

1980

# The History of the National Basketball Tournaments for Black High Schools.

Charles Herbert Thompson

*Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College*

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THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS FOR  
BLACK HIGH SCHOOLS

The Louisiana State University and  
Agricultural and Mechanical Col.

PH.D. 1980

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THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL  
TOURNAMENTS FOR BLACK HIGH SCHOOLS

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the  
Louisiana State University and  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy

in

The Department of Health, Physical  
and Recreation Education

by  
Charles Herbert Thompson  
B.S. Fisk University, 1967  
M.A. Tennessee State University, 1968  
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## ABSTRACT

The National Basketball Tournaments for Black High Schools represented one of the most significant eras in the history of athletics in the United States. The existence of these tournaments was predicated on the restrictive conditions dictated by legally enforced segregation which included among other things separate and unequal opportunities for black youth in the southern and border states region of the United States.

The first of the national basketball tournaments was established by Charles H. Williams at Hampton Institute, Virginia in 1929. Other tournaments which followed were sponsored by Tuskegee Institute, the National Interscholastic Athletic Association (NIAA), and the National High School Athletic Association (NHSAA). The latter two organizations were founded as more efficient means of administering the national tournaments and represented the only efforts ever made by blacks to organize their high school athletic programs on a national level. During the period between 1929 and 1967 tournaments were held in the following locations: Hampton, Virginia; Gary, Indiana; Roanoke, Virginia; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Durham, North Carolina; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; and Montgomery, Alabama.

The national tournament was sponsored by Hampton Institute through 1933. The following year it was moved to Gary, Indiana under the

Leadership of John Smith, head basketball coach at Roosevelt High School. Smith became one of the most influential figures in the history of the national tournaments by founding and serving as president of the NIAA. Succeeding NIAA tournaments were held in Roanoke, Virginia(1936), Fayetteville, North Carolina(1939-40), and Durham, North Carolina(1941-42).

In 1935 Cleve Abbott and Tuskegee Institute established the Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament which eventually came into direct conflict with the NIAA. Abbott proved to be an able administrator as the Tuskegee tournament became the recognized national championships by 1938. This was possible because the NIAA, after having moved to Roanoke, Virginia in 1936, failed to sponsor a tournament in 1937 and 1938. This absence of competition permitted the Tuskegee tournament to grow rapidly and by 1941 it became the largest athletic event ever sponsored for black high schools. Though Tuskegee's and the NIAA's involvement in the national tournaments came to an end in 1942, the annual event's greatest successes were still ahead in Nashville, Tennessee.

In 1945 the national tournament was revived by Henry Arthur Kean and Dr. W.S. Davis at Tennessee A & I State University in Nashville. The tournament experienced tremendous growth and reached a peak in 1952 with 18 states represented. However by 1953 integration had reduced the ranks of the national tournament as the states of Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri moved to unitary systems of athletic control. These defections left 16 states eligible to compete for the national championship. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court, in a landmark decision, ruled that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal and therefore

unconstitutional. As the various black state associations merged with their respective states' white association, they came under the umbrella of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which prohibited post-season interstate competition.

In 1965 the tournament was moved to Alabama State College in Montgomery, Alabama. At that time nine of the original 21 southern and border states still maintained dual systems of athletic control. Of that number seven retained their membership in the NHSAA. The tournament continued through 1967 even though integration had reduced the ranks of the NHSAA to five states by that time. The final championship was contested March 26-27, 1967, at Alabama State College.

On June 16, 1968 the executive committee of the NHSAA assembled at the Regency Hyatt House in Atlanta, Georgia to dissolve the NHSAA and with it the National Tournaments for Black High Schools.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The 1896 Supreme Court decision in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case provided a major obstacle in the black American's struggle to gain equality in America. It was instrumental in giving segregation a firm foothold in many states and local municipalities by establishing the doctrine of "separate but equal" treatment for blacks and whites.<sup>1</sup> Between 1890 and 1969 as many as twenty southern and border states, in addition to the District of Columbia, required separation of the races in all aspects of public and private life. Four states outside of this region (Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, and Wyoming) allowed some local segregation contrary to state law.<sup>2</sup>

This separation demanded the development of a complex system of duplicated organizational structures for existence in a "separate but equal" society. Athletics established one such structure.

Historical records indicate that club sponsored sports programs were initially responsible for affording large numbers of blacks opportunities to participate in organized athletics. Through the efforts of

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<sup>1</sup>John Hope Franklin and others, Black Americans, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1970), p. 94.

<sup>2</sup>Joseph S. Roucek, The Negro Impact on Western Civilization, (New York: Philosophical Library, 1970).

these clubs, sports such as football, track and field, baseball, and basketball experienced rapid increases in popularity around the turn of the century.

By 1910, many black public schools and colleges had initiated athletic programs which were designed to encompass intramurals and some limited competition between neighboring schools.<sup>3</sup> The need for a more efficient means of organization became apparent as the number of schools offering athletic programs increased. One institution which promoted and improved the conditions of competition among black athletes was a series of national basketball tournaments for black high schools.<sup>4</sup>

Though these tournaments were never officially restricted to black high schools in the southern and border states, various conditions, including segregation laws, prevented other schools from participating. However the intent was that all high schools within the United States were eligible to compete. Thus the word "national" was included in the title of the different tournaments.

The first tournament, the brainchild of Charles H. Williams, was held at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia on March 22-23, 1929. The

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<sup>3</sup>Edwin B. Henderson, The Negro in Sports, (Washington, D.C.: The Associated Publishers, 1939), p. 127.

<sup>4</sup>The title, The National Tournaments For Black High Schools, was coined by the researcher in an effort to lend continuity to the idea and spirit these tournaments served. Though they were similar in structure and content, these tournaments were officially held under several different names including, The National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament, The Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament, The National Invitational Interscholastic Basketball Tournament, and the National High School Basketball Tournament.

following is an excerpt from an announcement published in the national edition of the Pittsburgh Courier:

This tourney is being sponsored for the high schools of the country. First with the view of encouraging and helping to develop a wider participation in basketball among the secondary schools and consequently to furnish an opportunity for state champions, runners-up, and teams with unusual records to play in a national tournament where a national championship can be decided. . . .

"The Institute (Hampton) is well equipped for conducting such a tourney, having one of the best basketball courts in the country. The court is maximum size - 50 feet by 90 feet and free from posts or other obstructions.<sup>5</sup>

The 1929 tournament was won by Armstrong High School of Washington, D.C., the first black high school in the country to have a gymnasium.<sup>6</sup> Armstrong defeated Douglass High School of Huntington, West Virginia. Of the ten teams present one came from Washington, D.C., three from Virginia, four from North Carolina and two from West Virginia.

For the next thirty-nine years tournaments were held at various locations including Gary, Indiana; Roanoke, Virginia; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Tuskegee, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; and Montgomery, Alabama. At its peak, high schools from seventeen southern and border states<sup>7</sup> were represented.

In the end, as segregation made this tournament necessary, desegregation made it obsolete. The last tournament was held on March 25-27,

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<sup>5</sup>Pittsburgh Courier, March 9, 1929, p. 4.

<sup>6</sup>Henderson, op. cit., p. 272.

<sup>7</sup>Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Border states: Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

1967 at Alabama State University in Montgomery, Alabama. The teams present represented the five remaining states (Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia and Georgia) which had not yet desegregated their state athletic associations.

The purpose of this study is to trace the development of the national basketball tournaments for black high schools. The importance of an investigation of this nature cannot be overstated in view of the lack of substantive historical research on black Americans and sport. The information which does exist is primarily concerned with those black athletes who were involved in some aspect of non-segregated professional competition and were therefore more visible to America's sporting public and the news media.

Many outstanding black individuals and some black organizations made significant contributions to the development of sports in America, but their accomplishments have not been significantly documented. Some of these individuals and the records of organizations are still available as primary sources of information, but there is an increasing danger, as time goes on, of losing these important accounts.

Historical treatment of the black athlete and associated institutions and organizations is at best minimal. Until recently the vast majority of black American athletes performed in legally or otherwise segregated environments in which media coverage was usually restricted to a handful of black-oriented newspapers, and few qualified individuals have had an interest in this area of inquiry.

The literature revealed but one published book, The Negro in Sports<sup>8</sup> by E. B. Henderson which mentioned the various national basketball tourna-

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<sup>8</sup>Henderson, op. cit.

ments for black high schools. This book has been acclaimed by most authorities as the most significant historical documentation of black athletics ever compiled. Young,<sup>9</sup> though not as thorough in his presentation as Henderson, proved a valuable source of information regarding significant events in the history of black athletes. The editors of Sports Magazine together with Henderson compiled a book which was in essence a second-rate revision of Henderson's first book.<sup>10</sup> However this source did possess a useful bibliography.

When possible the collection and use of data were restricted to those sources which could be identified as original or primary in nature. Secondary sources were used in the absence of primary sources and to supplement or corroborate primary sources.

Data were collected from the following primary sources: official records of the various black high school athletic associations, Hampton Institute, and the National High School Athletic Association; personal interviews and/or correspondence with key individuals; newspaper accounts; original photographs; tournament programs; tournament record books; and school newspapers and yearbooks.

Official records of the various black high school athletic associations, Hampton Institute and the National Interscholastic Athletic Association were either fragmented or non-existent, while those from Tuskegee Institute and The National High School Athletic Association were readily available. Records which could not be located were either lost or misplaced or were never kept.

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<sup>9</sup> Andrew S. Young, Negro Firsts in Sports, (Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., 1963).

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, The Black Athlete: Emergence and Arrival, (New York: Publisher Company, Inc., 1968).

The records of the national tournament sponsored by Tuskegee Institute were located in the school's archives and personal collections in the community. They included tournament record books, news releases, correspondence, pictures, and tournament information. The correctness of these records was in part verified through personal interviews and when possible comparisons were made of similar materials. In some cases interviews were used to supplement incomplete information.

Similar techniques were utilized to substantiate the records of the National High School Athletic Association. Most of the information was available in newspaper articles, minutes of the annual meetings, financial reports, tournament programs, the NHSAA constitution, correspondence, pictures and personal interviews. Newspaper accounts in the Pittsburgh Courier, The Chicago Defender, The Nashville Tennessean and The Montgomery Advertiser offered both primary and secondary sources. Personal interviews with William Gupton of Nashville, Tennessee, C. T. Smiley of Montgomery, Alabama, J. H. Cooper of Wilberforce, Ohio and Severn Frazier of Montgomery, Alabama, provided additional information, which served as a valuable crosscheck for authenticity and completeness of the aforementioned sources.

Information secured through personal interviews was for the most part used to substantiate the completeness and correctness of other available sources. This was necessary in most situations because the time span between the occurrence of the event and the interview tended to dull the memory of the persons being interviewed. However many of the interviews contained accurate information when compared with other sources.

Newspaper accounts provided both primary and secondary sources. Microfilmed copies of these papers were on file at various libraries

including Southern University and Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Tuskegee Institute, Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, and public libraries in Hampton, Virginia, Nashville, Tennessee, Gary, Indiana and Montgomery, Alabama.

Most of the information written prior to 1950 was found in black-oriented newspapers, including The Pittsburgh Courier, The Afro-American, The Chicago Defender, The Gary American, The Washington Tribune and The Norfolk Journal and Guide. Additional sources during this period included The Newport News Daily Press, The Gary Post-Tribune and The Roanoke Times. The bulk of the information written after 1950 came from three papers, The Nashville Tennessean, The Montgomery Advertiser and The Chicago Defender. All of the newspaper articles used as primary sources were first hand accounts written by reporters assigned to cover the tournaments.

The study is organized chronologically. Following the introduction, Chapter II deals with the evolution of basketball programs and facilities in the black high schools of the southern and border states. Selected programs are described in detail to give an overview of the different developmental patterns found in southern and border state schools. Early black state high school athletic associations are also discussed in order to establish the relationship between the sport of basketball and the development of these organizations.

Chapter III describes Charles H. Williams' efforts to develop the first national tournament at Hampton Institute and continues to trace the development of the tournament through the years that the championships were hosted by the Virginia school. Chapter IV covers the move of the tournament to Gary, Indiana and introduces John Smith, another significant

personality in the history of these national tournaments. This section details the founding of The National Interscholastic Athletic Association and continues through the period that this organization sponsored the tournaments. It also discusses the NIAA's failure to maintain control of the recognized national championships and the move to Tuskegee Institute.

Chapter V continues with "The Tuskegee Years" and traces the development of The Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament from a regional event into the acknowledged national championship. Highlighted is the role played by Cleve Abbott in influencing the growth of basketball in the black high schools of the deep South.

Chapters VI and VII recount the post World War II years during which The National High School Athletic Association sponsored the tournaments. The years prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision and the stable growth experienced during this period are reviewed in Chapter VI. The effects of integration on the survival of the national tournaments and its eventual decline are discussed in Chapter VII.

The appendices contain information which is not included in the text but is important for a complete understanding of this study. The constitution of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, the first such black organization, comprises appendix A. Appendix B includes the constitution and by-laws of the National High School Athletic Association which sponsored the national tournament from 1945-1967. Appendix C is a compilation of individual and team records for the four different tournaments covered in the study as well as the composite records for the entire period (1929-1967) covered. Appendix D contains the all-tourna-

ment teams beginning in 1933. A complete listing of all high schools which participated in the national tournament is found in appendix E. Appendix F includes the tournament summaries and box scores of all tournaments where such information was available. The cumulative national championships won by the different states are located in appendix G; appendix H contains a summary of the important events in the history of the national basketball tournaments for black high schools.

## CHAPTER II

### EARLY BLACK HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL PROGRAMS AND STATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES

At the turn of the century, the doctrine of "separate but equal" pervaded the entire spectrum of secondary education in the twenty southern and border states of this nation. This segregated system presented an invisible shield between communities within those states. As a result, black schools were prohibited from participating in interscholastic competition with white schools, denied memberships in the white-controlled state athletic associations and thwarted in any and all attempts to gain equal status through integration.

Local school board officials rarely made available to black schools qualified personnel and quality equipment and facilities which were needed to raise their programs to the level of their white counterparts. To the frustration of the coaches, there were no local, state or national organizations which could provide standardization of rules and regulations, uniformity in scheduling and much needed upgrading of both officials and coaches. The conditions of athletic programs varied within these southern states from poor to grossly inadequate.

In the first quarter of the 20th century, the relative development of basketball in Southern black schools was far below a comparable level of development in most schools of the border state region. There were

various reasons for this differential. Most significant was the practice, adopted by border states, of supporting black public schools with tax monies paid by blacks.<sup>11</sup> In some instances schools were inherited as residential compositions changed.<sup>12</sup> These structures, whether inherited or built, were usually far superior to those available to southern blacks and were often better than those possessed by southern whites. Most significantly, black high schools of these states often contained the gymnasiums necessary for well organized basketball programs.

Though facilities did exist during this same period in the South, there were few indoor gymnasiums available to black high school athletes. Outdoor courts, casino dance floors, theatres and warehouses made up the bulk of the playing areas. However the latter three were probably seldom if ever available because of heavy usage, while the outdoor courts could only be used when weather conditions permitted.<sup>13</sup> Equipment was usually obtained second-hand from the white high schools because funds were often not available to procure new balls, uniforms and the like.<sup>14</sup>

The development of basketball in all southern and border states was similar in initial organization and growth. Certain states were representative of this development.

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<sup>11</sup>John P. Davis, The American Negro Reference Book, (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966), p. 365.

<sup>12</sup>Henderson, op. cit., p. 320.

<sup>13</sup>Statements based on personal interviews with Severne Frazier, former NHSAA officer, Montgomery, Alabama, February 1, 1975; Ross Owen, former coach, Tuskegee, Alabama, July 15, 1975; William Gupton, former coach, Nashville, Tennessee, July 28, 1976; H. B. Thompson, former coach, Nashville, Tennessee, August 1, 1976; and J. C. Tonselor, former coach, Bluefield, West Virginia, August 18, 1976.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

### The First Programs: Washington, D.C. Area

The first organized high school athletic programs for blacks were in the Washington, D.C. area. Since the seventeenth century, this region has been heavily populated by blacks and the population density was further increased following the Civil War. By 1910 well over a quarter million blacks lived within a 50-mile radius of the nation's capitol.<sup>15</sup> In 1862, Congress passed a bill requiring 10 percent of all taxes paid by blacks to be used to support black schools in the District of Columbia. Schools in other surrounding areas were eventually subsidized by similar means.<sup>16</sup> By the turn of the century, education in the region was generally superior to that available to blacks in other southern and border states for there was no other area supporting a "separate but equal" system which had the resources or conditions necessary for the development and growth of organized high school sports.

The number of schools, their proximity to one another, and reasonable facilities created other conditions favorable to the establishment of black high school interscholastic competition in this Middle-Atlantic region. These elements and a concern of leaders for better athletics for black youth led in 1906 to the establishment of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of the Middle States. The six visionaries responsible for its inception were W. J. Decatur and W. A. Joiner of Howard University; Garnet C. Wilkerson of M Street High School, Robert C. Mattingly of Armstrong Technical High School; E. B. Henderson, physical training instructor for the D.C. public schools, and Ralph Cook of the

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<sup>15</sup>Davis, op. cit., p. 119.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid, p. 365.

Colored High School of Baltimore.<sup>17</sup> Henderson is credited with introducing basketball to the black high schools of Washington. By the end of 1908, Armstrong and M Street of Washington, Colored and Morgan Prep of Baltimore, Bates of Annapolis and Howard of Wilmington were competing under the auspices of the ISAA in football, baseball, track and basketball.<sup>18</sup>

The cultivation of a healthy social environment and worthy use of leisure through sports were primary objectives of the ISAA as reflected in the following statement:

Heretofore, with the close of the football season, dances, entertainments, pool-playing and a few organized plays and games furnished recreation for young, vigorous boys until spring and baseball season came. Basketball, with its devotees, numbering many hundreds, now intervenes. In two years over forty basketball teams, averaging eight players to a team, have trained and competed under the auspices of the ISAA. It is conservative to state that over 1,000 boys have played basketball in this city since the sport was introduced.

We cannot estimate the amount of physical strength attained nor the moral character developed from this source. How many boys are building useful lives upon a virile foundation laid by engaging in this sport under proper guidance, we can never know, but we daily are aware of broken health and sunken character that might not have been had conditions favored health-getting and character-building. The ISAA cares not to favor teams of star basketball players who play entirely for the sake of winning, but rather seeks to encourage many players to develop strength, agility and mental qualities through playing the game, and favors teams that play for good sport and to win, but to win or lose fairly, and to bear either as does a true sportsman.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>E. B. Henderson and W. A. Joiner, Official Handbook--Inter-scholastic Athletic Association of the Middle States, (New York: American Sports Publishing Co., 1910), p. 16.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid, p. 21.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, pp. 67-68.

Basketball proved to be a very popular sport and an effective means of generating operating capital. At the close of the 1908 season, the ISAA found itself with a surplus of more than \$300. A portion of this surplus was set aside for the upcoming year while the remainder was equally divided among the member schools.<sup>20</sup>

Eventually other leagues and associations were organized. Probably the most significant of these was the South Atlantic High School Athletic Association which included schools in Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware.<sup>21</sup>

Kansas-Missouri. Black high school basketball in the states of Kansas and Missouri developed along similar lines with programs in other border states. Though there was no legal segregation in these states, local governments were permitted to maintain dual systems<sup>22</sup> and often did so in high schools of the larger cities. These schools, built in part with taxes paid by blacks, were relatively well equipped in comparison with other black schools.<sup>23</sup> Records indicate that Summer High School of St. Louis had a gymnasium as early as 1912<sup>24</sup> and according to Owen, by 1920 many of the high schools in Kansas either had gymnasiums or access

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<sup>20</sup>Ibid, p. 21.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid.

<sup>22</sup>Henderson, op. cit., p. 311.

<sup>23</sup>Davis, op. cit., p. 369.

<sup>24</sup>Henderson, p. 275.

to one was available. The presence of these basic facilities was instrumental in stimulating the growth and development of basketball in Kansas, Missouri and other border states.<sup>25</sup>

In 1912, black high schools in the St. Louis area had organized teams.<sup>26</sup> By 1918 the number of schools participating in basketball had increased sufficiently to amplify the need for formal associations. That year the Missouri Valley Interscholastic Athletic Association (MVIAA), one of the outstanding alliances for black high school athletics, was founded. This conference consisted of six schools from Kansas and Missouri including Lincoln and Northeast Junior High School of Kansas City, Missouri; Sumner and Western University Academy of Kansas City, Kansas; Bartlett of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Kansas Industrial Institute of Topeka, Kansas.<sup>27</sup> In 1919 Sumner won the first MVIAA basketball title.<sup>28</sup> The popularity of the sport continued to grow and in 1924 Wendell Phillips High School of Chicago, Illinois defeated Lincoln High School, 23 to 13, before 7,023 paying spectators in Kansas City, Missouri.<sup>29</sup>

West Virginia. In 1863 Virginia became the first southern state to constitutionally support "separate but equal" education for blacks.

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<sup>25</sup>Statement based on personal interview with Ross Owen, former coach, Tuskegee Institute, July 15, 1975.

<sup>26</sup>Henderson, op. cit., p. 276.

<sup>27</sup>Chicago Defender, February 9, 1924, p. 11.

<sup>28</sup>Chicago Defender, March 26, 1928, p. 8.

<sup>29</sup>Chicago Defender, April 5, 1924, p. 11.

This provision was probably realistic in the eyes of its creators since blacks comprised only six percent of the state's population.<sup>30</sup>

In the first quarter of the century, most towns with sizable black populations had secondary schools. These facilities, though not adequate, were superior to those found in most other southern states and many possessed small but useable gymnasiums. According to Thompson, the presence of these playing areas stimulated the development of basketball in the black high schools of the state.<sup>31</sup>

The number of competing teams gradually increased as larger numbers of black high schools developed interest in the game of basketball. Eventually problems developed because of inconsistencies in the playing rules, scheduling of games and the presence of such a large number of "state champions". To alleviate these and other problems, coaches and school officials sought to organize an association which would address itself to the athletic needs of the state's black high schools. In 1924, representatives from fourteen high schools formed the West Virginia Colored Athletic Union which became the first state athletic association for blacks in the South.<sup>32</sup>

On March 26, 1925, the union held its inaugural state basketball tournament. In the finals, Lincoln High School of Wheeling defeated Brown Creek District High School of Kimball to become the first officially

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<sup>30</sup>Davis, op. cit., p. 365.

<sup>31</sup>Statement based on a personal interview with H.B. Thompson, former coach, Fisk University, August 1, 1976.

<sup>32</sup>Statement based on a personal interview with R.C. Tonsler, former coach, Bluefield, West Virginia, August 18, 1976.

recognized black state champion in the South. H. D. Hazelwood served as the union's first president while F. A. Parker directed the tournament.<sup>33</sup>

North Carolina. Economic conditions, segregation and apathy all played a role in stifling not only the growth of high school athletics, but the entire educational structure for blacks in the South. Unlike their northern contemporaries, southern blacks were never really afforded the provision of "separate but equal". As a result, most schools were far below acceptable physical and academic standards. Outdoor courts, tobacco warehouses and the like were used by black high schools of North Carolina in the early days.<sup>34</sup>

Morisey stated that efforts to develop basketball in the black schools of North Carolina began at Booker T. Washington High School in Rock Mount during the 1920's. W. T. "Army" Armstrong, coach at Fayetteville State College, is credited with introducing the fundamentals of the game to the area. As interest in the sport increased, other schools began to organize teams. The first recorded basketball game played by black high schools in North Carolina was between Booker T. Washington and Johnson County Training School of Smithfield.<sup>35</sup> By the end of the decade, the North Carolina State Athletic Association held its first high

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<sup>33</sup>Chicago Defender, March 28, 1925, p. 11.

<sup>34</sup>A. B. Morisey, Basketball In Rocky Mount Schools Began In The Early Twenties. The Norfolk Journal and Guide, April 4, 1942, p. 9.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid.

school basketball championships in the state capitol of Raleigh, March 11-12, 1929.<sup>36</sup>

### Black State Associations

In other southern and border states, conditions for the development of basketball were similar to those already cited. Table I presents a synopsis of each state's basketball program including the initial organization of a state athletic association, the first state tournament, and the year the white and black associations became integrated.

Table I

#### The Development of Black State Athletic Associations

State	First Association	First Tournament	Year Integrated
<u>BORDER STATES</u>			
District of Columbia	1906	1908	1954
Kansas	1918	1919	1947
Missouri	1918	1919	1953
Illinois	1919	1919	1943
Indiana	1920	1921	1942
<u>SOUTHERN STATES</u>			
West Virginia	1924	1925	1957
Virginia	1929	1928	1966
Florida	1930	1930	1967
North Carolina	1930	1930	1966
Oklahoma	1931	1931	1957
Georgia	1932	1932	1967
Kentucky	1932	1932	1957
South Carolina	1934	1934	1966
Tennessee	1934	1934	1965
Louisiana	1935	1935	1970
Texas	1938	1938	1967
Mississippi	1940	1940	1969
Arkansas	1941	1942	1966
Alabama	1948	1948	1968

<sup>36</sup>The Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 19, 1929, p. 10.

Unlike their white counterparts, black associations lacked the presence of a centralized clearinghouse to give them direction for efficient growth and development. The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations (NFSHSAA) served this purpose for the majority of the white interscholastic programs in the United States.<sup>37</sup> However by 1930 there were 21 southern and border states which maintained legal or otherwise segregated high school athletic programs in which the black schools were systematically excluded from membership in the NFSHSAA.

It was the game of basketball that served as the catalyst for the growth and development of many black high school athletic associations, for a number of these organizations were founded in conjunction with efforts to establish state basketball tournaments. The tournaments not only served as a means of bringing all concerned parties together, but they also generated funds necessary for the maintenance of the state association.<sup>38</sup> By 1930 the states of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida had organized black state high school athletic associations which were basically created to administer state basketball tournaments.

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<sup>37</sup>William J. Meadors, "The History of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations." (Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, Springfield College, 1970).

<sup>38</sup>Statements based on personal interviews with Charles H. Williams, founder of the Hampton Tournament, August 12, 1975; John Smith, former NIAA President, February 29, 1976; and John H. Cooper, former Commissioner NHSAA, September 26, 1977.

## CHAPTER III

### THE HAMPTON YEARS

#### The First National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The 1929 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament marked the beginning of the longest series of interstate championships in the history of interscholastic sports. It ushered in an era of sports competition which, at its apex, would provide a showcase for some of the finest talent ever to play the game of basketball. Though in its beginnings the tournament was actually a regional affair, in succeeding years it grew to include representation from every state in the nation which maintained dual or segregated athletics on the high school level.

Charles H. Williams, then physical education director at Hampton Institute, is credited with originating the idea of a national basketball championship for black high schools. A man in many ways advanced for his time, Williams envisioned a tournament which would provide black youth a realistic means of expressing their creative athletic talents by (1) developing wider competition among secondary schools, (2) providing an opportunity for state champions, runners-up and teams with unusual records to play in a tournament where a national championship could be decided and, (3) aiding the various state associations in carrying out their programs of competitive athletics.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>39</sup>Pittsburgh Courier, March 9, 1929, p. 10.

Williams was not new to the game of basketball or the administration of tournaments for he and others had co-founded the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association (now the Central Collegiate Athletic Association) in 1912.<sup>40</sup> This experience was valuable in developing an organizational design for the new tournament. Of primary concern to Williams was the financial backing necessary for such an undertaking and he convinced Hampton to underwrite the cost of the tournament, including meals and lodging for the participants. This initial success provided Williams with the foundation necessary to pursue his idea.<sup>41</sup>

He next had to secure sponsors for the tournament awards and entertainment. This was accomplished by solicitation of friends and local merchants including the Spalding Sporting Goods Company. Armed with definite commitments from the Institute and the Hampton community, Williams set about the most crucial phase of his scheme—securing the cooperation of the various state high school athletic associations.<sup>42</sup>

According to Williams, the success of the tournament was now totally dependent upon the quantity and quality of competition which could be secured. Without adequate competition this tournament, as well as any future ones, would be in serious jeopardy.<sup>43</sup> He notified the various high schools that the proposed tournament was now a reality, communicating

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<sup>40</sup>Henderson, op. cit., p. 288.

<sup>41</sup>Statements based on a personal interview with Charles Williams, founder of the Hampton Tournament, Hampton, Virginia, August 12, 1975.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid.

with every black state high school athletic association and a number of individual schools. The text of the communique, published in all of the newspapers which served the national black community, follows:

The National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament is being sponsored for the high schools of the country. . . . Hampton is centrally located, easy of access from North, South, East and West. The Institute is well equipped for conducting such a tourney, having one of the best basketball courts in the country. . . .

Some important facts about the tourney are as follows:

1. The tourney is open to all state champions, runners-up and teams with unusual records made during the present season.
2. Teams and coaches representing the various schools in the tourney will be the guest of Hampton Institute.
3. All teams entering this tourney must be in good standing with their respective state associations.
4. Drawing will be made prior to the opening of the tournament and participating teams will be notified of the positions in the drawing by letter or telegram.
5. Ten players will be allowed each team participating in the tournament.
6. Entries for the tournament must be in by midnight Saturday morning and afternoon.
7. The first game of the tournament will be called Friday, March 22, 1929 at 9 o'clock. Playing sessions are Friday morning, afternoon and evening. Saturday morning and afternoon.
8. The final game will be played at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Immediately after this game the prizes will be awarded and the final standing in the tournament announced.
9. A special reception for coaches will be held Friday evening.

PRIZES--First prize, gold basketball; second prize, silver basketball; third prize, bronze basketball, all of which are mounted on a bronzed base and appropriately lettered. An individual prize will be given to the player selected as the best sport of the tournament.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup>Pittsburgh Courier, op. cit.

Since communications were not what they are today, some method of receiving scores and tabulating results of games had to be developed to better enable the selection committee to gain information on the various teams. Williams devised a card system for reporting scores, but problems immediately arose as many schools would not report when they lost, or they would send in conflicting reports.<sup>45</sup> The committee composed of F. K. Rogers, G. E. Smith, Dean W. E. Stark, Major Allen Washington and Williams compiled the data and identified the sixteen teams which would be extended formal invitations to compete in the first national championship.<sup>46</sup> An additional list of alternates was also developed to help insure a full contingent of teams. On Wednesday, February 20, 1929, the following invitation was extended to the first sixteen teams selected by the committee:

Hampton Institute is proud to inform you that your school's basketball team has been selected to participate in the first annual National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament. Your team's meals and lodging will be handled by the Institute. You must be ready to play Friday morning, March 22, 1929 at 9 o'clock. Please send your team's roster.

(signed) Charles H. Williams<sup>47</sup>

The novelty of the tournament combined with the great distances which some teams would have to travel gave Williams reason for concern. This concern was borne out when teams from the midwest, southwest and Deep South all declined the invitation, but the initial setback did little to deter Williams' efforts towards making the tournament a success. The

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<sup>45</sup>Williams, op. cit.

<sup>46</sup>Williams, Ibid.

<sup>47</sup>Personal correspondence of Charles Williams, February 20, 1929.

committee immediately extended additional invitations and by March 18, 1929, the following ten teams had accepted: Addison High School, Roanoke, Virginia; Armstrong High School, Washington, D.C.; Booker T. Washington High School, Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Brown Creek District High School, Kimball, West Virginia; Christian College High School, Franklinton, North Carolina; Douglass High School, Huntington, West Virginia; Huntington High School, Newport News, Virginia; Johnson County High School, Smithfield, North Carolina; Union High School, Hampton, Virginia; and Wilson High School, Wilson, North Carolina.<sup>48</sup>

Although none of the teams was seeded, the odds-on favorite was Armstrong Technical High School from Washington, D.C., one of the first black high schools in the United States to have an indoor gymnasium. The local favorites were Union High of Hampton and Huntington of Newport News.<sup>49</sup>

The tournament was of the double elimination type with sixteen games scheduled all day Friday and the final games leading to the championship taking place Saturday morning and afternoon. In view of the fact that the tournament was to be completed in two days, some teams had to play as many as three games in one day.<sup>50</sup> Williams, however, had no alternative to this situation because the length of the tournament was governed by the available funds.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>48</sup>Newport News Daily Press, March 23, 1929, p. 7.

<sup>49</sup>Williams, op. cit.

<sup>50</sup>Tournament Program, 1929.

<sup>51</sup>Williams, op. cit.

The tournament committee elected to retain the services of qualified officials who were sanctioned by the Eastern Board of Officials. This organization was the sole source of game officials for the CIAA and the black high schools of the Middle Atlantic region. The officials chosen for the first tournament were: H. A. Taylor, H. D. Martin and V. S. Brown.<sup>52</sup>

The two-day tournament got under way at 9 o'clock Friday, March 22, 1929 as ten teams played a total of sixteen games. After three consecutive wins Armstrong defeated Douglass High of Huntington, West Virginia 22 to 19 to become the first national champion of black high school basketball. The battle for third place saw the hometown favorite, Union High, defeat a hard-fighting Johnson County (N.C.) High 25 to 20.<sup>53</sup>

To reach the finals Armstrong defeated Booker T. Washington High of Rocky Mount, N.C. 20 to 14, and C. S. Johnson of Smithfield, N.C. 20 to 16. Douglass High, playing with only five players the entire tournament, defeated Wilson (N.C.) High 21 to 18, Union High of Hampton 21 to 11, and Addison High of Roanoke 30 to 10.<sup>54</sup>

Records do not indicate that an all-tournament team was selected, however a silver loving cup was awarded to William Moss of Kimball, West Virginia for his outstanding play and good sportsmanship.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>52</sup>Newport News Daily Press, March 24, 1929, p. 8.

<sup>53</sup>See Appendix I.

<sup>54</sup>See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>55</sup>Pittsburgh Courier, April 6, 1929, p. 4.

According to Williams, "the determined play coupled with the enthusiastic support of the spectators made the first annual National Inter-scholastic Basketball Tournament a resounding success."<sup>56</sup> These factors, along with his initial motivations for starting the tournament, laid a firm foundation for the continuance of this athletic institution over the next forty years. As a result, Williams announced at the conclusion of the competition that Hampton Institute would definitely sponsor a second national tournament.<sup>57</sup>

#### The Second National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

In the 1930 tournament there was an increase in the number of high schools participating with the addition of Central High School of Louisville, Kentucky, Lincoln High School of Fort Pierce, Florida, and Dunbar of Washington, D. C. These new entries were unable to alter the final outcome as Armstrong High School of Washington, D. C. retained the championship by defeating Douglass High School of Huntington, West Virginia, 34-23.

The final game was a rematch of the 1929 title game which saw Armstrong defeat Douglass 22 to 19. Armstrong, led by Glass, McLeod, and Tate, was in control of the game from the opening tip until the final buzzer. Meadows was high scorer for Douglass.

Third place remained in the state of Virginia as Dunbar High School of Lynchburg, Virginia outscored Central High School 19 to 18. Brown, Hughes and Patrick paced the Dunbar attack, while Keene and Morton led

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<sup>56</sup>Williams, op. cit.

<sup>57</sup>Ibid.

Central.<sup>58</sup> Continued interest in the tournament and the presence of a team from as far away as Fort Pierce, Florida, demonstrated that knowledge of and interest in the tournament was becoming more widespread.

### The Third National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The 1931 national tournament was again held on the campus of Hampton Institute under the direction of Charles Williams. After two successful years, the tournament was beginning to show signs of becoming a powerful influence on the development of black high school basketball in the United States. Williams' enthusiasm for the tournament was also at a higher level as witnessed by excerpts from a letter sent to all interested parties:

The response on the part of the officials of secondary schools has been all that could be hoped for . . . Interest in the tournament is truly growing to be a national one. Already letters have been received from other states asking for information about the tournament and stating that plans are being made to enter teams in the tournament this year.<sup>59</sup>

The 1931 championships began Friday, March 20th, with fourteen teams representing seven states. The addition of Wendell Phillips, the Chicago city champs, and Roosevelt of Gary, Indiana, made the tournament field the strongest thus far assembled, and by the end of the two-day event, these schools from the midwest had established themselves as the teams to beat for years to come.

Wendell Phillips defeated Genoa High School of Bluefield, West Virginia, 39-14.<sup>60</sup> The Chicago team was by far the class of the tournament as witnessed by this account:

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<sup>58</sup>Chicago Defender, March 29, 1930, p. 9.

<sup>59</sup>Personal correspondence of Charles H. Williams, February 5, 1931.

<sup>60</sup>See Appendix I for tournament summary.

Wendell Phillips presented a team of brilliant individuals, well grounded in the fundamentals of the game and in effective team coordination. They were man-to-man, equal to any who played in this tournament and as a team they blended their personal abilities into unbeatable offensive play and discouraging defensive play.<sup>61</sup>

Genoa was never able to present a serious challenge for the title as Bray and Buckner led Phillips with 10 and 11 points respectively. Roosevelt defeated Kelly Miller, 25 to 23, for third place.

Though no figures were available, records indicate that the 1931 championships were attended by the "largest crowd ever for the event."<sup>62</sup>

#### The Fourth National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

Widespread flooding in the Middle Atlantic region of the country forced the cancellation of the 1932 championships. Though efforts to conduct the tournament were continued up to the last minute, Williams felt that the adverse conditions would prevent many eligible from participating.<sup>63</sup>

Although the 1932 tournament was cancelled, he received many letters from high schools requesting that the national tournament be continued the next year. Once again invitations were extended and by March 18, 1933, fourteen teams had given definite commitments to participate. Though Williams knew that a tournament of truly national proportions was still a dream, he believed the first three years had proven beyond a doubt that such an undertaking was a necessary adjunct to improving the

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<sup>61</sup>Chicago Defender, March 28, 1931, p. 9.

<sup>62</sup>Ibid.

<sup>63</sup>Williams, op. cit.

quality and quantity of basketball in the black high schools of America.<sup>64</sup> He found it difficult to convince the Hampton administration that the continuation of the tournament was worth the burden that it placed on the university's budget. However, his ability to sway opinion soon overcame all opposition and plans for the fourth tournament continued.<sup>65</sup> Thus the tournament committee, never officially disbanded, began the task of reorganizing the format in order to accommodate the expected increase in the number of participating teams.<sup>66</sup>

In the 1933 championship game the Panthers of Roosevelt High School of Gary, Indiana (see figure 1, p. 34) defeated Henderson Institute of Henderson, North Carolina 37 to 6. Over the next nine year period Roosevelt would establish itself as the most dominating force in the history of the tournament by annexing five additional crowns. Gydon, Anderson and Byrd led the Panther attack which scored victories over Dunbar of Washington, D.C. 34 to 25; Johnson County of Smithfield, N.C. 47-13; Armstrong of Washington, D.C. 37 to 26; and Henderson in the finals.<sup>67</sup>

Records indicate that the first all-tournament team was selected at the conclusion of the 1933 championships. This team included Gydon, Anderson and Byrd of Roosevelt; Hall, Logan, Hager and Hayes of Armstrong; Canaday of Johnson County; and Cundiff of Addison.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>64</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 18, 1933, p. 10.

<sup>65</sup>Williams, op. cit.

<sup>66</sup>Ibid.

<sup>67</sup>See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>68</sup>See Appendix H.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

After five years of nearly single-handed determination, Williams had to seek additional help in his attempts to sponsor another tournament. The conditions of the depression and the many hours of dedication had taken their toll. Williams felt that there was need to move the tournament to another part of the country in order to afford other teams an opportunity to participate.

Few teams outside the Middle Atlantic area had made appearances in the first four tournaments and he wanted to attract teams from the deep south, southwest and mid-west. Inquiries were extended to schools which were known to have facilities capable of holding an event of national proportions with the stipulation that no one site be used for more than three years in succession. Williams added this condition in an effort to open all possible sections of the country to the benefits of this very special tournament.<sup>69</sup>

Williams' efforts were rewarded when Roosevelt High School and the city of Gary, Indiana agreed to sponsor the Fifth National Basketball Tournament for black high schools in 1934.<sup>70</sup> Though Williams' immediate involvement in the championships came to an end with this move, he did

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<sup>69</sup>Williams, personal interview, op. cit.

<sup>70</sup>Washington Tribune, May 5, 1933, p. 11.

remain a strong proponent as witnessed by this excerpt from a letter written to John Smith, tournament director and coach of the Roosevelt team:

.... Wherever I have seen high school basketball people I have talked to them about your tournament, trying to encourage them to enter. I am hoping the tournament is going to be bigger and better than ever, because I believe such progress is an indication of an all around development in our high schools.<sup>71</sup>

Many innovations were introduced by John Smith in an effort to increase interest in the idea of a national tournament. These innovations included: (1) a Victory Trophy, which would be retained by the championship team each year until it was permanently retired by the first team to win a championship three times; (2) a printed program which contained information pertinent to the conduct of the tournament, numerous pictures, a brief history of previous tournaments and over sixty paid advertisements; and (3) the founding of the National Interscholastic Athletic Association which would act as the governing body for future tournaments. As an added bonus the games were played in the spacious 7,000 seat Gary Municipal Auditorium.

Charles Williams had hoped for a bigger and better tournament and John Smith was making every effort to see that this goal was realized. He enlisted the endorsement of Mayor R. O. Johnson and the superintendent of the Gary School System, William A. Wirt.<sup>72</sup> The support of these individuals combined with full coverage of the event by The Gary American and The Gary Post-Tribune provided a new type of impetus for the success

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<sup>71</sup>Tournament Program, 1934.

<sup>72</sup>Ibid.

of the championships. Smith used many of the procedures developed in four years by Williams for structuring the tournament design, establishing committees and identifying potential teams. By doing so he was able to avoid many of the early pitfalls encountered by his predecessor.<sup>73</sup>

The teams were housed in Roosevelt High School. This arrangement was made possible through the cooperative efforts of the school board and the United States Steel Corporation. Two hundred cots were provided by U.S. Steel from a large stock utilized during strikes. These cots were placed in classrooms on the second floor of the high school during the evening and removed before classes began in the morning. Breakfast, lunch and dinner were served in the school dining room.<sup>74</sup>

The entertainment committee scheduled a number of activities designed to make the participants' stay a memorable one. The festivities began Thursday, March 29, at 3 o'clock p.m. with a parade through the downtown streets of Gary. Following dinner the visitors were treated to a water show put on by the aquatics club of Roosevelt and a pep session organized by the cheering squad. The opening day activities were concluded with a social at which time the athletes were given the opportunity to become acquainted with one another. Other forms of entertainment were available including a tour of the city and free movie passes provided by the Roosevelt Theatre. After the championship game a victory ball was held in the Roosevelt gym.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>73</sup>Statements based on a personal interview with John Smith, NIAA founder, Gary, Indiana, February 29, 1976.

<sup>74</sup>Tournament Program, 1934.

<sup>75</sup>Ibid.

The timing of the tournament was perfect for securing awards as the month of March was also election time in the city. As a result, many candidates were more than happy to make donations. With the exception of the individual silver basketballs, every trophy was paid by persons seeking political office. These awards included:

The Victory Trophy donated by Samuel P. Moise.

The Championship Trophy donated by Judge Herman L. Key.

A silver basketball trophy donated by John M. Vincent to the runner-up.

A bronze basketball trophy donated by J. Glenn Harris to the outstanding performer.

Gold basketballs, donated by Jack Schonfield, to the members of the winning team.

Silver basketballs, donated by People's Hardware, to the members of the second place team.<sup>76</sup>

Another of Smith's inventive schemes was the publishing of a comprehensive tournament program. This brochure was 28 pages in length and included information pertinent to the administration of the tournament, numerous pictures and a brief history of the previous national championships. All this was made possible through the collective efforts of the tournament committee in soliciting 68 pages of advertisements and securing the printing services of The Gary American at a nominal cost.<sup>77</sup> The success of this venture was reflected in the fact that few succeeding tournament programs would approach the quantity or quality of this publication.

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<sup>76</sup>Ibid.

<sup>77</sup>Ibid.



Figure 1

The 1933 National Champions  
Roosevelt High School of  
Gary, Indiana



Figure 2

The 1934 Attucks High School Team  
of Carbondale, Illinois

A third innovation at Gary was the use of a consolation tournament to replace the double-elimination type. This design reduced the number of games a team would have to play in order to win the title and would accommodate the larger 16-team field which was expected while assuring teams of more than one round of competition. The championship contests were held in the Municipal Auditorium and consolation rounds were staged at the Roosevelt gymnasium. The winner of the championship finals received first-place honors, the loser received second-place, and third-place was awarded to the winner of the consolation finals. For the first time games were played with eight-minute quarters and a ten-minute half-time intermission.<sup>78</sup>

#### The Fifth National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The Panthers of Roosevelt High School defeated Central High School of Louisville, Kentucky, 30-24, to win the 1934 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament. The Gary quintet had moved into the national spotlight by winning the 1933 championships in Hampton, Virginia. At the conclusion of the tournament the Panthers confirmed predictions by defeating three consecutive foes in route to the national title.

Third place honors were won by Armstrong High School of Washington, D.C. as they defeated Lucy Addison High School of Roanoke, Virginia, 51-28. Armstrong's Logan had eight field goals while Hayes and Hall added seven a piece.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>78</sup>Ibid.

<sup>79</sup>See Appendix I.

The National Interscholastic Athletic Association (NIAA)

John Smith, in the tradition of Charles Williams, had continued to give positive leadership through his ideas and innovations. He anticipated that continued growth of the tournament would make it increasingly difficult for one man to effectively coordinate the annual event. Thus Smith and others sought to establish an organizational structure which would conduct the tournament and act as a centralized authority for improving the quantity and quality of black high school athletics on the state and local levels. The design of this organization would parallel the already established National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which had failed to recognize black high schools in the southern and border states.

On Friday, March 30, 1934 at 8 o'clock a.m. a meeting was called to establish the first black sports organization which was national in scope. This group gathered at Roosevelt High School where the first order of business involved the selection of a name for the organization. After various suggestions were submitted, the group unanimously selected the National Interscholastic Athletic Association as the official title. The election of officers came next and as expected John Smith was chosen as the first president. Other officers included W. M. Lane, business manager; William Swan, secretary-treasurer; and William Anderson, publicity director. Though records indicate that a constitution was drawn up, no such document could be located.<sup>80</sup>

According to "Jake" Pearson, sports editor of the Gary (Ind.)

American:

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<sup>80</sup>Personal interview, John Smith, op. cit.

Hitherto, colored high schools have always been in the rut. Their prowess in basketball, football, track and other branches of athletic competition has been of a strictly neighborhood nature. . . .

The purpose of this organization should be established to maintain just claims for Negro schools in athletics and allow the various colored prep institutions of the country to battle for sectional, state and national fame annually. . . .

Out of this organization would emerge a vastly improved interest in school work, more public interest and understanding in athletics and that spirit of fair play and sportsmanship so necessary in every walk of life. . . .

. . . . Let us strive to conclude. . . this national basketball tournament in high exultation--exulted over the fact that we have advanced to a new height in colored athletics by constructing a gigantic foundation—a national organization of U.S.A. colored high schools.<sup>81</sup>

#### The Sixth National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The 1935 championship remained at Roosevelt High School of Gary, Indiana. The Panthers downed Kelley-Miller High School of Clarksburg, West Virginia, 21-19 for a third consecutive national title. The championship game proved to be the most exciting of the two-day tournament as Roosevelt staved off numerous rallies by the previously unbeaten West Virginia state champions before nearly 3,000 highly partisan fans in Memorial Auditorium. The Gary quintet, coached by John Smith, won over a field of eleven teams representing the best of black high school basketball.<sup>82</sup> Vashon High School of St. Louis, Missouri won the consolation trophy by defeating Central High of Louisville, Kentucky, 23-19.<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>81</sup>"Jake" Pearson, "Scop-O-Sports," Gary American, March 22, 1934, p. 2.

<sup>82</sup>Gary American, April 5, 1935, p. 4.

<sup>83</sup>See Appendix I.

The 1935 tournament set an all-time record for attendance, as a total of 12,000 fans passed through the turnstiles during the three-day event.<sup>84</sup> No records on gate receipts were available, however it would be reasonable to assume that the NIAA and the city of Gary experienced some degree of financial success.

At the second annual meeting of the NIAA the main order of business was the selection of a tournament site for 1936. Bids were received from Louisville, Kentucky, St. Louis, Missouri, and Roanoke, Virginia. Ultimately Roanoke was selected as the site with Lucy Addison High School serving as the host school. This decision was based on the fact that the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce had endorsed the tournament and pledged its fullest cooperation.<sup>85</sup>

Of additional significance was the fact that Tuskegee Institute in Alabama held the first Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament during the same time span. For various reasons, by 1937 this tournament would replace the NIAA-sponsored event as the recognized national championships.

After six years Charles Williams' dream of a legitimate national interscholastic tournament had yet to be realized. The country's economy had not yet recovered from the effects of the depression of the thirties and the majority of teams at the tournament were from the same general locale as the tournament site. Of the thirty high schools which competed at Hampton from 1929-1933, twenty-two were from the Middle Atlantic region while southern and midwestern representation was limited to eight schools.

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<sup>84</sup>Gary American, op. cit.

<sup>85</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, April 13, 1935, p. 10.

When the tournament was moved to Gary, Indiana, sixteen of the twenty-seven teams which participated came from the midwestern region of the country.

Though no more than eight states had been represented in any one tournament, a total of fourteen (or 70% of the eligible states) had made appearances at one time or another. This cumulative number did give credibility to the idea of a national tournament for black high schools and demonstrated that interest in a championship was present even if the means to attend one often were not.

#### The Seventh National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The return of the tournament to Virginia after an absence of two years saw the number of teams increase to an all-time high of fourteen,<sup>86</sup> while the number of states represented decreased from eight to six. Though flood conditions in many parts of the country could have been responsible for this decrease, the more likely cause was the Tuskegee tournament's rapidly growing sphere of influence. Most of the deep South schools and many from the midwest were aligning with the Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament.

The city of Roanoke, the NIAA and Addison Coach Fred Lawson, the tournament director, worked together to promote the tournament. By now the format had been standardized and no administrative changes were noted for the seventh national championships. Awards were again provided, as in the Gary tournament, by donations from various businesses and indi-

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<sup>86</sup>Roanoke Times, March 22, 1936, p. 26.

viduals in the Roanoke area. The teams were housed at Addison High School and received their meals from the school cafeteria.<sup>87</sup>

Records indicate that season tickets for the tournament were priced at one dollar for adults and fifty cents for children. These tickets also included admittance to the Victory Ball Saturday night.<sup>88</sup>

The 1936 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament Championship was a replay of the 1935 finals as the Panthers of Roosevelt High School (see figure 3) defeated Kelly Miller of Clarksburg, West Virginia, 37 to 17. The game attracted a full house as Kelly-Miller assumed the role of the sentimental favorite. The team from Clarksburg held Roosevelt's Williams to six points and were only five points down at the half. But by the end of the third period it was evident that the West Virginians coached by Mark Clark were not capable of containing Williams. The big center again scored 23 points to lead Roosevelt to victory. A tournament record of 86 points earned Williams the Mayor's Award as the outstanding athlete in the championships.<sup>89</sup>

It was announced at the conclusion of the competition that Gary, Indiana had once again been chosen by the NIAA as the site of the eighth national tournament.<sup>90</sup>

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<sup>87</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 14, 1936, p. 15.

<sup>88</sup>Roanoke Times, March 19, 1936, p. 10.

<sup>89</sup>Ibid.

<sup>90</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 28, 1936, p. 14.

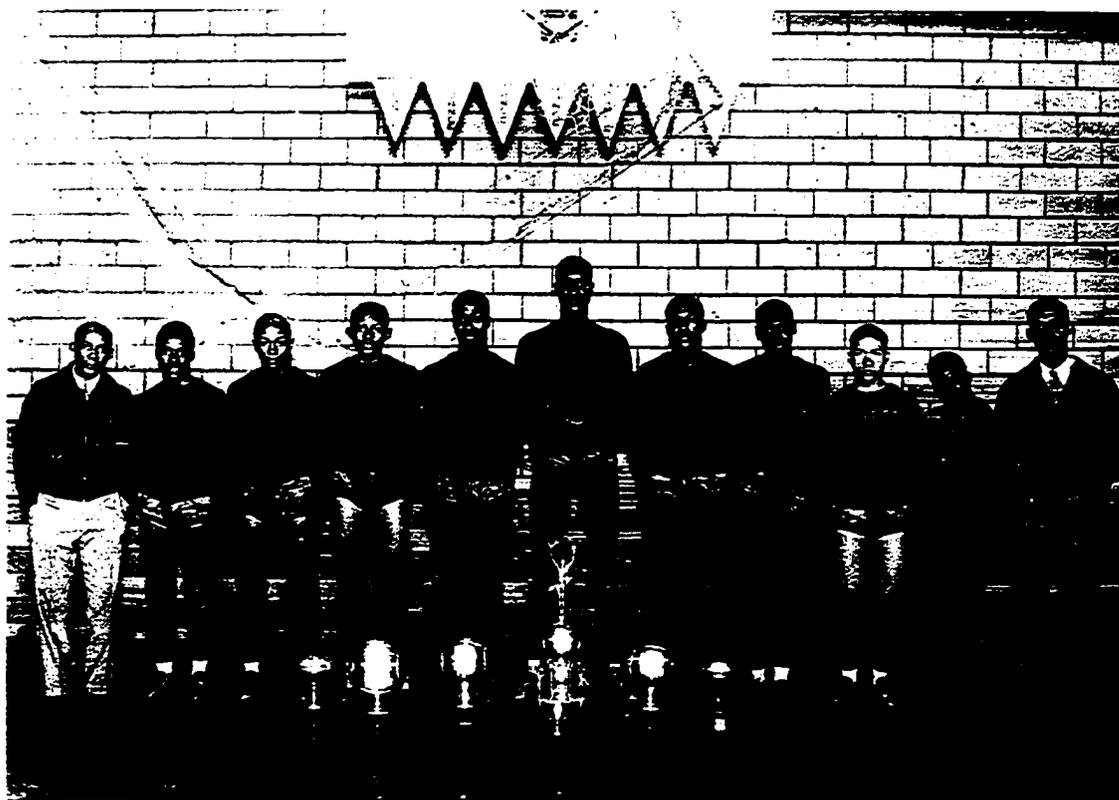


Figure 3

The 1936 National Champions  
Roosevelt High School of  
Gary, Indiana

The 1939 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament<sup>91</sup>

Flood conditions in the midwest prevented the 1937 championships from materializing. During this period Smith was unable to maintain a sufficient level of interest to return the tournament to Gary. Though he made numerous attempts he was unsuccessful in finding a suitable sponsor for 1938. In the fall of that year, he contacted W. T. Armstrong, then athletic director and basketball coach at Fayetteville State College, concerning the feasibility of holding the tournament in the North Carolina school's new gymnasium. The idea was enthusiastically endorsed by Armstrong who had literally introduced the sport of basketball to the black high schools of North Carolina.<sup>92</sup> Armstrong's experience included the organization and administration of the girls' and boys' state basketball tournaments for several years,<sup>93</sup> and he shared the view with Smith that a national tournament was the single most effective means of stimulating interest in the growth and development of interscholastic basketball in the black high schools.<sup>94</sup> The necessary alliance was established and the NIAA began its struggle to regain recognition as the sponsor of the national championships.

The organization and administration of the tournament followed the general format established in earlier years. The main tasks which Arm-

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<sup>91</sup>By 1937 the Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament at Tuskegee had established itself as the seat of the true "national" tournament.

<sup>92</sup>Statements based on personal interview with W. T. Armstrong, former coach, Rocky Mount, N.C., August 20, 1975.

<sup>93</sup>See p. 19.

<sup>94</sup>Armstrong, op. cit.

strong faced were obtaining the approval of the college administration to host the championships, recruiting volunteers to serve on the various committees, selecting the officials and securing awards. Armstrong had little difficulty for the Fayetteville community had had previous experiences in hosting state tournaments.<sup>95</sup>

In the winter of 1938 the tournament committee composed of W. T. Armstrong, chairman, John Smith and H. A. Black initiated efforts to identify eligible teams.<sup>96</sup> The following news release was printed in the major black newspapers of the country:

Coach "Army" Armstrong announced today that the National Interscholastic Athletic Association through its president, John Smith, Gary, Indiana, had endorsed and approved the re-establishment of the National Basketball Tournament. The dates set for the meet are March 23, 24 and 25 in the new spacious gymnasium of the Fayetteville State Teachers College.<sup>97</sup>

By March 12 sixteen teams representing seven states had accepted invitations to participate and on March 23 fourteen of the sixteen teams arrived. Absent were High Point, North Carolina and Harris Township High School of Colp, Illinois.<sup>98</sup> The latter had elected to participate in the Tuskegee tournament.<sup>99</sup>

Even though the tournament had been discontinued for two years, tradition prevailed as the John Smith coached Panthers of Roosevelt High

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<sup>95</sup>Ibid.

<sup>96</sup>Ibid.

<sup>97</sup>Pittsburgh Courier, February 13, 1939, p. 16.

<sup>98</sup>See Appendix I.

<sup>99</sup>Darnaby collection (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 25, 1939.

School won their fifth consecutive NIAA basketball championship at the expense of the E. E. Smith Warriors of Fayetteville, 28 to 21. This victory brought Roosevelt within one win of a second Victory Trophy. Led by Elwood Britt, John Brown and Alan Smith, the Panthers wrapped up their fifth straight NIAA Basketball championship while handing the Warriors their first defeat in 29 starts.<sup>100</sup> Genoa High School of Bluefield, West Virginia clinched third place by defeating Booker T. Washington of Columbia, South Carolina, 50-38. Coates led the West Virginians with 21 points while George Elliot led Booker T. Washington with 20.<sup>101</sup> Tournament officials were: Randolph Armonstrong of Rocky Mount, N.C., Peter Williams of Raleigh, N.C. and Harold Martin of Washington, D.C.

In their annual meeting the NIAA again elected John Smith president and a bid to host the 1940 championships at Fayetteville was accepted.<sup>102</sup>

#### The 1940 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament (NIAA)

By 1940 the Southern Interscholastic at Tuskegee had become the recognized national tournament and the ninth edition of the NIAA sponsored event was to reinforce Smith's fears that the tournament was in actuality a regional affair and could not claim to be national in scope. In fact, Indiana, represented by Roosevelt, had been the only state outside of the South Atlantic region of the country to participate in the tournament since 1936.

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<sup>100</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 30, 1939, p. 11.

<sup>101</sup>See Appendix I.

<sup>102</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, op. cit.

The field for the 1940 championships was up to sixteen teams, two more than the previous year. These schools represented six states including North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana and Georgia.

Though the tournament had experienced many changes since its inception in 1929, there was one factor which remained constant, the Panthers of Roosevelt High School. Beginning in 1933, the Indiana school had won five consecutive championships. The 1940 tournament was no exception, as the team from Gary collected their sixth straight NIAA championship by defeating the Colored High School of Gary, West Virginia, 37-24. The Panther attack was led by the brother combination of John and Ivory Brown, the latter scoring 21 of his tournament high of 77 points in the championship game. The West Virginian's top scorer was Allison with 14. In the consolation game Morningside High School of Statesville, North Carolina defeated the local favorite E. E. Smith High 45 to 30 for third place.<sup>103</sup>

The championship trophy was sponsored by the Norfolk Journal and Guide, a black newspaper with national circulation. The award was presented to the Roosevelt team by W. M. Cooper who made the presentation, "from the best newspaper in the land to the best basketball team in the land."

On Saturday morning, March 30, the NIAA held its annual meeting. The first order of business was the acceptance of an invitation by Fayetteville State to host the 1941 tournament. In other business the assessment of a three dollar entry fee for each team and a change in the tourna-

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<sup>103</sup>See Appendix I.

ment dates to the third week in March were approved. There were no changes noted in the association's officers.<sup>104</sup>

#### The 1941 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament

For the third straight year Fayetteville State Teachers College was the site of the NIAA championships. As in the previous two tournaments, W. T. Armstrong served as the meet director. His efforts in conjunction with John Smith to rejuvenate interest in the annual event had been at once rewarding and frustrating. On the one hand the tournaments had been well organized and the competition fierce. In two years, over 250 high school athletes had participated in a national championship and many had gone on to productive college careers, while others still in high school were given a positive goal to which they could aspire. In addition the Fayetteville community and the college had received valuable publicity. Most important of all, however, was that the growth and development of basketball in the black high schools had been stimulated.<sup>105</sup>

Frustration grew out of the ever increasing realization that the survival of the tournament was in eminent danger. Each year witnessed a decrease in the number of state associations holding memberships in the NIAA. Active memberships had dwindled from a high of twelve states in 1936 to five in 1941. Efforts to curb this slow erosion were hampered by the continuing growth of the Tuskegee alliance which had now reached a membership of twelve state associations. As a result of their success,

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<sup>104</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, April 6, 1940, p. 8.

<sup>105</sup>Armstrong, op. cit.

Tuskegee officials had elected to change the name of their tournament to the National Invitational Interscholastic Basketball Tournament.<sup>106</sup>

Though participation was diminishing, by March first teams representing five states and the District of Columbia had indicated an intent to participate. Records do not indicate any format changes in the tournament set to begin on Thursday, March 20, 1941. On that date, ten teams opened the first round of competition.

The championship game signaled the end of an era as the Panthers from Roosevelt failed to gain the finals and for the first time in its eight year history, the NIAA would be obliged to crown a new champion. The title game pitted Armstrong High School of Richmond, the Virginia State title holders, against Morningside High School, the North Carolina title holders. Regional pride and competitive spirit were probably responsible for making this the most closely contested championship game in the history of the tournament. North Carolinians coached by Royal Browning downed Armstrong 34 to 32 on a "last second" basket by Dave Henderson. Hank Dezonie led the Morningside attack with 19 points, while Brown was high for Armstrong with 12.<sup>107</sup> Roosevelt defeated Cardoza High School of Washington, D.C., 32 to 12 for third place honors.<sup>108</sup>

Organization and publicity were the main topics of discussion at the annual meeting of the NIAA and committees were appointed to work on these matters. Royal Browning of Statesville was named chairman of the organization committee, and A. A. Morisey of the Journal and Guide and

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<sup>106</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press releases, March 1, 1941.

<sup>107</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, April 5, 1941, p. 10.

<sup>108</sup>Ibid.

Gerald Porter, editor of the Winston-Salem Telegram, were named co-chairmen of the publicity committee. In other action a suggestion that the NIAA seek Amateur Athletic Union sanction was accepted as was an invitation to hold the next tournament at North Carolina College at Durham.<sup>109</sup>

#### The 1942 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament

The effects of integration on the tournament were first felt in 1942. Roosevelt and other black high schools in Indiana were attempting to gain admittance to the previously all-white Indiana High School Athletic Association. This association as a member of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Association prohibited post-season interstate competition.<sup>110</sup> As a consequence Roosevelt, for the first time in nine years, would not participate in the NIAA tournament. The loss of Roosevelt also meant the NIAA would no longer have the services of John Smith, its most loyal supporter.

In Durham, the event came under the direction of another respected personality in basketball circles. John C. McLendon (see figure 4), the coach of North Carolina College's 1941 Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association champions and co-founder of the CIAA tournament, assumed the responsibilities of tournament director. Prior to 1941 McLendon had not been directly involved with the NIAA and so it was natural for him to seek the counsel of Armstrong, Smith and Williams concerning the complexities of conducting the championships.

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<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup> Washington Tribune, March 20, 1943, p. 12.



Figure 4

Charles H. Williams (left), the Founder of the  
National Tournament, With John McLendon

"I considered these men's advice," reflected McLendon, "invaluable in assisting me in the proper conduct of the tournament. Their previous experience spanned the entire history of the NIAA championships."<sup>111</sup>

As in the past few tournaments, the attraction of more teams was the paramount issue and McLendon, with his midwestern roots, was able to secure pledges from the Missouri and Kansas state associations that their champions would participate at Durham.<sup>112</sup> The addition of these states, however, did little to deter the progressive growth of the rival Tuskegee tournament. In fact, by 1942, fourteen states had chosen to send their representatives to the recently designated National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament at Tuskegee.<sup>113</sup>

The 1942 champions, Sumner High School of Kansas City, Kansas, overcame all opposition and in the tradition of Roosevelt High School re-established mid-western basketball as the dominating force in the NIAA. To reach the finals Sumner defeated Armstrong High of Virginia 19 to 18, and Kelly Miller (West Virginia) 37 to 34. In the championship game, Marion Pumphry led Sumner to victory over Garnet High School of Charleston, West Virginia 31 to 26 for the title. George Roy paced Garnet with 10 points. Third place was won by Maggie Walker High School as the team from Richmond downed interstate rival Kelly Miller of Clarksburg, 33 to 26.<sup>114</sup>

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<sup>111</sup>Statement based on a personal interview with John McLendon, former coach, Chicago, Illinois, July 23, 1976.

<sup>112</sup>Ibid.

<sup>113</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 28, 1942.

<sup>114</sup>See Appendix I.

At the annual meeting of the NIAA, John McLendon was elected president to replace John Smith and became only the second person to head the organization in its nine year history. In other business the association accepted North Carolina College's bid to host the 1943 championships.<sup>115</sup>

#### The End of the NIAA Tournament

By 1943 the war effort was in full swing and sport programs of all varieties were being reduced or eliminated. According to Sage, "most state departments of education vigorously encouraged interschool competition for high school boys even though it was necessary to limit schedules because of gas rationing and the lack of supplies."<sup>116</sup> These circumstances made it apparent that the NIAA tournament would have to be discontinued for the duration of the war. On March 6, 1943, McLendon released the following statement:

. . . . the National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament which was to have been held at the college (NCC) during March could not be accommodated here this year because of the war crisis, which sees the Army rapidly taking over the facilities of the college."<sup>117</sup>

Efforts to hold the tournament elsewhere met with the same obstacles. At Fayetteville newly named athletic director H. A. Black stated, "the lack of response coupled with the war emergency would make it impossible for his school to host the tournament."<sup>118</sup>

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<sup>115</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 28, 1942, p. 19.

<sup>116</sup>Sport and the American Society, ed., George H. Sage, (Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1970), p. 74.

<sup>117</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 6, 1943, p. 13.

<sup>118</sup>Ibid.

With all avenues for continuation closed, the NIAA officially announced that the national tournament would be postponed indefinitely.<sup>119</sup> Records do not indicate that the National Interscholastic Athletic Association was ever officially disbanded, but there was never again any effort by the group to reestablish itself and sponsor a national playoff.

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<sup>119</sup>Ibid.

## CHAPTER V

### THE TUSKEGEE YEARS

In 1935 basketball played by the black high schools of the Deep South was still in the embryonic stage. Although many schools had established teams, the lack of facilities and funds retarded their development. According to Owen, "the impact of the NIAA sponsored tournament had been limited, as few teams from the deep South possessed the resources necessary to successfully compete against the more developed teams of the upper South and border states."<sup>120</sup>

The inventive genius of Cleve L. Abbott and his unyielding desire to upgrade all levels of athletics in the Deep South provided the catalyst for rapid growth and acceptance of basketball by southern blacks. As athletic director of Tuskegee Institute, Abbott was intimately aware of the problems faced by the black high schools of this region. Segregation, depressed economic conditions, and a general lack of organization provided formidable obstacles to any meaningful progress.<sup>121</sup>

Early in 1935 he began formulating plans for the first Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament which would eventually reach national proportions. He knew that the NIAA-sponsored tournament was not attracting the black high schools in the Deep South since only four

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<sup>120</sup> Statements based on a personal interview with Ross Owen, former basketball coach, Tuskegee Institute, June 17, 1975.

<sup>121</sup> Ibid.

teams from this region had competed for the title as compared to 25 from the upper southern and border states.<sup>122</sup>

The organizational design of the tournament closely followed that of the National Interscholastic Tournament with the exceptions that teams were required to pay a nominal fee for room and board and received a pro-rata of the tournament receipts. In addition a girls' tournament was held concurrently with the boys' competition. R. S. Darnaby served as the tournament's publicity director. His established connections with the media helped transform Abbott's ideas into newsworthy events and gave impetus to the tournament's appeal.<sup>123</sup> Darnaby's efforts received national attention from the beginning as exemplified in excerpts from a letter written by Sam Lacy, editor of the Washington Tribune, to Cleve Abbott:

. . . I learned that you are planning to promote a basketball tournament at your school that will probably be national in scope.

This letter is for the purpose of asking that you consider me as an applicant for assignment as one of your officials. As you doubtless know I have been engaged in that capacity for the past several years and that I am certified by both the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the South Atlantic High School Athletic Conference. I am also an Approved Central Board Official of the Amateur Athletic Union.<sup>124</sup>

Unfortunately for Mr. Lacy, the tournament officials were selected from those accredited by the Southern Conference.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>122</sup>Ibid.

<sup>123</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), undated letter from Cleve Abbott.

<sup>124</sup>Personal correspondence between Samuel H. Lacy and Cleve L. Abbott, February 21, 1935.

<sup>125</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 23, 1935.

The eventual success of the Tuskegee tournament was founded on a variety of unique conditions. First, the site of the championships was Tuskegee Institute, a school which had gained wide acclaim under the leadership of Booker T. Washington. The appeal of this famous school was sufficient to attract the interest of many high school principals and coaches. Second, Abbott had developed one of the most accomplished athletic programs in the South as witnessed by numerous championship teams in football, basketball, track, baseball, and tennis. Third, Tuskegee possessed one of the finest athletic plants in the South including a football stadium, a quarter-mile running track, a baseball park, six clay tennis courts, a nine hole golf course, and Logan Hall, a spacious, well-equipped gymnasium which also housed a short-course swimming pool. The 3,500 seats for basketball placed the Tuskegee facility among the largest in the South. Fourth, the school's east central Alabama location was of more reasonable accessibility to most black high schools than NIAA sites. Fifth, the addition of girl's competition offered a means of significantly increasing the numbers of students attracted to the tournament. And sixth, a large portion of each team's expenses was covered by the disbursement of tournament receipts on a prorata basis.<sup>126</sup>

These conditions were probably influential in the tournament's growth from 12 teams in 1935 to a total of 47 teams in 1942. Another occurrence which gave the tournament an unexpected boost was the discontinuance of the NIAA championships in 1937 and 1938. During this two-year span a large number of teams from the upper South and border states entered thus

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<sup>126</sup>Owen, op. cit.

severing their ties with the NIAA. These defections and the appeal among Deep South schools of the Tuskegee tournament ushered in an era which came closer to the realization of a true national basketball championship for black high schools.

#### The 1935 Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament

On Wednesday, March 20, 1935, ten boys' teams and six girls' teams representing four states began competition in the first annual Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament. Games were held simultaneously on two auxiliary courts. "Some of the coaches were apprehensive about playing the two games simultaneously," coach William Gupton of Nashville's Pearl High School commented, "because this was the first time we had seen two games going on at the same time and were concerned that the officials' whistles on one court would confuse the players on the other. However to our surprise everything went smoothly because the whistles used had different pitches."<sup>127</sup> The utilization of these courts permitted more games to be played in a shorter period of time. Of additional significance was the fact that the majority of the participants present would be playing in an indoor basketball facility for the first time. Outside of several college gymnasiums there were few indoor courts available to blacks in the South during this period.

For many of the teams present it was their first interstate competition. Only one team entered, Genoa High School of Bluefield, West Virginia (see figure 5), had ever competed in the NIAA national tournament. This previous experience proved to be the difference as Genoa downed three

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<sup>127</sup> Statements based on a personal interview with William Gupton, former Pearl High School Coach, August 1, 1976.



Figure 5

The 1935 Southern Interscholastic Champions  
Genoa High School of Bluefield,  
West Virginia

opponents to claim the championship. In the title game, the West Virginians, led by Rudolph Johnson and Theopolis Price, won a close 19 to 17 decision from Interurban Heights High School of Birmingham, Alabama. The Baby Tigers of Tuskegee Institute High School came from behind to defeat Yazoo City High School of Yazoo City, Mississippi, 18 to 16, for third place.<sup>128</sup>

Though no official records concerning gate receipts and attendance were available, the tournament was in all probability a success as the final game was witnessed by a "capacity crowd."<sup>129</sup>

#### The 1936 Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament

The first Tuskegee tournament had gone a long way towards promoting basketball as a permanent sport in many black high schools which had heretofore maintained unstructured or poorly organized programs. It had also provided schools with established programs a financially practical means of competing against out-of-state teams with similar programs. An added benefit of hosting the tournament was one which Abbott could not have foreseen. In an indirect sense, as Tuskegee's college basketball coach, he was in a unique position of being able to observe most of the available high school talent in the South. Though records do not indicate any abuse of this advantage, Tuskegee did become a power in black college basketball during the pre-World II years.<sup>130</sup>

Early in 1936 the signs of increased interest in the tournament became apparent when representatives from Kentucky, Florida, South Caro-

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<sup>128</sup>See Appendix I

<sup>129</sup>Darnaby collection, op. cit., March 23, 1935.

<sup>130</sup>Owen, op. cit.

lina, and Tennessee confirmed their intentions to send teams to Tuskegee.<sup>131</sup> The addition of the new states doubled the 1935 field and further strengthened the Southern Interscholastic.

The opening round of competition began Thursday afternoon, March 20, 1936, with fourteen boys' teams and five girls' teams representing six states. The defending champion, Genoa High School of Bluefield, West Virginia, was selected as the pre-tournament favorite. Though the J. C. Tonsler-coached team was victorious in the first round, their dream of repeating came to an abrupt end as Dorchester Academy of McIntosh, Georgia eliminated them 19 to 18. Ironically, Genoa had defeated Dorchester in 1935 by two points. Bass and Stokes led the Georgians into the finals against Rosenwald High School of Madisonville, Kentucky. Their efforts fell short in the championship game as Patton of Rosenwald broke the tournament scoring record and guided his team to a narrow 20 - 19 victory. In the consolation game, Genoa defeated Allen White High School of Whitesville, Tennessee, 23 to 14 for third place. Tuskegee Institute High School defeated Knox Academy of Selma, Alabama, 25 to 10, for the girls' championship. Cleve Abbott's daughter, Jessie, led the Baby Tigerettes with 16 points.<sup>132</sup>

At the awards ceremony Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, complimented the participants on their fine performances and extended an invitation to return to Tuskegee next year for the Third Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament.<sup>133</sup>

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<sup>131</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 16, 1936.

<sup>132</sup>See Appendix I.

<sup>133</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama) Press release, March 21, 1936.

The Eighth National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

Probably the most significant year in the development of the Tuskegee championships was 1937. Flood conditions in the midwest forced the cancellation of the NIAA sponsored National Interscholastic Tournament scheduled to be held in Gary, Indiana. The absence of this event, which was in direct competition with Tuskegee, signaled a turning point for the Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament. Teams which had heretofore attended the NIAA-sponsored championships subsequently elected to align themselves with Tuskegee. In most instances this alliance became permanent, as the Alabama event became the seat of the national championships.<sup>134</sup>

Abbott was apparently unaware of the turn of events because he failed to seize the opportunity to officially rename the tournament. Though Tuskegee was now the site of the recognized national championships, the event retained the title Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament until 1941. During the two years the NIAA tournament was not held, the Southern Interscholastic experienced a steady increase in appeal. From an initial entry in 1935 of ten boys' teams and six girls' teams, the tournament grew in 1937 to include twenty-two boys' teams and twelve girls' teams representing ten states. Most of these were either champions or runners-up in their respective states.

The 1937 Southern Interscholastic Tournament was witness to an important milestone as Avery Institute of Charleston, South Carolina, became the first deep south high school to win a national championship. In

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<sup>134</sup>Owen, op. cit.

the past tournaments had been dominated by schools from the border states. Beginning on Thursday, March 25, 1937, the Tigers successively defeated three foes including the Kentucky state champion, Lincoln Institute, to reach the Saturday finals. Their opposition for the title, Mayo-Underwood High School of Frankfort, Kentucky, had defeated no less than four state champions in route to the finals. In the championship game Luther Bligen, the tournament's most valuable player, scored eight points to lead Avery to a 21 - 20 victory. In the consolation game Lincoln Institute defeated Stanton High school of Jacksonville, Florida, 26 to 24, for third place.<sup>135</sup>

The results of the 1937 Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament provided Abbott with the first concrete evidence that his initial reasons for establishing the tournament were well founded. Avery Institute, likewise, left little doubt that the quality of basketball played by blacks in the deep south had experienced tremendous improvement in a short period of time. Though the majority of high schools in the deep south still had not achieved competitive equity, the teams from the eastern and midwestern border states could no longer claim an unchallenged superiority.

Armed with a new sense of purpose, the tournament committee announced plans for an even bigger program in 1938. A. J. Neely, committee chairman, revealed that teams from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Illinois and Indiana had made definite commitments to attend the 1938 championships.<sup>136</sup> These entries would raise the tournament representation to an unprece-

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<sup>135</sup>See Appendix I.

<sup>136</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, April 3, 1937.

mented level of fourteen states, six more than the previous NIAA high of eight. The Southern Interscholastic was no longer a 'southern' affair.

#### The Ninth National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

After three years the Southern Interscholastic Tournament had gained notoriety and the tournament committee received inquiries from schools which had never before shown interest. Though many of these teams would not receive invitations to participate, their numbers served as positive proof of the increased interest in the sport of basketball among black high schools throughout the country.<sup>137</sup>

As in 1937 the NIAA was again unable to sponsor its tournament. This turn of events forced John Smith, the NIAA president, to take his Roosevelt team to Tuskegee.<sup>138</sup> Since 1933 the Panthers from Gary, Indiana had dominated the NIAA championships and were generally acknowledged as the best black prep team in the country. Their entry added a new dimension to the Southern Interscholastic, and as never before, the quality of the tournament could be tested.

By Wednesday evening, March 22, twenty-eight boys teams including twelve state champions had arrived on the Tuskegee campus. The first round of play was set to begin Thursday morning on the two auxiliary courts in Logan Hall.

After three days and nights of virtual non-stop competition, Xavier Prep of New Orleans, Louisiana emerged as the new national champions. Stellar performances by Howard Wilson, Simon Rogers and Oliver Williams,

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<sup>137</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama) Press release, March 12, 1938.

<sup>138</sup>Smith, op. cit.

paced the Gold Rush to a 12 - 9 victory over Garnet High School of Charleston, West Virginia. Xavier defeated four opponents including Kentucky's state champion, Mayo-Underwood High School, to reach the finals. However Garnet had a much tougher route to the finals. After defeating two opponents in the opening rounds, the West Virginians were paired against the Panthers of Roosevelt.<sup>139</sup> Although Garnet had never defeated Roosevelt in tournament play. at Tuskegee they were not to be denied, winning 20 to 14. The loss was John Smith's first in five years of tournament competition. In the semifinals Garnet defeated Allen White High School, the Tennessee champions, 33 to 15.<sup>140</sup>

The championship victory by Xavier Prep reasserted the fact that quality basketball could be played by a deep south high school. It also gave additional support to the Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament's claim of being "the true national championship" for black high schools.

#### The 10th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

After two years the Southern Interscholastic had become the largest athletic event ever sponsored for black high schools. This rapid growth leveled off in 1939 as a result of the NIAA's action to reestablish its tournament at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Abbott was unperturbed by this situation because he realized that the Tuskegee alliance had become strong enough to withstand any minor defections.<sup>141</sup> His confidence was probably based in part on the NIAA's past failure to attract many teams

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<sup>139</sup> Chicago Defender, March 25, 1938, p. 8.

<sup>140</sup> See Appendix I.

<sup>141</sup> Owen, op. cit.

from outside the South Atlantic region of the country. Still, these contentions were speculative in nature for the true impact of the rival tournament could not be accurately measured until the teams selected to participate arrived in Tuskegee.

The strength of the Tuskegee tournament was evident as twenty-five boys' teams and fourteen girls' teams representing ten states were present for the start of the 1939 Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament. Though West Virginia and South Carolina elected to send representatives to Fayetteville,<sup>142</sup> their absence was compensated by the presence of two new state representatives, Booker T. Washington High School of Tulsa, Oklahoma and Harris Township High School of Colp, Illinois.

From the opening round on Thursday, March 23, Booker T. Washington of Tulsa quickly established the fact that quality basketball was alive and well in Oklahoma as they demolished Magnolia High School of Moss Point, Mississippi, 70 to 20 and then easily defeated three other opponents to reach the finals. In the lower bracket Georgia's state champion, Cuyler Beach High of Savannah, won the right to vie for the championship.<sup>143</sup>

Records indicate that a sellout crowd watched Tate lead his Tulsa teammates to a narrow 31 to 29 victory over the Georgians for the title. In the consolation game Alabama State High School of Montgomery defeated Austin High School of Knoxville, Tennessee, 37 to 17. Allen White High School of Whitesville, Tennessee won the girls' championship by defeating Brighton High School of Brighton, Alabama, 22 to 17.<sup>144</sup>

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<sup>142</sup>Norfolk Journal and Guide, March 18, 1939, p. 19.

<sup>143</sup>See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>144</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 25, 1939.

The level of participation in the fifth annual Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament, in spite of the reestablishment of the NIAA-sponsored tournament, indicated that the balance of power now rested in the South.

The 11th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

A record entry was on hand Thursday, March 20. Twenty-eight boys' teams and twenty girls' teams prepared to compete for the 1940 Tuskegee title. The tournament field included Logan High School of Concord, North Carolina, which had elected not to attend the NIAA championships held in nearby Fayetteville. The underlying significance of this preference gave Tuskegee additional support as the location of the recognized national championship tournament.

In the opening round, Lincoln High School of Evansville, Indiana, broke the record for margin of victory by defeating Perkinson High School of Marietta, Georgia, 80 to 14. This one-sided win was a predictor of things to come as Lincoln disposed of three other opponents in route to the championship game against Cuyler Beach High School of Savannah, Georgia. A capacity crowd was on hand as Lincoln thwarted the Georgians' second straight attempt to win the title. With the score tied at the end of regulation time, Coates of Lincoln scored three straight points to lead his team to a 32 to 31 overtime victory. Booker T. Washington High School of Sand Springs, Oklahoma, defeated Booker T. Washington High School of Montgomery, Alabama for third place.<sup>145</sup>

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<sup>145</sup> Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 29, 1940.

The 12th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

By 1941 many members within the Tuskegee alliance felt that the tournament had outgrown its original designation as a regional tournament because the number of states represented at the annual event almost doubled the rival NIAA's membership. They asserted that Tuskegee had been the site of the national championship since 1937 and should be appropriately renamed.<sup>146</sup> These sentiments were exactly what Abbott needed to make a move. Therefore, on March 1, 1941, the following announcement was released:

The National Invitational Interscholastic Basketball Tournament is held annually at Tuskegee to determine the National Basketball Championship for Colored High Schools and Academies of the United States. The seventh annual tournament for boys and girls will be held at the Institute on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 27, 28 and 29.

Because of the national character of the meet, which draws the best teams from every section of the country, the winning team is recognized as the National Colored Basketball Champions of the United States.<sup>147</sup>

A coincidence occurred during the 1941 championships. The nation's First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt, was visiting Tuskegee as a guest of the Institute. The event in itself was not unusual, for the Alabama school was often host to dignitaries, including presidents. Mrs. Roosevelt's presence, when it became known throughout the black athletic circles, was interpreted as national recognition of Tuskegee's claim as host to the "recognized national championship."<sup>148</sup>

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<sup>146</sup>Owen, op. cit.

<sup>147</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 1, 1941.

<sup>148</sup>Owen, op. cit.

A total of thirty-four boys' and girls' teams representing twelve states began the single-elimination competition on Thursday, March 27, 1941. Midway through the first round, Abbott temporarily suspended play to give the contestants an opportunity to hear Mrs. Roosevelt's speech in the Institute chapel. Not long after play was resumed it became apparent that the Oklahoma teams were the ones to beat in both brackets.

The championship game was evidence of the widespread acclaim for Tuskegee's founding father, as Booker T. Washington High School of Sand Springs, Oklahoma and Booker T. Washington High School of Seminole, Oklahoma met for the national title. Marques Haynes, a member of the Sand Springs team, later became the most famous dribbler in the world with the Harlem Globetrotters. Records do not indicate that he played a major scoring role in his team's 38 - 24 victory over Seminole, as John Smith and Luther Garrett led the Sand Springs attack with eleven and nine points respectively. Lance Cadjoe, one of the three brothers playing for Seminole, was their high scorer with seven points.<sup>149</sup> The All-Oklahoma final signaled the beginning of a period of domination by teams from this southwestern state which would extend through 1949.

#### The 13th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The addition of representatives from Arkansas and Texas in 1942 brought the total membership of the Tuskegee alliance to fourteen to participate in the newly named National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament.<sup>150</sup> Though records do not indicate that the NIAA ever officially

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<sup>149</sup>See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>150</sup>Darnaby collection, (Tuskegee Institute Library, Alabama), Press release, March 21, 1942.

conceded to the move, the strength of the Tuskegee group made such action purely academic.

After fourteen years of successes and failures, Charles H. Williams' original idea of a national championship for black high schools had become a reality at Tuskegee. Of the nineteen states<sup>151</sup> which still maintained or condoned segregated athletic programs, fourteen participated in the 1942 tournament at Tuskegee. Were it not for the crippling effects of World War II, the Tuskegee alliance would probably have reached full participation in one or two years, for the rival NIAA was but a skeleton of its former self.

The presence of a new military airbase in Tuskegee made Abbott acutely aware that the Institute's resources needed to run the tournament would soon be diverted to the war effort. Still, for 1942, the championships would go on.<sup>152</sup>

On Thursday, March 26, twenty-seven of the best black high school basketball teams converged on Tuskegee for the thirteenth renewal of the national basketball tournament for black high schools. Among them were ten state champions and eight runners-up. This field was unique in that all of the previous year's semi-finalists were eliminated in their respective state tournaments. As a result the championship was in doubt through the first three rounds of competition. Booker T. Washington of Tulsa, Oklahoma, finally emerged as the team to beat in the semifinals. With impressive victories over the Kentucky and Texas state champions

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<sup>151</sup>See p. 47.

<sup>152</sup>Owen, op. cit.

behind them, the Hornets, coached by Seymour Williams, won 45 to 43, over Middleton High School of Tampa, Florida, to enter the finals. In the lower bracket, Southern University High School of Scotlandville, Louisiana, had come from behind four different occasions to win the right to play for the championship. In the finals the Baby Jaguars' string of upsets came to an end as W. Musgrave and E. Thomas led Booker T. Washington to a 42 to 19 win and the national championship. Middleton High School defeated Brooks High School of Quitman, Georgia for third place, while Wiergate, Texas won the national girls' title over Hermondale, Missouri.<sup>153</sup>

The momentum which the Tuskegee nationals had gained was brought to an abrupt halt in 1943 as a result of the nation's deepening involvement in World War II. On March 15, R. S. Darnaby released the following announcement to the national press:

The Annual National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament for boys and girls has been cancelled for the duration. . . .

Gasoline and tire rationing as well as other factors in connection with the war effort were reasons given by Mr. Abbott for the cancellation.<sup>154</sup>

Though World War II closed both the NIAA and the National Interscholastic Tournament at Tuskegee, the years of dedication and work to provide sport opportunities for young black people were not wasted. Hundreds of high school players were reached, basketball programs had grown and other tournaments which were to follow had models to emulate.

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<sup>153</sup> See Appendix I.

<sup>154</sup> Chicago Defender, March 27, 1943, p. 10.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1945-1954

Early in 1945 conditions in the United States began to return to their pre-war normalcy thus reducing the many curtailments of athletic activities. Though Tuskegee's and the NIAA's involvement in the national tournament had come to an end, the annual event's greatest successes were still ahead in Nashville, Tennessee.

#### Nashville - 1945

Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee A & I State College, and Henry Arthur Kean, the school's athletic director, began to investigate the possibility of holding an interstate high school basketball tournament in Nashville. Their reasons for establishing such an event were much the same as those which inspired Williams, Smith and Abbott during the pre-war years. Though black high schools in every southern and border state with the exception of Alabama<sup>155</sup> had organized some form of state athletic association, they were still in need of a centralized authority which could coordinate and standardize their programs. Such an authority was reestablished as a result of the efforts by Davis and Kean.

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<sup>155</sup>  
See Table I

For the first time a man not directly connected with athletics was the driving force behind the idea. President Davis, who had coached in his home state of Mississippi, virtually assured the initial success of the Nashville tournament by making the necessary resources at Tennessee State College available.<sup>156</sup> There was no suitable facility on State's campus and to alleviate this situation Davis and Kean sought the use of Pearl High School's gymnasium which was the best facility available in the area. William Gupton, former Pearl Coach, described that meeting:

Henry Arthur Kean met with Mr. J. A. Galloway, principal at Pearl, Sadie Galloway, the girl's basketball coach and myself for the purpose of playing the tournament at Pearl. After giving the proposal some thought, Mr. Galloway obtained the superintendent's approval, which stipulated that Pearl be permitted to participate in the tournament every year regardless of their record.<sup>157</sup>

Gupton understandably protested this provision which he felt could have a negative effect on his team's performance as well as on the quality of the tournament if the participants did not merit selection. An additional objection came from Ms. Galloway because girls' competition had not been included in the proposed format. Kean believed that an automatic berth for Pearl would pose no great problem; however, he felt that a tournament designed to accommodate both boys and girls would be financially impractical. Ms. Galloway then conceded that a boy's tournament would be better than no tournament at all.<sup>158</sup>

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<sup>156</sup> Statements based on a personal interview with Dr. W. S. Davis, former president of Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tennessee, August 2, 1976.

<sup>157</sup> Gupton, op. cit.

<sup>158</sup> Ibid.

Davis assigned Kean to the tasks involving organization and administration. Kean's association with the NIAA national tournament as an official provided him with valuable insight into the conduct of such an event. As he was aware that the war restrictions on gasoline and travel would prevent the tournament from attracting teams from great distances, he designated the event as the Midwestern Invitational Basketball Tournament. Though invitations were extended to all eligible state associations, Kean did not expect teams which were not near Nashville to respond. Surprisingly, schools from Arkansas, Oklahoma and West Virginia accepted bids to participate. To avoid possible conflicts with classes at Pearl, Kean scheduled the Thursday and Friday games in the college's gymnasium.<sup>159</sup> Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tennessee agreed to sponsor the tournament trophies on an annual basis.<sup>160</sup>

On Thursday, March 29, 1945, Henry Arthur Kean called a meeting with the express purpose of establishing the Midwestern High School Athletic Association. It soon became apparent that the association and the tournament had the potential to become national in scope, and the group agreed that the word "Midwestern" be deleted from the association's title and replaced with the word "National."

After an opening address by W. S. Davis, the following persons were appointed to the constitution committee: B. T. Harvey, chairman; Frank Young, and G. G. Singleton. A nominating committee was also established and included: H. B. Crouch, chairman, G. H. Lennon, and J. H. Cooper.

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<sup>159</sup> Davis, op. cit.

<sup>160</sup> Tournament Program, 1945.

From the list submitted by the nominations committee the following slate of officers was elected: Henry Arthur Kean, president; B. T. Harvey, secretary-treasurer; Vernon E. McCain, vice-president; J. H. Cooper, director of public relations; Frank A. Young, commissioner; and H. B. Crouch, business manager (see figures 6 and 7).

The constitution for the National High School Athletic Association (NHSAA) was drawn up and submitted on Saturday morning.<sup>161</sup> The final action taken was to designate Nashville as the permanent site of the national championships. This decision was made because of Nashville's central location, its educational advantages and Tennessee State's initiative and interest in hosting the event.<sup>162</sup> As in the case of the NIAA, the National High School Athletic Association was not designed to achieve the functional status of the predominately white National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. However it did become the most significant organizational structure in the history of black interscholastic athletics.

#### The 14th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

On Thursday, March 29, Davis welcomed thirteen teams representing five states with the following remarks:

It is with great personal pride on behalf of the faculty and students of Tennessee A & I State College that I welcome the participating teams, coaches, guests and other friends to this history-making event.

May the benefits derived from this tournament be in keeping with the high purposes and aims of this first in many associations and to this end all shall receive rewarding results.<sup>163</sup>

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<sup>161</sup> See Appendix C.

<sup>162</sup> From the minutes of the NHSAA annual meeting, March 29, 1945.

<sup>163</sup> Tournament Program, 1945.



Figure 6

First Annual Meeting of the  
National High School  
Athletic Association

The ensuing remarks were given by J. A. Galloway, principal of Pearl High School:

The faculty and students of Pearl High School are pleased to extend . . . a most colorful welcome to our city and to our institution. Although this is a new experience for us in this section of the South, we believe that it will be a thrilling and profitable one. . . May old friendships be renewed and new ones formed and the spirit of friendliness, goodwill and true sportsmanship pervade every phase of the meet.<sup>164</sup>

Following other opening ceremonies, the first of five opening round games began. Douglass High School of Oklahoma City defeated four opponents to assure that the national title would remain in the State of Oklahoma for at least one more year.<sup>165</sup> They achieved this feat by winning a 36 to 33 victory over Elkhorn, West Virginia. Nat Taylor, who was to become one of the most distinguished athletes in the history of Tennessee A & I, led the Oklahomans with seventeen points, while Twitty was high for Elkhorn with twelve.<sup>166</sup> In the consolation game, Robert Barlow's Rosenwald team from Madisonville, Kentucky, won over Knoxville's Austin High School 53 to 19.<sup>167</sup>

#### The 15th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

In an effort to improve the appeal of the championships, the tournament committee chose a consolation bracket format. They felt that those teams which had to travel great distances would be more inclined to attend

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<sup>164</sup>Ibid.

<sup>165</sup>See p. 96.

<sup>166</sup>See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>167</sup>Chicago Defender, April 7, 1945, p. 7.



Figure 7

NESAA President Henry Arthur Kean(left) and  
Commissioner Frank "Fay" Young  
Present Awards at the  
National Tournament

if they could be assured of playing more than one game.<sup>168</sup> This move was apparently effective as the 1946 national championships equalled the record for the largest field of state champions in the history of the tournaments. In one year the tournament entry rose from thirteen to sixteen teams, including twelve state title holders. Only the 1942 Tuskegee nationals had had as broad a representation.

The tournament committee obtained permission to use Pearl's gym on Friday in an effort to accommodate the greater number of games required by the consolation format. Because of a larger seating capacity, the championship bracket was held at Pearl, while the consolation games remained at Tennessee A & I.<sup>169</sup> On Thursday, March 21, the opening round of the tournament was held on the campus of Tennessee A & I to decide which eight teams would vie for the championship. At the end of the day, Middleton High School of Tampa, Florida, emerged as the favorite by virtue of their 43 - 31 victory over the defending champion Douglass High School of Oklahoma City. Sumner (Kansas City, Kansas), Gilbert Academy (New Orleans, Louisiana) and Washington Tech (St. Louis) also had impressive first-round victories.

In the second round of the championship bracket, Middleton, described by Fay Young as "the gamest team of little fellows ever to appear on a basketball court"<sup>170</sup> continued winning by defeating Washington Tech, 56 to 33. In another important game, Booker T. Washington of Cushing kept

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<sup>168</sup> From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 21, 1946.

<sup>169</sup> Ibid.

<sup>170</sup> Chicago Defender, March 30, 1946, p. 11.

Oklahoma's hopes for a fourth consecutive national title alive by defeating Magnolia High School of Morgantown, West Virginia, 35 to 23.

Middleton and Booker T. Washington both survived their semi-final contests Saturday morning to enter the finals that evening. In the championship game, Cushing's height and experience were too much for Middleton and B. Blair scored seventeen points to lead the Oklahomans to the title. Sumner High School defeated the Alabama State College High School, 46 to 27, for third place, while Rosenwald High School of Madisonville, Kentucky, won the consolation championship over Booker T. Washington High School of Houston, Texas, 37 to 32.<sup>171</sup>

Finally the days of intra-group rivalry were gone as the national basketball championships moved into an era of unparalleled success in Nashville. Ironically, the only remaining threat to its survival was an end to segregation, but this was a decade away. Until then as it had in the past, the National High School Basketball Tournament continued to provide a means of improving the quantity and quality of the sport.

#### The 16th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

At the 1947 NHSAA meeting Kean delivered the following president's address:

The NHSAA must assume more responsibility in financing the national tournament. In the past Tennessee State has assumed the full financial burden. Teams have been permitted to participate without paying entry fees, while profits have been prorated back to them. It is now essential that we build a treasury. How? By requiring each member team in the various state organizations to pay a fee of one dollar. The state of Tennessee has already sent in one dollar for each team in the state.

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<sup>171</sup>Ibid.

It is my opinion that this tournament is improving basketball in the United States for our people. If I did not think so, I would not be a part of this tournament.

You should go back to your schools and states and put these suggestions before them and report later.<sup>172</sup>

In other tournament business the tournament format was discussed. It was the concensus that the consolation-type tournament was no longer needed and an affirmative vote was taken to insert a single elimination format for 1948. Records indicate that the previous slate of officers was retained, and the association accepted a bid to return the National High School Track Meet to St. Louis.<sup>173</sup>

The ranks of the National High School Basketball Tournament were further reduced in 1947 when the black high schools of Kansas merged with their state's predominately white athletic association.<sup>174</sup> Two other states, Indiana (1942) and Illinois (1944), had previously discontinued their participation in the national tournament for the same reason. These losses made it clear that the national basketball championships for black high schools and the NHSAA could not last forever. For now the effect of their absence on the National High School Basketball Tournament was negligible as fourteen of the seventeen eligible associations sent their representatives to Nashville.

The third NHSAA sponsored nationals, which began on March 27, nearly duplicated the results of the 1946 championships as Booker T. Washington of Tulsa, Oklahoma, defeated Middleton High School of Tampa,

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<sup>172</sup>From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 27, 1947.

<sup>173</sup>Ibid.

<sup>174</sup>See Table I, p. 19.

Florida, 51 to 42. This marked the third crown in seven tournament appearances for the Seymour Williams-coached team and the fifth straight national championship for an Oklahoma high school.

Elihu Latimer, Charles Frazier and Tommy Gibson were selected to the All-National Team for their fine play in leading the Tulsans to three consecutive victories over Don Thompson of Tampa, Vashon of St. Louis and Middleton in the finals. Latimer led all scorers in the championship game with 21 points.<sup>175</sup> For Middleton it must have been discouraging to have been defeated for the second consecutive year by an Oklahoma team, but the Floridians were only one of five teams which had failed to end the dominance of high schools from this southwestern state. Middleton's Charles Bostic, Herman Pittman and Jesse Davis also made the All-National team for their fine performances.<sup>176</sup>

#### The 17th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The main topic of discussion at the 1948 NBSAA meeting centered around involving more high school officials in the administration of the association. It was observed that John H. Cooper and Vernon McCain, the two officers who were connected with high schools, had recently accepted positions with colleges and none of the five administrative positions were held by high school representatives. This alone was preventing the organization from effectively serving its purpose of upgrading the level of basketball in the black high schools of the southern and border states.<sup>177</sup>

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<sup>175</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>176</sup> Chicago Defender, April 5, 1947, p. 11.

<sup>177</sup> From the minutes of the annual NBSAA meeting, March 26, 1948.

The organization's President Kean made the following statement:

I have served as president of the organization since the beginning, but it isn't necessary for the president to be here. .... I urge you to elect another president. For if I am not president it will give me an opportunity to do things for the organization that, as president, I could not do.<sup>178</sup>

At this point it was moved by Brown and seconded by Passmore that Cooper and Kean be retained as director of public relations and secretary-treasurer respectively. The motion was passed. The election of a new president and vice president followed. Seymore Williams of Tulsa, Oklahoma was selected to head the NHSAA while R. J. Roddy of Lucy, Tennessee became vice-president.<sup>179</sup>

The 1948 championships witnessed a break in tradition which resulted in an invitation to St. Elizabeth High School, a team that did not hold membership in a recognized state athletic association. For years the Chicago Roman Catholic School had made barn-storming tours playing many of the top black high school teams of the segregated South. These tours were necessary because St. Elizabeth did not belong to the Illinois High School Athletic Association which sanctioned schedules in that state. Consequently Frank Young, the NHSAA commissioner, successfully sought the acceptance of St. Elizabeth as an associate member of the organization, thus making them eligible to participate in the national tournament.<sup>180</sup>

The real story of the 1948 national championships which began on March 26 was Oklahoma basketball as Booker T. Washington High School of Tulsa downed Don Thompson High School of Tampa, Florida, 52 to 29, for their

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<sup>178</sup> Ibid.

<sup>179</sup> Ibid.

<sup>180</sup> Chicago Defender, March 27, 1948, p. 11.

second straight crown. The win was the sixth consecutive title for an Oklahoma team and the fourth in eight years for the Tulsa school.<sup>181</sup> Thompson's loss in the finals also marked the third time in as many years that a Florida school had made an unsuccessful challenge for the championship. Booker T. Washington's repeat victory was highlighted by the selection of Elihu Latimer, Charles Frazier and Tommy Gibson to the all-tournament team for the second year in a row. Also selected to the all-tournament team was Elston Howard of St. Louis' Vashon High School, who eventually became famous as a star catcher for the New York Yankees and the American League's Most Valuable Player in 1963. His 68 points in four games led all scorers in the tournament.<sup>182</sup>

#### The 18th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

At the 1949 NHSAA business meeting it was decided to hold a rules clinic before the tournament each year. Times for the consolation and final games were officially set for 7:30 P. M. and 9:00 P. M. respectively. It was further decided that the District of Columbia be considered a state, and that the minimum membership fee was to be set at \$10.00 per association. Records indicate that there were no official changes in the NHSAA's slate of officers.<sup>183</sup>

In 1949 every eligible state association accepted invitations to send their representatives to the national tournament. Although integration had reduced the original number of states, this did not detract from

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<sup>181</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>182</sup> Chicago Defender, April 3, 1948, p. 11.

<sup>183</sup> From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 24, 1949.

the fact that at no time in the previous history of the tournament had every eligible state champion had a shot at the national title. Armstrong Technical High School, winner of the first championship in 1929, was among those invited to participate. The Washington, D.C. school had not competed for the title since 1936.

In other pre-tournament developments, the Oklahoma association elected to send Booker T. Washington of Cushing instead of Douglass of Oklahoma City as their representative. The Class B champions from Cushing had defeated their Class A counterparts in a game designed to raise funds to send Douglass to Nashville. This victory coupled with Cushing's more recent national championship in 1946 made them the logical choice. Additionally an old tradition, started at Gary, Indiana in 1934, was revived when Bishop Bernard Shell of Chicago donated a \$300 trophy (see figure 8) much like the NIAA's Victroy Trophy. This award would be retained by the first team to win three championships starting in 1949.<sup>184</sup>

On March 24, 1949, seventeen teams, including fifteen state champions began the opening rounds of play. To make the tournament run more efficiently, Haynes High School's facilities were utilized in addition to those at Tennessee A & I State and Pearl. From the outset, Booker T. Washington of Tulsa established itself as the team to beat. However their dream of three straight national championships was not to be realized as St. Elizabeth High School of Chicago defeated the Oklahomans, 57 to 36 (see figure 9, p. 87). This victory concluded an unprecedented era in which four different teams from Oklahoma won six straight national

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<sup>184</sup>Chicago Defender, March 26, 1949, p. 15.



Figure 8

The Bishop Bernard J. Shell Trophy

championships. St. Elizabeth's Joe Bertrand broke the tournament scoring record with 80 points, including 23 in the finals.<sup>185</sup>

#### The 19th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

In the 1950 business meeting the Georgia state association was accepted as an official member of the NHSAA after a lengthy discussion. The membership voted to prorate net gate receipts only to those schools having full membership. Records do not indicate any changes in the association's officers.<sup>186</sup>

A new dimension was added to the tournament in 1950. Edgar Allen of the Nashville Tennessean was assigned to give indepth coverage of the national championships.<sup>187</sup> Previously the majority of tournament coverage was through weekly papers such as the Chicago Defender, the Pittsburgh Courier and the Norfolk Journal and Guide. From 1929 these papers had done an excellent job of chronicling the yearly results and progress of the national championships. However, the week-old nature of their news did little to stimulate much needed interest on the local level.

This newfound media interest was only an indication of the stature which the national tournament had attained. It was noted by the writer that the Tennessean took the liberty to alter the tournament's name by adding the word "Negro" to the title. Records do not indicate that the NHSAA made any efforts to correct the newspaper or officially change the name to the National Negro High School Basketball Tournament.

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<sup>185</sup> Chicago Defender, April 2, 1949, p. 15.

<sup>186</sup> From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 23, 1950.

<sup>187</sup> Statements based on a personal interview with John H. Cooper, former commissioner of the NHSAA, Wilberforce, Ohio, September 2, 1977.

On Thursday, March 23, 1950, sixteen of the best prep teams in the country began to compete for the national title. In the end the Ironmen of Chicago's St. Elizabeth High School defeated three consecutive opponents, including a 56 to 49 win over Ballard-Hudson High School of Macon, Georgia, for the championship (see figure 9). Joseph Bertrand led the St. Elizabeth attack with 22 points, while William Glover topped all scorers with 25 points for Ballard-Hudson. In the consolation game, Dunbar of Lexington, Kentucky, defeated Pearl High School of Nashville, 62 to 56, for third place.<sup>188</sup>

#### The 20th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

At the 1951 NHSAA business meeting C. T. Smiley of Booker T. Washington High School in Montgomery, Alabama, was elected president, while Z. L. Davis of Douglass High School, Huntington, West Virginia, was installed as vice-president. All remaining officers were retained. The final action taken by the board was to stipulate that no student be eligible to participate in the national tournament after he reaches his twenty-first birthday.<sup>189</sup>

The 1951 championship was again won by St. Elizabeth as the Ironmen coached by Clarence Cash defeated Booker T. Washington High School of Cushing, Oklahoma, 46 to 40. However, in an unprecedented action, St. Elizabeth was forced to forfeit its title because an ineligible player was used. After an investigation by officials of the NHSAA, commissioner Frank Young released the following statement:

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<sup>188</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>189</sup> From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 22, 1951.

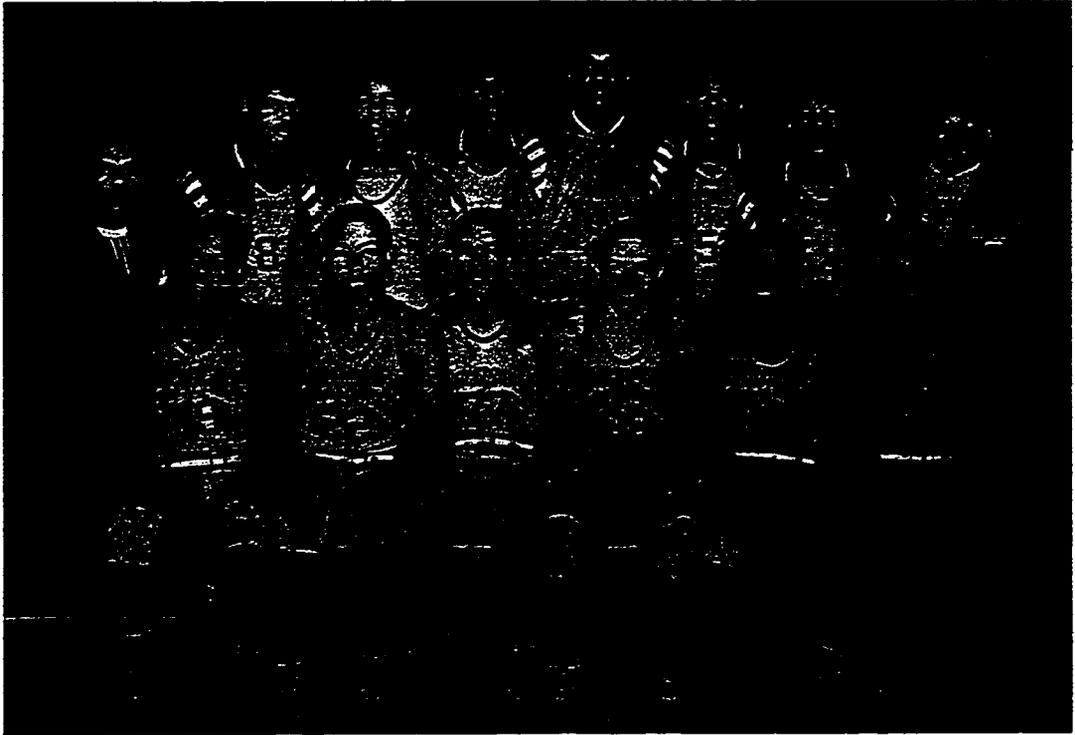


Figure 9

The 1949 and 1950 National Champions  
St. Elizabeth High School of  
Chicago, Illinois

Jim Dorsey, a member of the St. Elizabeth basketball team, was found to be ineligible for tournament play due to his completion of eight semesters of high school in June, 1950. . . .

Commissioner Young continued:

. . . Booker T. Washington High School of Cushing, Oklahoma, is awarded the 1951 championship of the National High School Athletic Association. . . St. Elizabeth High School of Chicago is hereby notified of the action and is to return the championship trophy and the Bishop Bernard Shell Trophy to Booker T. Washington High School of Cushing, Oklahoma. . . 190

This action was the first true test of the NHSAA's power to enforce its constitutional by-laws. It also made other members of the association more aware of the necessity to police the eligibility status of teams within their jurisdiction. The membership voted to place St. Elizabeth on probation for one year. The school's future prospects were given an additional setback when coach Clarence Cash announced that he had accepted the head coaching job at Tennessee A & I State College.<sup>191</sup>

In the second round of the tournament, which began on Thursday, March 22, 1951, St. Elizabeth defeated Laurinburg Institute of North Carolina, 55 to 54.<sup>192</sup> Laurinburg's leading scorer, Sam Jones, was to later achieve fame as a professional with the Boston Celtics. For Laurinburg the forfeiture by St. Elizabeth came too late, as many felt that the North Carolina champions should have won the tournament.<sup>193</sup>

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<sup>190</sup> Chicago Defender, April 7, 1951, p. 10.

<sup>191</sup> Tournament Program, 1952.

<sup>192</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>193</sup> Chicago Defender, March 31, 1951, p. 14.

### The 21st National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

Central High School's Yellowjackets from Louisville brought the first national championship to Kentucky in 1952. It had been seventeen years since Central first participated in the national tournament losing to Roosevelt High School of Gary, Indiana, in the 1935 finals. The Kentuckians, coached by Willie Kean, began their quest for the title on Thursday, March 20, with a 60 to 36 victory over Booker T. Washington High School of Montgomery, Alabama. They continued winning, downing the defending champion Booker T. Washington of Cushing, Oklahoma and Pearl High of Nashville, to meet Phyllis Wheatley of Houston, Texas in the finals. The final score was Central 41, Wheatley 38. Sammy Moore led Central with 14 points, while Hollis Filder scored a like amount for the Texans.<sup>194</sup>

Records indicate that the official timer, Mary McKissack, was the first woman to be assigned to an important tournament job. Commissioner Young praised her performance as "very efficient."<sup>195</sup>

### The 22nd National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

One persistent drawback to the progress of the national tournament was the lack of an adequate facility to stage the annual event. Through the twenty-one years of the championships' existence, the availability of adequate gymnasias was the exception rather than the rule. As a result the spectator appeal of the tournament was seriously hindered. This problem was resolved in 1953 when Tennessee A & I State University opened its

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<sup>194</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>195</sup> Chicago Defender, March 29, 1952, p. 17.

new 4,000 seat gymnasium in time to make the national tournament the inaugural event in the spacious facility.<sup>196</sup> The move of the tournament to the new Tennessee State facility made it possible to stage every game at one site. Another significant result was that the NHSAA no longer had to honor their agreement to extend an automatic invitation to Pearl High School in return for the use of that school's facility. However, Pearl earned the right to participate by winning the Tennessee state championship in 1953.

On March 26, sixteen teams christened the new facility with the opening rounds of the twenty-third national tournament. The one-year probation imposed on St. Elizabeth of Chicago had failed to dull their competitive spirit as the Ironmen defeated Booker T. Washington of Cushing, Oklahoma in the first round. However it was Western High School's 81 - 54 victory over Channeyville High School of Zachary, Louisiana that caught the attention of the fans. From this point on, the Paris, Kentucky school's closest game was a ten-point victory over Pearl of Nashville. In the finals 3,000 spectators watched Western increase its average margin of victory to twenty-one points by downing Booker T. Washington of Montgomery, Alabama 70-41, for the title (see figure 10). Russell Tucker and Jesse Downey led Western with seventeen and twenty points respectively, while Drum was high for Booker T. Washington with sixteen. In the consolation game, Pearl broke the NHSAA's scoring record with an 82 - 72 victory over Austin High School of Knoxville, Tennessee. Pearl had previously defeated Austin for the Tennessee state championship.<sup>197</sup>

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<sup>196</sup>Tournament Program, 1953.

<sup>197</sup>See Appendix I, for tournament summary.



Figure 10

The 1953 National Champions  
Western High School of  
Paris, Kentucky

The 23rd National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

Thursday, March 25, 1954, marked the tenth anniversary of NHSAA sponsorship of the national basketball tournament. The 1953 runners-up from Booker T. Washington of Montgomery, Alabama, assumed the role of favorites, as the previous winners from Western High School were eliminated in the Kentucky state playoffs. Following a 73 to 61 first-round victory over perennially strong Booker T. Washington from Cushing, Oklahoma, the Hornets from Alabama could do no better than third as Laurinburg Institute of North Carolina defeated four opponents to win the coveted national title. Laurinburg entered the championship game as a seven point underdog but quickly erased any doubts about the eventual outcome as Marcel Martin led the North Carolinians to a 70 to 58 victory over Dunbar High School of Sumerset, Kentucky. Jackie Fitzpatrick was high scorer for Dunbar with twenty points, and after a successful career at Knoxville College he became a member of the world-famous Harlem Globetrotters.<sup>198</sup>

Not long after the end of the 23rd national tournament the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision which would have tremendous ramifications for the future of the national championships.

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<sup>198</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1954-1967

For twenty-nine years the various national tournaments had overcome obstacles to survival and progress. In that interim basketball in the black high schools of the southern and border states matured into a truly competitive sport ready to meet the challenges of an ever-changing society. Many athletes had benefited from the tournament's unique exposure and had gone on to productive college and professional careers. The final chapter in the history of the national basketball tournament for black high schools began in 1954.

The civil rights of all Americans were affected by some momentous events involving federal legislation, executive orders, and judicial interpretations. Three significant actions, the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the Brown vs. the Topeka Board of Education case, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964 and Executive Order 10730, slowly changed the complexion of American society.

For fifty-eight years southern and border state governments utilized the doctrine of "separate but equal" to force segregation between blacks and whites. Though numerous challenges to the legality of this doctrine were made, it was not until May 17, 1954, that the Supreme Court, in a landmark decision, overturned its previous interpretation in the Plessy

vs. Ferguson Case.<sup>199</sup> This decision held that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional.

Though the door was now unlocked to end legal segregation in all parts of the country, it was not until 1957 that the full effect of the 1954 Supreme Court decision was brought to bear on the doctrine of "separate but equal." Two actions taken by the Federal Government, the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and Executive Order 10730, had far-reaching effects on the transition to unitary systems of public education in the southern and border states.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 created an executive Commission on Civil Rights and empowered that commission to investigate allegations that U.S. citizens were being deprived of their rights. Black Americans were now given a vehicle which acted as a catalyst to speed up the process of integration. However, the act alone was not sufficient.<sup>200</sup> On September 23, 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10730 which ended segregation in Little Rock, Arkansas' Central High School. Federal troops were used to assure the right of nine black students to attend the previously all-white school.<sup>201</sup>

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, considered to be "the strongest civil rights legislation ever enacted," covered all areas of public life in America.<sup>202</sup> These actions had a tremendous influence on the decisions

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<sup>199</sup> See p. 1.

<sup>200</sup> Harry A. Ploski and Roscoe C. Brown, Jr., The Negro Almanac, (New York: Bellwether Publishing Co., 1967), p. 107.

<sup>201</sup> Ibid, pp. 109-10.

<sup>202</sup> Ibid, pp. 112-14.

of state high school athletic associations to absorb black high schools into their memberships. Until 1954 only the states of Indiana (1942), Illinois (1943), Kansas (1947), and Missouri (1953) had elected to integrate their state high school athletic programs. Following the 1954 Supreme Court decision the move toward unitary systems of athletic control began to accelerate as the District of Columbia merged its system that same year. In 1957 the states of Kentucky, Oklahoma and West Virginia unified their state athletic associations. The most dramatic changes did not occur until after the 1964 Civil Rights Act became law. Over the next six years all the remaining states which maintained dual systems merged their programs under unified associations.<sup>203</sup>

As black state associations merged with their respective states' white association, they came under the umbrella of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which prohibited the type of post-season interstate competition necessary for the national tournament. The loss of these states gradually reduced the membership of the NHSAA and eventually forced its dissolution in 1968.

Though participation in the national tournament began to decline following the Supreme Court decision in 1954, the quality of the basketball played in the annual event continued to improve. In 1956 Central High School of Louisville, Kentucky retired the Bishop Bernard Shell Trophy with its third national title. This feat was again accomplished in 1960 by Pearl High School of Nashville, Tennessee. More new tournament records were established after 1954 than during any other period in the

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<sup>203</sup>See Table I, p. 19.

history of the national tournament. By 1960 major universities were making the national tournament a part of their annual recruiting itineraries.

In 1963 Henry Watkins of Nashville's Pearl High School (see figure 11) became the first black basketball player from a southern high school to be accorded national honors by being named to Scholastic Coach Magazine's All-America Team.<sup>204</sup> That same year two former all-national tournament players, Victor Rouse and Leslie Hunter, led Loyola University of Chicago to its first and only NCAA championship. According to George Ireland, Loyola's coach:

. . . I was the only white coach in the stands at the tournament at Tennessee A & I in Nashville when Hunter and Rouse were seniors in high school. The year after we won the (national) championship there were so many scouts there that you couldn't get tickets.<sup>205</sup>

In 1965, Perry Wallace, another NHSAA alumnus, enrolled in Vanderbilt University to become the first black basketball player in the Southeastern Conference. After years of hard work and faith the initial objective of the national tournament had been realized as the quality of black high school basketball players from the southern and border states was now at the highest levels of achievement.

During this period three significant figures in the history of the national tournament: Cleve L. Abbott, Frank A. Young, and Henry Kean, died.<sup>206</sup> Though Abbott's death on April 14, 1955<sup>207</sup> was not noted by the

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<sup>204</sup> Statements based on a personal interview with Henry Watkins, former basketball player, Nashville, Tennessee, August 3, 1976.

<sup>205</sup> Street and Smith's Basketball Yearbook, 1975-76, p. 60.

<sup>206</sup> Baltimore Afro-American, December 24, 1955, p. 15.

<sup>207</sup> From the Memorial Service Program for Cleve Abbott, April 17, 1955.



Figure 11

Pearl High School's Henry Watkins (center)  
The First All-American Player Selected  
From a Southern Black High School

NHSAA, as he was no longer an active part of the national tournament, his role in perpetuating the idea and spirit of this black interscholastic institution was immeasurable. Through his leadership the Tuskegee nationals (1935-1942) profoundly influenced the growth and development of basketball in the black high schools of the southern and border states.

On October 26, 1957, Frank A. "Fay" Young, one of the most loyal proponents of the national tournament, died. For a half century the respected sports editor of The Chicago Defender lent his efforts towards the development of sports in the black community. He was eulogized by his peers as "the father of the sports page in black newspapers" and credited with making it possible for posterity to know of the exploits of numerous black athletes who competed behind the veil of segregation. He served as commissioner of the NHSAA for thirteen years and became intimately involved in the promotion and development of the National Basketball Tournament for black high schools. His media expertise provided the annual championships with exposure unprecedented in its history while his unbiased opinion was respected as the last word.<sup>208</sup>

Since 1929 the national tournament provided black high school youth opportunity to play high calibre basketball. Its successes had gone beyond the wildest dreams of those who sought to improve the quantity and quality of the sport in the black high schools of the southern and border states. With these successes came an understandable desire to perpetuate its existence. However the greatest desire on the part of black Americans was to eliminate all vestiges of segregation. Unfortunately the fulfill-

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<sup>208</sup>Chicago Defender, November 2, 1957, p. 1.

ment of this goal was in direct conflict with the survival of the national tournament.

#### The 24th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

In 1955 Central High School of Louisville, Kentucky won its second national championship, placing it one title short of becoming the first team to retire the coveted Bishop Bernard Shell Trophy. The Yellowjackets had a relatively easy time in downing Burt High School of Clarksville, Tennessee, 85 to 61. The win also avenged an early season defeat at the hands of Burt, one of only two setbacks in a season that covered 34 games for the Louisville high school.

The opening rounds of the tournament, held for the second straight year in Tennessee State University's "Little Garden," began on Thursday, March 24, 1955. Central's toughest competition came in the second round as they defeated the perennially strong St. Elizabeth High School of Chicago, 70 to 69. Other than this game, Central was never seriously challenged. In the lower bracket Burt broke the NHSAA record for margin of victory<sup>209</sup> with an 88 to 36 first-round victory over Don Thompson High School of Tampa, Florida. In the championship game, James Beck and Edgar Smallwood paced the Central team scoring with seventeen points each while George Pettus was high scorer for Burt with thirteen. Carver High School of Miami, Florida defeated Carver High School of Eutaw, Alabama, 75 to 63, for third place, while 6'9" Willie Taylor of Prentiss Institute was voted the tournament's most valuable player.<sup>210</sup>

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<sup>209</sup> See Appendix F.

<sup>210</sup> See Appendix I.

The founders of the NHSAA were honored during halftime of the championship game. Special awards were given to Henry A. Kean, Frank Young, John H. Cooper, Seymour Williams, B. T. Harvey and Dr. W. S. Davis, for their efforts to sustain the idea and spirit of the national basketball tournament for black high schools.<sup>211</sup>

#### The 25th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

In 1956 the black high school association of the state of Oklahoma ended its affiliation with the NHSAA in order to merge with the predominately white Oklahoma Secondary Schools Athletic Association. Though the black high schools of Oklahoma would not be fully sanctioned by the OSSAA until July 1, 1956, their probationary period precluded participation in the NHSAA-sponsored national championships.<sup>212</sup> With their departure came an end to an era which saw teams from Oklahoma win more national titles than any other state. In all they accounted for eight championships which spanned both the Tuskegee and NHSAA nationals.<sup>213</sup>

The opening ceremonies of the 1956 national tournament began on a solemn note as those present paid their silent respect to the late Henry Arthur Kean who had passed away December 12, 1955. During his tenure he helped found the NHSAA and served both as president and secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The late Kean was also the brother of Willie Kean, coach of the defending champion Central High School of Louisville, Kentucky. The undefeated Yellowjackets, in quest of their third title, were given added

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<sup>211</sup>Tournament Program, 1954.

<sup>212</sup>See p. 19.

<sup>213</sup>See Appendix E.

impetus to accomplish this feat by dedicating their efforts to the memory of Henry Arthur Kean. This added motivation seemed to make the difference as Central closed out the season with 39 straight wins and their third national championship. With the title came the distinction of becoming only the second team in history to win the national championship three times and the first to retire the Bishop Bernard Shell Trophy.

From the opening round, which began Thursday, March 22, Central had little difficulty in establishing itself as the number one team. With an average margin of victory of seventeen points in three games, the Yellow-jackets defeated Douglass High School of Lexington, Kentucky, 81 to 61 for the championship. All-National selections Ed Smallwood and Charles Hampton paced the Central attack, while Walter Miller was high scorer for Douglass.

The consolation game was won by Byrd-Pillerman High School of Amigo, West Virginia. Byrd-Pillerman High had earlier broken the NHSAA scoring record with a 91 to 61 quarterfinal victory over Lanier High School of Jackson, Mississippi.<sup>214</sup>

#### The 26th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

St. Elizabeth High School of Chicago became the third team in the history of the national tournament to win the title three times by defeating McKinley High School of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 61 to 53. The Ironmen were one year too late in the quest to retire the Bishop Bernard Shell Trophy as Central High School of Louisville had accomplished that feat in 1956. As a result the Chicago school had to settle for a start

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<sup>214</sup>See Appendix I.

toward the newly established Henry Arthur Kean Memorial Trophy donated by the Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tennessee. St. Elizabeth advanced to the 1957 finals with wins over Parker-Gray of Alexandria, Virginia; I. M. Terrell of Fort Worth, Texas and Middleton of Tampa, Florida. Likewise McKinley defeated Booker T. Washington of Montgomery, Alabama; Rosenwald of Panama City, Florida; and Crispus Attucks of Hopkinsville, Kentucky to gain a shot at the title.

In the championship game Prentiss Thompson, Arthur Hicks and Elgin Dorsey led the Ironmen while Cincinatus Powell was high for McKinley.<sup>215</sup> The big forward from Baton Rouge later reached stardom in the American Basketball Association. Records indicate that Mrs. Henry A. Kean, widow of the founder of the NHSAA and former athletic director at Tennessee State University, presented St. Elizabeth with the memorial trophy named in honor of her husband.<sup>216</sup> St. Elizabeth also gained permanent possession of the championship trophy and banner donated annually by the Coca Cola Bottling Company of Nashville.

#### The 27th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

At the annual NHSAA meeting on Wednesday, March 19, John H. Cooper of Wilberforce, Ohio, was elected to replace the late Frank Young as the commissioner of the association. There were no other changes noted in the 1958 slate of officers.

On Thursday, March 20, 1958, state champions from the nine southern states began competition in the 27th national tournament which was dedi-

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<sup>215</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

<sup>216</sup> The Nashville Tennessean, March 31, 1957, p. 2C.

cated to the memory of the late Frank "Fay" Young. Absent from the list of participants were the representatives from North Carolina and Texas. Though these states had not yet integrated, records do not indicate why they chose to discontinue their association with the NHSAA.

For Pearl High School the dream had been seventeen years in coming as the Tigers downed Carver High School of Dothan, Alabama, 69 to 58, for their first national championship. The Nashville school had participated in more tournaments than any other team in the history of the annual event. Before 1958 their best finish had been third place in spite of having the home-court advantage from 1945 thru 1952.

Ronnie Lawson and William Ransom led Pearl to victories over Scipio Jones of North Little Rock, Arkansas and St. Augustine of New Orleans, while the brother combination of Warren and James Reynolds did likewise in Carver's wins over Mather Academy of Camden, South Carolina and Phyllis Wheatley of Apopka, Florida.

In the finals the Alabamians were unable to contain Lawson who scored twenty points while garnering the MVP award for his efforts.<sup>217</sup>

#### The 28th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

Pearl High School continued its dominance of the national tournament defeating Scipio Jones High School of North Little Rock, Arkansas for the 1959 title. By virtue of the victory, the Tigers now had two wins toward the Henry Arthur Kean Memorial Trophy.

While participation in the fifteenth NHSAA-sponsored national tournament had decreased to nine state champions, the quality of competition was

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<sup>217</sup> See Appendix I for tournament summary.

unsurpassed. Four lasting standards were established<sup>218</sup> while Ronnie Lawson of Pearl and Eddie Myles of Scipio Jones became the most highly recruited players in the history of the national tournament.<sup>219</sup>

In the first round, Dillard High School of Fort Lauderdale, Florida broke the single game team scoring record of 91 points with a 112 to 67 victory over Schofield High School of Aiken, South Carolina. That same game saw Schofield's Bill Hagin set an individual single game scoring record by accounting for 49 of his team's 67 points. In another first round game Eddie Myles of Scipio Jones continued his high-scoring of the year before with a 33 point performance against Scotlandville High School of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In three successive games Myles scored 133 points for a total of 166 points and a new individual tournament scoring record. His four-game average of 41.5 points per game also shattered the existing record.<sup>220</sup>

A capacity crowd was on hand to witness the championship game between Pearl and Scipio Jones. Though Pearl was favored to win, the majority of people probably came to watch Myles and Lawson. In the end, Myles won the personal duel, however his 45 point total was not enough as Lawson led Pearl to a 76 to 72 victory and the national championship.<sup>221</sup> As a result of their performance Lawson and Myles each received over one hundred scholarship offers.<sup>222</sup> Ronnie Lawson eventually elected to attend UCLA

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<sup>218</sup> See Appendix F.

<sup>219</sup> Statement based on a personal interview with John H. Cooper, former commissioner of the NHSAA, September 26, 1977.

<sup>220</sup> See Appendix F.

<sup>221</sup> The Nashville Banner, March 21, 1959, p. 19.

<sup>222</sup> Cooper, op. cit.

where he set numerous freshman records, while Eddie Myles starred for Seattle University and later became famous as the Detroit Piston's "Man with the Golden Arm."

#### The 29th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

On Thursday, March 17, 1960, nine state champions opened the sixteenth NHSA-sponsored National High School Basketball Tournament. By Saturday night Pearl High School had become the second team in the history of the tournament to win three consecutive national championships and the first and only school to retire the Henry Arthur Kean Memorial Trophy.

The largest crowd (4,500) in the history of the national tournament watched the Tigers win 74 to 50 over Roosevelt High School of West Palm Beach, Florida. All five of Pearl's starters scored in double figures while Victor Rouse and Leslie Hunter dominated the Floridians on the boards. Willie Collier was high scorer for Roosevelt with 15 points.<sup>223</sup>

#### The 30th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

Burt High School sustained the dominance of the state of Tennessee by defeating Webster High School of Minden, Louisiana, 73 to 70, for the 1961 national championship. The Clarksville school was no new-comer to the tournament and had finished in second place in 1955. Their victory marked the fourth consecutive championship for teams from the Volunteer State. The tournament committee had considered the possibility of inviting Pearl High School. The defending champions had been eliminated in their state playoffs and were not automatically eligible to participate in the

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<sup>223</sup>See Appendix I.

tournament. The suggestion was based on Pearl's local appeal as a means of assuring a successful gate. The tournament rules precluded participation by a team which was not the recognized state representative. It was also agreed that the inclusion of a tenth team would inhibit the efficient administration of the tournament. John Harvey announced that the tournament committee had elected to retain the nine team format for 1961.<sup>224</sup>

In reaching the finals Burt defeated Washington of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Booker T. Washington of Columbia, South Carolina, and Roosevelt of West Palm Beach, Florida, the pre-tournament favorites. The 188 combined points scored by Burt and Booker T. Washington in the second round, established a new tournament record, while Burt's 112 points tied the existing standard.<sup>225</sup> Webster defeated two opponents, South Fulton of East Point, Georgia and Norcom of Portsmouth, Virginia, to gain the final berth.

Charles Mason and L. M. Ellis led Burt with 21 points and 15 points respectively, while Wilbert Frazier and Elton Hudson paced the Webster scoring.

Records indicate that Tennessee State University renamed its gymnasium in honor of the late Henry Arthur Kean. From this point on the famous facility became known as Kean's Little Garden.<sup>226</sup>

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<sup>224</sup>The Nashville Tennessean, March 16, 1961, p. 21.

<sup>225</sup>See Appendix F.

<sup>226</sup>Tournament Program, 1961.

### The 31st National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

For the fifth consecutive year the national title remained in the state of Tennessee as Booker T. Washington High School of Memphis defeated Carter-Parramore of Quincy, Florida, 66 to 61. This was the eighteenth year that the NHSAA had sponsored the tournament in Nashville and Tennessee State University was again the host.

The opening rounds of the championships began on Thursday, March 15, 1962, with nine states represented. No favorite was designated because for the first time in the history of the tournament no team present had participated the previous year.

To reach the finals Booker T. Washington defeated Wisner-Gilbert of Louisiana and Crestwood of Chesapeake, Virginia while Carter-Parramore eliminated Southside of Hattiesburg, Mississippi and L. J. Price of Atlanta. In the championship game Charles Powell and Willie Ward paced the Washington scoring with 25 and 19 points respectively. L. J. Price defeated Crestwood 62 to 59 for third place.<sup>227</sup>

### The 32nd National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

In 1963 Pearl High School of Nashville won its fourth national championship in five years with a 64 to 55 victory over Jim Hill High School of Jackson, Mississippi. The win marked the sixth consecutive title for a Tennessee high school, a record bettered only by Indiana (7) and Oklahoma (8).<sup>228</sup>

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<sup>227</sup> See Appendix I.

<sup>228</sup> See Appendix E.



Figure 12

The 1963 National Champions  
Pearl High School of  
Nashville, Tennessee

Membership in the NHSAA was now down to eight states as Louisiana withdrew from the association. As in the cases of Texas and North Carolina, expenses and travel distances were the stated reasons for this withdrawal. Though eight teams was a better number with which to work, the gradual erosion of the association made the future uncertain.

The opening rounds of the NHSAA-sponsored event began on March 21 on the campus of Tennessee State University. Records indicate that Pearl was seeded fourth in the eight team field. After victories over Dillard of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and Tuskegee Institute High School of Alabama, the Tigers assumed the role of favorites. In the lower bracket, Jim Hill reached the finals with impressive wins over Beach of Savannah, Georgia, and Crestwood of Norfolk, Virginia.

In the championship game Henry Watkins, John Winston and Thomas Brown paced the Pearl scoring while Plummer Lott was high for the Mississippians. A crowd of 2,500, the smallest in recent tournaments, was on hand for the Saturday night finals. Ironically, the NSHAA was forced to compete that night with the NCAA championship game, which featured Victor Rouse and Leslie Hunter of the Chicago Loyola squad. The former Pearl graduates had been recruited by Loyola as a direct result of their selection to the 1960 All-National Team.<sup>229</sup>

The NHSAA finals was no match for the triad formed by television, the NCAA and two local heroes. Yet Saturday night, March 23, 1963 became one of the biggest evenings in the history of the NHSAA and Pearl High School when the Tigers defeated Jim Hill High School of Jackson,

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<sup>229</sup> Bob Pile, op. cit.

Mississippi, for their fourth national title, while Victor Rouse tipped in a last-second basket to give Loyola the NCAA championship.<sup>230</sup> Tuskegee Institute High School won third place honors with a 70 to 63 win over Crestwood. Ezekiel Moore led the Baby Tigers with 24 points, while Charles Stukes was high scorer for Crestwood with 18.<sup>231</sup> Though excellent basketball players, Stukes and Moore later became all-star performers in the National Football League.

The 1963-1964 Chuck Taylor-Converse Yearbook was the first national publication to recognize the national tournament, by including Pearl in its high school section.<sup>232</sup>

#### The 33rd National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

Parker High School of Birmingham became the first team from the state of Alabama to win the national championship with an 81 to 79 victory over Armstrong High School of Richmond, Virginia.

The opening rounds of the tournament, held at Tennessee State's "Kean's Little Garden," began on March 19, 1964. Though only eight states remained eligible for the championship, the insertion of a consolation format combined with good quality competition helped the tournament maintain an adequate level of appeal. Spectators were able to see more games and teams were assured of not being eliminated after one defeat.<sup>233</sup>

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<sup>230</sup>The Nashville Tennessean, March 24, 1963, p. 21.

<sup>231</sup>The Converse Basketball Yearbook, ed. Wallace R. Lord (Malden, Massachusetts: Converse Rubber Co., 1963), p. 45.

<sup>232</sup>See Appendix I.

<sup>233</sup>From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 19, 1964.

Parker advanced to the finals with victories over Riley of Bluffton, South Carolina and defending champion Pearl of Nashville, while Armstrong defeated Lanier of Jackson, Mississippi and Beach of Savannah, Georgia. In the championship game Samuel Pierce led the Parker attack with 27 points. Pearl lost to Beach in the consolation game, 61 to 50.<sup>234</sup> The Tiger's Perry Wallace, only a sophomore, later became the first black basketball player in the Southeastern Conference when he enrolled at Vanderbilt University.<sup>235</sup>

#### Integration and the Move to Montgomery

On September 1, 1964, the Tennessee High School Athletic Association moved towards full integration by placing all of the state's black high schools on a one year probationary period. This action not only reduced the membership of the NHSAA, it also forced the association to seek another tournament site. After reviewing various proposals the association selected Alabama State College, in Montgomery, Alabama as the site of the 34th national tournament for black high schools. C. T. Smiley, President of the NHSAA, released the following statement;

The National High School Athletic Association is releasing dates for the Annual Basketball Tournament which will be held at Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama on March 24, 25, 26, 1965. We are sending this letter to you so that you may take steps to notify all parties concerned in your state and explain to your state champions the time and place of the tournament. The National High School Athletics Association Tournament teams should be governed by the following provisions: Any state champions, or in the absence of a state champion, the runner-up. This team will have to gain its rating through a regular state elimination tournament or through a percentage rating tabulated by a state authority to issue sufficient invitations to complete the tournament bracket. The maximum number allowed for each party is twelve.

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<sup>234</sup> See Appendix I.

<sup>235</sup> The Atlanta Constitution, March 10, 1977, p. 6E.

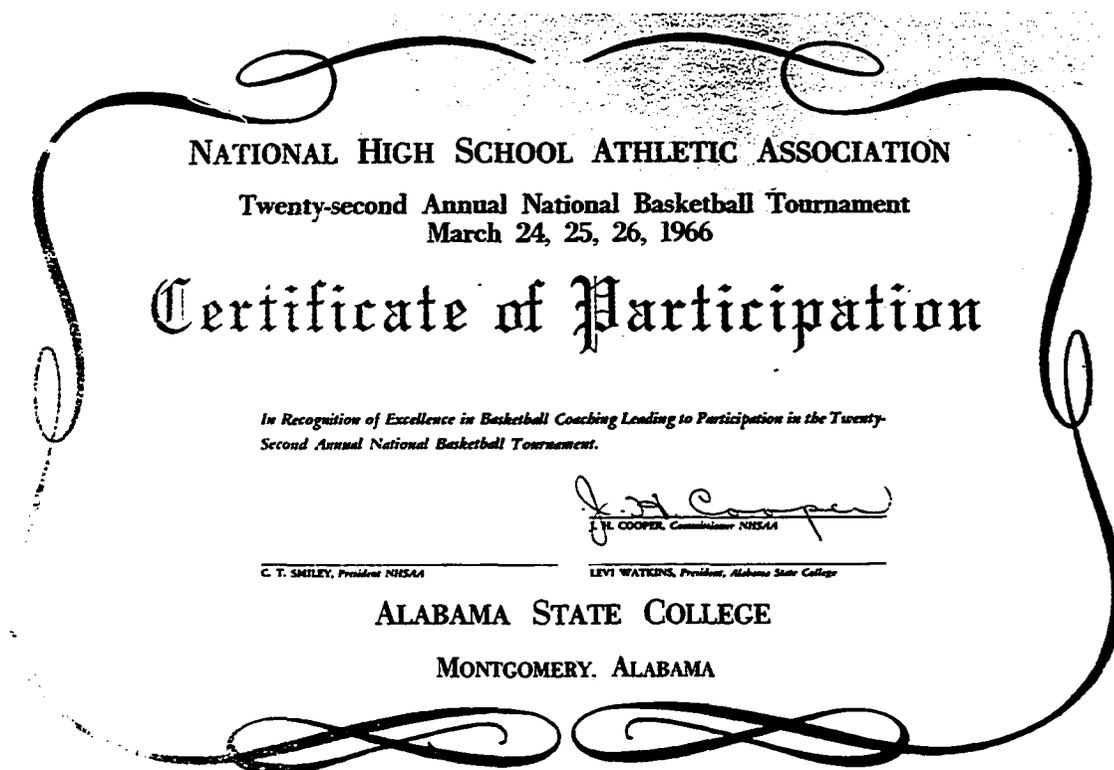


Figure 13

Certificate Presented to all Participants  
in the NHSAA National Tournament

Be prepared to take care of your own expenses for meals the evening of March 23rd. You will be housed free on the nights of March 23, 24 and 25th if you remain in Montgomery. All eligibility sheets should be mailed to C. T. Smiley, Booker T. Washington High School, Montgomery, Alabama.<sup>236</sup>

#### The 34th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The NHSAA membership was now down to seven states in 1965 and the struggle for survival was becoming increasingly difficult with each passing year. This institution which had served admirably in the interest of black Americans for nearly forty years was now threatened by the increased acceptance of integration. The obvious trend towards dissolution was the main topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the NHSAA. Representatives from several states which were close to integration voiced the opinion that the tournament had outlived its usefulness. This sentiment was not shared by the majority and following a thorough discussion of the pros and cons of continuing the tournament, a motion was offered by Severne Frazier of Alabama and seconded by H. T. Drake of Mississippi that the tournament continue to operate. The motion was passed unanimously.

In other action the tournament committee selected Alabama State College as the site of the 1966 championships. There were no changes noted in the official slate of officers.<sup>237</sup>

The opening round of competition began March 18, on the campus of Alabama State College as eight teams representing seven states set their sights on the national championship. Beach High School of Savannah,

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<sup>236</sup>Personal correspondence from C. T. Smiley, NHSAA President, to members of the Association, November 22, 1964.

<sup>237</sup>From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 18, 1965.

Georgia was installed as the favorite based on its third place finish in the 1964 tournament. However this role was short lived as Booker T. Washington of Suffolk, Virginia defeated the Georgians, 71 - 59, in the second round. This victory enabled the Virginians to meet Lanier High School of Jackson, Mississippi, for the title.

In the championship game Clanton scored 20 points to lead the Bulldogs of Lanier over the Virginians, 58 - 55. Riddick of Booker T. Washington led all scorers with 22 points.<sup>238</sup>

Dr. Walter S. Davis, President of Tennessee State University, was honored during half time ceremonies. The following is an excerpt from this testimonial:

For his prophetic wisdom that created the NHSAA and his ardent support of this organization whose training and coaching opened new opportunities for an uncharted reservoir of athletes and caused America to focus its sports talent search on NHSAA trained talent, we, the national officers, affix our signatures to this tableau this day, March 20, 1965, as a permanent testament of this association's profound gratitude.<sup>239</sup>

#### The 35th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The fate of the national tournament was again the topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the NHSAA in 1966. C. T. Smiley, President, expressed the feeling that the organization should continue as long as it served a meaningful purpose. He further stated that "through the organization numerous tournament participants had received scholarships they perhaps would not have gotten otherwise." Wilt Alexander of Florida added that the organization was financially solvent with an excess of \$3,500 in the bank.

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<sup>238</sup>The Montgomery Advertiser, March 21, 1965, p. 11.

<sup>239</sup>Tournament Program, 1965.

In an effort to stabilize the downward drift of the NHSAA, McCoy of South Carolina made the following motion:

That the president be authorized to seek active participation from states not taking part in the NHSAA at the present. He should also be authorized to contact the officials of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations to see if any consideration would be given to schools in their organization that wished to participate in the national tournament.

The motion was seconded by Alexander and passed unanimously.

The discussion then turned to the minimum number of states that should have representation in the organization. Clanton of Tennessee felt that there should be no restrictive limit on the membership. This view was shared by others, however Frazier of Alabama voiced the opinion that there should be a minimum of eight states represented to justify holding the tournament. He further stated that there were still eight states which maintained dual systems of athletic control and were therefore eligible to participate in the national tournament. Though no action was noted concerning this topic, there was a concensus that the tournament be continued and Alabama State College was again chosen as the site for the 1967 national championships.<sup>240</sup>

Integration further reduced the ranks of the NHSAA in 1966 as the black high schools of Arkansas were merged with the white high schools of that state.<sup>241</sup> The organization's membership was now down to its lowest point since it was founded in 1945 and the prospects for an increase were almost nil. To this point there were only eight southern states which held on to dual systems of athletic control. Of these Texas and Louisiana

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<sup>240</sup>From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 24, 1966.

<sup>241</sup>See Table I, p. 19.

had previously withdrawn their membership from the NHSAA. Until all vestiges of segregation were erased, the NHSAA felt it had a definite purpose to serve.

On March 24, 1966, eight teams representing six states began competition in the opening round of the 35th national tournament on the campus of Alabama State College, in Montgomery, Alabama. The pre-tournament favorite, Lanier High School of Jackson, Mississippi, had returned to defend its title. The Cornell Warner led Bulldogs fell short in their challenge as Coleman High School of Greenville, Mississippi won the championship. To reach the finals Coleman defeated Bryson High School of South Carolina, and South Girard High School of Alabama. In the championship game the Mississippians easily defeated Dunbar High School of Lynchburg, Virginia, 81 - 54. Mason and Sing scored 19 and 18 points respectively for Coleman, while Hughes was high for Dunbar with 13. South Girard defeated Lanier, 66 - 47, for third place.<sup>242</sup>

#### The 36th National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools

The essence of the annual meeting held in Montgomery in 1967 was an exercise in futility as the officials of the NHSAA attempted to find a positive solution to what appeared to be an inevitable fate. With each passing year the last vestiges of segregation were being eradicated and the resulting alliances left no place for the NHSAA. Their efforts to gain recognition from the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations failed to offer any alternatives to dissolution. Resignation on the part of the NHSAA was not acceptable until all avenues to survival had been closed.

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<sup>242</sup>See Appendix I.

Probably the most significant reflection of the NHSAA's plight was a motion made by Wilt Alexander of Florida requesting all eligible state organizations to notify the president by February 1, 1968 if their association would participate in the national tournament. Not since its beginnings in 1929 had the national tournament's future been in such grave doubt.

In other action the tournament committee elected to return to Alabama State College in Montgomery. Records did not indicate any changes in the association's slate of officers.<sup>243</sup>

By 1967 the total membership of the NHSAA had been reduced to five states as South Carolina withdrew from the organization. As a result for the first time in the history of the national tournament there were fewer than eight teams entered. This decrease required changes in the tournament format, including elimination of the fifth place game and giving two teams first round byes.

On March 25, 1967, the 23rd renewal of the NHSAA sponsored national tournament began on the campus of Alabama State College in Montgomery. For the Yellowjackets of Montgomery's Booker T. Washington High School it must have been a memorable occasion as the hometown favorites defeated Temple High School of Vicksburg, Mississippi, 71 - 56, for the national championship. Arthur Roberts led the victors with 20 points while Jackson was high for Temple with 16. I. C. Norcom High School of Portsmouth, Virginia, won the consolation game with a 63 - 51 victory over Coleman High School.<sup>244</sup>

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<sup>243</sup>From the minutes of the annual NHSAA meeting, March 25, 1967.

<sup>244</sup>See Appendix I.

The 37th National Tournament Cancelled

The president of the NHSAA, C. T. Smiley, requested that each eligible state association make known its intentions to attend the national tournament by February 1, 1968.<sup>245</sup> Unfortunately for the NHSAA the trend towards complete integration continued and by the appointed date three more member states, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, had moved to unitary systems of athletic control.<sup>246</sup> These events left the NHSAA in an untenable situation as only two states, Virginia and Mississippi, were still eligible to participate. Consequently on March 20, 1968, Smiley elected to poll the executive committee by telephone to determine the best possible course of action. The obvious result of this poll was that the 37th national tournament be cancelled.<sup>247</sup>

On May 24, 1968, C. T. Smiley sent out the following communication to all members of the NHSAA executive committee:

This comes as a follow-up to our long distance telephone conversation of March 20th at which time we discussed the possibility of the 1968 National Basketball Tournament. Due to the fact we did not have enough states participation to warrant this tournament, we discussed the possibility of having the NHSAA executive committee meet in Atlanta during one week-end. . . . I would suggest the weekend of June 14, 15, and 16.<sup>248</sup>

In response to this communication the executive committee convened at the Regency Hyatt House in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 16, 1968. Present at this meeting were Wilt Alexander of Florida; H. T. Drake of Mississippi; Severn Frazier and James Hall of Alabama; John H. Cooper, Commissioner; and C. T. Smiley, President.

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<sup>245</sup> Statement based on a personal interview with C. T. Smiley, former NHSAA President, Montgomery, Alabama, April 15, 1977.

<sup>246</sup> See Table I, p. 19.

<sup>247</sup> Smiley, op. cit.

<sup>248</sup> Op. cit.

For all present it was probably a solemn occasion, a time when the grave realities of an ever-changing society brought into focus that the end of an era had arrived. No longer was there a purpose to serve, no longer was there a captive population to draw from. Integration, a goal sought by most American blacks, had made institutions like the national tournament obsolete and because they were adapted from a segregated life-style, their fate was indelibly bound to that of segregation.

With only two states not yet integrated the executive committee through unanimous consent agreed to the dissolution of the National High School Athletic Association on Saturday, June 16, 1968.<sup>249</sup> With this action came the end of a remarkable era in the history of athletics in America.

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<sup>249</sup> Ibid.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS FOR BLACK HIGH SCHOOLS: A SUMMARY

The national basketball tournaments for black high schools represented one of the most significant eras in the history of athletics in the United States. Beginning in 1929 these tournaments provided black Americans with a tangible means of improving the quantity and quality of high school basketball throughout the southern and border states region of the country. They also served as a stimulus for the development of many black state high school athletic associations. During the 39 year period which these tournaments were held over 5,000 athletes representing 239 different high schools competed for the national championship. Twenty-five different schools (See Table II) won the championship and numerous athletes were able to gain a college education through the exposure received in tournament play with many going on to pursue careers in the field of athletics.

The existence of these tournaments was predicated on the restrictive conditions dictated by legally enforced segregation which included, among other things, separate and unequal educational opportunities for black youth in the southern and border states of the United States. Athletics were hampered by substandard facilities, poorly trained personnel, and a great disparity between funds available to blacks and whites. Interscholastic competition was prohibited because black schools

were denied membership in white state athletic associations. The effects of this inequity were more pronounced in the deep south than in the border states.

At the turn of the century most of the organized high school athletic programs for black youth were located in the northeastern region of the United States where the practice of segregation was not legal. The first programs in the southern and border states were established in the Washington, D.C.-Baltimore area around 1900. Many of the schools in this Middle Atlantic region were relatively well equipped and staffed by trained personnel. By 1906 the number of schools participating in athletics had increased sufficiently to warrant the establishment of The Interscholastic Athletic Association, the first effort by black high schools to organize and strengthen their programs through group action. By 1925 most of the black high schools in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri had formed state or regional athletic associations. Development of programs and associations in the deep south was slower because of limited resources and stricter adherence to segregation laws. Though growth was retarded most of these states were represented by some form of organized association by 1938. Many of these associations were founded and/or nurtured with funds generated by state basketball tournaments.

Improvement in the quality of basketball as played by the black high schools of the southern and border states was hampered by the scarcity of well-organized programs. Few states boasted more than a handful of schools which could provide adequate facilities necessary for representative teams. Therefore most schools were forced to travel great distances in order to

obtain meaningful competition. These conditions persisted until Charles Williams and Hampton Institute established the National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament in 1929.

This was the first in a series of national basketball tournaments for black high schools. These tournaments were sponsored by four different institutions and organizations including Hampton, Tuskegee Institute, The National Interscholastic Athletic Association (NIAA), and The National High School Athletic Association (NHSAA). The latter two organizations were founded as a more efficient means of administering the national tournament and represented the only efforts ever made by blacks to organize their high school athletic programs on a national level. During the period between 1929 and 1967 tournaments were held in the following cities: Hampton, Virginia; Gary, Indiana; Roanoke, Virginia; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Durham, North Carolina; Tuskegee, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; and Montgomery, Alabama. With the exceptions of Tuskegee and Nashville, tournaments were held for no more than four years at any particular site. The national tournament at Tuskegee lasted eight years while Nashville hosted the event for 20 years.

The national tournament was sponsored by Hampton through 1933. The following year it was moved to Gary, Indiana under the leadership of John Smith, head basketball coach at Roosevelt High School. Smith became one of the most influential figures in the history of the national tournament by founding and serving as president of the NIAA. His Roosevelt teams won more national championships (7) than any other school.

Table II  
 Resume of the National Basketball Tournaments for Black High Schools  
 1929 - 1967

<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Champion</u>	<u>Runner-up</u>	<u>Final Score</u>
Sponsored by Hampton Institute				
1929	Hampton, Virginia	Armstrong (D.C.)	Douglass (W.VA.)	22 - 19
1930	Hampton, Virginia	Armstrong (D.C.)	Douglass (W.VA.)	32 - 23
1931	Hampton, Virginia	Wendell Phillips (Ill.)	Genoa (W.VA.)	39 - 14
1932	No Tournament			
1933	Hampton, Virginia	Roosevelt (Ind.)	Henderson Institute (NC)	37 - 6
Sponsored by The National Interscholastic Athletic Association				
1934	Gary, Indiana	Roosevelt (Ind.)	Central (Ky.)	39 - 24
1935	Gary, Indiana	Roosevelt (Ind.)	Kelly Miller (W.VA.)	21 - 19
1936	Roanoke, Virginia	Roosevelt (Ind.)	Kelly Miller (W.VA.)	37 - 17
1937	No Tournament			
1938	No Tournament			
1939	Fayetteville, N.C.	Roosevelt (Ind.)	E. E. Smith (NC)	28 - 21
1940	Fayetteville, N.C.	Roosevelt (Ind.)	Gary (W.VA.)	37 - 24
1941	Fayetteville, N.C.	Morningside (N.C.)	Armstrong (VA.)	34 - 32
1942	Durham, N.C.	Summer (Kan.)	Garnet (W.VA.)	31 - 26

Table II  
continued

<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Champion</u>	<u>Runner-up</u>	<u>Final Score</u>
Sponsored by Tuskegee Institute*				
1935*	Tuskegee, Alabama	Genoa (W.Va.)	Interurban Heights (Ala.)	19 - 17
1936*	" "	Rosenwald (Ky.)	Dorchester Academy (Ga.)	20 - 19
1937*	" "	Avery Institute (S.C.)	Mayo-Underwood (Ky.)	21 - 20
1938*	" "	Xavier Prep (La.)	Garnet (W.Va.)	12 - 9
1939*	" "	B.T. Washington (Tulsa)	Cuyler Beach (Ga.)	31 - 29
1940*	" "	Lincoln (Ind.)	Cuyler Beach (Ga.)	32 - 31
1941	" "	B.T. Washington (Sand Springs, OK)	B.T. Washington (Seminole, OK)	38 - 24
1942	" "	B.T. Washington (Tulsa)	Southern (La.)	42 - 19
Sponsored by the National High School Athletic Association				
1945	Nashville, Tennessee	Douglas (OK)	Elkhorn (W.Va.)	36 - 33
1946	" "	B.T. Washington (Cushing, OK)	Middleton (Fla.)	44 - 40
1947	" "	B.T. Washington (Tulsa)	Middleton (Fla.)	51 - 42
1948	" "	B.T. Washington (Tulsa)	Don Thompson (Fla.)	52 - 29

\*The Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament

Table II  
continued

<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Champion</u>	<u>Runner-up</u>	<u>Final Score</u>
1949	Nashville, Tennessee	St. Elizabeth (Ill.)	B.T. Washington (Tulsa)	57 - 36
1950	" "	St. Elizabeth (Ill.)	Ballard-Hudson (Ga.)	56 - 49
1951	" "	B.T. Washington (Cushing, OK)	St. Elizabeth	
1952	" "	Central (Ky.)	Phyllis Wheatley (Tex.)	41 - 38
1953	" "	Western (Ky.)	B.T. Washington (Montgomery)	70 - 41
1954	" "	Laurinburg Institute (N.C.)	Dunbar (Summerset, Ky.)	70 - 58
1955	" "	Central (Ky.)	Burt (Tn.)	85 - 61
1956	" "	Central (Ky.)	Douglass (Ky.)	81 - 61
1957	" "	St. Elizabeth (Ill.)	McKinley (La.)	61 - 53
1958	" "	Pearl (Tn.)	Carver (Dothan, Ala.)	69 - 58
1959	" "	Pearl (Tn.)	Scipio Jones (Ark.)	76 - 72
1960	" "	Pearl (Tn.)	Roosevelt (Fla.)	74 - 50
1961	" "	Burt (Tn.)	Webster (La.)	73 - 70
1962	" "	B.T. Washington (Memphis)	Carter-Parramore (Fla.)	66 - 61
1963	" "	Pearl (Tn.)	Jim Hill (Miss.)	64 - 55
1964	" "	Parker (Ala.)	Armstrong (Va.)	81 - 79
1965	Montgomery, Alabama	Lanier (Miss.)	B.T. Washington (Suffolk, Va.)	58 - 55
1966	" "	Coleman (Miss.)	Dunbar (Lynchburg, Va.)	81 - 54
1967	" "	B.T. Washington (Montgomery)	Temple (Miss.)	71 - 56

In 1935 Cleve Abbott and Tuskegee Institute established The Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament which eventually came into direct conflict with the NIAA. Abbott proved to be an able administrator as the Tuskegee tournament became the recognized national champions by 1938. This was possible because the NIAA, after having moved to Roanoke, Virginia in 1936, failed to sponsor a tournament in 1937 and 1938. This absence of competition permitted the Tuskegee tournament to grow rapidly and by 1941 it became the largest athletic event ever sponsored for black high schools.

Through the years adversity had been a constant companion of those who attempted to realize the goal of a true national basketball championship for black high schools. Charles Williams' idea survived the depression of the early thirties, floods in 1932 and again in 1937 and the splintering effects of the rivalry between the NIAA and Tuskegee Institute. World War II closed both the NIAA and the Tuskegee tournaments, but the years of dedication and work to provide athletic opportunities for black youth were not wasted. Hundreds of high school players had been reached, basketball programs had grown and other tournaments which were to follow had models to emulate.

In 1945 the national tournament was revived by Henry Arthur Kean and Dr. W.S. Davis at Tennessee A & I State College in Nashville. The tournament experienced tremendous growth, reaching a peak in 1952 with 18 states represented. However by 1953 integration had reduced the ranks of the NBSAA as the states of Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri moved to unitary systems of athletic control. These defections left sixteen states eligible to compete for the national championship. On

May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court, in a landmark decision, ruled that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional. As the various black state associations merged with their respective states' white association, they came under the umbrella of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which prohibited post-season interstate competition.

In 1965 the tournament was moved to Alabama State College in Montgomery, Alabama. At that time nine of the original 21 southern and border states still maintained dual systems of athletic control. Of that number seven retained their membership in the NHSAA.

The tournament continued through 1967 even though integration had reduced the ranks of the NHSAA to five states by that time. The final championship was contested March 26-27, 1967, at Alabama State College.

On June 16, 1968, the NSHAA executive committee assembled at the Regency Hyatt House in Atlanta to dissolve the NHSAA and with it the National Basketball Tournament for Black High Schools.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF THE ISAA<sup>250</sup>

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<sup>250</sup>Washington, D.C., May 30, 1906.

## CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I

## Name

This Association shall have for its name the Interscholastic Athletic Association.

## ARTICLE II

## Object

The object of the Association shall be the development of amateur athletic sports among preparatory, high schools and colleges and the control of all events given under the name of the I.S.A.A.

## ARTICLE III

## Members

Membership in this Association shall be limited to institutions of learning.

## ARTICLE IV

## Government

Sec. 1. The government and general direction of affairs of the Association shall be committed to the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the charter representatives of the I.S.A.A. and two faculty representatives of each member of the Association.

Sec. 3. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a General Manager.

Sec. 4. One Executive Officer, the Secretary and the Treasurer, shall be resident citizens of the city of Washington, D. C.

## ARTICLE V

## Suspension and Reinstatement

Sec. 1. The Executive Committee may suspend any member by a two third (2/3) vote.

Sec. 2. No suspended members shall be reinstated, nor shall any member that has forfeited membership be readmitted without the payment of all back dues and assessments.

#### ARTICLE IX

##### Forfeiture

Any member that for two successive years shall fail to compete at Championship Games of the Association shall forfeit membership.

#### ARTICLE X

##### New Members

Upon the receipt of a written application for admission into the Association, the Secretary shall at once submit such application to a mail vote of the Association. Each application must be accompanied by an admission fee of five (\$5.00) dollars. It shall require a two-thirds vote of the Association to admit any new member.

#### ARTICLE XI

##### Obligation of Members

Each member agrees to abide by the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of the Association.

#### ARTICLE XII

##### Amendments

No addition, alteration, or amendment shall be made to this Constitution, or to the By-Laws of this Association save by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Association. Such amendment to be submitted in writing at least thirty days prior to the vote.

## THE I. S. A. A. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1906-1908

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 RECEIPTS

Sale of tickets .....	\$1,816.54
Contributions, entry fees, other .....	<u>299.63</u>
	\$2,116.17

## DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and advertisements .....	259.79
Prizes .....	461.17
Music .....	92.50
Hall rent .....	452.10
Equipment, (Track, etc.) .....	287.02
Award for selling tickets .....	66.06
Contestant's expenses .....	217.65
Benefit entertainment .....	73.14
Miscellaneous .....	<u>14.53</u>
	\$1,923.96

## SUMMARY

Gross receipts .....	\$2,116.17
Gross expenses .....	<u>1,923.96</u>
Net Gain .....	\$ 192.21

GARNET C. WILKINSON  
Treasurer

APPENDIX B

CONSTITUTION OF

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION<sup>251</sup>

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<sup>251</sup>Nashville, Tennessee, March 31, 1945

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC  
ASSOCIATION  
Constitution

ARTICLE I--Name

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the National High School Athletic Association.

ARTICLE II--Purpose

Section 2. The purpose of this organization shall be:

- (A) To stimulate activities of the various state and regional high school associations.
- (B) That a greater emphasis be manifested in health and physical education, including competitive sports, on the part of all concerned.
- (C) That all persons concerned will be greater awakened to the acuteness of the problem of physical fitness.
- (D) That high school youth be stimulated to put forth greater efforts to become more efficient in the various sports.
- (E) This organization may have the responsibility to promote national tournaments and meets.

ARTICLE III--Membership Dues

Section 1. The membership fee per state or other organizations shall be twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars. States with more than 25 schools shall pay an additional one (\$1.00) dollar per school above the twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.

- (A) On or before February 1st annually, each state or other organization shall send to the Executive Secretary the membership list and annual dues.

- (B) For not complying with A above a late registration fee of \$10.00 and possible denied right of participation in the National Tournament shall be imposed.

Section 2. The executive Board of the state desiring membership shall officially indicate its willingness to comply with the constitution and by-laws of the National High School Athletic Association and make application to the Secretary-Treasurer of the National High School Athletic Association.

Section 3. The application must be accompanied with the current membership dues.

Section 4. The application must receive a vote of two-thirds of the members present when the application is acted upon.

Section 5. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the state organization must be submitted with the application and the organization must be such as to indicate proper regulation and control of the interscholastic activities of the state so that there will be no more than one membership granted to a state.

#### ARTICLE IV--Representation

Section 1. Invitations will be extended only to teams whose states are members of the National High School Athletic Association.

Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to invite teams from states whose organizations prohibit affiliation with the national organization.

Section 3. A late registration fee of \$10.00 or possible denied right of participation in the national tournament be imposed.

Section 4. On or before March 1, the President shall furnish member schools with an annual list of membership schools.

#### ARTICLE V--Meetings of Executive Committee

Section 1. Notices of all meetings shall be forwarded to all members of the Executive Committee at least fifteen days prior to the meeting.

Section 2. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on Wednesday night of the tournament week at 6:30 p.m.

Section 4. On or before February 1, the Executive Secretary shall furnish to member schools an annual list of National High School Athletic Association members.

Section 5. In the event more than one team is invited from a state, the tournament manager must clear with state organization as to which teams shall represent.

#### ARTICLE VI--Officers and Duties

Section 1. The officers shall be the President, Vice President, Executive Secretary, Director of Public Relations, State Representatives, Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner.

- (A) All officers shall be elected (except the Commissioner and State Representative or Member Representative) to serve for a term of two years.
- (B) The Commissioner shall be appointed by the governing body or Executive Committee for a period of ten years.
- (C) The State Representative or Member Representative shall be elected or appointed by the state organization they represent. These representatives are members of the Executive Committee.
- (D) The election of officers shall take place every two years at regular meetings by ballot. Elected officers will remain in office until their successors are named.

#### DUTIES

##### President

1. Preside over all meetings.

2. Call meetings.
3. Organize and integrate activities of the association.
4. Represent the organization on such occasions where the organization needs representation.

#### Vice President

1. Preside in the absence of the President.
2. Conduct drawings and prefect brackets.
3. Work with the Finance Manager on ticket sales.

#### Director of Public Relations

1. Stimulate interest through publicity.
2. Keep accurate records of all meetings and tournament dates.
3. Perform other duties as may be assigned.

#### Assistant Director of Public Relations

1. News releases.
2. Other duties as may be assigned.

#### Business Manager or Finance and Housing

1. Select and assign ticket seller.
2. Make report on all ticket sales.

#### Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Secretary

1. Receive all funds of the National High School Athletic Association.
2. Turn said funds over to Chief Finance Officer of Tennessee A. and I. State University (Business Manager) who will receipt the organization.
3. The Finance Officer will be the custodian of the money but with no authority but that given by the National High School Athletic Association.
4. The Secretary-Treasurer will make a report annually and send a copy to the President and Chief Finance Officer of the university.

Commissioner

1. Rule on all cases of disputes.
2. Receive all eligibility data of participating teams.
3. Serve as Director of tournament play and see that all things are carried out according to Federation rules.

Section 2. A copy of all protests shall be presented to the President, the Commissioner, and to the school being protected against.

Section 3. The State Representative shall encourage activity; shall be the official representatives of the National Association of all state and district events; and are members of the Executive Committee of the National High School Athletic Association.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall have the power to locate and conduct National, Regional or State meetings when necessary and act as a law-making body. The President shall have the power to call special meetings upon the request of three members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII--Eligibility and Reports

Section 1. All players who are eligible to play in events sponsored by their organization are eligible to play in events sponsored by the National Organization.

Section 2. All member states or other organizations shall file a copy of its constitution with the Assistant Commissioner.

ARTICLE VIII--Non-Member Schools

Section 1. Invitation will be extended only to teams whose states are members of the National High School Athletic Association.

Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer or Tournament Manager shall have the power to invite teams from states whose state organization prohibit affiliation with National organizations.

## ARTICLE IX--Contracts

Games not contracted for on the official interstate blank shall be considered invalid.

A contract shall not be cancelled except by mutual consent of the parties to the contract.

In case of failure of the parties to reach agreement concerning cancellation, the matter shall be referred to the Commissioner for adjudication.

His decree or the decree of the Executive Committee in case of appeal shall be final and the provisions of the decree shall be carried out by the parties of the contract.

## ARTICLE X--Amendments

Section 1. Amendments may be made to the Constitution by a two-thirds majority vote of the members of the Executive Committee present.

Section 2. Proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Executive Committee thirty days prior to the annual meeting.

## BY-LAWS AND RULES

1. The Executive Board shall have general supervision of the National High School Athletic Association. A committee of the Board shall work with the Tournament Manager to check tournament receipts and disbursements.
2. Tournament passes shall be mailed by the Executive Secretary to the following people of participating schools: The Principal and one guest, the Athletic Director and one guest, and the Coach and one guest.

3. Member states through their Executive Secretary, shall furnish the Assistant Commissioner a list of member schools by March 1, and an eligibility list of champions immediately (Sunday) after state tournament.
4. All requests for rulings on eligibility shall be made in writing.

**APPENDIX C**

**TOURNAMENT RECORDS**

## TOURNAMENT RECORDS

## Hampton Institute - 1929-1933

## Individual Scoring - Single Game

## Individual Scoring - Tournament

## Team Scoring - Single Game

Roosevelt (Ind) vs. Piedmont (N.C.), 1931 .....	55
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## Team Scoring - Tournament

Roosevelt (Ind) - 4 games, 1933 .....	155
Roosevelt (Ind) - 5 games, 1931 .....	162

## Highest Total Team Score

Roosevelt (Ind) 37 vs. Armstrong (D.C.) 26, 1933 .....	63
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## Lowest Total Team Score

Roosevelt (Ind.) 17 vs. Huntington (Va.) 6, 1931 .....	23
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## Consecutive Game Victories in Tournament Play

Armstrong (D.C.), 1929-31 .....	10
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## Consecutive Championships

Armstrong Technical High School (D.C.) 1929-30 .....	2
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## Total Championships

Armstrong Technical High School (D.C.) .....	2
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## Total Tournament Appearances

Five schools tied .....	4
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## Margin of Victory - Single Game

Roosevelt (Ind) 55 vs. Piedmont (N.C.) 6, 1931 .....	49
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## Margin of Victory - Tournament Average

Wendell Phillips (Ill), 1931 .....	21
Roosevelt (Ind), 1933 .....	21

## TOURNAMENT RECORDS

National Interscholastic Athletic Association  
1934-1942

Individual Scoring - Single Game	
Williams, Roosevelt (Ind), 1936 .....	24
Individual Scoring - Tournament	
Williams, Roosevelt (Ind), 1936 .....	86
Team Scoring - Single Game	
Morningside (N.C.) vs. Addison (Va.), 1941 .....	59
Team Scoring - Tournament	
Armstrong (D.C.), 1934 .....	191
Highest Total Team Score	
Garnet (WVa) 57 vs. Maggie Walker (Va), 54, 1941 .....	111
Lowest Total Team Score	
Summer (Kan) 19 vs. Armstrong (Va) 18, 1942 .....	37
Consecutive Game Victories - Tournament Play	
Roosevelt (Ind), 1934-41 .....	23
Consecutive Championships	
Roosevelt (Ind), 1934, 1935, 1936, 1939, 1940 .....	5
Total Championships	
Roosevelt (Ind) .....	5
Total Tournament Appearances	
Roosevelt (Ind) .....	8
Margin of Victory - Single Game	
Roosevelt (Inc) tl vs. Oliver (Ky) 22, 1934 .....	29
Margin of Victory - Tournament Average	
Roosevelt (Ind), 1934 .....	23

## TOURNAMENT RECORDS

## Tuskegee - 1935-1942

Individual Scoring - Single Game	
Moberly, Middleton (Fla), 1942 .....	30
Individual Scoring - Tournament	
Moberly, Middleton (Fla), 1942 .....	96
Team Scoring - Single Game	
Lincoln (Ind) vs. Perkinson (Ga), 1940 .....	80
Team Scoring - Tournament	
Lincoln (Ind), 1940 .....	238
Highest Total Team Score	
BTW (Tulsa) 57 vs. Dunbar (Ky) 37, 1939 .....	94
Lowest Total Team Score	
Xavier Prep (La) 12 vs. Garnet (WVa) 9, 1938 .....	21
Consecutive Game Victories	
Six Teams tied .....	6
Consecutive Championships	
No team won consecutive championships	
Total Championships	
Booker T. Washington (Tulsa), 1939, 1942 .....	2
Total Tournament Appearances	
Tuskegee Institute High .....	6
Margin of Victory - Single Game	
Lincoln (Ind) 80 vs. Perkinson (Ga) 14, 1940 .....	66
Margin of Victory - Tournament Average	
Booker T. Washington (Tulsa), 1939 .....	31

## TOURNAMENT RECORDS

National High School Athletic Association  
1945-1967

Individual Scoring - Single Game	
Hagan, Schofield (S.C.), 1959 .....	49
Individual Scoring - Tournament	
Miles, Scipio Jones (Ark), 1959 .....	166
Team Scoring - Single Game	
Dillard (Fla) vs. Schofield (S.C.), 1959 .....	112
Burt (Tn) vs. BTW (Columbia, S.C.), 1961	
Team Scoring - Tournament	
Central (Ky), 1956 .....	319
Highest Total Team Score	
Burt (Tn) 112 vs. BTW (Columbia, S.C.) 76, 1961 .....	188
Lowest Total Team Score	
Russton (Ark) 27 vs. Hall (Tn) 17, 1945 .....	45
Consecutive Game Victories	
Pearl (Tn), 1958-1960 .....	9
Consecutive Championships	
Pearl (Tn), 1958, 1959, 1960 .....	3
Total Championships	
Pearl (Tn), 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963 .....	4
Total Tournament Appearances	
Pearl (Tn) .....	15
Margin of Victory - Single Game	
Burt (Tn) 88 vs. Don Thompson (Fla) 36, 1955 .....	52
Margin of Victory - Tournament Average	
St. Elizabeth (Ill), 1950 .....	22

## COMPOSITE TOURNAMENT RECORDS

1929-1967

Individual Scoring - Single Game	
Hagan, Schofield (S.C.), 1959 .....	49
Individual Scoring - Tournament	
Miles, Scipio Jones (Ark), 1959 .....	166
Team Scoring - Single Game	
Dillard (Fla) vs. Schofield (S.C.), 1959	
Burt (Tn) vs. BTW (Columbia, (S.C.), 1961 .....	112
Team Scoring - Tournament	
Central (Ky), 1956 .....	319
Highest Total Team Score	
Burt (Tn) 112, vs. BTW (Columbia, S.C.) 76, 1961 .....	188
Lowest Total Team Score	
Xavier Prep (La) 12 vs. Garnet (WVa), 9, 1938 .....	21
Consecutive Game Victories	
Roosevent (Ind) 1933-38*	
Pearl (Tn), 1958-64 .....	13
Consecutive Championships	
Roosevelt (Ind), 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936* .....	4
Total Championships	
Roosevelt (Ind), 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1939, 1940 .....	6
Total Tournament Appearances	
Pearl (Tn) .....	17
Margin of Victory - Single Game	
Lincoln (Ind) 80 vs. Perkinson (Ga 14, 1940 .....	66
Margin of Victory - Tournament Average	
Booker T. Washington (Tulsa), 1939 .....	31

\*Roosevent was defeated in the second round of the '37 Tuskegee championships.

APPENDIX D

ALL-TOURNAMENT TEAMS

## ALL TOURNAMENT TEAMS -- 1929-1967

1929  
(Hampton, Va.)

W. Moss (MVP)      Kimball (WVa)

1930  
(Hampton, Va)

No team selected

1931  
(Hampton, Va)

No team selected

1933

Gydon	Roosevelt (Ind)	Cundiff	Addison (Va)
Anderson	Roosevelt (Ind)	Logan	Armstrong (DC)
Boyd	Henderson (NC)	Hager	Armstrong (DC)
Hall	Armstrong (DC)	Hayes	Armstrong (DC)
Canaday	Johnson Co. (NC)	Byrd	Roosevelt (Ind)

1934  
(Gary, Ind.)

Anderson	Roosevelt (Ind)	Logan	Armstrong (DC)
Johnson	Central (Ky)	Cundiff	Addison (VA)
Howell	Roosevelt (Ind)	Evans	Kelly Miller (WVa)
Byrd	Roosevelt (Ind)	Hall	Armstrong (DC)
Woods	Central (Ky)	Burnan	Oliver (Ky)

1935  
(Gary, Ind.)

C. Wilson	Roosevelt (Ind)	Mitchell	Roosevelt (Ind)
Thomas	Addison (Va)	Price	Attucks (Ill)
Rankins	Central (Ky)	Dixson	Roosevelt (Ind)
Crattic	Vashon (Mo)	Hart	Roosevelt (Ind)
Evans	Kelly Miller (WVa)	H. Wilson	Kelly Miller (WVa)
	Patton	Rosenwald (Ky)	

1936  
(Roanoke)

	First Team		Second Team
C. Wilson	Kelly Miller (WVa)	Price	Attucks (Ill)
Coles	Attucks (Ill)	Leon Fields	Addison (Va)
Williams	Roosevelt (Ind)	Evans	Kelly Miller (WVa)
Davis	Bates (Ky)	Fuller	Roosevelt (Ind)
H. Wilson	Kelly Miller (WVa)	Sleet	Bates (Ky)

1937  
(Tuskegee)

1938  
(Tuskegee)

1939  
(Tuskegee)

Perry	Cuyler Beach (Ga)
Brinkley	BTW (Tulsa)
Tate	BTW (Tulsa)
Givens	BTW (Tulsa)
Porter	Cuyler Beach (Ga)

1939  
(Fayetteville)

George Elliot	BTW (Columbia)	Earl Holmes	Phenix (Va)
Layfette Townsend	Roosevelt (Ind)	West	Genoa (WVa)
Booker Beckwith	Roosevelt (Ind)	John Brown	Roosevelt (Ind)
Dennis Carter	E. E. Smith (NC)	Young	Langston (Tn)
Johnny Phillips	Phenix (Va)	L. Bligen	Avery Inst (SC)

1940  
(Tuskegee)

Luther Garrett	BTW (Sand Springs, Okla)
John Smith	BTW (Sand Springs, Okla)
Lance Cudjoe	BTW (Seminole, Okla)
Fields	Mayo-Underwood (Ky)
Hall	Bethlehem (Tex)

1940  
(Fayetteville)

Ivory Brown	Roosevelt (Ind)
John Brown	Roosevelt (Ind)
Allison	Gary (WVa) Colored
Vines	Johnson County (NC)
Claude George	BTW (Atlanta)

1941  
(Tuskegee)

Garrett	BTW (Sand Springs, Okla)
Smith	BTW (Sand Springs, Okla)
Lance Cudjoe	BTW (Seminole, Okla)
Fields	Mayo-Underwood (Ky)
Hall	Bethlehem (Tex)

1941  
(Fayetteville)

Bozeman	Roosevelt (Ind)
Ivory Brown	Roosevelt (Ind)
Dezonie	Morningside (NC)
Williams	Armstrong (Richmond)
Washington	Cardoza (DC)

1942  
(Tuskegee)

E. Thomas	BTW (Tulsa)	W. Musgrove	BTW (Tulsa)
W. Moberly	Middleton (Fla)	Lease	Richmond (Ky)
Ricks	Green Bay (Tex)	J. Williams	Middleton (Fla)
T. Driver	BTW (Tulsa)	Sims	McKinley (La)
L. Chase	Southern (La)	Sonier	Wiergate (Tex)

1942  
(Durham)

Eli Lash	Kelly Miller (WVa)
James Floyd	Maggie Walker (Va)
George Roy	Garnet (WVa)
James Pendleton	Franklin (Mo)
Marion Pumprey	Summer (Kansas City) MVP

1945  
(Nashville)

N. Taylor	Douglass (Okla)	Nelson	Douglas (Okla)
Darrius	Rosenwald (Ky)	Dunklet	Rosenwald (Ky)
Honeybuss	Douglass (Okla)	Williams	BTW (Ashland, Ky)
Wilson	Horse Cave (Ky)	Hellen	Horse Cave (Ky)
Rucker	Elkhorn (WVa)	Adkins	Elkhorn (WVa)

## 1946

James Bostick	Middleton (Fla)	Henry Nelson	Douglass (Okla)
Benjamin Blair	BTW (Cushing, Okla)	Richard Davis	Rosenwald (Ky)
Walter Pittman	Middleton (Fla)	Albert Jones	Alabama St (Ala)
Herman Butler	BTW (Cushing, Okla)	John Coffey	Summer (K.C.)
Ronald Gardner	Summer (Kansas City)		

## 1947

L. C. Kilgore	Smith (Ark)	Elihu Latimer	BTW (Tulsa)
Tom Thompson	Jack Yates (Tex)	Chas. Frazier	BTW (Tulsa)
Herb Collier	Pearl (Tn)	Tom Gibson	BTW (Tulsa)
Charles Bostick	Middleton (Fla)	Wendell Hill	Vashon (Mo)
Herman Pittman	Middleton (Fla)	James Williams	Armstrong (Va)
Jesse Davis	Middleton (Fla)		

## 1948

Elston Howard	Vashon (Mo)	William Martin	Kelly Miller (WVa)
Leroy Porter	Don Thompson (Fla)	James Hall	Alabama St (Ala)
Archie Williams	Don Thompson (Fla)	Joe Bertrand	St. Elizabeth (Ill)
Thomas Gibson	BTW (Tulsa)	Charles Frazier	BTW (Tulsa)
Elihu Latimer	BTW (Tulsa)	David Whitney	Dumbar (Lex. Ky)

## 1949

Jim Dorsey	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	W. C. Miller	BTW (Cushing, Okla)
Melvin Price	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	C. Young	BTW (Cushing, Okla)
Joe Bertrand	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Arthur Jordan	Pearl (Tn)
F. Bryant	BTW (Tulsa)	J. Peterson	Armstrong (DC)
H. Hunter	BTW (Tulsa)	W. Ferris	Charleston-Pollard (WVa)

## 1950

Jim Dorsey	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Arthur Jordan	Pearl (Tn)
Melvin Price	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Carson	Wheatley (Tex)
Joe Bertrand	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Johnson	Dumbar (Lex, Ky)
Willie Glover	Ballard-Hudson (Ga)	Johnson	Jones (Ark)
Ike Frazier	Ballard-Hudson (Ga)		

## 1951

Jim Dorsey	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Jim Graham	Woodstock (Tn)
Melvin Price	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Henry A. Kean	Pearl (Tn)
Charles Young	BTW (Cushing, Okla)	Sam Jones	Laurinburg (NC)
Larry Butler	BTW (Cushing, Okla)	Sammy Moore	Central (Ky)
Jim McDaniel	Woodstock (Tn)	Freddie Pyles	Gibbs (Fla)

## 1952

Alfred Thomas	Wheatley (Tex)	Sammy Moore	Central (Ky)
Ben Jackson	Clark (La)	Frank Swopes	R. T. Coles
Jeff Williams	Don Thompson (Fla)	William Conner	Western
Holly Reasonover	Pearl (Tn)	Albert Heriot	Laurinburg Inst
Lawrence Butler	BTW (Cushing, Okla)	Maurice Washington	J. S. Clark

## 1953

F. McLaughlin	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	C. Dixon	BTW (Tulsa)
J. Downey	Western (Ky)	Boyd Dean	Austin (Tn)
C. Orum	BTW (Montgomery)	Jackie Fitzpatrick	Dunbar (Somerset)
W. Gaines	Western (Ky)	H. McDonald	Pearl (Tn)
J. Johnson	BTW (Montgomery)	William Conner	Western (Ky)

## 1954

Jackie Fitzpatrick	Dunbar (Somerset)	Johnnie Newell	Dunbar (Somerset)
Marcel Martin	Laurinburg Inst (NC)	Ernest Moore	BTW (Montgomery)
Mercellus Long	FAMU High (Fla)	Oliver Faulk	BTW (Montgomery)
Kelly Herbert	BTW (Cushing, Okla)	Willie Taylor	Prentiss Inst (Miss)
Louie Goolsby	Laurinburg (NC)	Ezell Brewer	Burt (Tn)

## 1955

Willie Taylor	Prentiss Inst (Miss)	Edgar Smallwood	Central (Ky)
Arthur Hicks	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	John Liveous	Central (Ky)
James Wallace	Carver (Eutah, Ala)	James Beck	Central (Ky)
Joseph Marshall	Burt (Tn)	Earl Faison	Huntington (Va)
Ezell Brewer	Burt (Tn)	Robert Brown	Carver (Miami)

## 1956

Lonnie Humphrey	Huntington (Va)	Walker Miller	Douglass (Ky)
James Frelow	Lincoln (Tex)	Bobbie Gilliam	Pearl (Tn)
Ed Smallwood	Central (Ky)	James Harrison	Scotlandville (La)
Charles Hampton	Central (Ky)	James Scott	Byrd-Pillerman (WVa)
George Fettus	Burt (Tn)	Ben Duncan	Scotlandville (La)

## 1957

Frank Maypray	Attucks (Ky)	Cinci Powell	McKinley (La)
Roland Scott	Parker-Gray (Va)	Emmett Minor	McKinley (La)
Art Hicks	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	George Finley	Howard (Tn)
Tom Williamson	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Clarence Davis	Middleton (Fla)
Prentiss Thompson	St. Elizabeth (Ill)	Cedric Price	I.M. Terrell (Tex)

## 1958

Ronnie Lawson	Pearl (Tn)
Thomas	Wheatley (Tex)
Charles Hardnett	Carver (Atlanta)
Joseph Girard	St. Augustine (La)
Edward Myles	Jones (Ark)

## 1959

Ronnie Lawson	Pearl (Tn)
Edward Myles	Jones (Ark)
Jess Oliver	Armstrong (Va)
Roudolph Williams	Lanier (Miss)
Johnny Burke	Dillard (Fla)

## 1960

Jerry Yarbrough	Harris (Miss)	Bennie Hudson	Webster (La)
Buck Jones	Harris (Miss)	Richard Bennett	Pearl (Tn)
James Allen	Roosevelt (Fla)	James Swanigan	Pearl (Tn)
Laverne Tart	Roosevent	Victor Rouse	Pearl (Tn)
Bill Hagin	Schofield (SC)	James Grant	Schofield (SC)

## 1961

L. M. Ellis	Burt (Tn)	Lester Barker	Burt (Tn)
Thomas Gray	Burt (Tn)	Elton Hudson	Webster (La)
Wilbert Frazier	Webster (La)	John Blocker	BTW (Columbia SC)
Willie Collier	Roosevelt (Fla)	James Allen	Roosevelt (Fla)
Harold Blevins	Druid (Ala)	Johnny Hudson	Roosevelt (Fla)

## 1962

Charles Powell	BTW (Memphis)	Charles Bingham	Wisner-Gilbert (La)
Sherman Yates	BTW (Memphis)	William Whitlock	Wonder City (Ark)
Willie Ward	BTW (Memphis)	William Hillard	Price (GA)
Thomas Gordon	Carter-Parramore(Fla)	Charles Stukes	Crestwood (Va)
Hugie Simmons	Carter-Parramore(Fla)	Randolph Sykes	Crestwood (Va)

## 1963

Henry Watkins	Pearl (Tn)	Charles Stukes	Crestwood (Va)
David Hodge	Pearl (Tn)	Zeke Moore	Tuskegee (Ala)
Daniel Larry	Hill (Miss)	Roosevelt Bynes	Dillard (Fla)
Plummer Lott	Hill (Miss)	James Brown	Dillard (Fla)
Booker Veardon	Hill (Miss)	Frankie Browning	Lincoln (Ark)

## 1964

Ronald Young	East (Eudora, Ark)	Theodore Chaplin	Riley (SC)
Arnold Coles	Beach (Ga)	Clifton Oliver	Lanier (Miss)
Samuel Pierce	Parker (Ala)	Alex Moses	Armstrong (Va)
Willie Minor	Parker (Ala)	Charles Bonaparte	Armstrong (Va)
Thomas Brown	Pearl (Tn)	Jimmie Smith	Middleton (Fla)

## 1965

(Montgomery)

Coles	Beach (Ga)	A. Brown	Lanier (Miss)
James	BTW (Ala)	Riddick	BTW (Va)
Sledge	BTW (Ala)	B. Gatson	Gardner (Ark)
Clanton	Lanier (Miss)	J. Bynes	Dillard (Fla)
Mitchell	Lanier (Miss)	D. Sharperson	Bryson (SC)

## 1966

(Montgomery)

Samuel Sing	Coleman (Miss)
Archie Parnell	Coleman (Miss)
Floyd Mason	Coleman (Miss)

## 1967

(Montgomery)

Howard Porter	Booker (Fla)	Willie James	BTW (Ala)
Kenneth Griffin	Coleman (Miss)	Arthur Roberts	BTW (Ala)
Shelton Wilson	Norcom (Va)	Donald Colvin	BTW (Ala)
Carl Jackson	Temple (Miss)	Patrick Butler	Josey (Ga)
Robert Ferguson	Temple (Miss)	John Ellis	Norcom (Va)

APPENDIX E

A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEAMS WHICH PARTICIPATED  
IN THE NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEAMS WHICH PARTICIPATED  
IN THE NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

ALABAMA

1. Alabama State College High School (Montgomery)
2. Brighton High School (Birmingham)
3. Camden Academy (Camden)
4. Carver High School (Dothan)
5. Carver High School (Eutaw)
6. Covington High School (Andalusia)
7. Drewery High School (Talladega)
8. Druid High School (Tuscaloosa)
9. Hale County High School (Greensboro)
10. R. B. Hudson High School (Selma)
11. Immaculata High School (Birmingham)
12. Interurban Heights High School (Birmingham)
13. Laurel High School (Laurel)
14. Mobile County High School (Plateau)
15. Parker High School (Birmingham)
16. Powderly High School (Birmingham)
17. St. Jude High School (Montgomery)
18. Snowhill Institute (Snow Hill)
19. South Girard High School (Phenix City)
20. Southern Normal High School (Brewton)
21. Stillman Institute High School (Tuscaloosa)
22. Tuskegee Institute High School (Tuskegee Institute)
23. Booker T. Washington High School (Montgomery)
24. Westfield High School (Birmingham)
25. Wilcox County High School

ARKANSAS

26. Arkansas Baptist College High School (Little Rock)
27. Conway Training School (Menifee)
28. Corbin High School (Pine Bluff)
29. East High School (Eudora)
30. Gardner High School (Strong)
31. Junction City High School
32. Lincoln High School (Camden)
33. Merrill High School (Pine Bluff)
34. New Hope High School (Mt. Holly)
35. Oak Grove High School (Rosston)
36. Scipio Jones High School (North Little Rock)
37. Smith High School (Northlet)
38. Sparkman Training School (Sparkman)
39. Booker T. Washington (Eldorado)
40. Booker T. Washington (Pine Bluff)
41. Wonder City High School (West Memphis)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

42. Armstrong Technical High School
43. Cardoza High School
44. Dunbar High School

FLORIDA

45. Booker High School (Sarasota)
46. Campbell Street High School (Daytona Beach)
47. Carter-Parramore High School (Quincy)
48. Carver High School (Miami)
49. Central Academy (Palatka)
50. Dillard High School (Ft. Lauderdale)
51. Don Thompson High School (Tampa)
52. Florida A & M University High School (Tallahassee)
53. Gibbs High School (St. Petersburg)
54. Industrial High School (West Palm Beach)
55. Jackson County High School (Marianna)
56. Jones High School (Orlando)
57. Lincoln High School (Tallahassee)
58. Lincoln Park High School (Ft. Pierce)
59. Middleton High School (Tampa)
60. Monroe High School (Cocoa)
61. Phyllis Wheatley High School (Apopka)
62. Roosevelt High School (West Palm Beach)
63. Rosenwald High School (Panama City)
64. Stanton High School (Jacksonville)
65. Stevens High School (Quincy)
66. Vocational High School (Hastings)
67. Booker T. Washington High School (Pensacola)

GEORGIA

68. Ballard-Hudson High School (Mason)
69. Brooks High School (Quitman)
70. Carver High School (Atlanta)
71. Century High School
72. Cuyler Beach High School (Savannah)
73. Dorchester Academy (McIntosh)
74. Fulton High School (East Point)
75. Henry County High School (McDonough)
76. Haines High School (Augusta)
77. Henderson High School (Jackson)
78. Howard High School (Atlanta)
79. T. W. Josey High School (Augusta)
80. Lee Street High School (Blackshear)
81. Macon County High School (Montezuma)
82. Perkinson High School (Marietta)
83. South Fulton High School (Atlanta)
84. Booker T. Washington High School (Atlanta)

INDIANA

85. Lincoln High School (Evansville)
86. Richmond High School (Richmond)
87. Roosevelt High School (Gary)
88. Booker T. Washington High School (Mt. Vernon)

ILLINOIS

89. Crispus Attucks (Carbondale)
90. Harris Township (Colp)
91. St. Elizabeth (Chicago)
92. Wendell Phillips (Chicago)

KANSAS

93. Summer High School (Kansas City)

KENTUCKY

94. Bates High School (Danville)
95. Central High School (Louisville)
96. Crispus Attucks (Hopkinsville)
97. Douglass High School (Lexington)
98. Dunbar High School (Lexington)
99. Dunbar High School (Summerset)
100. Frazier High School (Covington)
101. John G. Fee High School (Maysville)
102. Horsecave High School
103. Lawrenceburg High School
104. Lincoln Ridge High School
105. Mayo-Underwood High School (Frankfort)
106. Oliver High School (Winchester)
107. Richmond High School
108. Rosenwald High School (Madisonville)
109. Booker T. Washington High School (Ashland)
110. Western High School (Paris)

LOUISIANA

111. Beauregard High School (DeRidder)
112. Chaneyville High School (Zackary)
113. J. S. Clark High School (New Orleans)
114. Gilbert Academy (New Orleans)
115. Grambling High School (Grambling)
116. McKinley High School (Baton Rouge)
117. St. Augustine High School (New Orleans)
118. Sabine High School
119. Scotlandville High School
120. Southern University High School (Scotlandville)
121. Tangipahoa Parish High School (Kentwood)

LOUISIANA (Continued)

- 122. Booker T. Washington High School (New Orleans)
- 123. Webster High School (Minden)
- 124. Wisner-Gilbert High School (Wisner)

MARYLAND

- 125. Douglass High School (Baltimore)

MISSISSIPPI

- 126. Choctaw County High School (Ackerman)
- 127. Coleman High School (Greenville)
- 128. Colored High School (Biloxi)
- 129. Greenwood High School
- 130. Harris High School (Meridian)
- 131. Jim Hill High School (Jackson)
- 132. Lanier High School (Jackson)
- 133. Magnolia High School (Moss Point)
- 134. Our Mother of Sorrows High School (Biloxi)
- 135. Prentiss Institute (Prentiss)
- 136. Southside High School (Heidleberg)
- 137. Temple High School (Vicksburg)
- 138. Thomas High School (Natchez)
- 139. Union High School (New Albany)
- 140. Vocational High School (Harmony)
- 141. Wesley Chaple High School (Carthage)
- 142. Yazoo City High School

MISSOURI

- 143. R. T. Coles High School (Kansas City)
- 144. Franklin High School (St. Charles)
- 145. Lincoln High School (Jefferson City)
- 146. Lincoln (Kansas City)
- 147. Summer High School (St. Louis)
- 148. Vashon High School (St. Louis)
- 149. Washington Technical High School (St. Louis)

NORTH CAROLINA

- 150. Christian College High School (Franklinton)
- 151. Cumberland High School (Fayetteville)
- 152. Dudley High School (Greensboro)
- 153. Henderson Institute
- 154. High Point High School
- 155. Hillside High School (Durham)
- 156. Johnson County High School (Smithfield)
- 157. Laurinburg Institute (Laurinburg)
- 158. Logan High School (Concord)
- 159. Madison High School
- 160. Morningside High School (Statesville)
- 161. Mary Potter High School (Oxford)

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

162. Ridgeview High School (Hickory)
163. St. Augustine High School (Raleigh)
164. E. E. Smith High School (Fayetteville)
165. Booker T. Washington High School (Raleigh)
166. Booker T. Washington High School (Rocky Mount)
167. Whitesville High School
168. Wilson High School (Wilson)

OKLAHOMA

169. Douglass High School (Oklahoma City)
170. Booker T. Washington High School (Cushing)
171. Booker T. Washington High School (Pawshuda)
172. Booker T. Washington (Rentlesville)
173. Booker T. Washington High School (Sand Springs)
174. Booker T. Washington High School (Seminole)
175. Booker T. Washington High School (Tulsa)

SOUTH CAROLINA

176. Avery Institute (Columbia)
177. Bryson High School (Fountain Inn)
178. Burke High School (Charleston)
179. Immaculate Conception High School (Charleston)
180. C. A. Johnson High School (Columbia)
181. Mather Academy (Camden)
182. Riley High School (Bluffton)
183. Schofield High School (Aiken)
184. Sterling High School (Greenville)
185. Booker T. Washington High School (Columbia)
186. Bonds-Wilson High School (Charleston)

TENNESSEE

187. Allen White High School (Whitesville)
188. Austin High School (Knoxville)
189. Bridgeport High School (Pulaski)
190. Burt High School (Clarksville)
191. College Hill High School (Cleveland)
192. Coulter Academy (Cheraw)
193. Haynes High School (Nashville)
194. Hall High School (Alcoa)
195. Howard High School (Chattanooga)
196. Lexington High School
197. Langston High School (Johnson City)
198. Pearl High School (Nashville)
199. Booker T. Washington High School (Kingsport)
200. Booker T. Washington High School (Memphis)
201. Woodstock High School (Lucy)

TEXAS

202. Bethlehem High School (Marietta)
203. Charleston-Pollard High School (Beaumont)
204. Douglass High School (El Paso)
205. Green Bay High School (Palestine)
206. Lincoln High School (Port Arthur)
207. Rambo High School (McLeod)
208. I. M. Terrell High School (Fort Worth)
209. Wallace High School (Orange)
210. Booker T. Washington High School (Houston)
211. Phyllis Wheatley High School (Houston)
212. Wiergate High School (Wiergate)
213. Jack Yates High School (Houston)

VIRGINIA

214. Lucy Addison High School (Roanoke)
215. Armstrong High School (Richmond)
216. Crestwood High School (Norfolk)
217. Dunbar High School (Lynchburg)
218. Huntington High School (Newport News)
219. I. C. Norcom High School (Portsmouth)
220. Peabody High School (Petersburg)
221. Parker-Gray High School (Alexandria)
222. Phenix High School (Hampton)
223. Piedmont High School (Martinsville)
224. Union High School (Hampton)
225. Maggie Walker High School (Richmond)
226. Booker T. Washington High School (Norfolk)
227. Booker T. Washington High School (Suffolk)

WEST VIRGINIA

228. Brown Creek Colored High School (Kimball)
229. Byrd-Pillerman High School (Amigo)
230. Douglass High School (Huntington)
231. Elkhorn High School
232. Excelsior High School
233. Fairmont High School
234. Garnett High School (Charleston)
235. Gary Colored High School (Gary)
236. Genoa High School (Bluefield)
237. Magnolia High School (Morgantown)
238. Kelly Miller High School (Clarksburg)
239. Park Central High School (Bluefield)

**APPENDIX F**

**TOURNAMENT SUMMARIES AND BOX SCORES**

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Hampton - 1929

Douglass (Huntington, W.Va.)	21	Wilson (Wilson, N.C.)	13
Union (Hampton, Va.)	23	Huntington (Newpoert News, Va.)	20
Armstrong (Washington, D.C.)	20	B. T. Washington (Rocky Mount, N.C.)	14
Johnson County (Smithfield, N.C.)	29	Kimball Kimball, W.Va.)	20
Addison (Roanoke, Va.)	20	Christian (Franklinton, N.C.)	19
Douglass	29	Union	15
Armstrong	33	Johnson County	20
Huntington	35	Wilson	34
B. T. Washington	34	Kimball	22
Douglass	30	Addison	10
Huntington	36	Christian	22
Union	21	B. T. Washington	14
Johnson County	30	Huntington	24
Johnson County	30	Addison	8
<u>Third Place</u>			
Union	25	Johnson County	20
<u>Championship</u>			
Armstrong	20	Douglass	19

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Hampton - 1931

Douglass (Baltimore, Md.)	25	Dumbar (Lynchburg, Va.)	15
Armstrong (Washington, D.C.)	35	Johnson County (Smithfield, N.C.)	5
Genoa (Bluefield, W.Va.)	31	Addison (Roanoke, Va.)	11
Kelly Miller (Clarksburg, W.Va.)	32	Henderson (Henderson, N.C.)	7
Schofield (Aiken, S.C.)	28	Piedmont (Martinsville, Va.)	18
Huntington (Newport News, Va.)	35	Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	27
B. T. Washington (Rocky Mount, N.C.)	29	Union (Hampton, Va.)	10
Dumbar	29	Johnson County	21
Henderson	29	Addison	22
Genoa	20	Kelly Miller	16
Roosevelt	55	Piedmont	17
Huntington	38	Schofield	26
Phillips (Chicago, Ill.)	32	B. T. Washington	14
Dumbar	37	Henderson	17
Roosevelt	25	Union	8
Kelly Miller	28	Armstrong	26
Schofield	29	B. T. Washington	14
Genoa	21	Douglass	17
<u>Third Place</u>			
Roosevelt	25	Kelly Miller	23
<u>Championship</u>			
Phillips	39	Genoa	14

## BOX SCORES

Hampton - 1931

CONSOLATION

ROOSEVELT 25

KELLY MILLER 23

Coeffield	9	Lewis	3
Courtney	8	Evans	12
Elliott	4	Robinson	2
Breezan	2	Ward	6
Hutchinson	2	Ford	0

CHAMPIONSHIP

WENDELL PHILLIPS 39

GENOA 14

Bray	10	Powers	5
Dennis	8	Bolding	1
Buckner	11	Martin	2
Frazier	8	Thomas	4
Jones	2	N. Martin	2

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Hampton - 1933

Johnson County (Smithfield, N.C.)	27	Austin (Knoxville, Tn.)	19
Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	34	Dunbar (Washington, D.C.)	25
Armstrong (Washington, D.C.)	30	Phenix (Hampton, Va.)	27
Henderson (Henderson, N.C.)	30	Addison (Roanoke, Va.)	23
Mary Potter (Oxford, N.C.)	28	Schofield (Aiken, S.C.)	23
Dunbar	29	Austin	19
Addison	38	Schofield	22
Roosevelt	47	Johnson County	13
Armstrong	36	Avery Institute (Charleston, S.C.)	28
Henderson	31	Mary Potter	17
Dunbar	26	Phenix	25
Avery	20	Johnson County	22
Dunbar	22	Addison	25
Roosevelt	37	Armstrong	26
Johnson County	33	Mary Potter	28
Armstrong	27	Addison	25
<u>Consolation</u>			
Armstrong	38	Johnson County	13
<u>Championship</u>			
Roosevelt	37	Henderson	6

## BOX SCORES

Hampton - 1933

Friday, March 17, 1933

1				5			
	JOHNSON CO (NC) 27	AUSTIN (TN) 19		MARY POTTER 28	SCHOFIELD (SC) 6		
				(NC)			
	Harper 11	Lenore 5		Haskins 6	Seabrooks 6		
	Henton 0	Young 2		Crews 7	Cherry 10		
	Canaday 14	Easterly 3		Grenles 3	Mason 7		
	Futrell 2	Bearden 0		Littlejohn 0	Fleming 0		
	Beckwith 0	Brown 9		Holden 10	Hart 0		
2				Hunt 2			
	ROOSEVELT 34	DUNBAR (DC) 25		Graves 0			
	(Ind)			6			
	Anderson 7	Free 2		DUNBAR 29	AUSTIN 19		
	Gydon 4	Edmondson 10					
	Byrd 13	Jackson 10		Mathews 4	Lenore 4		
	Hart 6	Thompson 0		Free 6	Young 2		
	Elliot 4	Gregory 3		Jackson 15	Easterly 3		
3				Thompson 2	Bearden 2		
	ARMSTRONG (DC) 30	PHENIX (VA) 27		Gregory 2	Toms 2		
				Williams 0	Tate 4		
					Brown 2		
	Hayes 4	R. Miller 8		7			
	Hager 6	H. Miller 12					
	Logan 0	Russell 1		ADDISON 38	SCHOFIELD 22		
	Hall 18	Page 1					
	Harrison 2	Hubbard 1		Cundiff 12	Seabrooks 8		
		Cooke 2		Hylton 5	Perry 0		
		Johnson 1		Fields 8	Cherry 14		
4				Hackley 7	Weaver 0		
				Wise 1	Fleming 0		
	HENDERSON 30	ADDISON 23		Thomas 2	Mason 0		
	(NC)	(Va)		Calloway 2			
				Pettus 1			
	Barker 4	Cundiff 6					
	Boyd 14	Hylton 4					
	Riddick 6	Pettus 3					
	Gee 6	Fields 6					
	Marable 0	Hackley 0					
		Wise 4					

## Hampton - 1933

8

Saturday, March 18, 1933

ROOSEVELT 47 JOHNSON CO. 13

12

Gydon	12	Canady	4	AVERY	20	JOHNSON CO.	22
Anderson	9	Futrell	4				
Byrd	10	Beckwith	0	Wright	6	Harper	4
Hart	4	White	5	Mack	7	Hinton	8
Elliot	4	Smith	0	Rollerson	4	Canaday	6
Mathews	6			Cooke	0	Futrell	0
Walton	2			Howard	4	Beckwith	0
						Smith	4

9

13

ARMSTRONG 36 AVERY INST (SC) 28

DUNBAR 22 ADDISON 25

Hayes	10	Mack	6	Free	0	Hylton	0
Logan	1	Wright	10	Mathews	6	Cundiff	17
Hall	2	Rollerson	6	Edmondson	6	Fields	2
Carrington	4	Cook	0	Jackson	5	Wise	2
Mitchell	0	Howard	6	Gregory	0	Hackley	6
Hager	11			Williams	3		
Harrison	0			Thompson	2		
Mozee	3						
Quarles	5						

10

14

HENDERSON 31 MARY POTTER 17

ROOSEVELT 37 ARMSTRONG 26

Barker	6	Crews	8	Gydon	12	Logan	2
Body	14	Haskins	0	Anderson	14	Hayes	6
Riddick	7	Grenles	5	Byrd	4	Hall	7
Gee	0	Holden	2	Hart	3	Quarles	2
Marable	4	Hunt	1	Elliot	0	Hager	9
Lindsey	0	Littlejohn	1	Walton	0	Mozee	0
				Mathews	3		

11

15

DUNBAR 26 PHENIX 25

JOHNSON CO. 33 MARY POTTER 28

Mathews	5	Russell	2	Harper	2	Haskins	4
Free	4	Page	9	Hinton	8	Graves	0
Jackson	14	Miller	7	Canaday	12	Holden	2
Gregory	2	Hubbard	0	Futrell	0	Wallace	2
Williams	1	Johnson	1	Beckwith	6	Littlejohn	2
Thompson	0	Cooke	6	Smith	6	Crews	7
		H. Miller	0	R. Smith	5	Grenles	11
						Hunt	0

## Hampton - 1933

16

ARMSTRONG 27    ADDISON 25

Logan	10	Cundiff	12
Hager	3	Fields	2
Hall	13	Hylton	5
Hayes	0	Hackley	6
Quarles	1	Wise	0

CONSOLATION

JOHNSON CO. 13    ARMSTRONG 38

Harper	2	Logan	12
Hinton	4	Hayes	4
Canaday	7	Hall	18
Futrell	0	Mozee	2
Beckwith	0	Quarles	2

CHAMPIONSHIP

ROOSEVELT 37    HENDERSON 6

Gydon	13	Barker	0
Anderson	7	Boyd	2
Mathews	2	Lindsey	0
Byrd	7	Riddick	1
Hart	2	Gee	3
Elliot	6		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Gary - 1934

Armstrong (Washington, D.C.)	52	Washington (Eldorado, Ark.)	22
Kelly Miller (Clarksburg, W.Va.)	30	Addison (Roanoke, Va.)	23
Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	51	Oliver (Winchester, Ky.)	22
Central (Louisville, Ky.)	26	Henderson Institute (Henderson, N.C.)	16
Armstrong	38	Attucks (Carbondale, Ill.)	31
Central	38	Kelly Miller	32
Roosevelt	44	Armstrong	19
Oliver	39	Henderson	32
Kelly Miller	36	Attucks	35
Addison	37	Oliver	31
Armstrong	31	Kelly Miller	40
<u>Third Place</u>			
Armstrong	51	Addison	28
<u>Championship</u>			
Roosevelt	39	Central	24

## BOX SCORES

Gary - 1934

Saturday, March 31, 1934

CONSOLATION

ARMSTRONG (DC) 51    ADDISON (Va.) 28

Hayes	14	Hylton	5
Logan	17	Cundiff	8
Hall	15	Fields	5
Briscoe	3	Thomas	0
Glymph	0	Wise	0
Covington	2	Marchall	4
Westmoreland	0	Williams	6
Payne	0	Calloway	0

FINALS

ROOSEVELT (Ind) 39    CENTRAL (Ky) 24

Anderson	6	Wilson	6
Green	2	Johnson	10
Mathews	6	Coward	2
Howell	11	Woods	4
Byrd	14	Rankins	2
Hart	0	Rogers	0
Paige	0		

## Gary - 1935

March 29, 1935, Friday

FIRST ROUND

ROSENWALD (Ky) 38	DALLAS CO 25	ROOSEVELT (Ind) 23	AUSTIN (Tn) 14
	(Ark.)		
Reynolds 4	Park 3	Hughes 2	Swanson 3
Starks 12	Perkins 2	Johnson 2	Hassler 0
Brooks 0	Locke 11	Robinson 3	Petty 0
Penick 6	Harris 4	Mitchell 4	Bryant 1
Suggs 2	Green 2	Hart 7	Lust 4
Patton 14	Rucks 3	Dixon 5	Young 2
		Jones 0	Hill 1
			Long 1

KELLY MILLER 42 RICHMOND (Ky) 19  
(W.Va.)

C. Wilson 15	Williams 4
H. Wilson 6	Walker 4
Wilkerson 4	Crutcher 0
Evans 12	Ferrell 6
Williams 2	Davis 0
Louis 2	Collins 0
Cox 1	Doty 5

SECOND ROUND

VASHON (MO) 22 ATTUCKS 20

Parker 7	Williams 0
Crattes 5	Jones 3
Cooper 4	Ratcliff 0
Bolden 2	Price 13
Walton 0	Hart 0
Williams 4	Housley 4
Austin 0	

ATTUCKS (Ill) 44 BT WASHINGTON 29  
(Tn.)

Williams 4	Martin 0
Jones 2	Roberts 0
Radcliff 2	Gibson 0
Edwards 2	Jordan 15
Price 16	Wells 0
Roberts 0	Dean 7
Hart 11	Rooks 2
Housley 7	Brewer 5

KELLY MILLER 45 ROSENWALD 30

C. Wilson 20	Reynolds 0
H. Wilson 5	Starks 9
Wilkerson 0	Penick 3
Louis 0	Suggs 0
Evans 12	Patton 18
Williams 0	Brooks 0
Blackwell 0	
Cox 3	

SEMI-FINALS, Saturday, March 30, 1935

ADDISON (VA) 31 CENTRAL (KY) 26

Thomas 12	Rogers 2
Calloway 9	Dixon 2
Fields 3	Hutchinson 7
Penn 3	Trabue 8
Cannaday 4	Rankin 4
	Fields 1
	Belmear 0
	Wilson 2

ROOSEVELT 19 VASHON 14

Robinson 2	Crattic 3
Johnson 2	Parker 5
Hughes 1	Cooper 2
Mitchell 13	Bolden 1
Hart 1	Williams 3

SEMI-FINALS (Continued)

KELLY MILLER 48    ADDISON 39

H. Wilson	16	Calloway	6
C. Wilson	8	Davis	0
Blackwell	0	Fields	8
Evans	22	Cannaday	1
Williams	0	Penn	0
Cox	2	Thomas	24

CONSOLATION

VASHON 23            CENTRAL 19

Crattic	6	Rogers	6
Parker	11	Rankin	7
Walton	2	Trabue	2
Cooper	0	Belmear	0
Wilkerson	0	Wilson	0
Williams	4	Hutchinson	2
Austin	0	Dixon	2
Bolden	0		

FINALS

ROOSEVELT 21    KELLY MILLER 19

Johnson	2	C. Wilson	6
Robinson	3	H. Wilson	6
Hughes	4	Evans	4
Mitchell	6	Williams	3
Dixon	4	Cox	0
Hart	2		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Tuskegee - 1935

Interurban Heights (Fairfield, Ala.)	25	Southern Normal (Brewton, Ala.)	14
Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee Institute, Ala.)	38	Greenwood (Greenwood, Miss.)	14
Yazoo City (Yazoo City, Miss.)	30	Drewery (Talladega, Ala.)	22
Tuskegee Institute	41	Mobile County (Plateau, Ala.)	22
Genoa (Bluefield, W.Va.)	34	Dorchester Academy (McIntosh, Ga.)	32
Interurban Heights	53	Ballard Normal (Macon, Ga.)	18
Genoa	24	Tuskegee Institute	18
Interurban Heights	20	Yazoo City	12
<u>Consolation</u>			
Tuskegee	18	Hazoo City	16
<u>Championship</u>			
Genoa	19	Interurban Heights	17

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Tuskegee - 1936

Allen White (Whitesville, Tn.)	32	Wetumpka (Wetumpka, Ala.)	15
Drewery (Talladega, Ala.)	28	Tuskegee (Tuskegee, Ala.)	19
Southern Normal (Brewton, Ala.)	18	Clark (Thomasville, Ala.)	16
Genoa (Bluefield, W.Va.)	22	B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	19
Lincoln Park (Fort Pierce, Fla.)	35	Union Springs (Union Springs, Ala.)	6
Dorchester Academy (McIntosh, Ga.)	49	Anna T. Jeanes (Fairhope, Ala.)	7
Rosenwald (Madisonville, Ky.)	38	Troy (Troy, Ala.)	10
Allen White	43	Knox Academy (Selma, Ala.)	14
Genoa	28	Lincoln Park	13
Rosenwald	38	Southern Normal	12
Dorchester Academy	41	Drewery	25
Rosenwald	32	Allen White	25
<u>Consolation</u>			
Genoa	23	Allen White	14
<u>Championship</u>			
Rosenwald	20	Dorchester Academy	19

## Tuskegee - 1936

Thursday, March 19, 1936

FIRST ROUND

				DORCHESTER ACAD) 49	JEANES 7
				(Ga.)	(Ala)

ALLEN WHITE (TN) 32 WETUMPKA (Ala) 15

Green	11	Farris	2	Bass	18	Hankins	2
Ray	2	Paschal	8	Wilkerson	8	Young	2
Lewis	10	Goodman	1	Stores	17	McConio	0
Parker	8	Wright	2	White	4	Wilson	3
Harris	1	Bickley	2	Baggs	2	Williams	0

DREWERY (Ala) 28 TUSKEGEE (Ala) 19

Brown	10	Frazier	8	Starks	5	Coston	6
Goodenough	5	Harris	2	Penicks	4	Rump	0
Johnson	8	Austin	3	Reynolds	6	Hooten	2
Moore	1	Williams	1	Suggs	5	Walker	0
Long	1	Slade	5	Patton	12	Dix	2
Hannan	3			Baxter	6		

ROSENWALD (Ky) 38 TROY (Ala) 10

SOUTHERN NORMAL 18 CLARK (Ala) 16  
(Ala)

Ceatham	11	Leathers	2
Bradley	2	Jones	2
Hunter	0	Johnson	10
Smiley	3	Jefferies	2
Reeves	2	Howard	0

GENOA (WVa) 22 BTW (Atlanta) 19

Johnson	2	Brown	4
Deskin	4	O. Johnson	3
Hill	6	Butts	1
Price	6	Barksdale	2
Justice	1	Coffee	7
Barnes	3	R. Johnson	2

LINCOLN PARK 35 UNION SPRINGS 6  
(Fla) (Ala)

Alexander	16	Foreman	2
Hair	3	Davis	0
Duval	0	McGlendon	0
Gillion	4	Griffin	4
Cooper	12	Thomas	0

SECOND ROUND

GENOA 28 LINCOLN PARK 13

Johnson	2	Alexander	8
Deskins	8	Hale	3
Barnes	4	Duval	2
Howard	4	Leonard	0
Hill	6	Gillion	0
Price	4		

A. WHITE (TN) 43 KNOX ACAD 14  
(Ala)

Harris	2	Bennett	2
Green	15	Barnes	4
Lewis	14	Robinson	8
Parker	2	Wright	0
Ray	10	Wardel	0

## Tuskegee - 1936

SECOND ROUND (Continued)

Saturday, March 21, 1936

SOU. NORMAL 12 ROSENWALD 38

Cheatham	3	Starks	6
Bradley	4	Penick	7
Hunter	2	Reynolds	10
Smiley	1	Suggs	8
Reeves	2	Patton	4
		McCellan	3

DORCHESTER ACA. 41 DREWERY 25

Bass	12	Brown	8
Wilkerson	14	Goodenough	4
Stores	15	Johnson	4
White	0	Moore	3
Baggs	0	Long	3

Friday, March 20, 1936

SEMI-FINALS

DORCHESTER ACA. 19 GENOA 18

Bass	5	Johnson	0
Wilkerson	4	Deskings	4
Stokes	7	Howard	9
White	3	Hill	1
Houston	0	Price	4

ROSENWALD 32 ALLEN WHITE 25

Starks	5	Harris	2
Reynolds	4	Green	10
Penick	6	Lewis	7
Suggs	1	Parker	2
Patton	14	Ray	4
McCleon	1		

CONSOLATION

GENOA 23	ALLEN WHITE 14		
Johnson	3	Harris	5
Justice	2	Green	0
Deskings	7	Lewis	5
Howard	4	Parker	1
Hill	4	Ray	4
Price	3		

CHAMPIONSHIP

ROSENWALD 20 DORCHESTER ACA. 19

Starks	4	Bass	8
Reynolds	0	Wilkerson	3
Penicks	0	Stokes	5
Suggs	2	White	3
McCleon	3	Houston	0
Patton	11	Jenkins	0
		Braggs	0

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Roanoke - 1936

Addison (Roanoke, Va.)	47	Phenix (Hampton, Va.)	30
Bates (Danville, Ky.)	23	Washington (Rocky Mount, N.C.)	12
Hillside (Durham, N.C.)	23	Dudley (Greensboro, N.C.)	16
Kelly Miller (Clarksburg, W.Va.)	31	Richmond (Richmond, Ky.)	20
Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	36	Douglass (Kingsport, Tn.)	18
Dumbar (Lynchburg, Va.)	37	Austin (Knoxville, Tn.)	18
Kelly Miller	36	Hillside	21
Addison	24	Bates	32
Roosevelt	38	Dumbar	14
Attucks (Carbondale, Ill).	34	Lawrenceburg (Ky.)	33
Lawrenceburg	37	Addison	25
Austin	25	Douglass	10
Dumbar	35	Hillside	32
Richmond	47	Dudley	26
Richmond	36	Washington	22
Austin	25	Richmond	14
Kelly Miller	36	Bates	34
Roosevelt	38	Attucks	29
<u>Consolation</u>			
Attucks	31	Bates	11
<u>Championship</u>			
Roosevelt	37	Kelly Miller	17

## BOX SCORES

Roanoke - 1936

Friday, March 20, 1936  
Roanoke Municipal Auditorium

FIRST ROUND

ADDISON (VA) 47	PHENIX (VA) 30
L. Fields 17	Holmes 3
Calloway 9	Tennessee 11
O. Fields 17	Dennis 0
Wright 0	Stewart 6
Scott 1	Tull 7
Mason D 1	Ellett 3
Davis 2	
Hurley 0	

BATES (KY) 23	WASHINGTON (NC) 12
Sleet 6	Smith 4
Doran 8	Bethe 0
Davis 3	Crump 2
Coates 2	Miller 2
Gray 1	Cooper 4
Andrews 3	Chavis 0

HILLSIDE (NC) 23	DUDLEY (NC) 16
------------------	----------------

Fuller 8	Glove 7
Sotherland 3	Ellis 5
Moore 8	Snikes 0
Johnson 3	Furman 2
Springfield 0	Gilbreath 0
Greene 1	Raines 2

KELLY MILLER (WVA) 31	RICHMOND (KY) 20
-----------------------	------------------

Starks 10	Walker 7
C. Wilson 11	Williams 2
Evans 3	Dudley 0
H. Wilson 3	Ferrell 3
Jones C 2	Crutcher 6
Cox 2	Mackey 2
Burns 0	

ROOSEVELT (IND) 36	DOUGLASS (TN) 18
--------------------	------------------

McCoughtry 3	Carroll 2
Hall 1	W. Cox 7
Fuller 6	Reese 2
Allen 0	O. Cox 5
Williams 23	Horton 2
Jones 1	
Johnson 2	

DUNBAR (VA) 37	AUSTIN (TN) 18
----------------	----------------

Lomax 5	Bryant 6
Burton 0	Burger 2
Jones 6	Saunders 1
Mosby 1	Jackson 0
Peerman 17	Young 4
Martin 4	Hassler 0
Hunter 1	Henderson 4
Tinsley 3	Hill 2

Friday, March 20, 1936

QUARTERFINALS

KELLY MILLER 36	HILLSIDE 21
-----------------	-------------

Starks 11	Fuller 11
Holmes 0	Southerland 4
C. Wilson 8	Moore 0
Evans 7	Johnson 4
H. Wilson 10	Greene 2
Jones 0	

ADDISON 24	BATES 32
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Calloway 2	Sleet 4
L. Fields 11	R. Doran 8
O. Fields 10	Davis 12
Mason 0	Coates 2
Wright 1	J. Doran 2
	Andrews 4



## Roanoke - 1936

Saturday, March 21, 1936

SEMI-FINALS

KELLY MILLER	36	BATES	34
Starks	12	Sleet	12
C. Wilson	8	Doran	9
Evans	4	Davis	4
Holmes	0	Coates	5
H. Wilson	12	Andrews	4

CONSOLATION

ATTUCKS	31	BATES	11
Williams	3	Sleet	5
Jones	2	Doran	1
Algee	2	Davis	3
Price	8	Coates	1
Johnson	0	Andrews	1
Edwards	10		
Walker	6		

ROOSEVELT 38 ATTUCKS 29

Hughes	8	Williams	15
Hall	2	Jones	4
Fuller	6	Johnson	2
McCoughtry	0	Algee	3
Williams	16	Price	2
Johnson	6	Edwards	2
		Walter	1

CHAMPIONSHIP

ROOSEVELT	37	KELLY MILLER	17
Hughes	2	Starks	0
Fuller	2	C. Wilson	7
Williams	23	Evans	5
Jones	1	Holmes	0
Johnson	9	H. Wilson	5

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Tuskegee - 1937

Troup County (LaGrange, Ga.)	23	Chilton County (Ala.)	20
Dorchester Academy (McIntosh, Ga.)	54	Washington (Pensacola, Fla.)	23
Powderly (Birmingham, Ala.)	42	Southern Normal (Brewton, Al)	21
Austin (Knoxville, Tn)	29	Troy City (Troy, Ala.)	13
Kimball (Kimball, WVa)	31	Knox Academy (Selma, Ala.)	27
Mayo-Underwood (Frankfort, Ky.)	35	Biloxi (Biloxi, Miss.)	24
Avery Institute (Charleston, SC)	31	Florida A & M High (Tallahassee, Fla.)	16
B. T. Washington (Atlanta)	No Score	Drewery (Talladega, Ala.)	No Score
Lincoln Institute (Lincoln Ridge, Ky.)	"	Henry County (McDonough, Ga.)	"
Ballard Normal (Macon, Ga.)	"	Stillman Inst (Tuscaloosa AL)	"
Stanton (Jacksonville FL)	"	Stevens (Quincy, FL)	"
Mayo-Underwood	35	Ballard Normal	16
Lincoln Institute Austin		Powderly Kimball	
Avery	33	B.T.Washington (Ga.)	13
Stanton		Dorchester Academy	
Mayo-Underwood	25	Austin	15
Avery	24	Lincoln Institute	20
Mayo-Underwood	24	Stanton	14
<u>Consolation</u>			
Lincoln Institute	26	Stanton	24
<u>Championship</u>			
Avery	21	Mayo-Underwood	20

## Tuskegee - 1937

CHAMPIONSHIP

AVERY INST.	21	MAYO-UNDERWOOD	
			20
Bligen	8	Fields	1
Boone	4	A. Coleman	1
Clayborne	2	R. Coleman	10
Pezant	5	Childs	1
Hase	2	Parker	7

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Tuskegee - 1938

Xavier Prep (New Orleans, La.)	20	Industrial (West Palm Beach, Fla.)	9
Selma University High (Selma, Ala.)	34	Tallapoosa County (Ala.)	25
Central Academy (Palatka, Fla.)	20	Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee, Ala.)	17
Immaculata (Birmingham, Ala.)	41	Coffee County (Ala.)	34
Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	21	Dorchester Academy (McIntosh, Ga.)	20
Snow Hill (Snow Hill, Ala.)	35	Wetumpka (Wetumpka, Ala.)	31
Avery Institute (Charleston, SC)	31	Hastings Vocational (Hastings, Fla.)	24
Allen White (Whitesville, Tn.)	48	Powderly (Birmingham, Ala.)	19
Campbell Street (Daytona Beach, Fla.)	23	Montgomery County (Waugh, Ala.)	15
Biloxi (Biloxi, Miss.)	2	Troy City (Troy, Ala.)	0
Garnet (Charleston, WVa.)	45	Florida A & M High (Tallahassee, Fla.)	8
Westfield (Birmingham, Ala.)	24	Blackshear (Blackshear, Ga.)	14
Mayo-Underwood (Frankfort, Ky.)	37	B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	29
Xavier Prep	39	Selma University High	11
Central Academy	38	Immaculata	22
Alabama State High	41	Snow Hill	22
Allen White	48	Avery Institute	42
Campbell Street	38	Biloxi	20
Garnet	48	Westfield	11
Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	52	Escambia (Atmore, Ala.)	15
Xavier Prep	23	Mayo-Underwood	16
Alabama State High	22	Central Academy	17
Allen White	46	Campbell Street	27
Garnet	20	Roosevelt	14
Xavier Prep	14	Alabama State High	12
Garnet	33	Allen White	15
<u>Consolation</u>			
Alabama State High	17	Allen White	11
<u>Championship</u>			
Xavier Prep	12	Garnet	9

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Fayetteville - 1939

Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	49	Langston (Johnson City, Tn.)	27
Excelsior (Excelsior, WVa.)	43	Cumberland (Fayetteville, NC)	32
Phenix (Hampton, Va.)	43	Johnson County (Smithfield, NC)	27
E. E. Smith (Fayetteville, NC)	27	Douglass (Huntington, WVa.)	17
Avery Institute (Charleston, SC)	40	Whitesville (Whitesville, NC)	39
B. T. Washington (Columbia, SC)	38	St. Augustine (Raleigh, NC)	32
Roosevelt	42	Excelsior	38
Genoa (Bluefield, WVa.)	37	Phenix	28
E. E. Smith	41	Avery Institute	28
B. T. Washington	42	Brown Creek (Gary, WVa.)	38
Roosevelt	47	Genoa	40
E. E. Smith	44	B. T. Washington	32
<u>Consolation</u>			
Genoa	50	B. T. Washington	38
<u>Championship</u>			
Roosevelt	28	E. E. Smith	21

## BOX SCORES

## Fayetteville - 1939

Friday, March 22, 1939

Saturday, March 23, 1939

SEMI-FINALS

ROOSEVELT	47	GENOA	40
Robinson	14	West	12
Hardy	0	Deskins	9
Britt	11	Coates	10
Tonsell	4	Holley	9
Drake	3	Powers	0
Beckwith	5		
Brown	8		
Smith	2		

CONSOLATION

GENOA	50	WASHINGTON	38
West	14	Fields	10
Deskins	10	Watson	2
Coates	21	Elliot	20
Holley	0	Taylor	5
Powers	3	McClain	1
Allen	2		

CHAMPIONSHIP

E.E. SMITH	44	WASHINGTON	32	ROOSEVELT	28	E.E. SMITH	21
Godwin	6	Fields	8	Robinson	5	Godwin	4
Torrey	4	Watson	2	Smith	2	T. Torrey	2
Stanley	7	Elliott	16	Britt	8	Stanley	2
Purcell	5	Taylor	3	Hardy	5	Purcell	2
Carter	14	McClain	1	Tonsell	1	C. Torrey	0
Elliot	8	Ducket	2	Drake	1	Carter	4
				Brown	2	McCollum	0
				Beckwith	4	Elliott	7

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Tuskegee - 1939

B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	70	Magnolia (Moss Point, Miss.)	20
Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	51	B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	31
Campbell Street (Daytona Beach, Fla.)	40	Brighton (Brighton, Ala.)	29
Cuyler Beach (Savannah, Ga.)	50	Biloxi (Biloxi, Miss.)	16
Jackson County (Marianna, Fla.)	28	Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee, Ala.)	24
Attucks (Carbondale, Ill.)	50	John G. Fee (Maysville, Ky.)	26
Dorchester Academy (McIntosh, Ga.)	29	Immaculata (Birmingham, Ala.)	21
Austin (Knoxville, Tn.)	41	Sardis (Berlin, Ala.)	11
Allen White (Whitesville, Tn.)	47	Westfield (Birmingham, Ala.)	17
B. T. Washington (Tulsa)	53	Curtwright (Tuscaloosa, Ala.)	26
Dunbar (Lexington, Ky.)	34	Martin Luther (Tuscaloosa, Ala.)	28
Alabama State High	41	Drewery (Talladega, Ala.)	13
Campbell Street	39	Harrin (Colp, Ill.)	36
Cuyler Beach		Jackson County	
Attucks	30	Dorchester Academy	22
Austin	32	Allen White	26
B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	28	Southern Lab (Scotlandville, La.)	21
B. T. Washington (Tulsa)	57	Dunbar	37
Alabama State High	39	Campbell Street	32
Cuyler Beach	33	Attucks	30
Austin	36	B. T. Washington (Montgomery)	33
B.T.Washington (Tulsa)	59	Alabama State High	31
Cuyler Beach	30	Austin	22
<u>Consolation</u>			
Alabama State High	37	Austin	17
<u>Championship</u>			
B. T. Washington (Tulsa)	31	Cuyler Beach	29

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Fayetteville - 1940

Hillside (Durham, NC)	21	Sterling (Greenville, SC)	20
B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	54	Colored (Whitesville, NC)	40
Garnet (Charleston, WVa.)	47	Laurinburg Institute (Laurinburg, NC)	30
Genoa (Bluefield, WVa.)	38	B. T. Washington (Columbia, SC)	35
Excelsior (Excelsior, WVa.)	49	Camden (Camden, SC)	28
Johnson County (Smithfield, NC)	30	E. E. Smith (Fayetteville, NC)	29
Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	42	Morningside (Stateville, NC)	33
Colored (Gary, WVa.)	40	B. T. Washington (Rocky Mount, NC)	28
Roosevelt	45	Hillside	24
Colored (WVa.)	55	Genoa	40
Garnet	41	B. T. Washington (Ga.)	32
Johnson County	37	Excelsior	29
Roosevelt	52	Garnett	36
Colored (WVa.)	44	Johnson County	34

Consolation

Johnson County	51	Garnett	37
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Championship

Roosevelt	37	Colored (WVa.)	24
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CHAMPIONSHIP

ROOSEVELT	37	GARY (WVa)	24
Bozeman	1	Johnson	4
L. Brown	21	Allison	10
Scott	0	Reese	2
Owen	1	Padgett	2
Smith	8	Swanson	2
J. Brown	6	Shelton	2
		Williams	2

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Tuskegee - 1940

Lincoln (Evansville, Ind.)	80	Perkinson (Marietta, Ga.)	14
Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	50	Colored (Biloxi, Miss.)	23
Frazier (Covington, Ky.)	37	Camden Academy (Ala.)	25
B. T. Washington (Sand Springs, Okla.)	54	Greenwood (Miss.)	13
John G. Fee (Maysville, Ky.)	24	Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	23
Henry County (McDonough, Ga.)	25	Immaculata (Birmingham, Ala.)	24
Cuyler Beach (Savannah, Ga.)	28	Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee, Ala.)	13
Stanton (Jacksonville, Fla.)	34	Drewery (Talladega, Ala.)	25
Allen White (Whitesville, Tn.)	40	Snow Hill (Ala.)	24
Dorchester Academy (McIntosh, Ga.)	49	Carver (Dothan, Ala.)	19
Richmond (Richmond, Ky.)	40	Logan (Concord, NC)	21
Jackson County (Marianna, Fla.)	29	Wilcox County (Millers Ferry, Ala.)	28
Lincoln	32	Alabama State High	23
Frazier	33	Harmony Vocational (Miss.)	25
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	56	John G. Fee	24
Attucks (Carbondale, Ill.)	51	Henry County	21
Cuyler Beach	45	Stanton	22
Allen White	31	Dorchester Academy	25
B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	26	B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	23
Richmond	41	Jackson County	23
Lincoln	50	Frazier	31
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	46	Attucks	31
Cuyler Beach	28	Allen White	21
B. T. Washington (Ala.)	32	Richmond	26
Lincoln	42	B. T. Washington (Okla.)	29
Cuyler Beach	32	B. T. Washington (Ala.)	23

Consolation

B. T. Washington (Okla.)

B. T. Washington (Ala.)

Championship

Lincoln

32

Cuyler Beach

31

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Tuskegee - 1941

B. T. Washington (Seminole, Okla.)	40	Cuyler Beach (Savannah, Ga.)	19
B. T. Washington (Sand Springs, Okla.)	49	Southern University (Baton Rouge, La.)	14
Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	39	Rambo (McLeod, Tex.)	21
Xavier Prep (New Orleans, La.)	57	Dunbar (Lexington, Ky.)	28
B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	49	Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee, Ala.)	15
Escambia (Atmore, Ala.)	8	Douglass (El Paso, Tex.)	1
Alabama State High	58	Lee Street (Blackshear, Ga.)	6
Mayo-Underwood	37	B. T. Washington (Memphis, Tn.)	15
Bethlehem	41	College Hill (Cleveland, Tn.)	24
B. T. Washington (Seminole, Okla.)	43	Xavier Prep	29
B. T. Washington (Sand Springs, Okla.)	25	Alabama State High	13
Mayo-Underwood	27	B. T. Washington (Ga.)	18
Bethlehem	20	Escambia	18
B. T. Washington (Seminole, Okla.)	40	Mayo-Underwood	28
B. T. Washington (Sand Springs, Okla.)	42	Bethlehem	27
<u>Consolation</u>			
Bethlehem	31	Mayo-Underwood	29
<u>Championship</u>			
B. T. Washington (Sand Springs, Okla.)	38	B. T. Washington (Seminole, Okla.)	24

## Tuskegee - 1941

Thursday, March 27, 1941

BoysFIRST ROUND

				XAVIER PREP 57	DUNBAR	28
DOUGLAS (TX) 27	MONTGOMERY 23			Rogers 2	Cook 3	
	(Ala.)			Blanc 10	Madden 3	
				Hicks 7	Morton 13	
Person, H. 18	Nelson 6			Neven 19	Jackson 4	
Stewart 7	Hendrix 2			Lodrides Wb 12	Dunn 2	
Hall 0	Gibbs, P. 3			Carr 2	Bibbs 2	
Person, P. 0	Davis 7			Lee 1	Morton 1	
Walker 2	Watson 5			Lodrides Wb 4		
ALABAMA ST. 39	RAMBO (TX) 21			MAYO-U'WOOD 37	BTW (Mfs)	15
King 10	Guice 10			Tall 7	Montgomery 2	
Johnson .0	Fortune 3			Caldwell 2	Davis 0	
Harris 15	Dowe 1			Davis 12	Caswell 0	
Savery 9	Love 5			Fields 5	King 4	
Feagin 3	Riley 1			Spain 6	Rainey 9	
Taylor 2				Salyes 4		
				Childs 1		
BT WASHINGTON 40	BEACH (GA) 19			BTW (Atl) 49	TUSK INST	15
(Seminole, Okla)						
Cudjoe, W. 2	Hunter 5			Herbert 9	Powell 4	
Maloney 6	Washington 2			Rentroe 0	Hutchinson 3	
Woodfolk 7	Simmons 6			Finch 4	James 2	
Cudjoe, L. 11	Cambell 2			Turner 11	White 0	
Cudjoe, La. 12	Black 2			George 21	Griffin 2	
Winroe 3	Miller 2			Simpson 4	Booker 4	
BT WASHINGTON 49	SOUTHERN 14			ESCAMBIA 8	DOUGLAS	1
(Sand Springs, Okla)	(La.)					
Smith, J. 7	Patty 2			Hardy 2	Person H 0	
Haynes 6	Johnson 3			Dorsey 0	Person B 0	
Garrett 6	Poe 3			Sinquefield 2	Hall 0	
Smith, T. 19	Chase 6			Wright 4	Walker 0	
Low 5	Brazier 0			Moore 0	Stewart 1	
Roundtree 6				ALA STATE 58	LEE STREET	6
BETHELEHEM 41	COLLEGE HILL 24			King 11	Cooper 1	
(TX)				Johnson 4	McCray 0	
Hall, Ja. 11	Brown 12			Harris 28	Roundtree 4	
Gaston 8	Alexander 4			Savery 9	White 0	
Lee 13	Meridith 0			Regan 1	McGauley 1	
Jackson 3	Spriggs 8			Langford 1	Eaddy 0	
Hall, Ju. 6	Westfield 0			Taylor 4		
				Harvey 0		

QUARTERFINALS

BTW (Seminole, Ok) 43 XAVIER 29

Cudjoe, W	2	Rogers	10
Maloney	8	Blanc	10
Woodfork	8	Hicks	2
Cudjoe, Law	10	Neven	0
Winroe	0	Lodrides Wi	2
Sims	0	Carr	2
Cudjoe, Lan	14	Lee	0
		Lodrides Wl	3

BETHLEHEM 20 ESCAMBIA 18

Hall	2	Hardy	0
King	0	Dorsey	4
Jackson	6	Singue	9
Lee	12	Wright	5
Gaston	0	Moore	0
Hall	0	Crowe	0
Lee	0	Lee	0
King	0	Rushton	0

MAYO-U'WOOD 27 BTW (At1) 18

Robinson	3	Hubert	0
Tall	4	Rentroe	2
Caldwell	2	Frinch	5
Davis	10	Turner	5
Fields	6	George	6
Payne	2	Simpson	0
Salyess	0	Chatman	0
Childs	0	Jones	0

BTW 25 ALA STATE 13  
(Sand Springs, Ok)

Smith	2	King	4
Haynes	8	Johnson	2
Garrett	11	Harris	3
Smith	4	Savery	4
Lowe	0	Feagin	0
Roundtree	0	Langford	0
Davidson	0	Harvey	0
Wilkes	0	Taylor	0

SEMI-FINALSBTW 42 BETHELEHEM 27  
(Seminole, Ok)

Cudjoe, W	1	Hall, Ja	4
Maloney	12	Hall, Ju	2
Woodfolk	10	Jackson	6
Cudjoe, L	9	Gaston	2
Cudjoe, La	10	King, B	4
		King, E	2
		Lee, B	0
		Lee, L	7

BTW 40 MAYO-U'WOOD 28  
(Sand Spr, Ok)

Smith, J	2	Robinson	2
Haynes	3	Tall	5
Garrett	19	Davis	2
Smith, T	14	Fields	15
Wilkes	2	Payne	2
		Salyers	2

CONSOLATION

BETHELEHEM 31 MAYO-U'WOOD 28

Hall	8	Robinson	6
Gaston	7	Tall	2
Lee	12	Caldwell	2
Jackson	3	Fields	13
King	1	Salyers	6

CHAMPIONSHIPBTW 38 BTW 24  
(Sand Spr, Ok) (Seminole, Ok)

Smith, J	11	Cudjoe, W	2
Haynes	5	Maloney	4
Garrett	9	Woodfolk	3
Smith, T	8	Cudjoe, L	4
Lowe	5	Cudjoe, La.	7
		Winnroe	2
		Sims	2

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Fayetteville - 1941

Cardoza (Washington, DC)	28	Laurinburg Institute (Laurinburg, NC)	27
Addison (Roanoke, Va.)	37	Haines (Augusta, Ga.)	27
Roosevelt (Gary, Ind.)	29	Hillside (Durham, NC)	25
Armstrong (Richmond, Va.)	45	Cardoza	24
Morningside (Statesville, NC)	59	Addison	39
Johnson County (Smithfield, NC)	36	E. E. Smith (Fayetteville, NC)	35
Morningside	35	Johnson County	28
Armstrong	37	Roosevelt	22
<u>Consolation</u>			
Roosevelt	32	Johnson County	12
<u>Championship</u>			
Morningside	34	Armstrong	32

CHAMPIONSHIP

MORNINGSIDE	34	ARMSTRONG	32
Henderson	9	Turpin	9
Davis	6	Watkins	2
Dezonia	19	Williams	3
McNeil	0	Scott	4
Blackwell	0	Brown	12
		Rainer	2

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Tuskegee - 1942

B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	37	Covington (Andalusia, Ala.)	29
Richmond (Ky.)	48	Richmond (Ind.)	29
Southern (Scotlandville, La.)	43	Lincoln (Marion, Ala.)	29
B. T. Washington (Mt. Vernon, Ind.)	29	Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	23
Wiergate (Texas)	40	Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee, Ala.)	17
McKinley (Baton Rouge, La.)	39	Colored (Biloxi, Miss.)	31
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	45	Richmond (Ky.)	35
Green Bay (Palestine, Tx)	31	Wilcox County (Millers Ferry, Ala.)	21
Middleton (Tampa, Fla.)	39	Brighten (Birmingham, Ala.)	12
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	43	Douglass (El Paso, Tx.)	28
Southern	32	B. T. Washington (Ind.)	30
Wiergate	35	McKinley	31
Brooks (Quitman, Ga.)	36	Tangipahoa (Kentwood, La.)	25
Phyllis Wheatley (Houston, Tx)	38	B. T. Washington (Memphis, Tn.)	21
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	65	Green Bay	39
Southern	25	Wiergate	21
Middleton	48	Pearl	23
Brooks	35	Phyllis Wheatley	33
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	45	Middleton	43
Southern	29	Brooks	17
<u>Consolation</u>			
Middleton	46	Brooks	34
<u>Championship</u>			
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	42	Southern	19

## Tuskegee - 1942

<u>FIRST ROUND</u>				WASHINGTON 37	COVINGTON 29		
SOUTHERN (La.)	43	LINCOLN (Marion, Ala.)	29	Mung've	10	Gamble	3
				Robinson	0	Kirkpatrick	1
				Thomas	11	Brown	2
Daigre	8	Tubbs	8	Butler	3	Holden	11
Samples	8	Hasty	1	R Mung'ver	5	Clayton	10
Pee	4	Curry	4	Driver	5	McGee	2
Chase	11	Lee	12	Bridges	1		
Baines	6	Jackson	1	Smith	2		
LaBouf	2	Smith	1				
Lee	0	Evans	2	RICHMOND (Ky.)	48	RICHMOND (Ind.)	29
Wilson	4						
WASHINGTON (Mt Vernon, Ind.)	29	ALA STATE	23	Turner	10	Clemons	1
				Lease	14	Johnson	12
				Maron	2	Hodkins	7
Steward	5	King	2	Smith	12	Oaty	6
Moss	1	Hollis	4	Mackey	7	Sawyer	3
Williams	6	Spears	7	Black	2		
S. Moss	3	Harris	6	Kennedy	1		
Waller	14	Brooks	4				
				<u>SECOND ROUND</u>			
WIERGATE (Tex)	40	TUSKEGEE (Ala)	17	WASHINGTON (Tulsa)	45	RICHMOND (Ky.)	35
Fowler	9	Hutchinson	2	W. Mung've	10	Turner	5
Soiler	14	Simms	1	Thomas	16	Lease	12
Sells	7	Powell	7	R. Mung've	2	Smith	4
Green	7	Roney	2	Driver	15	Huguely	5
Graves	3	Moore	1	Bridges	2	Black	11
		Bulls	2				
		Anderson	2				
McKINLEY (La.)	39	COLORED (Biloxi)	31	GREEN BAY (Palestine Tx)	31	WILCOX CO. (Ala.)	21
Simmons	5	Miller	3	Samuel	9	Cunningham	8
Riley	6	Jones	13	Hutchinson	3	Williams	4
Ford	10	Bradford	10	Ricks	8	Daily	6
Mills	3	McDaniels	3	Dorsey	8	Riley	2
Odell	4	Potter	2	Gipson	3	McCann	1
Butler	5						
Simms	6						

## Tuskegee - 1942

SECOND ROUND (Continued)

BROOKS	36	TANGIPAHOA	25
Morrow	3	Dillon	6
Mannings	14	Mitchell	2
Turner	2	Davis	4
Brister	10	Doris	11
Hollis	7	Handy	1
		Varrvado	1
PEARL	43	DOUGLASS	28
		(El Paso)	
Smith	11	Stewart	6
Lenox	14	Davis	8
Orton	14	Blanks	3
Edmondson	4	Person	1
Owen	0	Brown	6
		Walker	4
MIDDLETON	39	BRIGHTON	12
Moore	5	Watkins	0
Mobley	22	Davis	6
Williams	10	King	4
Hendrix	2	Crusoe	1
Argo	0	Saunders	1
SOUTHERN	32	WASHINGTON	30
		(Mt Vernon Ind)	
Daigre	9	Steward	2
Samples	7	Williams	12
P. Chase	2	Waller	13
Chase	8	Stewart	2
Baines	2	Moss	1
LaBouf	2		
Lee	1		
Wilson	1		
WIERGATE	35	McKINLEY	31
Fowler	2	Simmons	3
Sonier	13	Ford	1
Sells	7	Mills	4
D Green	11	Butler	6
H Green	2	Sims	17

SECOND ROUND (Continued)

WHEATLEY	38	WASHINGTON	21
(Houston)		(Memphis)	
Flowers	5	W Montgomery	4
McCaughley	10	B Montgomery	5
Jackson	5	Howell	8
Coleman	3	King	4
Fox	9	Wade	0
Johnson	4		
Lewis	2		

QUARTERFINALS

WASHINGTON	65	GREEN BAY	39
(Tulsa)			
Butler	16	Samuel	3
R Mung've	4	Hutchinson	4
Driver	22	Ricks	11
Smith	19	Dorsey	7
Bridges	2	Gipson	10
		Crawford	4
MIDDLETON	48	PEARL	23
Moore	6	Smith	3
Mobley	28	Smith	9
Williams	10	Orton	8
Hendrix	2	Douglass	2
Argo	2	Lytle	1
SOUTHERN	25	WIERGATE	21
Diagre	4	Fowler	1
Samples	2	Sonier	11
Pee	3	Sells	1
Chase	9	W Green	6
Wilson	2	H Green	2
Baines	5		
BROOKS	35	WHEATLEY	33
Morrow	7	Flowers	6
Brown	5	McCaughley	7
Mannings	2	Coleman	3
Davis	17	Fox	5
Brister	4	Lewis	12

## Tuskegee - 1942

<u>SEMI-FINALS</u>				<u>CONSOLATION</u>			
SOUTHERN	29	BROOKS	17	MIDDLETON	46	BROOKS	34
Diagre	11	Morrow	4	Moore	2	Morrow	2
Samples	6	Davis	7	Mobley	30	Brown	6
Pee	3	Brister	4	Andrews	13	Mannings	4
Chase	7	Hollis	1	Hendrix	2	Davis	10
Wilson	2	Brown	1	Argo	1	Brister	10
						Hollis	2
WASHINGTON (Tulsa)	45	MIDDLETON	33				
				<u>FINALS</u>			
W Mung've	13	Moore	7	WASHINGTON	42	SOUTHERN	19
Thomas	2	Mobley	16	(Tulsa)			
Butler	2	Williams	2				
R Mung've	8	Andrews	5	W Mung've	7	Diagre	3
Driver	9	Clemons	3	Robinson	1	Samples	3
Smith	7			Thomas	11	Pee	2
Bridges	2			R Mung've	2	Chase	6
				Driver	3	Baines	4
				Smith	5	Wilson	1
				Bridges	13		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Durham - 1942

Kelly Miller (Clarksburg, WV.)	38	Johnson County (Smithfield, NC)	34
Armstrong (Richmond, Va.)	52	Madison (Madison, NC)	38
Franklin (St. Charles, Mo.)	39	Hillside (Durham, NC)	25
Garnet (Charleston, WV.)	56	William Penn (High Point, NC)	31
Kelly Miller	50	Sterline (Greenville, SC)	31
Summer (Kansas City, Kan.)	19	Armstrong	18
Maggie Walker (Richmond, Va.)	35	Franklin	21
Garnet	44	Laurinburg (Laurinburg, NC)	27
Summer	37	Kelly Miller	34
Garnet	57	Maggie Walker	54
<u>Consolation</u>			
Maggie Walker	38	Kelly Miller	28
<u>Championship</u>			
Summer	31	Garnet	26

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Nashville - 1945

Douglass (Oklahoma City, Okla.)	47	B. T. Washington (Ashland, Ky.)	35
Horse Cave (Ky.)	50	Hall (Alcoa, Tn.)	18
Rosenwald (Madisonville, Ky.)	43	Russton (Ark.)	33
J. C. Corbin (Pine Bluff, Ark.)	38	Lexington (Tn.)	15
Austin (Knoxville, Tn.)	44	Walker (Magnolia, Ark.)	28
Elkhorn (W. Va.)	40	B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	34
Rosenwald	45	Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	41
Douglass	42	Horse Cave	39
Austin	43	J. C. Corbin	35
Russton	27	Hall	17
Douglass	44	Rosenwald	41
Elkhorn	48	Austin	46
<u>Consolation</u>			
Rosenwald	53	Austin	19
<u>Championship</u>			
Douglass	36	Elkhorn	33
<u>CHAMPIONSHIP</u>			
DOUGLASS	36	ELKHORN	33
Williams	2	Witcher	11
Sutton	2	Younger	8
Stephens	6	Rucker	12
Moneybuss	3	Twitty	1
Carter	2	Adkins	1
Nelson	17	Hairston	0
Taylor	0		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Nashville - 1946

B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	49	Dunbar (Lexington, Ky.)	33
Magnolia (Morgantown, W. Va.)	33	B. T. Washington (Houston, Tx.)	33
Summer (Kansas City, Kan.)	59	Arkansas Baptist (Pine Bluff, Ark.)	17
Gilbert Academy (New Orleans, La.)	62	Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	16
Washington Tech. (St. Louis, Mo.)	41	B. T. Washington (Kingsport, Tn.)	17
Middleton (Tampa, Fla.)	43	Douglass (Oklahoma City, Okla.)	31
Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	35	Maggie Walker (Richmond, Va.)	32
Charleston-Pollard (Beaumont, Tex.)	35	Rosenwald (Madisonville, Ky.)	32
B. T. Washington (Tex.)	38	Dunbar	33
Pearl	44	Arkansas Baptist	38
Douglass	34	B. T. Washington (Tn.)	18
Rosenwald	41	Maggie Walker	22
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	35	Magnolia	23
Summer	46	Gilbert Academy	23
Middleton	56	Washington Tech	33
Alabama State High	33	Charleston-Pollard	33
B. T. Washington (Tex.)	54	Pearl	42
Rosenwald	44	Douglass	40
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	34	Summer	21
Middleton	40	Alabama State High	33
<u>Fifth Place</u>			
Rosenwald	37	B. T. Washington (Tex.)	32
<u>Consolation</u>			
Summer	46	Alabama State High	27
<u>Championship</u>			
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	44	Middleton	40

## Nashville - 1946

CHAMPIONSHIP

WASHINGTON	44	MIDDLETON	40
(CushingM Okla.)			

B. Blair	17	Pittman	6
P. Blair	7	Poree	6
Foster	12	Taylor	7
H. Butler	4	Dowling	9
L. Butler	4	Bostick	11
		Davis	1
		Thomas	0

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Nashville - 1947

B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	50	Smith (Northlet, Ark.)	44
Vashon (St. Louis, Mo.)	44	Sabine (La.)	32
Avery Institute (Charleston, SC)	40	Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	34
Middleton (Tampa, Fla.)	56	Fairmont (W. Va.)	43
Armstrong (Richmond, Va.)	39	Crispus Attucks (Hopkinsville, Ky.)	38
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	36	Our Mother of Sorrows (Biloxi, Miss.)	27
Charlotte (NC)	42	Jack Yates (Houston, Tex.)	38
Don Thompson (Tampa, Fla.)	29	B. T. Washington	27
Vashon	54	Avery	38
Middleton	56	Armstrong	38
Pearl	56	Charlotte	46
B. T. Washington	41	Vashon	21
Middleton	53	Pearl	41

Consolation

Vashon	47	Pearl	40
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Championship

B. T. Washington	51	Middleton	42
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CONSOLATION

VASHON	47	PEARL	40
Hill	16	Turner	4
Frankli	2	Motley	2
Porter	11	Collier	5
Howard	15	Sadley	5
Smith	5	J Thompson	12
		K Thompson	2
		Harvey	8
		Bunch	2

CHAMPIONSHIP

WASHINGTON	51	MIDDLETON	42
(Tulsa)			
P Williams	2	Bostick	8
Frazier	9	Davis	13
Gibson	12	Dowling	3
Latimer	19	Thomas	6
Butler	6	Pittman	8
Morris	2	Meteye	4
D Williams	1		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Nashville - 1948

B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	47	Ballard (Macon, Ga.)	37
Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	57	Crispus Attucks (Hopkinsville, Ky.)	50
Vashon (St. Louis, Mo.)	39	Burke (Charleston, SC)	22
Kelly Miller (Clarksburg, W. Va.)	42	Phyllis Wheatley (Houston, Tex.)	33
Don Thompson (Tampa, Fla.)	47	Beauregard Parrish (DeRidder, La.)	32
Dunbar (Lexington, Ky.)	46	St. Elizabeth (Chicago, Ill.)	42
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	31	Choctaw (Ackerman, Miss.)	19
Jones (North Little Rock, Ark.)	42	Menifee (Ark.)	41
B. T. Washington	42	Alabama State High	31
Vashon	52	Kelly Miller	44
Don Thompson	46	Dunbar	38
Pearl	45	Jones	35
B. T. Washington	41	Vashon	31
Don Thompson	50	Pearl	38
<u>Consolation</u>			
Vashon	52	Pearl	48
<u>Championship</u>			
B. T. Washington	52	Don Thompson	29

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Nashville - 1949

St. Elizabeth (Chicago, Ill.)	47	Xavier Prep (New Orleans, La.)	28
Armstrong (Washington, DC)	64	Ballard (Macon, Ga.)	26
B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	58	Ridgeview (Hickory, NC)	27
B. T. Washington (Norfolk, Va.)	43	Dumbar (Lexington, Ky.)	41
B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	48	Prentiss Institute (Miss.)	44
Alabama State High (Montgomery, Ala.)	53	Garnet (Charleston, W.Va.)	50
Charleston-Pollard (Beaumont, Tex.)	53	Middleton (Tampa, Fla.)	48
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	52	J. C. Corbin (Pine Bluff, Ark.)	37
B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	No Score	Avery Institute (Charleston, SC)	No Score
St. Elizabeth	45	Armstrong	44
B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	58	B. T. Washington (Norfolk, Va.)	43
B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	43	Alabama State High	23
Charleston-Pollard	39	Pearl	37
St. Elizabeth	33	B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	31
B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	35	Charleston-Pollard	31
<u>Consolation</u>			
B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	48	Charleston-Pollard	37
<u>Championship</u>			
St. Elizabeth	57	B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	36
Bertrand	26	Mack	12
Price	13	Frazier	3
Spencer	0	Daniels	1
Innis	1	Bryant	5
Reed	3	Laddie	3
Dorsey	11	Butler	2
Landry	6	Hunter	10

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Nashville - 1950

Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	42	B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	26
Central (Louisville, Ky.)	71	Middleton (Tampa, Fla.)	54
Ballard-Hudson (Macon, Ga.)	49	B. T. Washington (Pawshuda, Okla.)	41
Douglass (Huntington, W.Va.)	41	Gramblin (La.)	40
Dunbar (Lexington, Ky.)	73	Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	40
Jones (North Little Rock, Ark.)	48	B. T. Washington (Pensacola, Fla.)	45
St. Elizabeth (Chicago, Ill.)	66	Ridgeview (Hickory, NC)	37
Phyllis Wheatley (Houston, Tex.)	73	Haynes (Nashville, Tn.)	57
Pearl	55	Central	44
Ballard-Hudson	55	Douglass	34
Dunbar	63	Jones	39
St. Elizabeth	75	Phyllis Wheatley	50
Ballard-Hudson	62	Pearl	59
St. Elizabeth	67	Dunbar	39
<u>Consolation</u>			
Dunbar	62	Pearl	56
<u>Championship</u>			
St. Elizabeth	56	Ballard-Hudson	49

1950

FIRST ROUND

PEARL	42	WASHINGTON 26 (Montgomery, AL)	WHEATLEY	73	HAYNES	57	
Walters	8	Harris	6	Carson	22	Shute	11
Jordan	6	R Kimbrough	6	Harrison	12	Evans	15
Gilliam	6	C Kimbrough	5	Caldwell	15	Johnson	7
Sanders	6	Britton	2	C. Jones	4	Theatill	10
McClain	4	Davis	8	F. Brasell	17	Knight	9
Jobe	4	Howard	4	Wallace	2	J. Easley	4
Carr	1			L. Brasell	1	E. Easley	1
Sanders	4			DUNBAR	73	LANIER	40
Bradley	3						
DOUGLAS	41	GRAMBLING 40		Brown	13	Smith	9
Miller	9	Bolen	13	Perkins	14	Bankston	22
McCoy	10	Winzer	14	C. Jones	10	Myles	4
King	6	Turner	3	Johnson	8	Anderson	2
Bolar	9	Bissle	2	Madison	9	Payne	2
Sheffield	14	Holland	6	Bailey	2	Banks	2
Dalson	2	Carr	2	Garth	12		
Atwell	2			Wright	2		
				J. Jones	5		
BALLARD-HUDSON	49	WASHINGTON 41 (Pawhusda, OK)		ST. ELIZABETH	66	RIDGEVIEW	37
Frazier	12	Hughes	13	Bertrand	12	Warlick	6
Williams	16	Bryant	15	Price	15	Melvin	7
Glover	21	Pegues	4	Dorsey	9	Rinhart	10
Abrams	0	Ryan	4	Innis	7	Brown	5
Hollingworth	0	Banks	2	Phillips	13	Harrell	5
		Laddied	3	A. Dorsey	2	Pope	4
				Thompson	2		
				Landry	6		
CENTRAL	71	MIDDLETON 54		JONES	48	WASHINGTON 45 (Pensacola, FL)	
Washington	15	Niles	20				
Poole	11	Garma	14	Robertson	17	Brockton	4
Duncan	21	Hipes	4	Simmons	7	Marsh	14
Moore	16	Thompson	11	Clayborn	6	Williams	17
Young	7	Jones	2	Burns	5	W McIntosh	4
Johnson	1	Collins	1	Bryles	5	M McIntosh	3
		Roland	3	Hadley	3	Johnson	2
				Coggins	5	Mitchell	1

1950

QUARTERFINALS

PEARL	55	CENTRAL	44
Pope	8	Washington	16
Jobe	9	Poole	9
Jordan	30	Moore	6
Carr	2	Duncan	4
Gilliam	4	Young	8
Vance	2	Huggins	1
ST ELIZABETH	75	WHEATLEY	50
Bertrand	29	Brasell	11
Landry	15	Caldwell	4
Dorsey	7	Harrison	4
Price	7	Jackson	8
Phillips	11	Parson	23
Innis	1		
Jones	5		
BALLARD-HUDSON	55	DOUGLASS	34
Glover	29	Miller	12
Williams	4	McCoy	5
Frazier	16	King	2
Hollingsworth	3	Johnson	7
Abrams	2	Bolar	7
H. Glover	1	Sheffield	1
DUNBAR	68	JONES	39
Garth	12	Robertson	22
Perkins	16	Simmons	1
Jones	13	Clayborn	5
Wright	5	Bryles	8
Johnson	11	Hadley	2
Bailey	4	Burns	1
Madison	4		
Brown	3		

SEMI-FINALS

ST ELIZABETH	67	DUNBAR	59
Bertrand	21	Garth	16
Dorsey	18	Perkins	8
Innis	9	Jones	5
Price	11	Johnson	6
Phillips	8	Madison	4
Landry	2		
Jones	0		
BALLARD-HUDSON	62	PEARL	59
W Glover	27	Jobe	9
Williams	6	Vance	5
Frazier	25	Jordan	15
Hollings-		Pope	8
worth	1	Carr	5
Glover	1	Sanders	11
Jones	2	McClain	6

CONSOLATION

DUNBAR	62	PEARL	56
Johnson	6	Gilliam	15
Madison	13	Vance	9
Perkins	11	Jordan	20
Garth	12	Pope	4
Wright	10	Carr	4
Bailey	4	Sanders	1
C Jones	3	McClain	3
J Jones	3		

CHAMPIONSHIP

ST ELIZABETH	56	BALLARD-HUDSON	49
Bertrand	23	Glover	25
Dorsey	7	Abrams	8
Innis	11	Williams	8
Price	12	Frazier	8
Phillips	3	Hollings-	
		worth	0

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

Nashville - 1951

B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	45	Ballard-Hudson (Macon, Ga.)	44
Central (Louisville, Ky.)	61	Peabody (Petersburg, Va.)	39
Gibbs (St. Petersburg, Fla.)	48	Scipio Jones (N. Little Rock, Ark.)	32
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	45	B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	43
St. Elizabeth (Chicago, Ill.)	60	Lincoln (Jefferson City, Mo.)	40
Laurinburg Institute (NC)	53	Don Thompson (Tampa, Fla.)	50
Woodstock (Lucy, Tn.)	59	Douglass (Huntington, W.Va.)	42
Ridgeview (Hickory, NC)	62	Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	47
B. T. Washington (Okla.)	53	Central	47
Gibbs	53	Pearl	51
St. Elizabeth	55	Laurinburg	54
Woodstock	46	Ridgeview	40
B. T. Washington	40	Gibbs	39
St. Elizabeth	63	Woodstock	51

Consolation

Woodstock	55	Gibbs	43
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Championship

St. Elizabeth	46	B. T. Washington (Okla.)	40
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CONSOLATION

WOODSTOCK	55	GIBBS	43
Graham	21	Mills	6
Copperwood	12	Mosely	4
Thompson	9	Jenkins	6
Melton	17	McTriff	13
McLendon	6	Ogles	7
		McGoggle	5
		Manning	2

CHAMPIONSHIP

ST ELIZABETH	46	BT WASHINGTON	40
		(Cushing, Okla.)	
Price	10	Young	12
Phillips	8	Butler	10
Dorsey	12	Miller	10
Leonard	2	Boyd	3
Jones	5	Douglass	2
McLaughlin	10	McIntosh	1

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Nashville - 1952

Central (Louisville, Ky.)	60	B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	36
B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	40	J. S. Clark (New Orleans, La.)	37
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	62	Don Thompson (Tampa, Fla.)	56
R. T. Coles (Kansas City, Mo.)	56	Lincoln (Tallahassee, Fla.)	47
Phyllis Wheatley (Houston, Tex.)	54	B. T. Washington (Tulsa, Okla.)	47
R. B. Hudson (Selma, Ala.)	49	Bridgeport (Pulaski, Tn.)	43
Western (Paris, Ky.)	65	Union (New Albany, Miss.)	46
Laurinburg Institute (NC)	58	B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	56
Central	57	B. T. Washington (Okla.)	38
Pearl	74	R. T. Coles	54
Phyllis Wheatley	67	R. B. Hudson	52
Western	52	Laurinburg Institute	47
Central	59	Pearl	45
Phyllis Wheatley	46	Western	44
<u>Consolation</u>			
Pearl	56	Western	42
<u>Championship</u>			
Central	41	Phyllis Wheatley	38

1952

FIRST ROUND

PEARL	62	DON THOMPSON	56	HUDSON	49	BRIDGEPORT	43
Bradley	6	Hall	10	Jones	25	Marks	6
Taylor	4	Barnes	9	Griffin	4	Mason	12
McDonald	13	Price	7	Lewis	3	Howard	14
Reasonover	22	Thomas	10	Craig	6	Haramlette	5
Hopwood	7	Williams	16	Carter	11	Houston	2
Work	2	Ellis	1			Lindsay	4
Wright	8						
Halftime:	36		34	Halftime:	18		19
LAURINBURG	58	WASHINGTON	56	R. T. COLES	56	LINCOLN	47
		(Atlanta)		H. King	7	Foster	9
Wells	6	Harris	10	Patton	4	McKinnis	2
Martin	19	Reid	13	M. King	6	Ribbon	4
Heriet	13	Martin	21	Phiffer	16	Simmons	17
Swindell	1	Bennett	4	Swopes	14	Walker	4
Murphy	20	Oliver	6	Bales	2	Howard	2
Halftime:	20	Crockett	2	Wainwright	3	Woody	7
			18	Harris	2	Jamison	2
				Johnson	2		
WESTERN	65	NEW ALBANY	46	Halftime:	27		20
Conner	23	Longest	15	WASHINGTON	40	CLARK	37
Downey	6	Murry	8	(Cushing, OK)			
Tucker	1	Simpson	11	Butler	13	Jackson	15
Gaines	13	Adams	2	Miller	9	Washington	14
Spencer	10	Newton	8	Herbert	4	G Boutle	6
Halftime:	37	Taylor	2	Boyd	10	Williams	1
			19	Douglass	4	A Boutle	1
WHEATLEY	54	WASHINGTON	47	Halftime:	24		22
		(Tulsa)					
Justice	7	Stanley	16	CENTRAL	60	WASHINGTON	36
Felder	17	Pegues	7			(Montgomery, AL)	
Barrett	2	Dixon	13	Moore	22	Johnson	1
Drew	8	Ryan	4	Washington	12	Faulk	8
James	5	Sims	6	Britt	9	Orum	22
Carr	2	Williams	4	Taylor	7	Scott	3
Thomas	9	Jones	2	Hamilton	4	Collins	2
Halftime:	27		24	Hill	1		
				McElroy	3		
				Wiggins	2		
				Halftime:	27		20

1952

QUARTERFINALS

PEARL	74	LINCOLN	54
Bradley	7	H. King	13
Taylor	12	Phiffer	5
McDonald	12	Swopes	28
Reasonover	15	M. King	6
Hopwood	26	Harris	2
Butler	2		
Work	1		

Halftime: 41 25

CENTRAL	57	WASHINGTON (Cushing, OK)	38
Britt	7	Miller	6
Hill	6	Butler	6
Moore	22	Herbert	4
McElroy	5	Boyd	9
Patrick	4	Douglass	6
Hamilton	6	Brown	2
Taylor	7	McIntosh	5

Halftime: 25 14

WESTERN	52	LAURINBURG	47
Conner	13	Willis	8
Downey	2	Martin	3
Tucker	5	Swindle	9
Gaines	16	Heriot	22
Spencer	14	Murphy	4
Baker	3	Freeman	1

Halftime: 23 25

WHEATLEY	67	HUDSON	52
Felder	10	Jones	13
Thomas	9	Griffin	13
Drew	12	Craig	4
James	13	Carter	15
Barrett	10	Lewis	6
Justice	5	Jarnette	1
Carr	2		
Jones	3		
Smith	3		

Halftime: 31 28

SEMI-FINALS

CENTRAL	59	PEARL	45
Britt	13	Hopwood	4
Taylor	8	Reasonover	13
McElroy	15	McDonald	11
Moore	4	Taylor	4
Patrick	1	Bradley	6
Hamilton	11	Butler	1
		Hartsfield	2
		Work	2

Halftime: 24 19

WHEATLEY	46	WESTERN	44
James	14	Conner	16
Justice	5	Downey	6
Fielder	14	Tucker	8
Drew	2	Gaines	9
Thomas	11	Spencer	5

Halftime: 24 31

CONSOLATION

PEARL	56	WESTERN	42
Reasonover	14	Conner	3
McDonald	5	Downey	4
Hopwood	16	Tucker	19
Bradley	10	Spencer	4
Taylor	4	Gaines	8
Work	4	Baker	2
		Parker	2

Halftime: 33 19

CHAMPIONSHIP

CENTRAL	41	WHEATLEY	38
Britt	5	James	4
Taylor	6	Justice	6
Moore	15	Filder	15
McElroy	8	Thomas	6
Washington	6	Drew	2
Patrick	11	Barrett	2
		Carr	3

Halftime: 19 18

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

## Nashville - 1953

Western	81	Channyville	54
(Paris, Ky.)		(Zachary, La.)	
B. T. Washington	54	Prentiss Institute	42
(Tulsa, Okla.)		(Miss.)	
Pearl	65	Oak Grove	40
(Nashville, Tn.)		(Ark.)	
C. A. Johnson	73	Campbell Street	58
(Columbia, SC)		(Daytona Beach, Fla.)	
B. T. Washington	56	Middleton	38
(Montgomery, Ala.)		(Tampa, Fla.)	
Dunbar	52	Maggie Walker	49
(Sumerset, Ky.)		(Richmond, Va.)	
Austin	68	Beach	41
(Knoxville, Tn.)		(Savannah, Ga.)	
St. Elizabeth	45	B. T. Washington	40
(Chicago, Ill.)		(Cushing, Okla.)	
Western	77	B. T. Washington (Tulsa)	59
Pearl	80	C. A. Johnson	56
B. T. Washington (Ala.)	57	Dunbar	51
Austin	53	St. Elizabeth	52
Western	60	Pearl	50
B. T. Washington	69	Austin	60
 <u>Consolation</u>			
Pearl	82	Austin	72
 <u>Championship</u>			
Western	70	B. T. Washington (Ala.)	41

1953

FIRST ROUND

ST ELIZABETH	45	WASHINGTON	40	JOHNSON	73	CAMPBELL	58
		(Cushing, OK)					
McLaughlin	24	Miller	13	Fitzpatrick	7	Scurry	6
McClain	0	Brown	6	R Williams	27	Valgere	14
Rice	4	Maynard	6	J Williams	21	Powell	5
Leonard	4	Harbert	8	Presley	1	Humphrey	13
Butler	3	Douglass	7	James	10	Davis	1
Rickett	9			Sewell	7	Pompy	4
Smith	1					Brown	1
						Humphrey	16
PEARL	65	OAK GROVE	40	AUSTIN	66	BEACH	41
Haywood	17	Elliot	10	Jackson	6	Cookine	11
Wright	5	Fisher	1	Battle	14	Williams	4
McDonald	16	Godbolt	4	Upton	14	Batchler	12
McCollough	10	King	4	Dean	12	Grant	1
Burke	2	McKinney	2	Miles	13	Jackson	4
Hall	5	Paden	3	Upshaw	2	Peterson	5
Sharp	3	Rogers	1	Williams	2	Wright	4
Crutchfield	2	Treadgil	8				
Smith	5	Young	6	WASHINGTON	54	PRENTISS	42
				(Tulsa)			
WASHINGTON	56	MIDDLETON	38	Pegues	7	Quinn	8
(Montgomery)				Williams	14	Lockhart	3
Faulk	10	Andrews	12	Dixon	18	Taylor	14
Moore	18	R Bradley	3	Hooks	11	Berry	16
Orum	10	White	6	Sims	4	Holloway	1
Scott	7	D Williams	4				
Johnson	4	J Bradley	6	WESTERN	81	CHENNYVILLE	54
Collins	7	R Williams	7				
				Connors	20	Burrell	2
DUNBAR	52	WALKER	49	Spencer	12	Bennett	12
Caldwell	11	Smith	20	Tucker	18	Primmus	8
Mills	4	Weldon	12	Gaines	10	Primmus	2
Fitzpatrick	18	Garner	6	J Downey	8	Teckles	10
Newell	11	Mumford	3	W Downey	7	L Burrell	2
Newell	6	Venable	4	Moore	6	Hayes	2
		Johnson	1			Sanford	16
		Belk	3				
		Cunningham	2				

1953

QUARTERFINALS

AUSTIN	53	ST ELIZABETH	52
Jackson	10	McLaughlin	27
Battle	16	McClain	5
Upton	8	Rice	7
Williams	3	Rickett	5
Dean	9	Nelson	8
Miles	7		
DUNBAR	51	WASHINGTON	57
		(Montgomery)	
Caldwell	9	Faulk	5
Mills	5	Moore	7
Fitzpatrick	19	Orum	12
J Newell	12	Scott	15
B Newell	3	Johnson	14
Smith	4	Collins	3
PEARL	80	JOHNSON	56
Hopwood	13	Williams	14
Wright	12	Walker	6
McDonald	8	Williams	6
Burkes	8	James	12
McCullen	11	Presley	7
Crutchfield	12	Fitzpatrick	2
Sharp	9	Sewell	9
Smith	1		
Fair	4		
WESTERN	77	WASHINGTON	59
		(Tulsa)	
Tucker	23	Hooks	10
Conner	8	Pegues	6
Downey	14	Dixon	26
Spencer	18	Williams	10
Gaines	12	Sims	5
W Downey	2	Tate	2

SEMI-FINALS

WESTERN	60	PEARL	50
Tucker	6	Hopwood	8
Downey	9	McDonald	4
Gaines	7	Burkes	4
Conner	21	McCullough	4
Spencer	1	Crutchfield	1
W Downey	11	Sharpe	2
Mack	4	Smith	2
Moore	1	Fair	2
		Hall	2
		Wright	9
WASHINGTON	69	AUSTIN	60
(Montgomery)		Jackson	6
Moore	5	Upton	20
Faulk	15	Battle	19
Orum	19	Dean	4
Johnson	7	Williams	4
Scott	11	Miles	5
Collins	5	Whiteside	2
Asberry	4		
Howard	3		

CONSOLATION

PEARL	82	AUSTIN	72
Hopwood	3	Jackson	11
Wright	8	Battle	19
McDonald	14	Upton	13
Burkes	10	Dean	9
McCullough	9	Williams	4
Crutchfield	3	Miles	3
Sharpe	18	Upshaw	2
Hall	17	Whiteside	5
		Huddleston	6

CHAMPIONSHIP

WESTERN	70	WASHINGTON	41
		(Montgomery)	
Tucker	17	Faulk	11
Downey	20	Moore	9
Conner	16	Orum	16
Gaines	5	Scott	1
Spencer	12	Asberry	4

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1954

Dunbar (Sumerset, Ky.)	74	New Hope (Mount Holly, Ark.)	47
Austin (Knoxville, Tn.)	74	Jones (Orlando, Fla.)	52
B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	73	B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	61
St. Elizabeth (Chicago, Ill.)	43	B. T. Washington (Suffolk, Va.)	40
Laurinburg Institute (NC)	62	Burt (Clarksville, Tn.)	61
Florida A & M High (Tallahassee, Fla.)	65	B. T. Washington (Rentlesville, Okla.)	58
Prentiss Institute (Miss.)	62	Dunbar (Lexington, Ky.)	61
B. T. Washington (New Orleans, La.)	62	Howard (Atlanta, Ga.)	53
Dunbar	74	Austin	52
B. T. Washington (Ala.)	65	St. Elizabeth	49
Laurinburg Institute	62	Florida A & M High	55
Prentiss Institute	72	B. T. Washington (La.)	68
Dunbar	65	B. T. Washington (Ala.)	60
Laurinburg Institute	68	Prentiss Institute	48
<u>Consolation</u>			
B. T. Washington (Ala.)	63	Prentiss Institute	53
<u>Championship</u>			
Laurinburg Institute	70	Dunbar	58

1954

<u>FIRST ROUND</u>				WASHINGTON 62	HOWARD	53
				(New Orleans)		
FAMU LAB	65	WASHINGTON 58		L Smith 10	Horton	11
		(Rent'vle OK)		Shallerhorn 10	Williams	2
Edwards	13	Escoe 5		Tyler 2	Tate	8
Lee	11	Williams 8		Herring 1	Mason	26
Long	2	Chandler 15		Johnson 3	Jackson	2
Peterson	8	Walls 17		Berry 10	Henry	4
Stanldy	22	Polk 9		T Smith 13	Burney	0
Morgan	4	Randall 4		Anderson 11		
Baker	5			King 2		
ST ELIZABETH	43	WASHINGTON 40		WASHINGTON 73	WASHINGTON 61	
		(Suffolk Va)		(Montgomery)	(Cushing, OK)	
Rice	12	Johnson 5		Johnson 9	Jackson	2
Smith	1	Lee 16		Asberry 7	Herbert	31
Lee	4	Moss 5		Moore 33	L Brown	11
Mason	7	Barnes 8		Faulk 5	Boyd	2
Pickett	14	Blout 6		Scott 12	G Brown	14
Hill	4			Davis 2	Jacobs	1
Jones	1			Collins 5	Maynard	0
AUSTIN	74	JONES 52		DUNBAR 74	NEW HOPE 47	
				(Somerset, KY)		
Dean	19	Evans 14		B Newell 6	French	4
Williams	24	Martin 10		Mills 7	Willingham	11
Battle	10	Jackson 4		Fitzpatrick 23	R Carney	9
Copeland	5	Robinson 14		J Newell 0	Williams	1
Anderson	11	Cooley 11		Caldwell 8	Crayton	4
Whiteside	6	Rogers 2		J Cuningham 14		
		Coleman 6		K Cuningham 13		
				Smith 4		
PRENTISS	62	DUNBAR 61		LAURINBURG 62	BURT 61	
		(Lexington Ky)				
Holtzclaw	0	Berryman 12		Freeman 8	Bryant	18
Taylor	23	Bodette 20		Neal 3	Munford	8
Holloway	12	Clay 14		Brown 2	Brewer	15
Weathersby	5	Paul 6		Willis 19	Marshall	5
Wilson	9	B Coleman 3		Walker 14	Pettus	6
Perry	13	J Coleman 2		Martin 16	Dinwiddle	9
		Penman 2				
		Miller 2				

1954

QUARTERFINALS

WASHINGTON 65 ST ELIZABETH 49  
(Montgomery)

Faulk	11	Smith	0
Moore	18	Lee	7
Collins	5	Rice	13
Johnson	1	Mason	6
Scott	19	Pickett	13
Asberry	7	Jones	4
Alford	2	Hill	1
Williams	2	Watts	4
		Phillips	1

PRENTISS 72 WASHINGTON 68  
(New Orleans)

Berry	7	Anderson	10
Holloway	15	Berry	10
Taylor	23	Shallerhorn	20
Weathersby	1	L Smith	12
Wilson	2	T Smith	5
Holtzclaw	22	Tyler	2
Holloway	2	Johnson	3
		King	6

LAURINBURG 62 FAMU 55

Martin	15	Edwards	12
Henegan	2	Lee	7
Goolsby	11	Long	5
McCrimmons	11	Peterson	4
Freeman	15	Stanley	21
Neal	8	Baker	6

DUNBAR 74 AUSTIN 52  
(Somerset, KY)

B Newell	9	Dean	13
J Newell	16	Williams	12
Fitzpatrick	24	Battle	12
Caldwell	10	Copeland	8
Miles	12	Anderson	1
Cunningham	3	Whiteside	4
		Haines	2

SEMI-FINALS

DUNBAR 65 WASHINGTON 60  
(Somerset, KY)

LAURINBURG 68 PRENTISS 48

CONSOLATION

WASHINGTON 63 PRENTISS 53  
(Montgomery)

Faulk	12	Wilson	5
Moore	28	Weathersby	1
Collins	5	Taylor	27
Johnson	5	Holloway	8
Scott	7	Berry	1
Asberry	5	Holtzclaw	16

CHAMPIONSHIP

LAURINBURG 70 DUNBAR 58

Martin	20	B Newell	6
Henegan	4	J Newell	3
Goolsby	11	Fitzpatrick	20
McCrimmon	12	Caldwell	15
Freeman	12	Mills	8
Walker	9	Cunningham	6
Thomas	2		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1955

Central (Louisville, Ky.)	68	B. T. Washington (Cushing, Okla.)	53
St. Elizabeth (Chicago, Ill.)	88	Carver (Atlanta, Ga.)	56
Carver (Miami, Fla.)	59	Laurinburg Institute (NC)	51
B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	69	Immaculata Conception (Charleston, SC)	41
Burt (Clarksville, Tn.)	88	Don Thompson (Tampa, Fla.)	36
Prentiss Institute (Miss.)	57	McKinley (Baton Rouge, La.)	37
Carver (Eutaw, Ala.)	67	Lincoln Ridge (Ky.)	61
Huntington (Newport News, Va.)	68	Junction City (Ark.)	63
Central	70	St. Elizabeth	69
Carver (Fla.)	62	B. T. Washington (Ala.)	57
Burt	72	Prentiss Institute	68
Carver (Ala.)	86	Huntington	81
Central	75	Carver (Fla.)	43
Burt	69	Carver (Ala.)	59
<u>Consolation</u>			
Carver (Fla.)	73	Carver (Ala.)	62
<u>Championship</u>			
Central	85	Burt	61

1955

<u>FIRST ROUND</u>			CENTRAL	68	WASHINGTON	53	
					(Cushing, OK)		
CARVER	59	LAURINBURG	51	Beck	10	Maynard	17
(Miami)				Hampton	4	Grows	11
Brown	18	Brown	6	Liveious	16	Boyd	2
Francis	14	Goolsby	13	Smallwood	20	Cook	4
Chester	10	Keaton	11	Stevenson	4	Williams	16
Sands	13	McLarin	10	Wheat	3	Jacobs	3
Alexander	4	Davison	9	Carpenter	11		
		Blye	2				
CARVER	67	LINCOLN		PRENTISS	57	McKINLEY	37
(Eutaw, Ala.)		RIDGE	61	Griffin	4	Brown	4
Hill	4	Holmes	10	Hawthorne	5	Johnson	19
Wallace	29	Combs	10	Taylor	31	Patterson	6
Davis	25	Wilkerson	3	Harper	8	Turner	1
Sampson	6	Atkins	12	Holloway	9	Wilson	7
Richardson	2	Cunningham	7				
S Davis	1	Jones	14	ST ELIZABETH	88	CARVER	56
		Hayes	2			(Atlanta)	
		Willis	4	E Mason	4	Keely	4
WASHINGTON	69	IMMACULATA	41	Rice	9	Bailey	12
(Montgomery)				Hicks	32	Paige	3
Bradford	11	Rose	7	Hill	2	Wright	6
Alford	21	Frost	8	Lee	15	Hardnett	25
Lyle	7	Wright	18	Butler	2	Leanhill	6
Williams	12	Wilson	2	W Mason	10		
Asberry	5	Harrison	6	Peters	12		
Moore	5			BURT	88	DON THOMPSON	36
Davis	4			Mumford	9	Williams	2
Howard	4			George	10	Mond	4
HUNTINGTON	68	JUNCTION CITY	63	Brewer	13	Marshall	10
Humphrey	16	Hill	27	Marshall	10	Alexander	6
Buggs	4	Ross	15	Pettus	6	Gunn	4
Faison	25	Wills	11	Donwiddle	6	Paul	6
Davis	10	Williams	8	Collins	15	Robinson	4
Haskett	12	Willis	2	Brock	11		
Williams	1			Dickson	2		
				Milian	6		

1955

QUARTERFINALS

BURT	72	PRENTISS	68
Mumford	5	Griffin	12
Brewer	27	Hawthorne	5
George	10	Taylor	30
Marshall	15	Harper	14
Pettus	8	Holloway	7
Donwiddle	4	Jonas	1
Collins	3		

CARVER (Miami)	62	WASHINGTON (Montgomery)	57
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Francis	16	Bradford	12
Brown	20	Redford	12
Chester	11	Lyde	24
Sands	11	Williams	3
Alexander	4	Asbury	6

CARVER (Eutaw, Ala.)	86	HUNTINGTON	81
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Hill	9	Humphrey	16
Wallace	22	Buggs	29
Davis	13	Faison	12
Sampson	8	Davis	17
Richardson	7	Haskett	5
S. Davis	14	Dolby	2
Jackson	12		

SEMI-FINALS

BURT	69	CARVER (Eutaw, Ala.)	59
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Mumford	5	Hill	3
G. Pettus	13	Wallace	33
Brewer	10	Davis	17
Marshall	22	Sampson	5
D. Pettus	14	Richardson	1
Donwiddle	3		
Brook	2		

SEMI-FINALS (Continued)

CENTRAL	75	CARVER (Miami)	43
Beck	10	Brown	12
Hampton	12	Francis	7
Liveious	8	Chester	4
Smallwood	17	Sands	8
Stevenson	12	Alexander	0
Wheat	6	Johnson	4
Lyons	5	Moore	8
Montgomery	2		

CONSOLATION

CARVER (Miami)	73	CARVER (Eutaw, Ala.)	62
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Brown	24	Hill	6
Chester	8	E Davis	11
Francis	11	Wallace	2
Sands	19	Richardson	12
Alexander	1	B Davis	12
Moore	2	F Davis	4
Dawson	2	W Davis	7
Thompson	2	Sampson	8

CHAMPIONSHIP

CENTRAL	85	BURT	61
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Beck	17	Mumford	3
Hampton	14	G Pettus	13
Livious	13	Brewer	12
Smallwood	17	Marshall	6
Stevenson	12	D Pettus	11
Wheat	4	Donwiddle	11
Carpenter	2	Brook	2
Shoulders	4		
Lyons	2		
Montgomery	2		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1956

Central (Louisville, Ky.)	83	Ballard-Hudson (Macon, Ga.)	56
Scotlandville (La.)	81	Scipio Jones (N. Little Rock, Ark.)	51
Burt (Clarksville, Tn.)	64	Wallace (Orange, Tex.)	56
Lincoln (Tallahassee, Fla.)	66	Hudson (Selma, Ala.)	56
Douglass (Lexington, Ky. )	49	Mather Academy (Camden, SC)	48
Lincoln (Port Arthur, Tex.)	82	Huntington (Newport News, Va.)	80
Byrd-Pillerman (Amigo, W.Va.)	65	Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	63
Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	65	St. Jude (Montgomery, Ala.)	64
Central	79	Scotlandville	66
Burt	83	Lincoln (Fla.)	72
Douglass	77	Lincoln (Tex.)	76
Byrd-Pillerman	91	Lanier	61
Central	76	Burt	53
Douglass	74	Byrd-Pillerman	68
<u>Consolation</u>			
Byrd-Pillerman	65	Burt	52
<u>Championship</u>			
Central	81	Douglass	61

1956

<u>FIRST ROUND</u>				CENTRAL	83	BALLARD-HUDSON	56
LINCOLN	66	HUDSON	56	Smallwood	9	Sharpe	9
(Tallahassee)				Hampton	25	Thomas	14
Owens	12	Lewis	3	Montgomery	16	Davis	20
Martinez	14	Kimbrough	12	Graves	16	Collins	2
Hayes	14	Guthridge	12	Shackleford	8	Nelson	11
Fields	10	Black	12	Ludley	9		
Simmons	12	Jackson	3	BYRD-PILLAR-		PEARL	63
Knight	4	Taylor	10	MAN	65		
		Sewell	4				
LINCOLN	82	HUNTINGTON	80	Lawson	14	Sims	6
(Port Arthur)				Scott	22	Hoover	8
J Frelow	16	Humphries	29	Wright	10	Gilliam	16
McCain	3	Buggs	5	Richardson	17	Reasonover	14
Carruth	25	Faison	13	Broadnax	2	Searcy	2
Iles	12	Williams	19			Jones	7
Jo Frelow	19	Towns	14			Flippen	6
Porter	7			BURT	64	MacAdoo	4
LANIER	65	ST JUDE	64	Brooks	5	King	10
Beamon	11	Morgan	11	G Pettus	8	Ladd	21
Welch	11	Taylor	18	Marshall	13	Mitchell	4
Chambers	9	Williams	4	Donwiddle	12	Howard	6
Brown	2	Lester	14	Munford	9	Champine	12
Dallas	28	Manual	17	D Pettus	14	Johnson	2
Anderson	4			Collins	2	Jackson	1
DOUGLASS	49	MATHER ACA	48	SCOTLANDVILLE		JONES	51
					81		
Price	7	Carter	11	Carter	10	Smith	10
Bell	18	Luther	10	Harrison	11	James	1
J Miller	0	Womble	10	Washington	14	Myles	4
W Miller	4	Dorsey	3	Duncan	22	Handy	12
Mitchell	6	Hillary	14	Stemley	13	Thompson	24
Hardnette	15			Lusk	9		
				Sims	1		
				Anderson	2		
				Ewing	1		

1956

QUARTERFINALS

BURT	83	LINCOLN	72
		(Tallahassee)	
G Pettus	31	Owens	15
Munford	15	Hayes	13
Marshall	10	Fields	16
D Pettus	18	Simmons	8
Dinwiddle	4	Knight	7
Collins	2	Martinez	12
Brooks	3	Barber	1

DOUGLAS	77	LINCOLN	76
		(Port Arthur)	
Jones	9	J Frelow	11
Price	10	McClain	11
Bell	16	Carruth	20
J Miller	14	Isles	11
W Miller	16	Jo Frelow	22
Taylor	12		

CENTRAL	79	SCOTLANDVILLE	66
Smallwood	17	Carter	25
Hampton	18	Harrison	15
Montgomery	10	Washington	4
Shackleford	13	Duncan	15
Graves	4	Stemley	3
Dudley	9	Lusk	5
White	2	Sims	2
Carpenter	6		

BYRD-PILLARMAN	91	LANIER	61
J Scott	28	Welch	10
Wright	8	Chambers	2
J Richardson	5	Brown	3
Broadnax	10	Dallas	23
Lawson	18	Beamon	17
W Scott	11	Pace	2
W Richardson	4	Jackson	4
Mitchell	6		
Ross	1		

SEMI-FINALS

DOUGLAS	74	BYRD-PILLARMAN	68
Price	3	Scott	26
J Miller	28	Wright	10
Bell	6	Richardson	17
W Miller	23	Broadnax	6
Mitchell	0	Lawson	9
Hardnette	2		
Taylor	10		
Jones	2		

CENTRAL	76	BURT	53
Smallwood	17	G Pettus	14
Hampton	23	Marshall	19
Montgomery	10	Munford	6
Graves	0	D Pettus	10
Shackleford	2	Dinwiddle	2
Carpenter	11	Brooks	2
Dudley	13		

CONSOLATION

BYRD PILLARMAN	65	BURT	56
Scott	22	G Pettus	14
Wright	15	Marshall	8
Richardson	20	Munford	11
Broadnax	5	D Pettus	10
Lawson	3	Dinwiddle	2
		Collins	11

CHAMPIONSHIP

CENTRAL	81	DOUGLASS	61
Smallwood	11	Jones	4
Hampton	19	Price	6
Montgomery	25	Bell	16
Shackleford	3	J Miller	15
Graves	4	W Miller	4
Dudley	4	Taylor	16
White	3		
Page	1		
Carpenter	13		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1957

Rosenwald (Panama City, Fla.)	51	Burton Heights (Williamsburg, Va.)	48
B. T. Washington (Memphis, Tn.)	63	Druid (Tuscaloosa, Ala.)	60
St. Elizabeth (Chicago, Ill.)	62	Parker-Gray (Alexandria, Va.)	52
I. M. Terrell (Fort Worth, Tex.)	58	B. T. Washington (Tn.)	51
Middleton (Tampa, Fla.)	61	Wesley Chapel (Carthage, Miss.)	57
Scipio Jones (N. Little Rock, Ark.)	54	Park Central (Bluefield, W.Va.)	43
McKinley (Baton Rouge, La.)	62	B. T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	57
Rosenwald	69	Price (Atlanta, Ga.)	52
Crispus Attucks (Hopkinsville, Ky.)	51	Mather Academy (Camden, SC)	47
Howard (Chattanooga, Tn.)	80	Merrill (Pine Bluff, Ark.)	56
St. Elizabeth	68	I. M. Terrell	43
Middleton	64	Scipio Jones	51
McKinley	63	Rosenwald	51
Crispus Attucks	53	Howard	53
St. Elizabeth	69	Middleton	59
Crispus Attucks	65	Crispus Attucks	50
<u>Consolation</u>			
Crispus Attucks	74	Middleton	68
<u>Championship</u>			
St. Elizabeth	61	McKinley	53

1957

<u>FIRST ROUND</u>				WASHINGTON 63	DRUID 60
MIDDLETON 61	WESLEY CHAP 57		(Memphis)		
Bryant 14	Jackson 17	Gray 4	Harris 24		
Donnell 16	Smith 24	Tubbs 24	Blevins 12		
Marra 8	Lafloure 6	Mathais 6	Madison 3		
Dennis 13	Dismukes 10	Gordon 12	Fyke 16		
Moore 10	Hifts 0	E Williams 6	Spreight 3		
		L Williams 2	Blackboon 2		
		Mason 3			
ATTUCKS 51	MATHER ACA 47				
Hopkins 21	Dash 3	McKINLEY 62	WASHINGTON 57		
Maypray 18	Harrison 14		(Montgomery)		
Smith 0	Malachi 6	Thompson 26	Davis 14		
Lenoir 12	Womble 8	Butler 6	Scott 12		
Pitts 0	Sanders 12	Minor 13	Ruffin 2		
	Carter 4	Powell 7	Bradford 10		
		Turner 10	Jordan 4		
HOWARD 80	MERRILL 56		Burk 9		
Readus 27	Davis 8	I M TERRELL 58	WASHINGTON 51		
Finley 20	West 10				
Haslerig 10	Williams 6	Gales 20	Gray 18		
Lowe 8	Stanfield 12	Trice 7	Tubbs 6		
Kendricks 3	Fuller 13	Smith 16	Gordon 10		
Washington 6	Johnson 4	Moore 7	Ricks 10		
Brooks 6	Fair 2	Johnson 6	L Williams 2		
	R Johnson 4	Dunn 2	E Williams 5		
	J Johnson 4				
ST ELIZABETH 62	PARKER-GRAY 52	JONES 54	PARK CENTRAL 43		
Goolsby 9	Griffin 18	Smith 5	Johnson 8		
Hicks 28	Lyles 13	Handy 6	Jones 6		
Landry 2	Scott 11	Thompson 13	Watts 6		
Williamson 17	Price 2	Myles 22	Huff 14		
Thompson 6	Thompson 4	Hunter 2	Whitaker 6		
	Butler 4	Carpenter 4	Anderson 3		
ROSENWALD 51	BURTON HGTS 48	ROSENWALD 69	PRICE 52		
Hamilton 13	Burrell 13	Hamilton 20	Owen 7		
Barnes 8	Spraggins 16	Barney 10	Hillary 13		
Davis 11	Vaden 4	Davis 22	Arnold 1		
Gainer 12	Williams 9	Gainer 14	Ross 14		
Smith 7	Willis 4	Smith 3	Jenkins 11		
	Canady 2		Byrd 4		
			Mincey 2		

1957

QUARTERFINALS

ATTUCKS	58	HOWARD	53
Hopkins	14	Readus	0
Smith	6	Finley	24
Maypray	26	Lowe	2
Lenoir	10	Haslerig	14
Greene	2	Washington	13

MIDDLETON	64	JONES	51
Bryant	16	Myles	8
Davis	27	Carpenter	12
Moore	10	Thompson	24
Donald	7	Handy	7
Morrow	2	Smith	6
Flemming	2		

McKINLEY	63	ROSENWALD	51
Powell	4	Gainer	14
Butler	16	Barnes	6
Thompson	15	Hamilton	18
Turner	10	Davis	7
Minor	16	Smith	6
Harris	2		

ST ELIZABETH	68	I M TERRELL	43
Williamson	10	Gayles	10
Hicks	24	Price	12
Thompson	20	Johnson	10
Dorsey	6	Moore	5
Hancock	2	Smith	4
Goolsby	1	Dunn	2
Mattox	4		
Landry	1		
Goodman	4		

SEMI-FINALS

McKINLEY	65	ATTUCKS	50
Thompson	17	Lenoir	2
Butler	16	Hopkins	17
Minor	18	Maypray	27
Powell	0	Smith	4
Turner	13	Poindexter	0

ST ELIZABETH	69	MIDDLETON	59
Thompson	12	Bryant	15
Hicks	19	Davis	20
Dorsey	18	Morrow	10
Williamson	13	Fleming	4
Goolsby	7	Moore	2
		Hiers	8

CONSOLATION

ATTUCKS	74	MIDDLETON	68
Lenoir	6	Donald	12
Hopkins	43	Davis	11
Maypray	13	Morrow	4
Smith	10	Fleming	9
Greene	2	Moore	28
		Donnell	3

CHAMPIONSHIP

ST ELIZABETH	61	McKINLEY	53
Thompson	19	Powell	9
Hicks	14	Minor	16
Dorsey	14	Thompson	12
Williamson	8	Turner	9
Goolsby	6	Patterson	5
		Butler	2

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1958

Scipio Jones (N. Little Rock, Ark.)	53	B. T. Washington (Suffolk, Va.)	52
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	82	Scipio Jones	68
St. Augustine (New Orleans, La.)	75	Carver (Atlanta, Ga.)	72
Carver (Dothan, Ala.)	63	Mather Academy (Camden, SC)	43
Phyllis Wheatley (Apopka, Fla.)	79	Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	75
Pearl	59	St. Augustine	54
Carver (Ala.)	59	Phyllis Wheatley	56
<u>Consolation</u>			
St. Augustine	No Score	Phyllis Wheatley	No Score
<u>Championship</u>			
Pearl	60	Carver (Ala.)	58

1958

QUARTERFINALS

PEARL	82	JONES	68
Ransom	12	McGraw	19
Lawson	19	Myles	30
Sims	16	Hunter	3
Walker	10	Ross	4
Bryant	13	Nash	12
Flippen	12		

CARVER (Dothan, Ala.)	63	MATHER	46
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McCloud	3	Sanders	2
W Reynolds	10	Harrison	13
Collins	5	W Brown	5
Reynolds	20	Knox	5
Crawford	5	E Brown	2
Curry	18	Dash	20
Barber	2	Carter	4

WHEATLEY (Apopka, Fla.)	79	LANIER	75
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Thomas	25	Ru Williams	25
Rouse	14	Ro Williams	17
Graham	7	Anderson	5
Cannon	14	Woods	6
Fillmore	11	Moore	14
Orr	1	Coleman	8
Fair	7		

ST AUGUSTINE	79	CARVER (Atlanta)	75
Girard	29	Walker	12
Williams	22	Hardnett	27
Wilson	6	Louis	5
Loquet	9	Browning	17
Batiste	9	Lee	3
		Hambrick	8

JONES	53	WASHINGTON (Suffolk, Va.)	52
Myles	34	Daniels	6
Poss	1	Knight	2
Nash	7	Lee	20
Hunter	3	Hart	3
McGraw	8	Silver	7
		Mayfield	11
		Spurlock	3

SEMI-FINALS

PEARL	59	ST AUGUSTINE	54
Ransom	18	Williams	10
Lawson	12	Batiste	12
Sims	6	Girard	20
Walker	12	Wilson	8
Bryant	7	Loquet	1
Flippen	2	Irvung	3

CARVER (Dothan)	59	WHEATLEY	56
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W Reynolds	15	Graham	10
Collins	2	Rouse	4
Crawford	11	Cannon	10
J Reynolds	12	Fillmore	1
Curry	19	Thomas	29
		Fair	2

CONSOLATION

WHEATLEY	74	ST AUGUSTINE	67
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Graham	11	Williams	16
Rouse	10	Batiste	19
Cannon	10	Girard	19
Fillmore	9	Wilson	8
Thomas	32	Loquet	2
Fair	2	Irving	4

CHAMPIONSHIP

PEARL	60	CARVER	58
Ransom	16	W Reynolds	12
Lawson	20	Collins	8
Sims	10	J Reynolds	14
Walker	7	Curry	14
Bryant	4	Crawford	10
Flippen	3		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1959

Scipio Jones (N. Little Rock, Ark.)	66	Scotlandville (La.)	64
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	81	Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	77
Armstrong (Richmond, Va.)	78	Druid (Tuscaloosa, Ala.)	54
Scipio Jones	85	B. T. Washington (Atlanta, Ga.)	71
Dillard (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)	112	Schofield (Aiken, SC)	67
Pearl	69	Armstrong	65
Scipio Jones	81	Dillard	77
<u>Consolation</u>			
Armstrong	No Score	Dillard	No Score
<u>Championship</u>			
Pearl	76	Scipio Jones	72

1959

FIRST ROUND

JONES	66	SCOTLANDVILLE	64
Myles	33	Stewart	22
Graves	3	Carter	7
Nash	25	Ewing	2
Hines	3	Duncan	24
Baker	1	Jackson	9
Ross	1		

QUARTERFINALS

PEARL	81	LANIER	77
Lawson	15	D Williams	13
Rouse	16	Moore	13
White	12	Pippens	14
Ransom	14	Williams R	19
Bennett	18	Thorpe	5
Swanigan	3	Taylor	13
Gilmore	3		

ARMSTRONG	73	DRUID	54
Hawkins	4	Blevins	4
McLean	25	Edwards	1
Reynolds	20	Madison	15
Powell	12	Blackman	10
Scott	11	Green	6
		Harris	14
		Branch	4

DILLARD	112	SCHOFIELD	67
Burke	42	Grant	4
Phillips	17	Hagan	49
Haynes	1	Menefee	3
Peeples	28	C Grant	8
Griffin	5	Monday	3
Campbell	3		
Johnson	2		
Davis	12		
Fuller	2		

JONES 85 WASHINGTON 71

Myles	43	Allen	2
Baker	28	Jameson	23
Ross	2	Johnson	8
Hines	8	Brown	23
Graves	3	Willis	7
Sampson	1	Tramell	8

SEMI-FINALS

PEARL 69 ARMSTRONG 65

Lawson	24	Oliver	16
Bennett	6	Powell	17
Gilmore	3	McLean	9
Rouse	8	Hawkins	8
White	6	R Scott	2
Swanigan	4	A Scott	13

JONES 81 DILLARD 77

Myles	45	Burke	21
Ross	2	Phillips	5
Graves	2	Davis	2
Hines	0	Stokes	4
Nash	32	Peeples	45

CONSOLATION

ARMSTRONG ( ) DILLARD ( )

Oliver		Burke	
Powell		Phillips	
McLean		Davis	
Hawkins		Stokes	
R Scott		Peeples	
A Scott			

CHAMPIONSHIP

PEARL 76 JONES 72

Lawson	17	Myles	45
Bennett	9	Ross	5
Gilmore	5	Nash	21
Rouse	10	Hines	1
White	8	Graves	0
Ransom	13		
Swanigan	14		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1960

Schofield (Aiken, SC)	95	Webster (Minden, La.)	89
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	82	Peabody (Petersburg, Va.)	57
Harris (Meridian, Miss.)	60	Hudson (Selma, Ala.)	52
Roosevelt (West Palm Beach, Fla.)	103	Sparkman (Ark.)	57
Schofield	88	B. T. Washington (Ga.)	60
Pearl	59	Harris	54
Roosevelt	82	Schofield	62
<u>Consolation</u>			
Schofield	68	Harris	66
<u>Championship</u>			
Pearl	74	Roosevelt	50

1960

QUARTERFINALS

PEARL	82	PEABODY	57
Swanagan	20	Dickinson	4
Rouse	10	Lyons	15
Hunter	17	S Parham	12
Bennett	20	Ellis	4
Gilmore	11	E Parham	6
Ryan	4	W Parham	8
		Robertson	8

ROOSEVELT	82	SCHOFIELD	62
Allen	24	J Grant	8
Tarp	29	Mundy	6
Collier	15	C Grant	17
Russell	1	Hagin	30
Miller	6	Smith	1
Brown	2		
Sneed	2		
Williams	3		

SEMI-FINALS

PEARL	59	HARRIS	54
Rouse	11	Jones	12
Hunter	11	Heidleberg	4
Bennett	9	Yarbough	25
Swanagan	15	Williams	9
Gilmore	12	Rushing	2
Lewis	1	Granger	2

CHAMPIONSHIP

PEARL	74	ROOSEVELT	50
Rouse	13	J Allen	11
Bennett	10	Tarp	14
Hunter	19	Collier	15
Swanagan	19	Russell	2
Gilmore	13	Miller	6
		H Allen	2

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1961

Burt (Clarksville, Tn.)	64	B. T. Washington (Pine Bluff, Ark.)	57
Webster (Minden, La.)	89	South Fulton (East Point, Ga.)	66
Norcom (Portsmouth, Va.)	63	Thomas (Natchez, Miss.)	60
Burt	112	B. T. Washington (Columbia, SC)	76
Roosevelt (West Palm Beach, Fla.)	84	Druid (Tuscaloosa, Ala.)	75
Webster	77	Norcom	73
Burt	69	Roosevelt	64
<u>Consolation</u>			
Roosevelt	79	Norcom	61
<u>Championship</u>			
Burt	73	Webster	70

1961

QUARTERFINALS

NORCOM	65	THOMAS	60
Gatlin	3	Singleton	14
Kellogg	13	A Pinkney	2
Morris	17	H Pinkney	6
Griffin	8	West	17
Windley	16	Barnes	7
Walton	8	Ware	2
Peale	2		

WEBSTER	89	S FULTON	66
B Hudson	10	Wright	24
D Hudson	14	Cantrell	7
Waters	2	Barber	3
E Hudson	31	Farmers	6
Frazier	16	Cleveland	6
Walker	12	Morris	20
Morris	2		

ROOSEVELT	84	DRUID	75
Collier	25	Blevins	24
Marion	7	Hardy	5
Hudson	21	Allen	8
Allen	10	Blackman	21
Brown	19	Keith	5
Malloney	2	E Keith	8
		Ayers	3

BURT	112	WASHINGTON	76
C Gray	6	Blocker	27
Dinkin	9	S Goodwin	8
Brown	3	A Goodwin	12
Parker	23	Glymp	2
Mason	17	Martin	2
Ellis	24	Mack	2
Roach	11	Watson	19
E Ellis	10	Johnson	4

SEMI-FINALS

BURT	69	ROOSEVELT	64
Mason	18	Collier	20
Ellis	17	Marion	6
T Gray	16	Hudson	5
Barker	9	Allen	19
Roach	4	Brown	12
Dinkins	5	Maloney	2

WEBSTER	77	NORCOM	73
B Hudson	4	Gatlin	12
Frazier	32	Kellogg	4
McCoy	6	Morris	19
E Hudson	29	Griffin	15
Walker	6	Walton	2
		Windley	21

CONSOLATION

ROOSEVELT	79	NORCOM	61
Collier	16	Edgerton	2
Hudson	9	Kellogg	12
Maloney	1	Morris	15
Allen	20	Gatlin	9
Brown	18	Peale	5
Morris	10	Griffin	5
Marion	3	Walton	8
Mathews	2	Windley	5

CHAMPIONSHIP

BURT	73	WEBSTER	70
Mason	21	B Hudson	17
Ellis	15	Frazier	22
Gray	18	McCoy	8
Barker	11	E Hudson	21
Roach	4	Walker	21
Dinkins	4		

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1962

Wisner-Gilbert (Wisner, La.)	72	Schofield (Aiken, SC)	61
B. T. Washington (Memphis, Tn.)	80	Wisner-Gilbert	50
Crestwood (Norfolk, Va.)	80	Wonder City (W. Memphis, Ark.)	55
Carter-Parramore (Quincy, Fla.)	67	Southside (Heidleburg, Miss.)	56
Price (Atlanta, Ga.)	57	Laurel (Ala.)	50
B. T. Washington	57	Crestwood	56
Carter-Parramore	58	Price	53
<u>Consolation</u>			
Price	62	Crestwood	59
<u>Championship</u>			
B. T. Washington	66	Carter-Parramore	61

1962

FIRST ROUND

W GILBERT	72	SCHOFIELD	61
C Bingham	34	Harrison	0
E Bingham	14	Johnson	7
Johnson	6	Smith	28
Richards	4	Oakmon	24
Cooper	2	Adams	2
Mathis	16		

QUARTERFINALS

WASHINGTON (Memphis)	80	W GILBERT	50
Weakley	11	E Bingham	6
Powell	19	Johnson	10
Yates	11	C Bingham	26
Ward	30	Cooper	2
Cummings	2	Mathis	6
McCoy	1		
Brewer	3		
Banks	3		
PRICE	57	LAURAL	50
Hillary	19	Freeman	8
Morris	12	Riggins	6
Carter	12	Cox	9
Atkins	12	Drake	16
Jordan	2	Higgins	2
		Phillips	9
CRESTWOOD	80	WONDER CITY	55
Dunn	16	Jones	1
Stokes	17	Whitlock	18
Mungs	12	Caradine	10
Vann	8	Payne	10
Syke	10	Green	13
Johnson	2	Stafford	2
Smith	10		
Wagoner	5		

CARTER-  
PARRAMORE 67

Gorden	17	Hare	17
Cunningham	3	Haynes	10
Simmons	18	Goin	2
Wheatley	9	Waters	22
Williams	15	Breakfield	5
Elies	3		

SOUTHSIDE 56SEMI-FINALS

WASHINGTON	57	CRESTWOOD	56
Weakley	6	Mann	16
Cummings	5	Sykes	12
Powell	20	Dunn	7
Ward	11	Mungs	2
Yates	15	Stukes	13
		Cuffee	3
CARTER- PARRAMORE	58	PRICE	53
Wheatley	8	Jordan	14
Cunningham	7	Carter	3
Gorgon	15	Morris	11
Simmons	18	Hillary	17
Williams	10	Adkins	8

CONSOLATION

PRICE	62	CRESTWOOD	59
Morris	10	Stukes	22
Carter	15	Smith	4
Jordan	8	Dunn	9
Hillary	15	Sykes	12
Adkins	14	Mann	12

CHAMPIONSHIP

WASHINGTON	66	CARTER-PARRA- MORE	61
Powell	25	Gordon	25
Cummings	1	Cunningham	6
Yates	14	Simmons	8
Weakley	9	Wheatley	10
Ward	19	Williams	6
		Anderson	8

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1963

Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	65	Dillard (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)	62
Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee, Ala.)	54	Bonds-Wilson (Charleston, SC)	52
Jim Hill (Jackson, Miss.)	87	Beach (Savannah, Ga.)	65
Crestwood (Norfolk, Va.)	83	Lincoln (Camden, Ark.)	56
Pearl	55	Tuskegee Institute High	43
Jim Hill	69	Crestwood	57
<u>Consolation</u>			
Tuskegee Institute High	70	Crestwood	63
<u>Championship</u>			
Pearl	64	Jim Hill	55

1963

<u>QUARTERFINALS</u>				<u>SEMI-FINALS</u>			
◊ TUSKEGEE	54	BONDS-WILSON	52	PEARL	55	TUSKEGEE	43
Jones	10	Seaward	15	Watkins	27	Jones	4
Kendall	6	Shell	5	Brown	1	Joyner	4
Artis	2	Steward	12	Swett	3	Ardis	2
Moore	19	Sumpster	11	Hodge	7	Moore	21
Walton	3	Jackson	5	Winston	14	Walton	10
Joyner	0			Pillow	1		
				Petway	2		
CRESTWOOD	83	LINCOLN	56	HILL	69	CRESTWOOD	57
Wagner	8	Browning	21	Loff	15	Wagner	2
Stukes	29	Holcomb	8	Larry	24	Stukes	12
Cuffee	20	Wilson	4	Lenson	1	Cuffee	14
Chesson	6	Cornelius	4	Veardon	19	Chesson	14
Steptoe	4	Isom	9	Evans	5	Steptoe	3
Harris	7	Cole	8	Kendrick	5	Harris	6
Kearney	2	McKinney	2			Kearney	4
Bell	7					Bell	2
PEARL	65	DILLARD	62				
Swett	12	Spince	2	<u>CONSOLATION</u>			
Hodge	18	Floyd	13	TUSKEGEE	70	CRESTWOOD	63
Winston	8	Brown	18	Jones	12	Wagner	2
Petway	8	Ingram	2	Joyner	11	Stukes	18
Watkins	19	Blash	3	Ardis	10	Cuffee	13
		Wade	2	Moore	24	Chesson	6
		Bynes	18	Walton	13	Steptoe	7
		Williams	4			Porter	12
HILL	87	BEACH	65			Harris	2
Larry	21	Williams	11			Bell	1
Lenson	16	Jackson	22			Franklin	2
Veardon	15	Cole	6	<u>CHAMPIONSHIP</u>			
Kendrick	17	Jones	10	PEARL	64	HILL	55
Casher	13	Wilford	1	Watkins	14	Loff	7
Evans	5	Booker	8	Brown	13	Larry	11
		Landry	1	Swett	9	Veardon	13
		Denmark	6	Hodge	11	Lenson	4
				Winston	15	Evans	8
				Petway	2	Kendrick	12

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1964

Parker (Birmingham, Ala.)	75	Riley (Bluffton, SC)	48
Pearl (Nashville, Tn.)	73	East (Eudora, Ark.)	68
Armstrong (Richmond, Va.)	81	Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	77
Beach (Savannah, Ga.)	67	Middleton (Tampa, Fla.)	52
Riley	73	East	75
Lanier	58	Middleton	79
Parker	66	Pearl	61
Armstrong	50	Beach	48
<u>Fifth Place</u>			
East	78	Middleton	79
<u>Consolation</u>			
Beach	61	Pearl	50
<u>Championship</u>			
Parker	81	Armstrong	79



1964

FIFTH PLACE

MIDDLETON	79	EAST	78
J Smith	20	Young	28
Ja Smith	15	Porter	19
Copeland	19	Darty	6
Sutton	10	Murrell	15
Thomas	4	J Williams	4
Watson	3	A Williams	6
Gillespie	4		
Tate	4		

CONSOLATION (3rd Place)

BEACH	61	PEARL	50
Coles	12	Brown	6
Davis	3	Kelly	6
Denmark	9	Petway	5
Jackson	19	Wallace	9
Willford	18	Rucker	11
		Sowell	13

CHAMPIONSHIP

PARKER	81	ARMSTRONG	79
Hopkins	28	Bonaparte	22
Minor	19	Samuels	8
Nichols	6	Moses	16
Pierce	15	Seals	22
Watts	4	Sherrard	2
Williams	6	Walford	1
		Williams	6

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1965

Booker T. Washington (Montgomery, Ala.)	76	Gardner (Strong, Ark.)	63
Beach (Savannah, Ga.)	67	Dillard (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)	61
Booker T. Washington (Suffolk, Va.)	75	Bryson (Fountain Head, SC)	51
Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	93	Booker T. Washington (Norfolk, Va.)	82
Booker T. Washington (Suffolk)	71	Beach	59
Booker T. Washington (Norfolk)	75	Gardner	68
Dillard	74	Bryson	68
<u>Fifth Place</u>			
Booker T. Washington (Norfolk)	89	Dillard	73
<u>Consolation</u>			
Beach	63	Booker T. Washington (Ala.)	58
<u>Championship</u>			
Lanier	50	Booker T. Washington (Suffolk)	55

## TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

1966

Coleman (Greenville, Miss.)	80	Bryson (Fountain, SC)	53
Dunbar (Lynchburg, Va.)	67	Gibbs (St. Petersburg, Fla.)	64
Lanier (Jackson, Miss.)	69	Fulton (East Point, Ga.)	67
South Girard (Phenix City, Ala.)	55	Monroe (Cocoa, Fla.)	42
Coleman	71	South Girard	66
Dunbar	19	Lanier	78
Bryson	69	Monroe	68
Gibbs	69	Fulton	63
<u>Fifth Place</u>			
Gibbs	71	Bryson	55
<u>Consolation</u>			
South Girard	66	Lanier	47
<u>Championship</u>			
Coleman	81	Dunbar	54

1966

FIRST ROUND

COLEMAN	80	BRYSON	53
Parnell	26	Chandler	24
Mason	23	Cunningham	12
Sing	13	Evans	4
Griffin	13	Gray	6
Brown	2	Pinson	5
		Sharpener	4
		Houston	1

DUNBAR	67	GIBBS	64
Hughes	26	Crumbs	18
Culpepper	13	Edwards	15
Jefferson	12	Miller	10
Gilbert	7	Johnson	8
Scott	7	Hillman	6
Davis	2	Flemming	5
		Griffin	2

LANIER	69	FULTON	67
Warner	39	Adams	20
Daily	10	Barnett	15
Hayes	8	Persons	14
Barland	6	Parker	9
Hudson	4	Kendricks	6
Lee	2	Fears	2
		Ambles	1

SO GIRARD	55	MONROE	42
English	18	Maul	14
Ray	11	Hall	8
Herron	9	Thomas	6
Reeves	5	Dennis	6
Whittaker	5	Sanders	6
Sims	4	Eubanks	2
White	3		

SECOND ROUND (Winner's Bracket)

COLEMAN	71	SO GIRARD	66
Mason	26	English	20
Sims	20	Herron	15
Parnell	9	Ray	11
Brown	6	Reeves	6
Sing	6	White	6
Griffin	2	Sims	4
Harris	2	Whittaker	2

DUNBAR	79	LANIER	78
Culpepper	22	Warner	36
Hughes	21	Hayes	18
Scott	14	Dailey	16
Jefferson	8	Garland	6
Davis	7	Lee	2
Gilbert	3		
Davis	2		
Shaw	2		

SECOND ROUND (Loser's Bracket)

BRYSON	69	MONROE	68
Smith	23	Hall	26
Shapperner	19	Maul	21
Chandler	9	Dennis	9
Sullivan	8	Thomas	8
Pinson	6	Sanders	6
Cunningham	4		

GIBBS	69	FULTON	63
Crumb	27	Adams	21
Edwards	11	Kendricks	12
Waller	11	Ambles	12
Johnson	9	Barnett	8
Flemming	7	Persons	8
Hillman	2	Parker	2
Griffin	2		

1966

Fifth Place

GIBBS	71	BRYSON	55
Flemming	16	Sharpener	19
Crumb	18	Smith	18
Edwards	13	Pinson	6
Johnson	12	Chandler	4
Hillman	8	Sullivan	3
Waller	4	Cunningham	2
Griffin	2		

Third Place

SO GIRARD	66	LANIER	47
Herren	21	Warner	15
English	15	Hayes	12
Ray	12	Daily	10
Reeves	7	Garland	6
Whittaker	6	Lee	2
White	5	Mitchell	2

CHAMPIONSHIP

COLEMAN	81	DUNBAR	54
Mason	19	Hughes	13
Sing	18	Scott	12
Griffin	14	Culpepper	10
Brown	12	Davis	8
Parnell	9	Gilbert	6
Harris	5	Davis	3
Hodges	4	Jefferson	2

1967

FIRST ROUND

NORCOM	96	BOOKER	87
Wilson	32	Porter	31
Freeman	22	Johnson	16
Ellis	16	Butler	5
Poole	17	Yancy	9
Burns	6	P Butler	14
L Ellis	3	Blevin	7
		Marshall	5

COLEMAN	69	T W JOSEY	67
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Griffin	18	Butler	22
Scruggs	17	Gibbons	14
Turnbull	13	C Gibbons	6
Hinton	9	Johnson	4
Springfield	5	Strong	3
Bateman	4	Landborn	8
Johnson	2	Hawkins	1

SECOND ROUND

WASHINGTON (Montgomery)	84	COLEMAN	70
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James	19	Griffin	21
Robert	18	Scruggs	18
McTier	15	Bateman	6
Freely	11	Hinton	11
Carter	10	Turnbull	8
Blair	8	Scott	6
Colvin	3	Springfield	0

TEMPLE	63	NORCOM	56
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Jackson	22	Wilson	19
Ferguson	12	Stevenson	13
Gibson	11	Burns	10
Sanders	10	Paryor	9
Jones	3	Ellis	2
Anderson	2		
R Jones	2		

FIFTH PLACE

BOOKER	83	JOSEY	68
Johnson	24	C Gibbons	21
Porter	23	A Gibbons	17
Yancey	10	Robinson	13
Butler	14	Butler	9
Marshall	7	Johnson	5
P Butler	3	Hawkins	1
Storey	2		

CONSOLATION

NORCOM	63	COLEMAN	51
J Ellis	21	Griffin	12
Freeman	15	Hinton	9
Wilson	14	Bateman	8
Burns	10	Scruggs	8
L Ellis	9	Turnbull	8
		Johnson	2

CHAMPIONSHIP

WASHINGTON	71	TEMPLE	56
Roberts	20	Jackson	16
James	17	Gibson	13
Carter	15	Ferguson	11
McTier	14	Sanders	8
Blair	4	Jones	8
Colvin	1		

APPENDIX G

CUMULATIVE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

WON BY DIFFERENT STATES

## CUMULATIVE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS WON BY DIFFERENT STATES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS</u>
Oklahoma	8
Indiana	7
Tennessee	6
Kentucky	5
Illinois	4
Alabama	2
District of Columbia	2
Mississippi	2
North Carolina	2
Kansas	1
Louisiana	1
South Carolina	1
West Virginia	1
Arkansas	0
Georgia	0
Florida	0
Maryland	0
Missouri	0
Texas	0
Virginia	0

**APPENDIX H**

**CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS**

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL  
TOURNAMENT FOR BLACK HIGH SCHOOLS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
1929	Charles H. Williams established the first national tournament for Black high schools at Hampton Institute.
1929	Armstrong Technical High School of Washington, D.C. won the first national championship.
1934	The tournament was moved to Gary, Indiana, under the direction of John Smith.
1934	The National Interscholastic Athletic Association (NIAA) was founded with John Smith as its' first president.
1935	Cleve Abbott established The Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
1935	Genoa High School of Bluefield, West Virginia won the first Southern Interscholastic Basketball Tournament.
1936	The NIAA sponsored national tournament was moved to Roanoke, Virginia
1937	The NIAA sponsored national tournament was cancelled because of flood conditions.
1939	The NIAA sponsored national tournament was reestablished at Fayetteville State College in North Carolina.
1941	The name of the Tuskegee tournament was changed to The National Invitational Interscholastic Basketball Tournament.
1942	Indiana intergrated Black and Catholic High Schools into its' state athletic association.
1942	The NIAA sponsored national tournament was moved to North Carolina College in Durham.
1942	The name of the Tuskegee tournament was again changed to The National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament.
1943	World War II forced the cancellation of both tournaments.
1945	Dr. W. S. Davis and Henry Arthur Kean established the Midwestern Invitational Basketball Tournament at Tennessee A & I State College in Nashville.

- 1945 The National High School Athletic Association (NHSAA) was founded and elected to change the name of the tournament to The National High School Basketball Tournament.
- 1946 Kansas integrated Black high schools into its' state athletic association.
- 1950 Edgar Allen of the Nashville Tennessean became the first correspondent of a daily newspaper to be assigned to cover the tournament.
- 1951 St. Elizabeth High School of Chicago became the first team to forfeit the national title.
- 1953 Tennessee A & I State College's new 4,000 seat gymnasium became the permanent home of the national tournament.
- 1953 Missouri integrated Black high schools into its' state athletic association.
- 1954 The Supreme Court ruled that legally enforced segregation was unconstitutional.
- 1954 The District of Columbia integrated its high school athletic program.
- 1955 Cleveland L. Abbott, founder of the national tournament sponsored by Tuskegee Institute, died April 14, 1955.
- 1955 Henry Arthur Kean, co-founder and past president of the NHSAA died December 12, 1955.
- 1956 Oklahoma integrated Black high schools into its' state high school athletic association, July 1, 1956.
- 1957 The Civil Rights Act of 1957 represented the first comprehensive federal legislation in this area in the Twentieth Century.
- 1957 Executive Order 10730, signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, ended segregation in Little Rock's Central High School.
- 1957 Fay Young died, October 26, 1957.
- 1958 The NHSAA membership was reduced to include only the nine southern states which had not integrated their state high school athletic programs.

- 1963 Henry Watkins of Pearl High School and the most valuable player in the 32nd tournament, became the first black basketball player from a segregated school to be accorded All-American honors.
- 1964 Tennessee integrated its high school athletic program.
- 1965 The national tournament was moved to Montgomery, Alabama.
- 1966 Arkansas integrated its state high school athletic program.
- 1967 The last national tournament was held on the campus of Alabama State College in Montgomery, Alabama, March 25-27, 1967.
- 1968 The national tournament and the NBSAA were dissolved Saturday, June 16, 1968, in Atlanta, Georgia.

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**Title of Thesis:** The History of the National Basketball Tournaments for Black High Schools

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April 28, 1980

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