowell Dale (4 games)	82 points
Franklin (4 games)	73 points
Orleans (3 games)	64 points
Whiting (3 games)	57 points

What makes Lowell's accomplishment more impressive is that he did this without being his team's designated free thrower. John Porter shot the team's free throws. Dale's 82 points for the final four games of the tournament stood as a record until 1946 when "Jumpin'" Johnny Wilson of Anderson's state champs registered 85.

The reason I believe Dale's induction is long overdue is not just because of his basketball prowess, but also because of later accomplishments. He went on to captain the Wabash College basketball team as a sophomore. For some unknown reason he did not play the next two years. After graduation he coached high school basketball for one year at Ladoga, then at DuQuoin and Streator, Illinois. He registered 492 wins at Streator and was inducted into the Illinois Basketball Hall of Fame in its second year of inductions. But Dale's accomplishments did not stop there. After coaching he took a job with the

Illinois State Youth Commission, serving as its director for six years. The commission was established to assist disadvantaged children.

Another interesting tidbit comes to mind in connection with Dale's induction. I believe he became the first and only individual inducted into both the Illinois and Indiana Halls of Fame. The only other possibility would be Larry Graham who was the star of the little Odon team that came within an eyelash of going to the Final Four in 1959 and then went on to coach Madison, Illinois High School to two state titles. I know he was inducted into Indiana's HOF a couple of years ago and if he is not yet in the Illinois HOF, he probably will be in the near future.

**New and Intriguing Information**

As most know, the IHSBHS was originally founded for the purpose of correcting errors and misrepresentations in our great game of high school basketball. Friend Antoine Neff, a fellow postcard collector and retired Indiana University professor, has come up with some surprising facts that need publishing. Back in the 2008 Issue 1 (Spring) of Boxscore there was an article about the three Tarzans' from Indiana. In that article, it was noted that James Hubert "Babe" Pierce was a graduate of Freedom High School. Although he was born and lived in Freedom he actually attended Spencer High School 10 miles away. Following is Antoine's quotation, which validates his informative and diligent research:

*James Hubert "Babe" Pierce, one of Indiana's three Tarzans, was indeed an Owen County native who married Tarzan author Edgar Rice Burroughs' daughter. Much is written about his playing football at I.U. and his acting career. However, much misinformation exists in literature and on the (internet) about his early years. For example, he has been reported to have been born and raised in Franklin, Shelbyville, and Freedom. He has been reported to have*

played basketball for Freedom and Spencer high schools. According to James's autobiography he was born in Freedom, Indiana. The mistaken Franklin birth probably came from the fact that Freedom is in Franklin Twp. in Owen County or due to the fact that his mother, Jamie M. (McIntosh) Pierce, attended Franklin College in Franklin, Indiana. The mistaken Shelbyville birth probably came from the fact that his father (James M. Pierce), who worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad, moved to Shelbyville and is buried there along with "Babe", "Babes" wife and mother.

The reason given for James going to Spencer High was that he would get a better education. Since James's father was a railroad employee it made it possible for James to ride the train to Spencer. After school he would practice basketball while awaiting the train. On game nights he stayed in Spencer with friends. According to the Owen County Democrat (OCD) newspaper (May 11, 1916) he took the train from Freedom to Spencer every school day, missing just five days. During the flood of 1913 he walked the 10 miles to Spencer. The

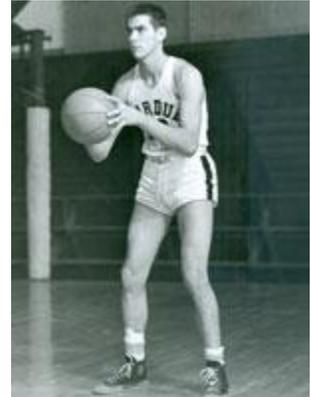
1913 Spencer yearbook pictures "Babe" in the freshman class.

The OCD article entitled "Hubert Pierce Expected to Be a Star in College Athletics," stated that Hubert was the youngest student to graduate from Spencer, at age 16. He starred at center on the basketball team and made a good showing as catcher on the baseball team. However, his age made no sense to this author, because if James was born on August 8th, 1900, and the SHS graduation was in May, James would have been 15 years old at graduation. The author went to the Owen County Health Department Birth Records and found that that he was born August 8th, 1899. Therefore, the birth date would have, indeed, made him 16 at graduation.

The Owen Leader (OL) newspaper (December 17, 1913) mentioned that SHS defeated the Spencer Club team, 18-14 at the local armory with no players mentioned. The OCD (February 19, 1914) notes that SHS played both Clay City and Marco twice. The OL (January 19, 1915) mentions that SHS has a promising basketball team and their first scheduled game was with

Smithville in the new SHS gymnasium. It mentions James Pierce as the center. Many thanks, Antoine, for this information. The IHSBHS is always appreciative of verified corrections and updates.

**CARL McNULTY, CASS COUNTY'S ALL-AMERICAN**  
by  
**Cliff Johnson**



At age 14, Carl McNulty, a future college All-American and NBA draft choice, figured his athletic career was over before it had begun. During his two junior high school years he had exhibited an abundance of natural talent on the hardwood and perhaps even the promise of future greatness. He loved not just basketball, but sports in general—he was already a gifted competitor. Then, in the fall of 1944, just before his first year in high school, he was diagnosed by a local physician as having an abnormal heart condition. His parents were advised that any over-exertion might result in physical collapse or even sudden death. He was forced to abandon strenuous physical activities.

But after his first year of athletic idleness had passed, he was re-examined by a different doctor, this one practicing medicine 60 miles away in Indianapolis. After all, none of his barnyard chores at the family farm seemed to induce any adverse symptoms, so a second examination seemed appropriate. Fortunately, this second exam determined that, in reality, there was no problem at all with his heart. The earlier diagnosis apparently had been flawed. Carl was flabbergasted, yet jubilant, to hear that he was cleared to resume

**The Class of 1916.**



**FRESHMEN B. 1916.**

Bottom row—Ora Rumble, Troy Heaps, Duke Patrick, Hubert Pierce, Edward Hubbard,  
Second row—Alice Peden, Nellie Barnes, Venessa Thomas, Kathryn Royer, Faye Edwards,  
Third row—Nordau Heaps, Zella Yearns, Mary Frances Cooper, Priscilla Sloan, Nella Franklin,  
Lester Robertson, Sylvester Parrish,  
Top row—White McAuley, Jennie Mayfield.

Picture copied from "The Spencerian, 1913" showing Hubert (James) Pierce in the front row.

participating in sports. The lanky youngster wasted no time getting back into action. His 71 years of success in life ever since that misdiagnosis is a testimony to how important it is, at least in medicine, to obtain a second opinion before accepting what might seem to be your fate.

I recently interviewed Carl and wrote this capsule coverage on him, not just because he's a fellow Boilermaker grad and was on Ray Eddy's squad just as I was a few years later, but for the fact that he's indisputably an all-around sportsman, a successful former high school coach, and as honorable and likeable a guy as any of you would ever encounter. In addition, everything he's accomplished during a nearly 40-year playing and coaching career seems to have been done with style, physical & mental acumen, and modesty. The honors bestowed upon him over the years are far too numerous to list in detail within this article.

Carl Edwin McNulty was born Feb. 14, 1930 in Deer Creek Township, Cass County, the son of Charles and Mary McNulty. He was one of six siblings--five brothers and a sister. His four brothers were named Herb, Fred, Gene, and Mark, and the sister Marilyn. All are alive today. In the late 1930s the McNultys were made aware that they had unintentionally enrolled their children in a school that was outside the township boundaries in which they resided. The names of the towns and townships in that particular area are extremely confusing by anyone's standards, so the parents cannot be faulted for the mistake. Even I got confused when Carl tried to explain it to me. Deer Creek Township is in Cass County, even though the little town of Deer Creek is not. It is situated in Washington Township of Carroll County, the county just west of Washington Township of Cass County. The parents had been living near Young America in Deer Creek Township of Cass County, and that is just due south of Washington Township of Cass County. Without adding even more to that complex jigsaw, I think you get my point.

The situation they were in demanded

that they either had to (a) re-enroll all the kids or (b) sell their home and move to the proper school district. They opted to move to an area inside the Washington Township school district of Cass County, where their children were already attending school. This was accomplished by trading homes with the kids' grandparents. The new residence was a nice quiet farm a few miles north of their previous residence, but this time inside the Washington Township of Cass County's boundaries. That district provided a medium-sized schoolhouse with a high school enrollment of fewer than 75, and it was there that Carl spent his entire 12 years of school life--the last three years, of course, as a star athlete. He graduated in the spring of 1948 with school honors. Incidentally, Gordon Eugene (Gene), an older brother by two years, also starred in sports for the same school.

Carl would be the first to confess that scholarly activities in school were only endured, not really pursued, but he claims that his best subject in high school was social studies. His very favorite activities, however, were always sports-related, and in particular basketball and softball. He also participated in track and field, running the 220 and mile relay as well as doing the high jump and shot put. The township sports program did not include football and baseball back then, for if it had, you could bet your Aunt Pansy's pension that he would have donned uniforms for those teams too.

Washington Township's royal blue & gold Hatchets had some strong basketball teams in the late 1940s, and although Carl was recognized as having the greatest talent of them all, he was just one of several tall and accomplished players available. In each of his three seasons on the varsity the margin of wins over losses under coaches Dee Royer and Joe Long was substantial, culminating with a 19-3 season in Carl's senior year, 1947-48. His stellar teammates that season included 6-3 Keith Woolever, 6-2 Paul Strauch, 6-4 Dale Woolever, 5-10 Dave Schneider, and 5-9 Buzz Davis. This team was marked as a favorite in the Logansport sectional played at the Berry Bowl, but

the host team prevailed against the Hatchets in a semi-final game by the score of 32-21. The Berries went on to win the 1948 sectional championship before narrowly losing out to Peru in the regional, 44-43. With some degree of irony, the very next season, after Carl had been lost to graduation, the Hatchets won the sectional outright over the Galveston Cardinals 38-29 in the final, after the Cardinals had upset the Berries that Saturday afternoon in a 29-28 squeaker. The Hatchets then lost to Camden's Red Devils in the 1949 regionals, 34-30.

Softball was Carl's other great love in high school and one that eventually led to an induction into Indiana's Softball Hall of Fame. As a pitcher, he mixed up his deliveries. One kind of pitch was a blazing fast ball (at times thought, from 40 feet, to exceed 100 mph), another was a wicked riser, and last but not least, he threw a drop ball that could fool the best of batters. He pitched in a variety of venues (including high school, college, the U.S. Navy, the AAU, commercial leagues, and semi-pro contests) for more than 40 years. His total strikeout count during that period is of course unrecorded, but his total number of no-hitters is thought to be around 100, according to some individuals who closely followed his diamond career. If that is so, one could employ a little imagination by estimating at least 40 games per year for the 46 years he pitched, facing at least 20 batters per game, and striking out a minimum of half those batters. That would result in a total lifetime strikeout mark of at least 18,400, and perhaps even more. That level of whiffing might even make a Bob Feller or Walter Johnson blink a few times.

One of Carl's influential uncles and a role model was Russell Fiedler. Russ played ball 12 years earlier for Washington Township and later became a career coach, school administrator, and principal within the nearby areas, including Western (my own school in Howard County). Carl maintains that Russell was the one who originally got him excited about participating in sports. Fiedler was also my mentor in junior high at Western and he had the

same impact on me. Fiedler also coached Western's varsity teams a few years after my graduation and served a number of years as principal at Logansport High School before retiring. He passed away about 20 years ago. Carl and I each agree that Russell Fiedler was a stern disciplinarian, a great friend, and unquestionably a molder of men.

By high school graduation time, Carl's height had sprung up by three-and one-half inches over the 6-foot mark, and his court skills had come to the attention of Purdue's varsity coach, Mel Taube. Academic and athletic scholarships, in those days, were not what they are today by any means, but an offer of paid tuition and books was extended. After some thought, Carl accepted. Purdue was just a stone's throw from home anyway, so it sounded like a rational decision and a convenient arrangement. Purdue's freshman coach in the fall of 1948 was Ward Lambert, who had recently returned to Purdue after earlier giving up a 29-year coaching post there in 1945 to become the Commissioner of the National Basketball League. While at that post, he had overseen its merger with the Basketball Association of America to form the NBA. Piggy, as Coach Lambert was respectfully known by all his friends and colleagues for more than four decades, had been by far the winningest coach in the long history of the Boilermakers. His career winning percentage was .709, the best in any major college conference in the nation. Incidentally, he was my freshman coach during the 1954-55 season, so I got to know him pretty well before he passed on a few years later. Piggy had also been educated in the physical sciences and taught chemistry classes to accompany his coaching responsibilities--so his intellectual capacity could hardly be questioned, either on or off the courts. McNulty was indeed in good hands as a redshirt freshman and Carl worked hard to improve his skills, especially in rebounding and court awareness. He was already a marksman at shooting goals, and a polished ball handler.

During the following spring practice, to McNulty's surprise, Mel Taube called

him into his office to express faith in Carl's ability to make the starting five the next season as a sophomore. In short, Taube said he was counting on him. Carl did not disappoint, and that fall he began his three-year stretch as the well-respected team leader of the Boilermakers. He played both forward and center, although even then 6-3 was considered short for a center in the Western (now Big Ten) Conference. His rebounding strength could not be denied, however. After Carl's first year on the varsity, Ray Eddy stepped in as coach. Eddy had just taken the Madison Cubs to a high school state championship in 1950 after being runner-up in the 1949 tournament. Kokomo had offered Ray a job to coach its always powerful Wildkats team, but at the last moment he chose the Purdue post instead. Carl was still in good hands.

By the end of his junior year, McNulty had been voted onto the all-conference second team and was selected to the all-american third team as well. He averaged 17.1 points per game and probably averaged near that same figure in rebounding, although rebounds were not universally recorded by college basketball statisticians until 1953. However, he was known to have set a one-game conference record in rebounding, grabbing 27 of them off the boards against the Minnesota Gophers on February 19, 1951. That record still stands today. Not bad for a 6-3 center.

At the conclusion of his senior year, McNulty had been voted onto the all-conference first team, while the Helms Foundation and a few other selectors had placed him on their first team All-American lists. That season he averaged 18.1 ppg, exceeding 20 ppg fairly routinely. Against Indiana University on Feb. 9, 1952 he scored 36 points, a Purdue record at that time. Astonishingly, 25 of those points were scored within a 13-minute time frame. The previous season, in that same Minnesota game I mentioned, he had scored 34 points in a three point win over the Gophers, but actually he put in 36 points during that game too. One of his field goals, however, counted for the Gophers when he accidentally tapped in

the ball at the wrong end of the court. Remarkably, his big teammate, Pete Brewster, also tapped one in for the Gophers. Maybe they thought the Gophers needed some help in order to keep the game interesting. Carl's total career points at Purdue came to 812 which, for that era, was a mountain of them for any three-year man.

Carl's softball pitching skills were also sharpened while at Purdue, and he led his teams to several campus and league championships. His reputation as a superb pitcher was becoming widespread and it eventually led to his Hall of Fame induction.

One of Carl's most memorable experiences after college graduation was performing for the College All-Stars, coached by Ray Meyer from DePaul. That team played a 16-game tour series against the original Harlem Globetrotters, led by Marquis Haynes and Reece "Goose" Tatum. Although the Globetrotters, as expected, won most of the games, the arena seats were always filled to capacity. And the games were for real, not staged. During one of the early contests, Coach Meyer realized that the "Goose" was literally running circles around his tall starting center. He sent in Carl, who was the same height as Goose and well-known for his defensive abilities, to guard him. And that he did. Carl's long arms more closely matched the notorious span of Tatum's reach, and the Goose gradually became frustrated at Carl's close guarding and interference with the Trotters' famous showboating tricks. He let Carl know about it too, but it did no good as Meyer decided to use Carl against Tatum for the rest of the series. The two players formed a mutual respect for one another, but it was made clear that Carl would not play the role of a patsy.

After he received his bachelor's diploma at Purdue in Physical Education, the Minneapolis Lakers, who were champions of the NBA, selected Carl as one of its draft choices. Instead of joining the team though, Carl decided to fulfill his military obligation by enlisting in the Navy. He was stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Chicago for two years. There

he served as a member of the Special Services command, but time was also allotted for sports competition. The Great Lakes' military basketball teams were some of the best in the country at that time and provided more than just a challenge for most major university teams. Carl was a standout on exceptionally strong Navy basketball and softball teams.

After his Navy discharge, the Milwaukee Hawks, who had since purchased Carl's old Laker contract, called him up. But after only two games in which he saw limited playing time, he decided to pursue the profession for which he was college-trained, that of high school coaching. He was offered the head position at Rochester, Indiana, a very prestigious post for any first-year coach. He remained there for two years (1955-56) before accepting another assignment at Elwood High School in Madison County. In four years at Elwood, Carl coached the Panthers to two sectional championships (1957, 1960), the only two in Elwood's basketball history. LaPorte, an even larger school just south of the Michigan border, seemed another step forward, so he accepted that school district's offer of a contract. That post kept him busy for the next six years (1961-66). Warren Central, near Indianapolis, was his next-to-last stop and he coached its team for two more years (1967-68) before Kokomo, one of the premier basketball communities in Indiana, presented him with a multi-year contract to coach the Wildkats. Now, he had traveled nearly full circle back to within a few miles of his boyhood homestead in Washington Township.

His longest tenure as a coach came at Kokomo where he continued as mentor for a record 18 seasons (1969-86). Although historically Kokomo had one of the most successful and prestigious basketball programs in the state, Carl's appointment nevertheless came at a rather awkward time. The city leaders had just decided to split the high school's enrollment into two school districts, Kokomo High and Haworth. Population projections had indicated that the south end of town would grow enough to justify having two high

schools in Center Township, so Haworth was established in that area, beginning with the 1968-69 season, McNulty's first year there. Since roughly half of Kokomo High's students were being diverted to the new school, it meant that the new coach would have access to only half the number of player prospects than his predecessors had. Adding to that troublesome aspect was the fact that now the entire city would no longer be cheering for the Wildkats. A new and equal rival had been created and that meant publicity and newspaper sports page space would also need to be shared. McNulty gritted his teeth though and hoped for the best.

As a coach, McNulty favored the fast break offense. It fit right in with the style that was used by most former coaches at Kokomo, and the boys who had played basketball in the city's church league feeder system were also familiar with it. One could also observe the running game used at the outdoor courts during the summertime. The common thinking seemed to be that if you weren't running, you really weren't playing. Most of the eager young prospects in Kokomo seemed to enjoy the huffing and puffing while on the courts, with no time outs. A coach would therefore rarely have any problems related to physical conditioning.

McNulty's seasons at Kokomo High were by and large successful, but it was a struggle sometimes to get through the sectionals for the next 16 years, owing to the newly created competition from Haworth and from the other consolidated schools in the neighborhood like Western, Northwestern, and Eastern. Those schools were beginning to experience significant growth in enrollment numbers, owing to recent expanding populations in their school districts. When the Kats were able to get through a sectional, as they did in 13 of McNulty's 18 seasons there, they seemed to always falter at the regional level. Nevertheless, Carl's squads usually fared pretty well in the North Central Conference. The major school teams appeared to give them fewer court problems than did the local teams. Most

of those first 16 seasons for Carl at Kokomo High were winning ones. One of the Kats' better campaigns during that period was 1973-74, when they finished the regular season at 17-3 and were ranked high in the AP poll for the entire season. They won the sectional title that year too and scored a rare victory in their first game of the Anderson regional, but then were put away by the host team in the nightcap by a score of 78-66.

By 1984, two years prior to McNulty's retirement, city administrators finally realized that the population explosion they had earlier predicted was not materializing. The Kokomo community had experienced the loss of several important industrial plants and businesses. The population had become stagnant, perhaps even dwindling, by some accounts. A decision was made to recombine the two city schools into one again. The effects of that decision were immediate for Kokomo's rejuvenated single basketball team. McNulty's 1984-85 squad reached the semi-finals of the state tournament for the first time in 17 years. His final year as Kokomo's coach in 1985-86 resulted in a relatively easy sectional crown, albeit the overall season record was below par, at 8-15. He retired after that season.

McNulty's 18-season term at Kokomo shows 256 wins against 172 losses, for a .598 winning margin there. But who knows how much better that percentage might have been, had Haworth never come into existence? The handicap of a reduced talent pool was endured by Carl for the entire 16 years of Haworth's existence and for 16 of his 18 years at Kokomo High. His successor, Basil Mawbey, by any measure an excellent coach and consistent winner at Kokomo High for the next 14 years, nevertheless inherited an important enrollment advantage that Carl didn't have.

McNulty's overall record as a coach at five different schools stands at 413 wins against 277 losses, for a winning percentage of .598, exactly the same as that for his 18 years at Kokomo. Along with all of Carl's nearly countless honors and awards, came his early induction into the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame in 1990--as both a player

and a coach.

These days in retirement, Carl spends the winters and early springtime at his second home in Florida. At 84, he still plays a lot of golf and bridge down there, it's rumored. And that's not surprising at all for a man who will never know what it's like to quit competing. Each summer, he returns to his primary home in Kokomo where he and Fran re-acquaint themselves routinely with their four offspring: Brad (a former star player for the Wildkats), Stan, Barry, Holly (a former Wildkats cheerleader), and their families. All reside nearby in north central Indiana. Fran (nee Fran D. Hyman), who has now been Carl's wife for 62 years, was a 1950 graduate of Walton, a high school that was always a regular season opponent of Washington Township. With Carl as a boyfriend and eventually a husband, one might wonder what the status of her high school allegiance might have been when the rivals met. Like Carl, Fran later attended Purdue. They were married, once Carl had completed his bachelor's degree.

In summary of this Carl McNulty account, we can say that there have been many, many, gold-star athletes and career coaches throughout Indiana's long sports history, but a list of them could never be complete without his name appearing near the top. FINIS

## **BIG DANCE COMPROMISE PROPOSAL**

**By Andy Graham, Columnist  
Bloomington Herald-Times**

The Hoosier Hysteria tournament format needs a reboot, not a rewind. Time for Hoosier Hysteria to really strut its stuff in a Big Dance. Not the old way. Not the current way. A better way. With some new steps.

There is always plenty to celebrate every March as the Indiana high school boys' basketball tournament transpires, but also a lot to lament. The four-class format governing the tournament has attributes but remains flawed and largely unloved. It shunts aside local rivalries, imposes ridiculous travel requirements and bestows only watered-down titles.

The much-lauded and generally beloved old one-class tournament

perhaps wasn't really optimal, either, with its built-in inequities and monopolized sectionals. And for all its traditional strengths, time has eroded any possibility for a public groundswell calling for its reinstatement. But this shouldn't simply be a situation where the Indiana High School Athletic Association either sticks with the current format or goes back to the old tournament, as legislation introduced then tabled in the General Assembly this past session would have compelled. That's a false choice. Why not consider a better option? Can we Hoosiers not find a way to combine the strengths of both the current system and the traditional tournament while discarding the drawbacks?

With what we shall call The Big Dance Compromise, we can:

- Avoid the old stagnant sectionals, when small schools stood virtually no chance of advancing while annually playing on the home courts of powerful big schools.
- Rekindle the importance of, and emphasis on, sectionals.
- Continue to provide avenues to potential tournament success to more schools and more communities than the old tournament did.
- Negate the drastic traveling distances required, in many cases, by a four-class system.
- Revive local rivalries, especially prime at tourney time, which were eradicated by the change to four classes.
- Provide great David-Goliath matchups along the tournament trail that are, in fact, attractively and intensely competitive, not embarrassing mismatches.
- Galvanize the attention of the state's basketball fans, which is still legion, through such matchups in a winner-take-all format.
- Get the General Assembly to butt-out and get Hoosiers to more broadly and enthusiastically support the IHSAA's governance of high school sports. The Big Dance Compromise does all that, and more.

What follows is the formal Big Dance Compromise Proposal presented this winter to IHSAA Commissioner Bobby Cox, who received it with much graciousness and insightful comment

during a lunch meeting (and again last fall to the Indiana Basketball Coaches Association's study committee on the issue, which also was very gracious and responsive):

### **THE PROPOSAL**

**1. 64 sectionals split into two classes**  
The tournament would begin with 32 Class 1A sectionals and 32 Class 2A sectionals. The enrollment demarcation point between the classes would presumably be somewhere between 550 and 600. No school with 200 or 300 students, in other words, would have to compete at the sectional level against any school with more than 600 students. The sectional sites could rotate annually, involving every school in the field that had a gymnasium of at least a 2,500-seat capacity.

**2. All 64 sectional winners earn a berth in "The Big Dance," a single-class, winner-take-all tournament.**

The sectional championship squads would congregate at 16 regionals, thereafter comprising a single tournament field of 64 as traditionally employed by the winner-take-all NCAA tournament, which not coincidentally enjoys abiding popularity fueled by its annual supply of David-Goliath upsets. If you win a sectional, in essence, you have played your way into The Big Dance. And if your small-school team wins one of those 1A sectionals, chances are you've got a pretty good club that will be plenty competitive at the regional level, where it'll have a chance to knock off some proximate big schools. The two 1A sectional winners at the regional would play in one semifinal and the 2A winners would play each other, guaranteeing a 1A school in every regional final across the state.

Barr-Reeve or Loogootee or Southridge, let's say, would get a regular crack at Washington or Jasper or Vincennes Lincoln in the Hatchet House for the regional. Eastern Greene, when it has a strong club, could try its hand against Bloomington South or North. Greensburg could upset New Castle at Chrysler Fieldhouse. Park Tudor could go gunning for North Central at Hinkle.

And those are just a few of the many delectable possibilities. Additionally, with a primary aim to help the smaller schools, there would be no two-games-in-one-day formats at the regional, semistate or state levels.

(Possible addendum: a point-system, so that anybody winning a certain number of 1A sectionals in a given span of years automatically bumps up to 2A, with an eye toward addressing the recent dominance of private and parochial schools in 1A, 2A and 3A competition in the four-class system).

Perhaps The Big Dance could be implemented as a two-year experiment only, with an automatic sunset provision, before reversion to the four-class approach for two years. Kids entering high school next fall would get a good sense of both approaches. So would all other interested constituencies. IHSAA member schools could canvass those constituencies, then vote.

### THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

#### 1. Can small schools really record very many meaningful victories in a Big Dance format?

Milan won the year I was born, and that is now a very long time ago, but too many tournament-format discussions overly fixate on that. Let's evaluate in a more nuanced and meaningful way. In the 43-year span from the Milan Miracle to Bloomington North's 1997 state title in the final all-inclusive one-class tournament, there were only 11 years that at least one small-school team (enrollment of 600 or less) didn't advance to the Sweet 16. And small-school teams made the Final Four eight times, basically once every five years.

Long-time fans know the names: Loogootee, Argos, Cloverdale, Southridge, etc. Those schools gained enduring fame without actually winning the state title. And don't doubt for a second that their thrilled communities didn't have loads of fun along the way.

The Big Dance format, with its two-class sectional set-up, would automatically provide a much greater chance for more small-schools to advance to the higher levels of the tournament than the old format did.

And all 32 small schools in The Big Dance would already be sectional champs. Can anybody seriously argue that 800-student Washington, with Cody Zeller, couldn't have potentially won the whole shebang last season in a Big Dance format? Or that Muncie Central or Park Tudor weren't competitive with most 4A powers this season?

#### 2. Are the travel issues in the current four-class system really that bad?

Egad, yes. Hideous examples abound of matchups, even at the sectional level, featuring teams from entirely different sections of the state, teams that aren't on each other's regular-season schedules. It happens all over the place, every year in all four classes, but especially 4A and 3A. East Central, which is virtually in Ohio, had to come all the way to Bloomington to play sectional games this year. In a recent instance, Terre Haute North and Terre Haute South both advanced to the sectional title game but had to play it in Plainfield. Brown County is in the same sectional as South Vermillion, which is virtually in Illinois. And so on. This is nonsense. It is ludicrous. It is so clearly a burden on teams, fans and school travel budgets as to be absolutely indefensible. Changing to a simplified two-class sectional system would foster easy maintenance of local, traditional rivalries and no need for excessive travel.

#### 3. Since almost every other state features something akin to the four-class system, doesn't that really represent conventional, accepted wisdom as to the best approach?

Not necessarily. Why should Indiana's approach mirror that of, say, Wisconsin or New Jersey? And even just looking at contiguous states, we can perceive a lot of variety in approach. Kentucky has its own "Sweet 16-style" unified tournament finale for basketball. Illinois, which also has a lot more schools than Indiana, maintained a popular two-class system for many years before recently going to four (a move that hasn't proved very popular, so far, given its attendance and revenue

numbers).

While an overall philosophy favoring multi-class sports is rational and fair, there is no need to fashion uniform multi-class systems to every sport. In fact, that's counter-productive. Football, a sport where aggregate enrollment numbers matter even more than in basketball, properly has more classes than does basketball, and might well need to add even more (and would, if a proposal pending before the IHSAA is approved this spring). The whole notion should be to come up with the right multi-class approach for each sport, given its Hoosier context. And let's face it, the Hoosier context for basketball is different from almost anyplace else, and different from our other sports.

I recall that the week before the final vote for the implementation of the four-class system, then-Crawfordsville A.D. Bruce Whitehead, who spearheaded the IHSAA class-sports study committee, expressed his astonishment that ESPN, CBS News, The New York Times and other national media wanted to interview him. "After all," he said, "all we're really talking about here are high school athletics in Indiana." No, Mr. Whitehead. We were really talking about the most lauded, most famous, most justly celebrated prep athletic event in the country, and therefore the world, and non-Hoosiers were incredulous that Indiana would voluntarily flush one of its most valued claims to fame down the tubes.

Back in 1996, we could have had an insightful compromise and done some good. We could have conducted minor corrective surgery to help cure the patient. Instead, we came pretty close to killing the golden goose. The IHSAA lost 44 percent of its attendance and over 50 percent of its tournament revenue in the first three years of the four-class format.

Why not create a format that more closely approximates some of the old tournament's appeal while jettisoning some of the old tournament's inherent inequities, all the while coming up with something that is uniquely suited to Indiana and its basketball traditions? Something superior that Hoosiers can

hang their hats on and celebrate as uniquely their own? Resin up the bow, boys and girls! Let's Dance!

[agraham@heraldt.com](mailto:agraham@heraldt.com)

812-331-4215 (direct office line)

800-422-0070 x 4215 (toll free)

812-345-3593 (cell)

### EVERETT CASE BB SCHOOL, 1930

Contributed by  
Roger Robison, Cliff Johnson

Practically everyone associated with Indiana high school basketball is familiar with the name of Everett Case. He was a highly effective basketball coach at both the high school and college levels and an inductee of both the Indiana and Naismith basketball halls of fame. His career was amazing.

What is less commonly known about Coach Case is that he was a coach's coach. He arranged and conducted many basketball coaching clinics throughout his career, using the talents of other highly regarded people within his profession. The 1930 images that appear here, following a full body photo of Case (minus the feet), are re-prints from a clinic advertisement printed by a local newspaper in Frankfort, a town where Case captured four state championships and took his teams to the final four on eight different occasions.

All images have been furnished by Roger Robison, M.D., IHSBHS president and Frankfort High School graduate of 1954. Cliff Johnson, Boxscore editor, has provided this abbreviated recap of Case's coaching career.

Coach Case, who never played competitive high school or college basketball, began his coaching career as assistant coach in 1919 at Connersville high school. From there he moved on to Columbus and then to Smithville (Monroe Co.) before being hired by Frankfort High as head coach in 1922. There he remained for 10 years, leading the team to two state championships (1925, 1929). Amid an illegal recruiting controversy, he moved on to Anderson (his birthplace) High as coach for two years. Following a second charge of recruiting violations there, he returned

to Frankfort in the fall of 1933. Home again in Frankfort, his success continued with two more state championships, in 1935 and 1939, along with one more trip to the final four in 1942, his last season in Indiana.

In 23 years of coaching Indiana high school basketball, Case accumulated 467 wins against 128 losses (and 1 tie),

according to our IHSBHS records, a winning percentage of .785. After the 1942 season had ended, Case enlisted in the U.S. Navy where he spent the next four years during WW II. Upon discharge, he was appointed head coach at North Carolina State, where his reputation became national in scope. *(article concludes on page 12, col. 3)*



### GENERAL INFORMATION

This is the third annual basketball school to be held in Frankfort. The courses in Basketball Theory and Practice are offered to you practically at cost, a fee of \$15.00 being charged to meet expenses.

Frankfort, Indiana, a city of 15,000 population, is located in the west central part of the Hoosier state, 45 miles northwest of Indianapolis.

The Frankfort Country Club golf course affords ample facilities for all coach golfers, while the new Municipal bathing pool at the T. P. A. Park provides for a daily plunge.

Classes will be held both morning and afternoon in order that the work may be covered in one week's time. Get-together sessions and round table discussions are included in the school schedule, giving every coach a chance to get the other fellow's viewpoint.

The school is a very thorough one, touching on every phase of the game including the stall or delayed offense. Facilities for room and board are ample in Frankfort and prices very reasonable.

A number of school boards and trustees permit their coaches to attend the Frankfort Basketball School instead of the County Institute.

Private interviews may be arranged with instructors. This will help solve your individual basketball problems.

Practical demonstration work will be given and every coach is requested to bring his basketball togs.

### WHAT OTHERS SAY

I feel that a word of appreciation for your Frankfort Basketball School is in order. I have attended the summer courses of several state universities, but I believe the Frankfort School was the most practical and the most valuable of any I have attended. It meets the high school coaches' basketball "needs."

Yours truly,

J. L. LONGFELLOW,

Basketball Coach Elkhart High School.

I take this method to briefly express the benefit I received during the week spent in the Frankfort Basketball School. Three outstanding things featured the school: (1) That the material presented was of high school standing and not college plays, formations, etc., where material is of select type. (2) Individual problems were discussed and answered to your own satisfaction. (3) That the instructors were thoroughly familiar with the "Indiana style of ball" and presented usable material so that all present might select material to fit their individual needs.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. RAY,

Basketball Coach Whiteland High School.

The Frankfort Basketball School offers the most practical course in basketball for high school coaches of any school I have ever attended. The Hoosier style of play is offered in detail by Coaches Curtis and Case.

Very truly yours,

MAURICE KENNEDY,

Coach Hartford City, Ind.

The Frankfort Basketball School is the best school I have ever attended. The course is offered in good form, and by men who are familiar with Indiana

## The Coaching Staff

Sam Barry, University of Southern California

Justin M. "Sam" Barry, Head Coach of the University of Southern California, is one of the nation's leaders in Basketball. His Southern California Trojans captured the Pacific Coast Conference title during the past season, and were regarded by critics as a strong contender for the national title. Barry previous to accepting the California coaching position, directed the University of Iowa court teams where in six years' time, the Hawkeyes won and shared in three Big Ten titles. His Basketball experience in the Western and Pacific Coast Conferences will prove valuable to coaches attending the Frankfort School.

Tony Hinkle, Butler University

Coach Paul "Tony" Hinkle, one of the great all around athletes at Chicago University, and now Basketball Coach at Butler University, will offer his type and style of play at the Frankfort School. Three state championship teams in 1927, '28 and '29 speaks for itself as Coach Hinkle's record. In 1929, Butler was awarded the National Championship in basketball. For the past two years, Butler has downed Purdue (Big Ten champions), Illinois, Chicago, Nebraska and Montana State.

Coaches Curtis and Case

Glenn Curtis of Martinsville and Everett Case of Frankfort are considered two of the outstanding basketball coaches in Hoosier prepdom, their teams year after year setting the pace in Indiana High Schools. Coach Curtis has turned out three state championship teams, while Coach Case produced the 1925 and 1929 state champs, and the Frankfort School holds the state record for ten consecutive trips to the state finals. Such outstanding stars as "Johnny" Wooden, Boots, Geo. Spradling, Cummins, and Don White of Purdue, Lockhart of Northwestern, Tackett, Holz and Harker of Butler, Bob Spradling and Plunkett of Iowa, Ashley of Chicago, Downing of Michigan, Byrum and Tudor of DePauw, Devol, Grater, Adams, Lefforge and Shanklin of Wabash, are products of Frankfort and Martinsville. Curtis and Case know the problems that confront the high school coaches, and will give the styles of play that

## The Third Annual Frankfort Basketball School

ONE WEEK  
August 25-30, 1930

Frankfort, Ind.

SAM BARRY

Head Coach

University of Southern California

TONY HINKLE

Butler University

GLENN M. CURTIS

Martinsville, Ind., High School

EVERETT N. CASE

Frankfort, Ind., High School

One Week of Intensive Instruction  
Under  
Four Successful Coaches

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EVERETT N. CASE  
Frankfort, Ind.

A special feature of the Frankfort School will be a Basketball game between ex-Martinsville and ex-Frankfort stars coached by Glenn Curtis and Everett Case. In the Martinsville line-up will be "Johnny" Wooden, Purdue; Bob Lockhart, Northwestern; Lester Reynolds, State Normal; Marshall Tackett, Butler; Maurice Wooden, Franklin; George Eubank, DePauw. In the Frankfort line-up will be Bob Spradling and Doyal Plunkett, Iowa; Wilbur Cummins, Purdue; Harry Ashley, Chicago; Nate Hadley, Illinois; Herman Boots, Purdue; Harold Holz, Butler; "Pete" Good, New Mexico.



J. M. "Sam" Barry  
Basketball Coach  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Pacific Coast Champions, 1930



Paul "Tony" Hinkle  
Basketball Coach  
Butler University  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
National Champions, 1929

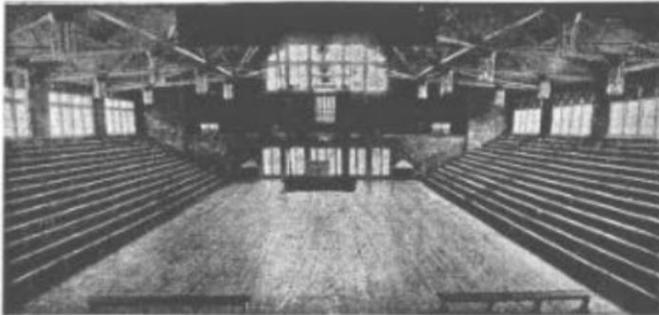


Glenn M. Curtis  
Basketball Coach  
Martinsville High School  
Martinsville, Ind.  
State Champions, 1924 and 1927



Everett N. Case  
Basketball Coach  
Frankfort High School  
Frankfort, Ind.  
State Champions, 1925 and 1929

THE BASKETBALL LABORATORY



WHAT THE SCHOOL WILL COVER

The school will be a very thorough one, touching on every phase of the game, including the new rules, stall and delayed offense. Different styles of basketball played in eastern and western sections of the country; complete study of shots, knee braces and suits. Basketball technique: handling the ball; catching the ball; passing the ball, different methods of passing. Shooting: general discussion and demonstrations of different shots; general advice on proper shooting methods. Foul shooting; different methods; study of eastern and western methods; proper stance and position of hands on ball. Dribbling: technique; individual coaching of same. Defense: individual defense; team defense; defensive formations. Offense: fundamentals; selection of proper floor play; study of short pass game; long pass game; combination of short and long pass game; out of

**TOURNAMENT ASSOCIATED TERMS--POPULAR CULTURE**  
Submitted by  
**Roger Robison**

As indicated below, none of these phrases are *exclusively* used in regard to the NCAA tournament. Nonetheless, they are associated widely with the tournament, sometimes for legal reasons, sometimes just because it's become part of the American sports vernacular.

**March Madness**

March Madness is a popular term for season-ending basketball tournaments

played in March. March Madness is also a registered trademark currently owned exclusively by the NCAA.

H. V. Porter, an official with the Illinois High School Association (and later a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame), was the first person to use March Madness to describe a basketball tournament. Porter published an essay named *March Madness* during 1939, and during 1942 used the phrase in a poem, *Basketball Ides of March*. Through the years the use of March Madness was increased, especially in Illinois, Indiana, and other parts of the Midwest. During this period the term was used almost exclusively in reference

to state high school tournaments. During 1977 Jim Enright published a book about the Illinois tournament entitled *March Madness*.

Fans began associating the term with the NCAA tournament during the early 1980s. Evidence suggests that CBS sportscaster Brent Musburger, who had worked for many years in Chicago before joining CBS, popularized the term during the annual tournament broadcasts. The NCAA has credited Bob Walsh of the Seattle Organizing Committee for starting the March Madness celebration in 1984.<sup>[43]</sup>

Only during the 1990s did either the

IHSA or NCAA think about trademarking the term, and by that time a small television production company named Intersport had already trademarked it. IHSA eventually bought the trademark rights from Intersport, and then went to court to establish its primacy. IHSA sued GTE Vantage, an NCAA licensee that used the name March Madness for a computer game based on the college tournament. During 1996, in a historic ruling, *Illinois High School Association v. GTE Vantage, Inc.*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit created the concept of a "dual-use trademark," granting both the IHSA and NCAA the right to trademark the term for their own purposes.

After the ruling, the NCAA and IHSA joined forces and created the March Madness Athletic Association to coordinate the licensing of the trademark and investigate possible trademark infringement. One such case involved a company that had obtained the internet domain name *marchmadness.com* and was using it to post information about the NCAA tournament. During 2003, by *March Madness Athletic Association v. Netfire, Inc.*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit decided that March Madness was not a generic term, and ordered Netfire to relinquish the domain name to the NCAA.

Later during the 2000s, the IHSA relinquished its ownership share in the trademark, although it retained the right to use the term in association with high school championships. During October 2010, the NCAA reached a settlement with Intersport, paying \$17.2 million for the latter company's license to use the trademark.

### Sweet Sixteen

This is a popular term for the regional semifinal round of the tournament, consisting of the final 16 teams. As in the case of "March Madness", this was first used by a high school federation—in this case, the Kentucky High School Athletic Association (KHSAA), which has used the term for decades to

describe its own season-ending tournaments. It officially registered the trademark in 1988. Unlike the situation with "March Madness", the KHSAA has retained sole ownership of the "Sweet Sixteen" trademark; it licenses the term to the NCAA for use in collegiate tournaments.

### Final Four

The term Final Four refers to the last four teams remaining in the playoff tournament. These are the champions of the tournament's four regional brackets, and are the only teams remaining on the tournament's final weekend. (While the term "Final Four" was not used during the early decades of the tournament, the term has been applied retroactively to include the last four teams in tournaments from earlier years, even when only two brackets existed.) Some claim that the phrase Final Four was first used to describe the final games of Indiana's annual high school basketball tournament. But the NCAA, which has a trademark on the term, says the term "Final Four" was originated by Ed Chay, a *Cleveland Plain Dealer* sportswriter, in a 1975 article that appeared in the Official Collegiate Basketball Guide.<sup>[47]</sup> The article stated that Marquette University "was one of the final four" of the 1974 tournament. The NCAA started capitalizing the term during 1978 and converting it to a trademark several years later.

During recent years, the term **Final Four** has been used for other sports besides basketball. Tournaments which use *Final Four* include the Euroleague in basketball, national basketball competitions in several European countries and the now-defunct European Hockey League. Together with the name *Final Four*, these tournaments have adopted an NCAA-style format in which the four surviving teams compete in a single-elimination tournament held in one place, typically, during one weekend. The derivative term "Frozen Four" is used by the NCAA to refer to the final rounds of the Division I men's and women's ice hockey tournaments. Until 1999, it was just a popular nickname for the last two rounds of the

hockey tournament; officially, it was also known as the Final Four.

### Cinderella team

Although there is not any official definition of what constitutes a *Cinderella team*, there does seem to be a consensus that such teams represent small schools, are ranked rather low in the tournament, and achieve at least one unexpected win in the tournament. The term became popularized as a result of City College of New York's run through the tournament during 1950.

### EVERETT CASE BB SCHOOL 1930 (Continued from page 9)

Using many Hoosier high school graduates, he was able to build N.C. State's Wolfpack basketball program into one of the most successful in the nation over the next decade. In his first ten years there, he won an unprecedented nine conference championships while accumulating 267 wins against only 60 losses.

By 1956, however, recruiting violations once again hounded Case, as they had at the high school level in Indiana. State's basketball program was placed on a four-year probation by the NCAA and participation in the national tournament became suspended. Furthermore, in 1961, three of Case's players were convicted of point-shaving in a widespread basketball gambling scandal. This was a bitter setback and embarrassment to Case, for his distaste of gambling in sports was widely recognized. In spite of all the turmoil that transpired in his final eight years at N.C. State, his teams continued having mostly good seasons, and Case's final W-L record there was 377-134, an enviable mark of .738. After the 1963-64 season ended, his health rapidly deteriorated. On April 30, 1966, Everett Case succumbed to bone cancer.

Further reading about *Everett Case and the Frankfort Hot Dogs* can be found in Roger Robison's meticulously detailed 406-page 1998 publication by that title. It can be obtained for \$18 from the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame (call 765-529-1891) or by ordering it direct from Dr. Robison by phoning him at 812-331-8018.

## BECOME AN IHSBHS MEMBER

(Indiana High School Basketball Historical Society)

Join a statewide group of sports-minded individuals who have a common interest in the history of high school basketball, Indiana's favorite sport. Membership dues are currently just \$8 per year. Established in 1994, and loosely associated with the Hall of Fame in New Castle, IHSBHS (pronounced "ish-bish") publishes four seasonal newsletters for its members, each issue usually 12 to 16 pages in content, known as Boxscore. This newsletter contains diverse items, including short stories that recount tales of former Hoosier ballplayers and their schools' teams. Members are invited, but not required, to submit their own personal stories for inclusion in Boxscore.

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Check or money order to IHSBHS for \$8 enclosed? \_\_\_\_\_

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# IHSBHS MEMBER PROFILE FORM

(Tell us about yourself)

**Complete this form and mail to: Rocky Kenworthy, IHSBHS, 710 E, 800 S, Clayton, IN 46118. Profiles may appear in Boxscore from time to time.**

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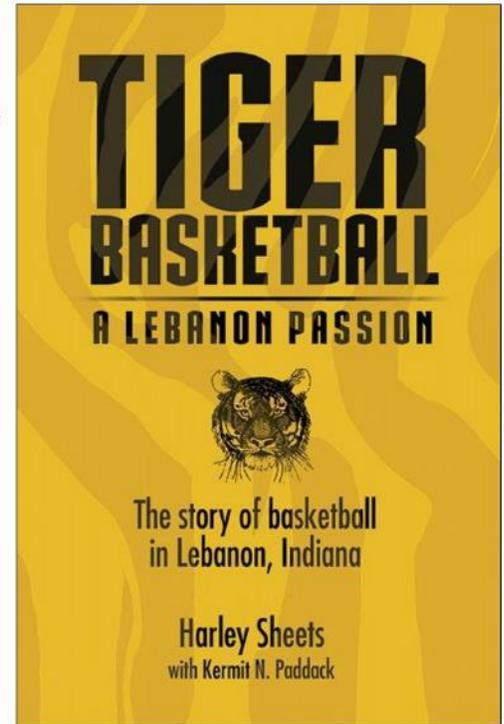
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## Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame Annual Membership Program

The Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame is committed to recognizing Indiana's Basketball Legends and inspiring Indiana's basketball future.

The Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame Foundation, Inc. is a 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization. The operation of the Hall of Fame is dependent upon attendance, gift shop sales, funds generated through activities and events, gifts and donations. The Annual Membership Program was established to allow all basketball enthusiasts to participate in the support of preserving and sharing Indiana's basketball history.

As an Annual Member of the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame you will receive the following recognition and benefits during the next year.

- \* name recognition on the Annual Membership display in the lobby of the museum
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