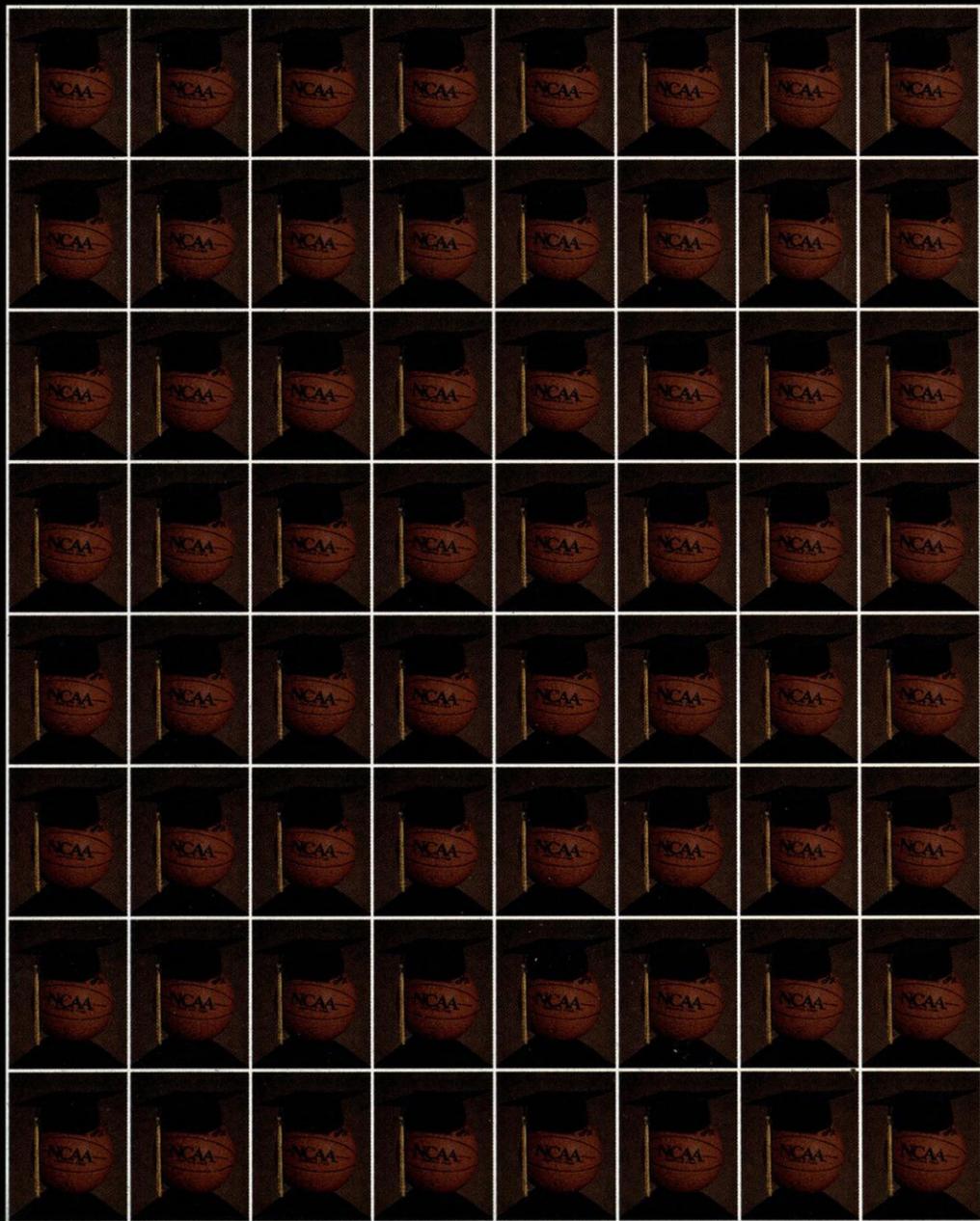


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NCAA



the Class of '64

1990 DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FIRST & SECOND ROUNDS

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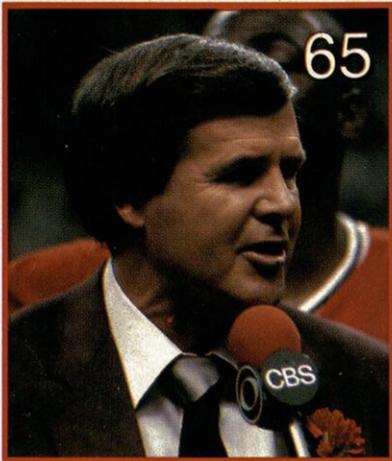
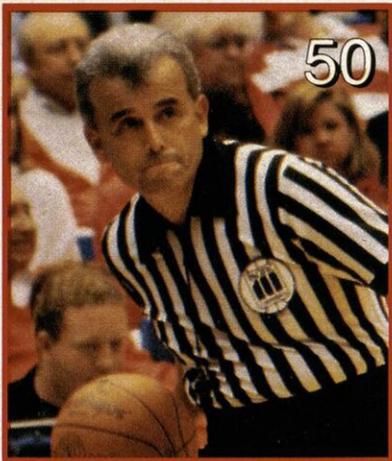
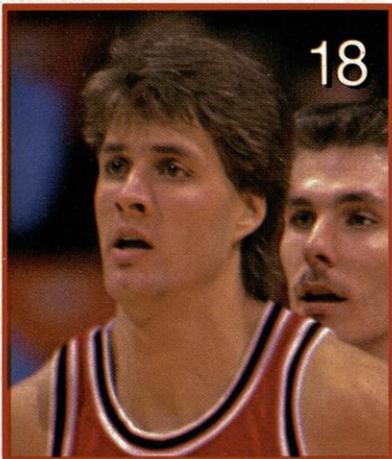
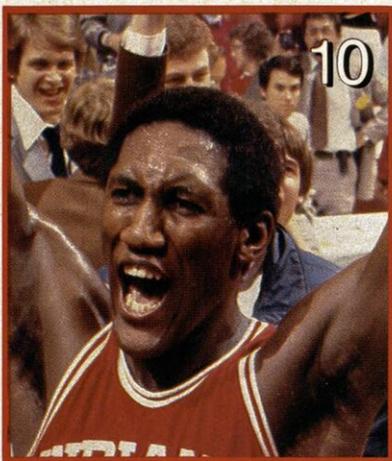
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The 1990 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship

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NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee

The National Collegiate Men's Division I Basketball Championship is administered and supervised by the nine-person NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee. This committee is nominated by the NCAA Committee on Committees and elected by the NCAA membership at the Association's annual Convention.

Current chair of the committee is James E. Delany, commissioner of the Big Ten Conference. Delany became a member of the committee in 1985 and is in his first year as chair of the committee.

The newest member of the committee is David L. Maggard, director of athletics at the University of California, Berkeley.

Other members of the committee include Tom Butters, vice president and director of athletics at Duke University; Gary A. Cunningham, director of athletics at California State University, Fresno; Chalmers W. Elliott, director of athletics at the University of Iowa; Kenneth A. Free, commissioner of the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference; Thomas J. Frericks, vice president and director of athletics at the University of Day-

ton; Roy F. Kramer, commissioner of the Southeastern Athletic Conference and Fred A. Schaus, director of athletics at West Virginia University.

Each committee member is elected for a three-year term and may be re-elected for a second term.

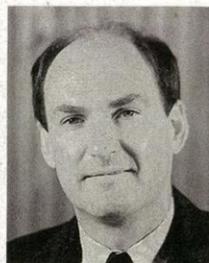
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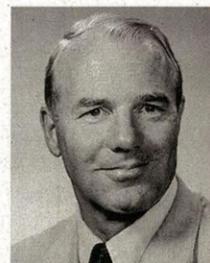
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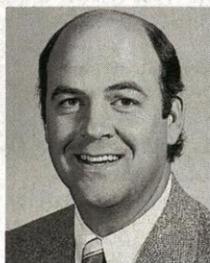
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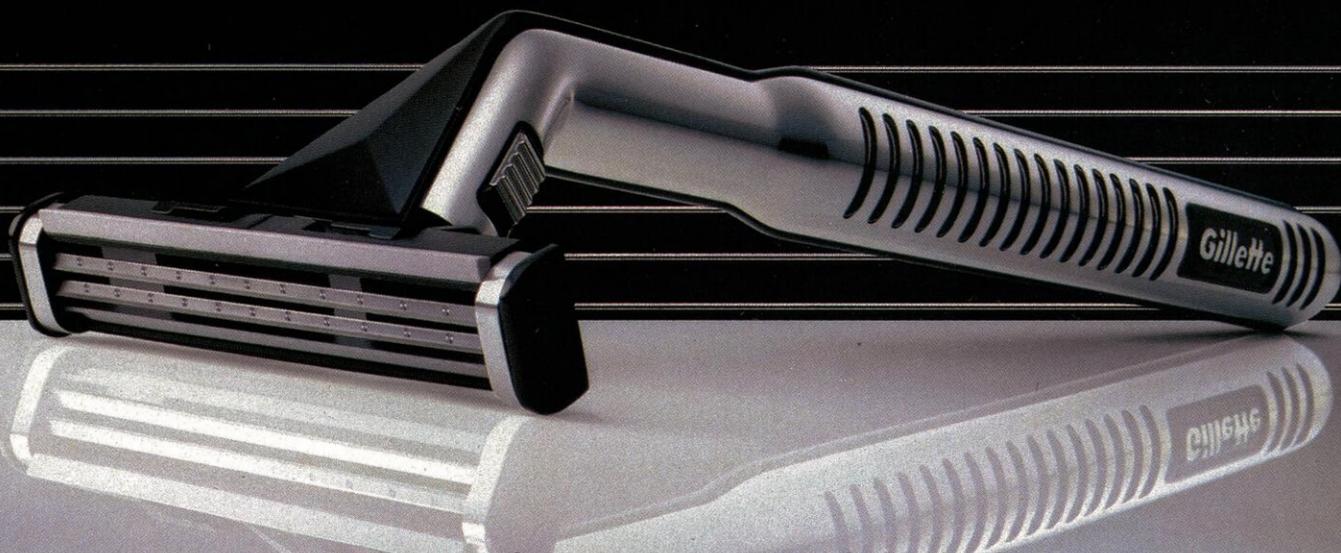
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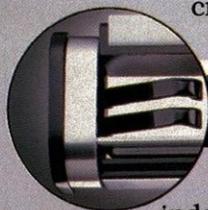


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On The Cover

"The Class of 64" is this year's theme for the teams who are selected to participate in the 1990 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship. And if the 1980s were any indication of the excitement to come, the decade will bring even more dazzling drama to college basketball fans around the world. The 1990 cover series was conceived and produced under the direction of Victor M. Royal, NCAA publications production coordinator.



NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship

The official NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship program is published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. This publication is a product of Host Communications, Inc., P.O. Box 3071, Lexington, Kentucky 40596.

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Typesetting: Paulette Ball (chief), Sharon Burke, Sheryl Hammons, Jodi Ward

Printing: Johnson & Hardin, Cincinnati, Ohio

Color Separations: CNW, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; Computer Color, Lexington, Kentucky; Deluxe Engraving, Cincinnati, Ohio

Cover Design: Victor M. Royal

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Photographs: Rich Clarkson, David Coyle, Barry Fikes, Bill Luster, Bruce Schwartzman, sports information directors of featured institutions, student-athletes and coaches

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NCAA Presidents Commission

Since the mid-1970s, the NCAA has sought the most effective means of assuring presidential involvement in the affairs of the Association. While the attendance of college and university presidents at NCAA Conventions increased through those years, efforts to bring about their involvement in other ways met with limited success. In 1983, the NCAA Council developed a proposal to establish an NCAA Presidents Commission as an entity within the Association's administrative structure. At the January 1984 NCAA Convention, the membership voted to establish the Commission. It did so after defeating a proposal that would have created a board of presidents with veto power over the actions of the NCAA membership as a whole.

The first Commission was elected in the spring of 1984 and conducted its first meeting June 30, 1984. It consists of 44 presidents and chancellors of NCAA member institutions, 22 representing Division I (with 12 of those from Division I-A) and 11 each from Divisions II and III. All geographical regions are represented within each of the three divisions. Each of the nine Division I-A conferences appoints a member of the Commission, and the other 35 members are elected by the presidents of member institutions in their respective divisions. The Commission has established a pattern of meeting at least three times per year, in January, April and October.

The NCAA membership has accorded the Presidents Commission substantial authority. It can review any activity of the NCAA, place any topic on the agenda for any meeting of the Council or any NCAA Convention, commission studies of athletics issues, sponsor

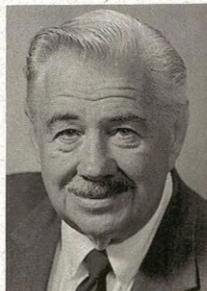
legislation directly to any Convention, establish the order of business in any Convention agenda and call for a special Convention of the Association.

Within its first year of operation, the Commission issued a survey of chief executive officers at all NCAA member institutions to obtain their opinions regarding integrity and economic issues in college athletics. The results of that survey represent the most definitive and most complete expression of presidential viewpoints regarding athletics ever, and the survey resulted in the Presidents Commission's call for a special Convention of the NCAA membership in June 1985. At that landmark meeting, considered by many observers to be the most important in the Association's history, all eight of the Commission-sponsored proposals to treat abuses in intercollegiate athletics were approved by overwhelming margins. The Commission called another special NCAA Convention in June 1987 and launched an 18-month National Forum to discuss the critical, unanswered questions regarding the conduct of intercollegiate athletics programs. At the January 1990 Convention, all four of the Commission's proposals resulting from that Forum were approved.

The Commission provides the first defined, ongoing involvement for chief executive officers within the NCAA structure. It is clear that presidents across the nation are looking to the Commission to address the more serious problems in college athletics and to develop solutions to those problems. The Commission has declared its intention to work cooperatively with the NCAA Council in dealing with major athletics policy issues.



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NCAA Council and Executive Committee

More than 1,000 colleges and universities and related organizations across the United States combine to form the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The NCAA provides a common forum for institutions of higher learning to determine the role of athletics within their charters to serve myriad publics and to define and protect the integrity of amateurism for the student-athletes who compete in these extracurricular activities.

Committees form the core of the NCAA, developing policies that govern the Association. Their actions are channeled to the NCAA Council and the Executive Committee.

The 46-member Council is responsible for establishing and directing the general policy of the Association between Conventions. Included on the Council are the NCAA president and NCAA secretary-treasurer, 22 Division I representatives, and 11 members each from Divisions II and III. All are elected by the Convention. Mem-

bers from each division serve on the Divisions I, II and III Steering Committees, which are Council subcommittees that consider and act upon matters relating only to their divisions. A two-thirds vote of the full Council can overturn an action by any steering committee.

The Executive Committee of 14 members, including the president and secretary-treasurer and the three division vice-presidents, administers the Association's fiscal activities and its 77

championship events. The five officers are elected by the Convention, while the other nine members are elected by the Council.

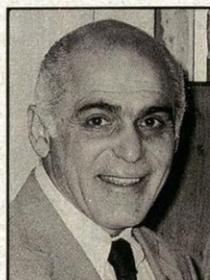
Council and Executive Committee actions often are placed before delegates who attend the annual Convention. Each member institution's chief executive officer designates one individual to cast its vote on any legislation adopted by the Association. No individual or committee has the authority to enact, delete or alter legislation without the direction of the delegates who meet each January.



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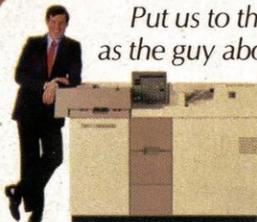
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College Basketball Hits Fever Pitch

If It Is Hoops Hysteria, It Must Be March

By WILLIAM F. REED
Sports Illustrated

March Madness, that incurable disease peculiar to hoopaholics, actually begins on October 15, the first day the NCAA allows college basketball teams to practice. It builds during the late fall and winter, making its victims increasingly feverish and irrational, until finally, on or around March 1, it is a national epidemic.

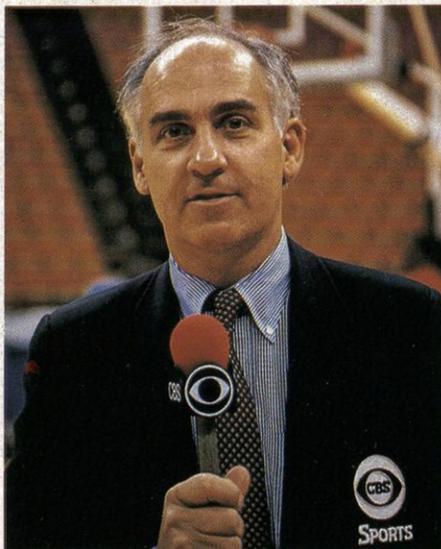
Only when the calendar flips to April does it begin to recede. However, even during the spring and summer, the disease often flares up, generally around all-star games or the mention of recruiting news, which causes the poor hoopaholic to begin drooling and foaming at the mouth.

We mention all this as a warning, sort of a public service, if you will. If you do not want to become afflicted with March Madness, then you had better plan on spending the month out of the country. Of course, given the way basketball has become such a popular international game, you may have trouble finding a place where you can get completely away from dribbling, dunking, and Dickie, as in Vitale.

Vitale, the peripatetic television analyst, is the perfect example of March Madness in its most virulent form. Look at the perspiration gleaming on his bald pate. Notice the way he has absolutely lost contact with reality. Listen to the hysterical, nonsensical way he goes on and on and on about...about what? Nobody in their right mind can really understand what the guy is raving about, but, then, whoever said hoopaholics were in their right mind?

And then there is this editor for a perfectly respectable national sports publication based in the Midwest. He comes from North Carolina, as he insists on telling you every five minutes, and he thinks Dean Smith is directly responsible for having the sky painted Carolina blue.

He loves to talk about Dean, which always comes out "Day-uhn" in his Carolina accent, as in "Didja see that Day-uhn won again?" This guy loves the Tar Heels, but mostly he loves hoops. One year he videotaped more than 200 games and kept score for every one. And he not only admitted it,



Billy Packer provides precise insight into postseason play.

he was proud of it! Bragged about it! By now you are getting the idea, right? There are a bunch of sick puppies out there.

There is another guy who is a big Kentucky fan. Back in 1978, when the Wildcats were on their way to the NCAA championship, he spent an evening listening to the radio broadcast of the team's victory over Tennessee in Knoxville. This may not sound strange until you know that he was in Denver at the time. He called Louisville, had his parents put the radio next to the phone, and listened to the entire game. He refused to say what his telephone bill was.

And here is another Kentucky story for you. This season the Wildcats' new coach, Rick Pitino, decided to do his postgame radio show at courtside, with the audio piped over the Rupp Arena public-address system. This was for the benefit, mainly, of the players' friends and family, who did not get to hear the show while they were hanging around and waiting for the players to come out of the locker room. But it caught on so quickly that soon more than 10,000 fans were hanging around for the radio show, which is more than the population of a lot of towns in the state.

Indiana is another place where "March Madness" is out of control, except there it is known as "Hoosier Hysteria." No other

state loves basketball in all its various forms quite like Indiana, where it is not uncommon for high schools to have gyms with 8,000 or more seats, and to fill them every game.

In Indiana, the only thing bigger than the state high school tournament is Bob Knight, the coach of the Indiana Hoosiers. Knight has gotten into his share of scrapes over the years — every hoopaholic can recite them by heart — but the fans in Indiana always forgive him because they know he is essentially one of them — a conservative, small-town guy who believes completely in winning through hard work, honesty, and the man-to-man defense.

The crowds at Indiana, while noisy and knowledgeable, are not as outrageous as they are at, say, Duke, where the students find relief from their rigorous academic curriculum by making absolute fools of themselves at basketball games. The Duke students are clever, irreverent, sarcastic, witty, and biting, but they usually stop just short of bad taste, even where North Carolina and "Day-uhn" Smith are concerned.

The crowds at Indiana, while noisy and knowledgeable, are not as outrageous as they are at, say, Duke, where the students find relief from their rigorous academic curriculum by making absolute fools of themselves at basketball games.

Earlier this season, of course, the Dookies did get a little out of control when it came to Georgia Tech's Dennis Scott. When the once-chubby Scott was introduced, they pelted the floor with doughnuts, cookies, and other food, as if to remind Scott of his bad old habits. "Certainly there's something to be said for being funny and creative and cute," said Fred Barakat, the Atlantic Coast Conference's supervisor of basketball officials. "But there's a fine line there. My concern is the physical welfare of the players."

Up until now we have been talking about

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Rich Clarkson photo

"Hoosier Hysteria" reigns in March, where Indiana faithful look forward to postseason play.

places where "March Madness" has long been a way of life. In recent years, however, thanks mainly to television, the disease has become national in scope. Even in Texas, heretofore known as a football state, basketball has developed a following that is just as rabid and zany as anything you will find in, say, Louisville, Kentucky, or Syracuse, New York, to mention a couple of hoops citadels.

The essence of "March Madness," when you get right down to it, is anticipation. It

begins on the first day of practice and grows steadily through the preseason exhibitions, the December non-conference games, the conference regular-season schedule, and the postseason conference tournaments.

And the most important question, really, is not who is No. 1, but who is No. 64, and that is not answered until the Sunday before the NCAA championship begins, when the Division I Men's Basketball Committee announces the 64-team field, pairings, and seedings.

This announcement used to be a routine, run-of-the-mill sort of thing. In recent years, however, as the popularity of the championship has increased, it has become a full-fledged media event, as certified by the presence of Brent Musburger and Billy Packer of CBS. And as soon as the identity of the 64th team is revealed, the squawking begins from the teams with decent records who did not get a bid.

In 1987, Louisville coach Denny Crum, whose team was the defending national champion, was livid that his team did not even get a chance to defend its title. Crum argued that Louisville deserved a bid on the basis that it had a winning record, albeit barely, against a tough schedule. But the point was, the Cardinals had not held their own against that schedule. And when they got blown out by Memphis State on their home floor in the championship game of the Metro Conference tournament, the committee had all the justification it needed to give the Cards the thumb.

Even in Texas, heretofore known as a football state, basketball has developed a following that is just as rabid and zany as anything you will find in, say, Louisville, Kentucky, or Syracuse, New York, to mention a couple of hoops citadels.

By the arrival of what has come to be known as "Selection Sunday," it is fairly easy to pick 50 or 55 of the teams that will get bids. It is those last few that give the committee 90 percent of its headaches. All sorts of factors, everything from strength of schedule to winning margins, are poured into the NCAA computers. Even so, the final decision is made by humans, and there is never going to be a year when the committee is going to make everyone completely happy.

Besides picking the 64 teams, the pairings and seedings also have grown more complicated through the years, especially when the committee decided to never let a team play on its home floor. Many thought that would discourage universities from wanting to play host to the early rounds and the regionals, but that has not happened. There is so much prestige and recognition involved, not to mention money, that everybody wants to be as heavily involved with

(continued on page 16)

The world, in this case, is a graphic example of the latest, most sophisticated standard of fax technology available, called Group IV fax.

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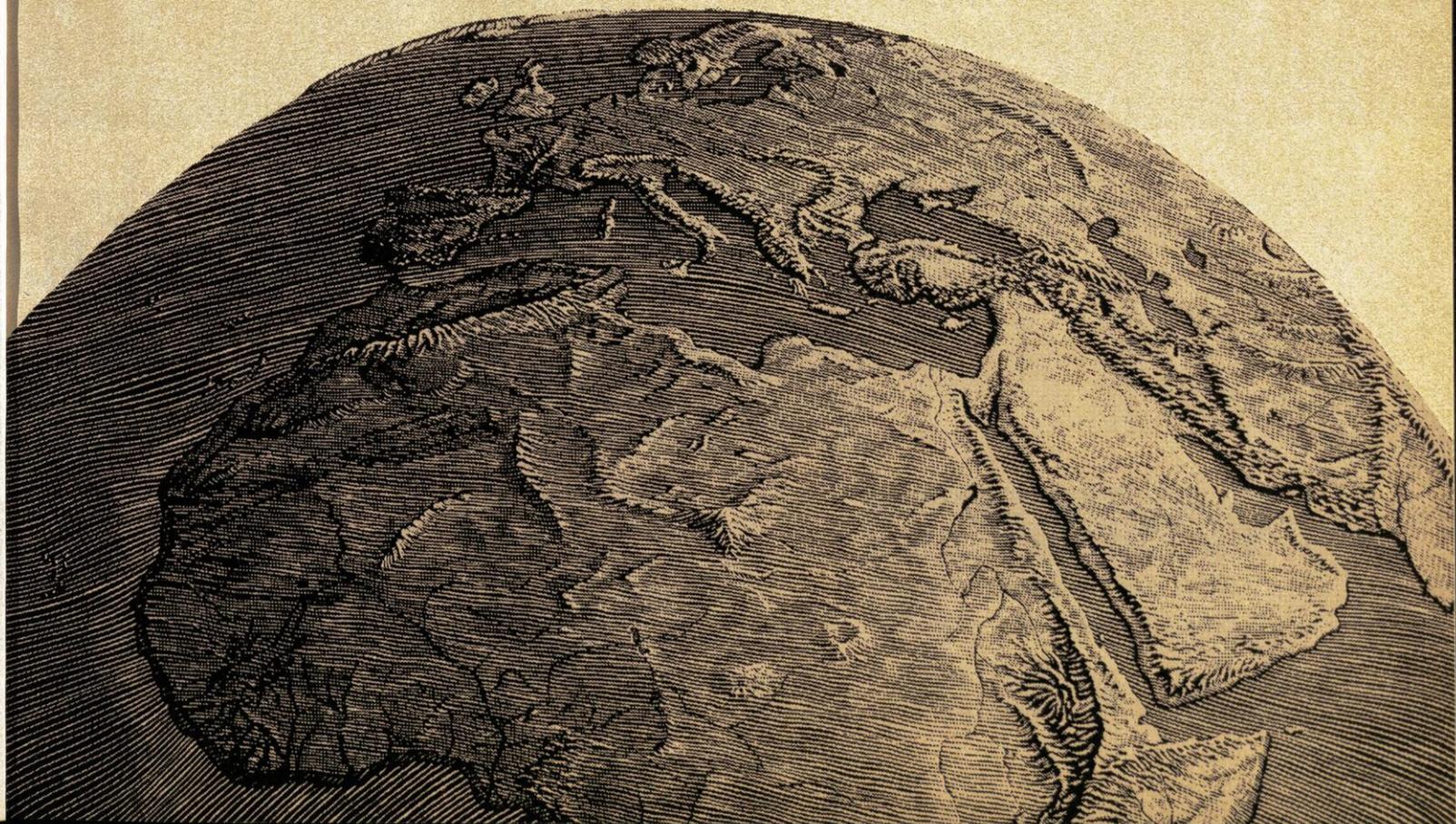
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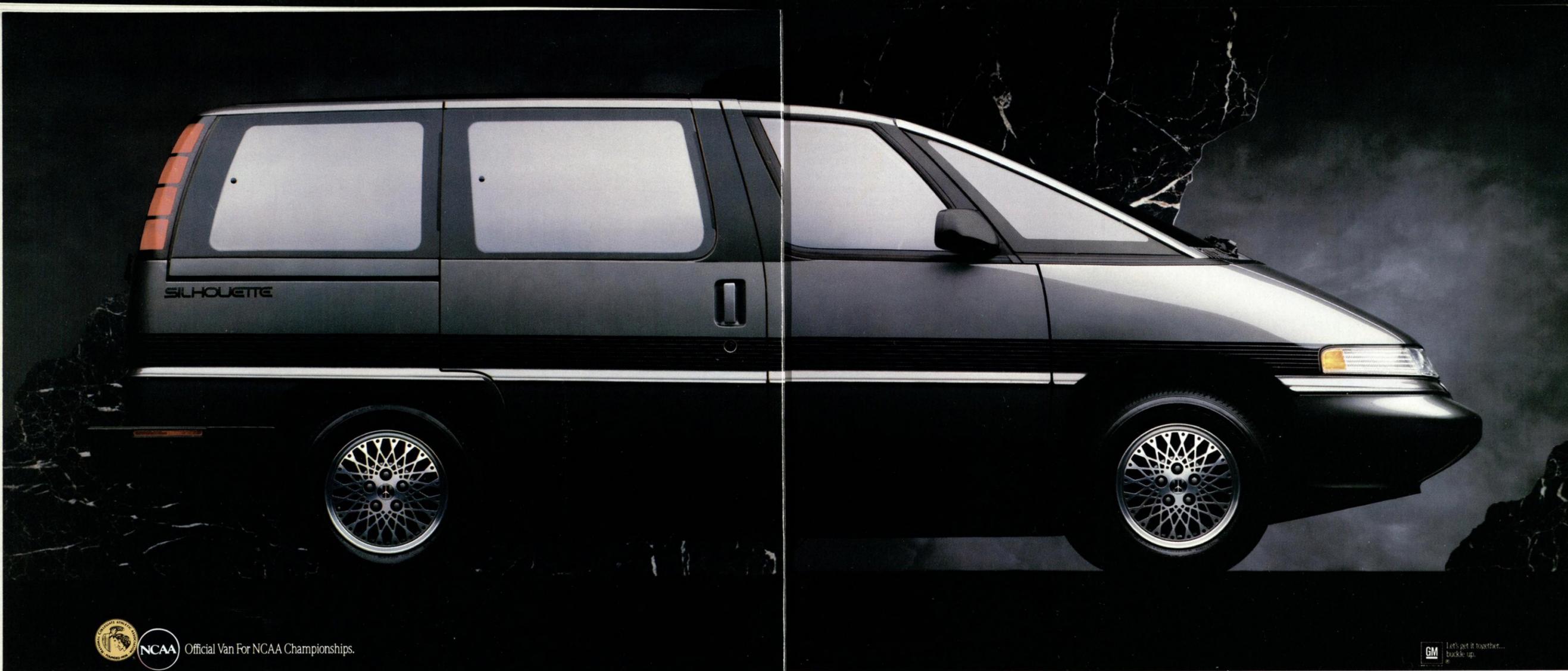
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 The New Generation of
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(continued from page 12)
the championship as possible.

The selection of the field and the pairings always generates a lot of debate, coast to coast, but that is an integral part of "March Madness." The fun of being a hoopaholic, after all, is having opinions. Who are the top five coaches in the nation? The most overrated five? What is the best league? Who are the best players under pressure? And so on, and so forth.

Now, even as we speak, the nation once again is in the grip of "March Madness." The coaches and players are pumped up, the cheerleaders are prancing, the pep bands blaring. Wonderful, isn't it? As diffi-

cult as it may be to find anything rational or logical, rest assured that the early rounds will include some upsets, or near-upsets, of

A final thought. If "March Madness" gives you a headache, do not say anything about it.

Just take a couple of aspirin, grit your teeth, and bear it. You see, you are the one who has a problem.

shocking proportions. Remember what Princeton almost did to Georgetown last season?

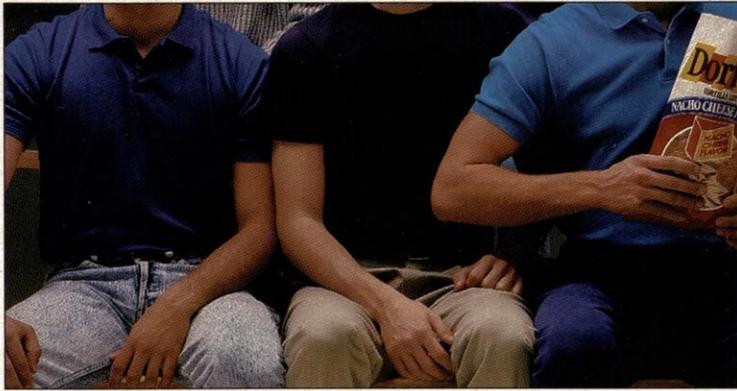
A final thought. If "March Madness" gives you a headache, do not say anything about it. Just take a couple of aspirin, grit your teeth, and bear it. You see, you are the one who has a problem. The rest of us have our priorities perfectly in order. It is downright un-American to not be crazy about hoops at this time of the year, and so what if our eyes are bloodshot and our tongues are hanging out, and somehow, we cannot get through a day without a least one dose of Dick Vitale? ●



Bill Luster photo

Louisville fans cheer their Cardinals during "March Madness."

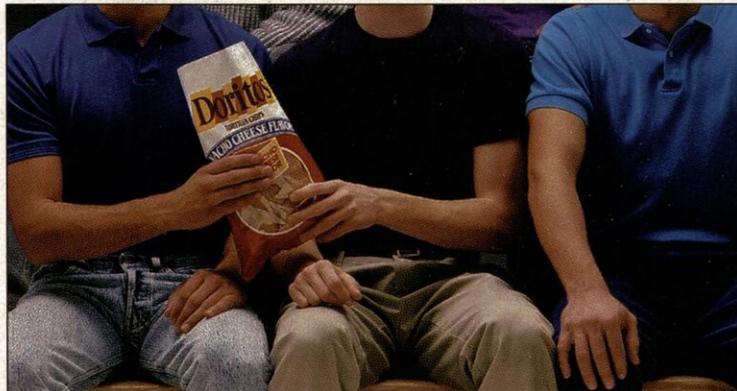
*“Sanders
brings
it down...”*



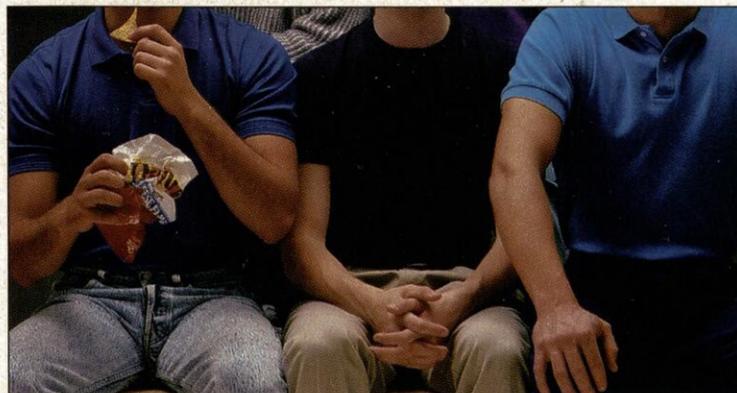
*“feeds it
to McGinnis...”*



*“McGinnis
makes a pass...”*



*“Oh, Johnson
is wide open...
and he puts
it away.”*



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Not Your Average Joe College

Top-Flight Student-Athletes Pursue Unusual Academic Interests

By JACK EBLING
Lansing (Mich.) State Journal

This is not about basketball. And it is not about basket-weaving classes or basket cases in the classroom.

It is about four student-athletes who took the rough road instead of rapid transit academically.

It is about priorities, commitment and incredible time-management skills.

And frankly, it is about time people like Alec Kessler, Tony Jones, Matt Anderson and Brian Oliver were recognized for the numbers on their transcripts, not just the ones they wear on their backs.

Each has a special field of study. But then, each is a special person.

Kessler, a 6-11 forward and center from Georgia, was named Scholar-Athlete of the Year in 1989 by the *United States Basketball Writers Association*.

The fifth-year senior has a 3.91 grade-point average in microbiology and should finish his career as a three-time academic all-America.

"I try to never take a whole day off," Kessler said. "When I have a day off from basketball, I put a lot of emphasis on my studies. The nights before games, I leave open for basketball."

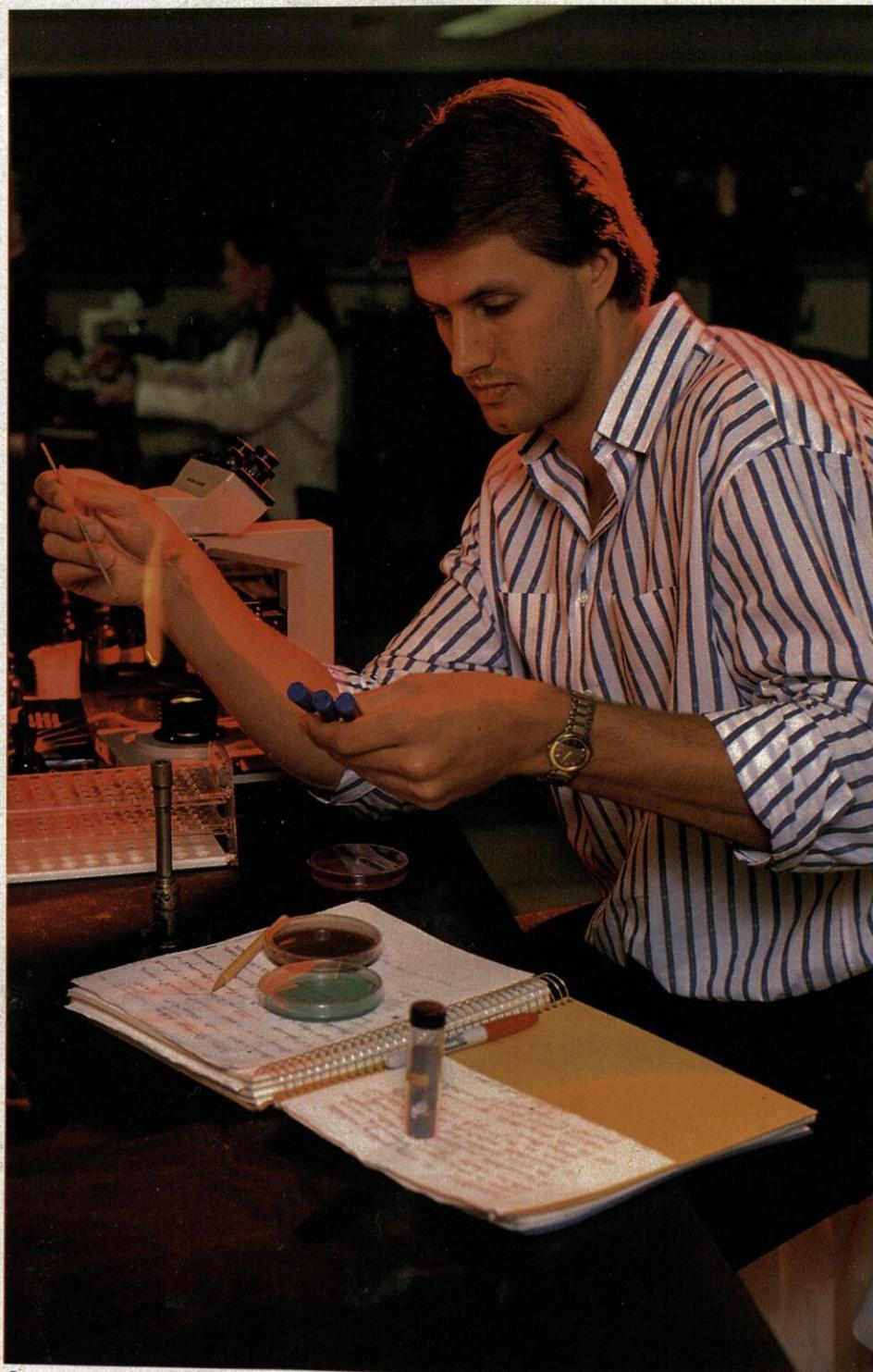
Opponents have left him open enough to give him a 15-foot jump shot at becoming the Bulldogs' all-time leading scorer.

But last season's Southeastern Conference rebounding king is just as big a bulldog when it comes to his academic interests.

While teammates spend their time on planes playing cards or listening to music, Kessler keeps his books by his side. If there is a test in immunology to take, he is anything but immune to the need to study.

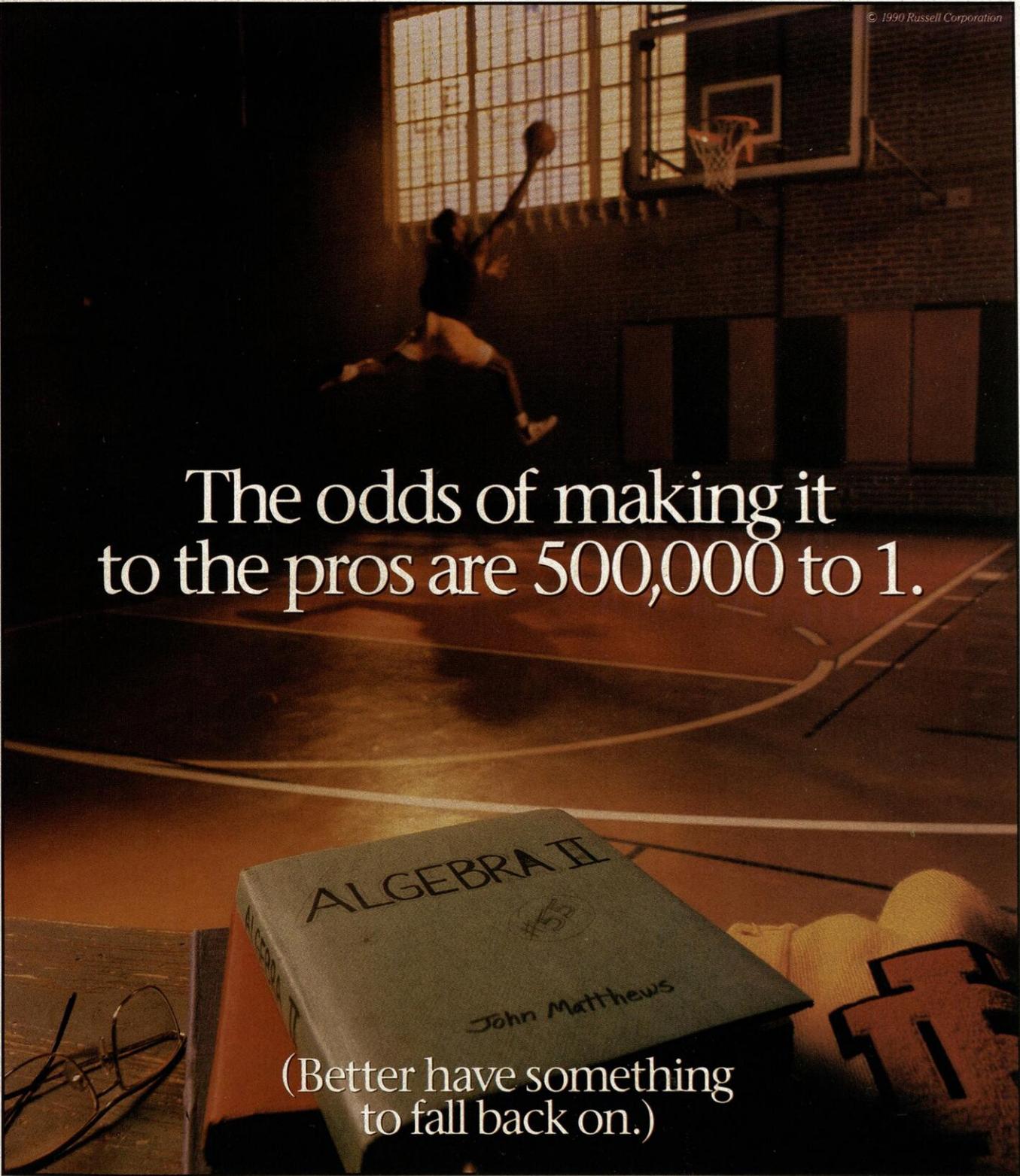
"My teammates respect me athletically," he said. "And they separate the athletic end from my academics. But we have some pretty good students on this team now. A lot of them are conscientious."

Kessler always has been. His diligence in the weight room turned a lightly-recruited prospect who scored only 34 points as a high school junior into a probable future pro.



Georgia academic all-America Alec Kessler owns a 3.91 grade-point-average in microbiology and ranks as one of the school's all-time leading scorers.

Scott Cunningham photo



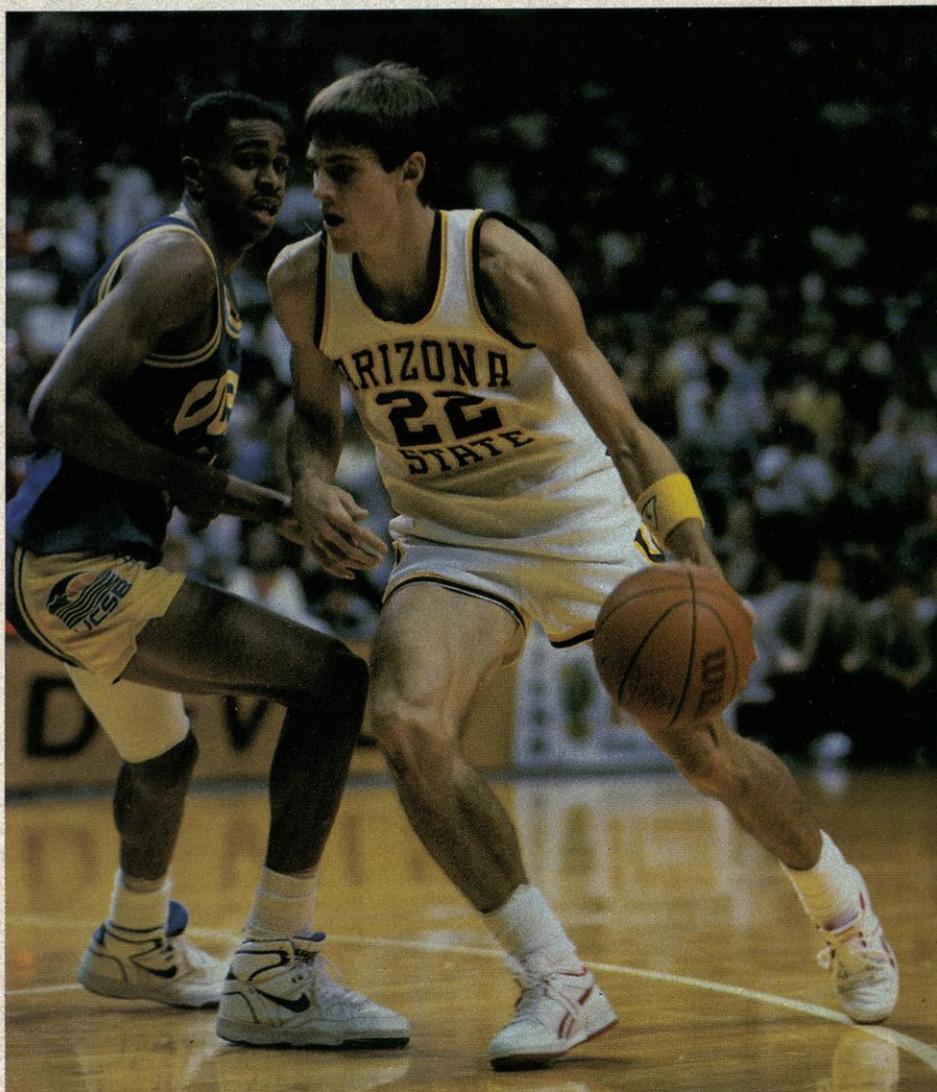
The odds of making it
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Arizona State's Matt Anderson owns a dual major in Chinese and business administration.

And his dedication in the classroom has produced a perfect academic record, with the exception of a B his sophomore year in organic chemistry and a C as a freshman in English composition.

"I guess the teacher didn't like my ideas," Kessler said. "I have a tendency to be very practical and logical. Some of my essays were only three lines long. I guess I prefer the scientific approach."

He has already been accepted by two medical schools and will someday be known as Dr. Kessler, though that title will have to wait until he is finished playing basketball.

And that might take a few years, given the NBA's interest in soft-shooting, disciplined big men. But when it happens, not if, Kessler will be ready.

"I chose this field because it's one of the best to prepare me for med school," said Kessler, who has already lived in 10 cities. "I enjoy a lot of the genetic aspects, and I almost majored in genetics. But orthopedics interests me, too."

Almost as much as the avenue of flight intrigues Purdue's Jones, a 6-3 senior guard who loves to sail through the air on the court or in the cockpit of a plane.

There is a feeling of majestic power in piloting an aircraft, not unlike the sensation of soaring to the basket for a slam with the score tied in the final minute against Indiana.

"It just depends on which one I'm doing at the time," the aviation major said. "I don't think about basketball when I'm flying. But sometimes it's the same feeling,

piloting a plane or going through the air on my way to the basket."

With a 4.7 grade-point on a 6.0 scale, Jones has proven a rigorous academic load and a big-time college basketball career can be successfully blended.

It can only happen with a dedicated effort, however. And dedication is one of the first words people use to describe the Boilermaker backcourt leader.

"I was always taught academics came first," Jones said. "Flying is just something I've always wanted to do. I lived by an airport growing up, so this was a natural field to pursue."

If a team takes Jones in the draft, it will also be getting someone who can fly the team plane or their commercial jet, in case of an emergency.

That has been true at Purdue, too, though Jones has never been forced to spring into action. All he has had to do is convince teammates his major is real.

"The other guys are always asking me questions about planes when we fly," Jones said. "Some of them found it hard to believe I could fly. But they do now."

So does Boilermaker coach Gene Keady, who was Jones' passenger on a short flight from Lafayette, Indiana, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, last summer. The takeoff and landing both went smoother than any conference game.

Jones dreams of being a commercial pilot someday and will be approved to fly a 727 when he leaves West Lafayette, Indiana, this spring.

But has it been worth the extra time and attention an unconventional major requires? That is like asking a player if he was fouled on a collision under the basket.

"It's pretty difficult," Jones said. "But if you put enough time into something, you can always come out on top. If you really want to do something, you have to stick with it."

Arizona State senior Matt Anderson, a 6-4 junior guard, stuck his promising basketball career on the line to go on a two-year mission for the Mormon church.

The transfer from Ricks College, a junior college in Idaho, lived in Taiwan for two years and became fluent in the language of Mandarin Chinese, a huge aid in his double-major of Chinese and business.

"I think the language just became very interesting to me," Anderson said. "After that, I wanted to keep on it. And I figured this was a great way to combine my two interests."

Despite missing nearly a month this season with torn cartilage in his knee, he



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Al Unser Jr. wrote the book on how to win on the road. His four road course victories in 1988 were the most on the CART circuit. He's the only driver with two wins at the Meadowlands. He has back to back victories at Long Beach. And at 27 years of age,



he's only going to get better. Al Jr.'s motor oil is Valvoline®. As Al Jr. noted, "Over the last ten years, 7 out of 10 Indy 500® chief mechanics have used Valvoline." He added, "If there was a better motor oil, it would be in my car. But there isn't."

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stayed focused on his academics and applied the same intensity to his rehabilitation efforts.

If effort plus talent produces success, look for Anderson to be as good as new for Arizona State and as good as a prospect gets to a future employer.

"I wouldn't mind something with an international aspect," Anderson said. "There are a lot of import-export opportunities, with Asia having such a strong business community. And there are U.S. firms with offices in Taiwan."

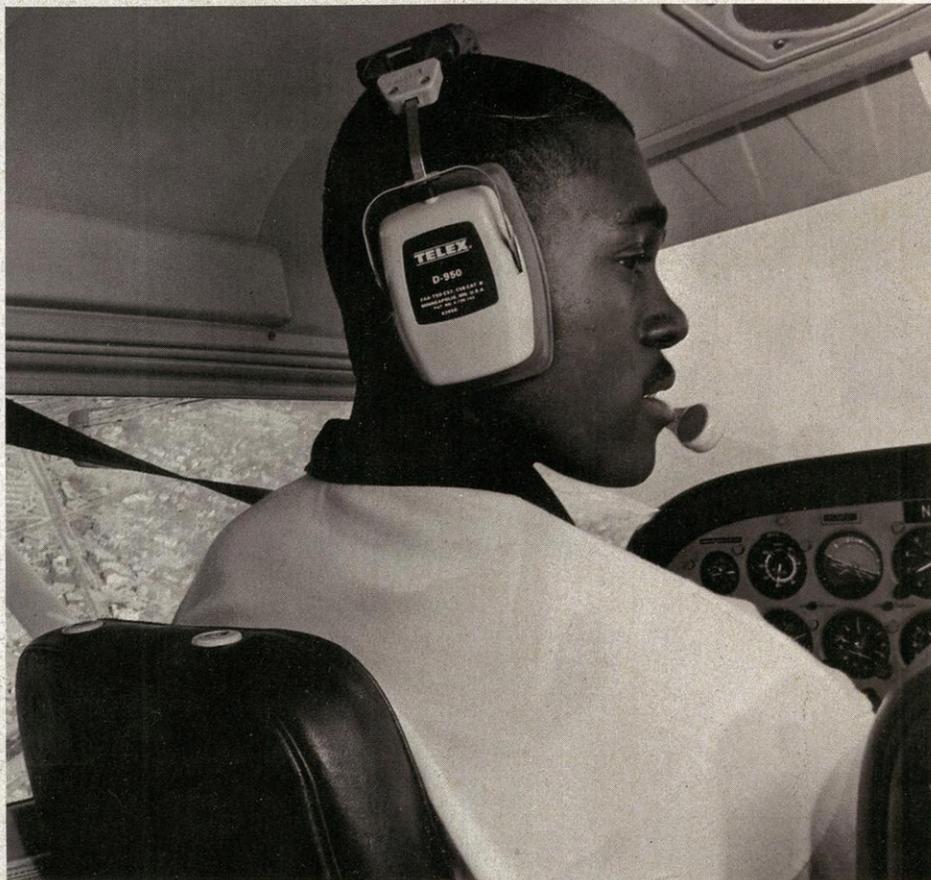
Indeed, it is a global society we live in these days. And people like Anderson are paying the stiff price to eventually profit from that.

The Sun Devil standout, another example to some admiring teammates, said the key is dedication, time management and, whenever possible, planning ahead.

"It's pretty hard to try to stay on top of things," Anderson said. "But having learned the language when I lived on Taiwan has given me a big advantage here."

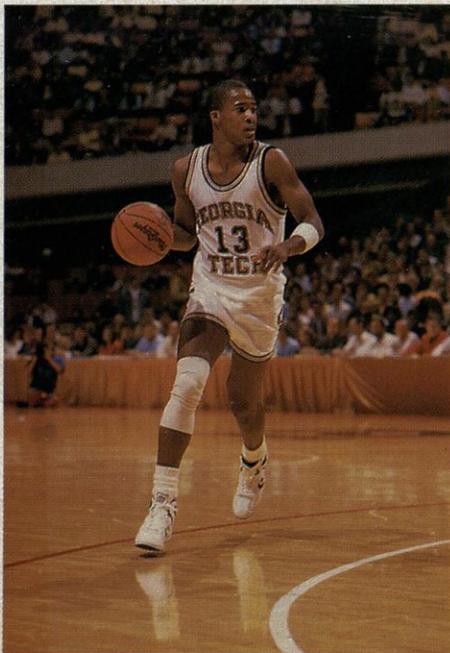
Living in Atlanta and having the benefit of Georgia Tech's curriculum has been a huge edge for Oliver, a 6-4 senior guard and one-third of perhaps the best backcourt combination in the country.

He originally wanted to study architecture. But scheduling problems and an eye-opening summer job changed his mind and his still-ambitious plans to major in build-



David Umberger photo

Flying through the lane is not the only bit of aeronautics Purdue's Tony Jones performs.



Scott Cunningham photo

Georgia Tech guard Brian Oliver hopes to construct buildings as well as he designs winning formulas for his Yellow Jackets.

ing construction.

"A lot of the courses I needed there were in conflict with basketball," he said. "And after spending a summer with an architectural firm, I saw you could make a lot more money starting out in building construction."

Oliver started with an excellent perspective on education and the opportunities it was likely to bring. The rest was merely a matter of applying those lessons.

And frankly, it is about time people like Alec Kessler, Tony Jones, Matt Anderson and Brian Oliver were recognized for the numbers on their transcripts, not just the ones they wear on their backs.

He decided to put academics first, basketball a strong second and social activities wherever they had to fall.

"My parents always stressed academics," Oliver said. "They didn't want to let any school use me. And I wanted to do something interesting. When that's the case, you don't mind spending the extra time."

Apparently, he has spent his hours wisely. Oliver is close to being an honors student in a demanding program at one of the tougher schools in the country.

The sacrifices were not always easy. And people did not always understand. But most of them do now, when they see the success he has had.

"I spend a lot more hours on academics than most athletes," Oliver said. "But when my teammates see up stay up all night studying for a test or stay in all weekend working on a project, they always say, 'Man, I admire you!'"

It is not hard to know why. There is something almost noble about making the most of one's potential. It does not happen every day.

But it happened with these four student-athletes. They parlayed their athletic talent into opportunities, followed their dreams and made them reality. 



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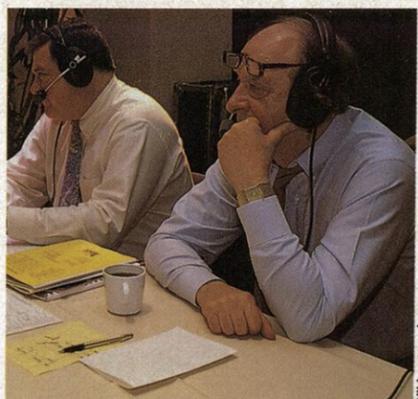


Division I Committee Follows NCAA Championship Bracket Guidelines

The Division I Men's Basketball Championship bracket includes 64 teams, with all teams playing in the first round. Thirty berths are filled by institutions representing conferences awarded automatic qualification and the Division I Men's Basketball Committee is charged with selecting the next best 34 teams available, which includes independents, conferences without automatic qualification and other teams from conferences receiving automatic qualification, for the remaining positions in the bracket.

For all preliminary-round sessions, institutions shall not be assigned to their home court (i.e., courts on which the institution plays more than one-half of its regular-season home basketball games).

Each region in the 64-team bracket includes 16 teams. The placement of seeds



The efforts of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee are announced on "Selection Sunday," following conference tournament play.

Bill Luster photo

appears in the same order in each bracket. The No. 1 seed will play No. 16, No. 8 vs. No. 9, No. 5 plays No. 12 and No. 4 meets No. 13 in the top half of each bracket. The lower half of the bracket includes No. 6 against No. 11, No. 3 vs. No. 14, No. 7 facing No. 10 and No. 2 plays No. 15.

The following winners play in the second round: No. 1-No. 16 vs. No. 8-No. 9, No. 5-No. 12 vs. No. 4-No. 13, No. 6-No. 11 vs. No. 3-No. 14 and No. 7-No. 10 vs. No. 2-No. 15.

The 16 second-round winners qualify for regional competition. The eight winners advance to the finals in each region, and the four champions compete for the National Collegiate Championship.

There shall be no restriction as to the number of teams selected from one confer-

ence on an at-large basis. The committee will attempt to place only one conference representative in each of the four regions within a region. Also, the committee will attempt to format the bracket to prevent two teams from the same conference from competing against each other prior to a regional championship game.

The tournament began in 1939 with an eight-team format and continued that way for 12 years. The bracket was expanded to 16 teams for two seasons, 1951 and 1952, and then fluctuated between 22 and 25 teams between 1953 and 1974. There were 22 teams in the tournament in 1953 and 1966; 23 in 1957, 1959, 1965, 1967 and 1968; 24 in 1954, 1955, 1958 and 1961; and 25 teams participated in 1956, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1969 through 1974.

A 32-team bracket was adopted in 1975 and was raised to 40 in 1979 and 48 in 1980. In 1983, 52 teams competed and one more team was added the following year. The current 64-team format started in 1985.

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Southeast Region — Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference, Ohio Valley Conference, Southeastern Conference,

Southern Conference, Sun Belt Conference, Trans America Athletic Conference.

Midwest Region — Association of Mid-Continent Universities, Big Eight Conference, Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Athletic Conference, Midwestern Collegiate Conference, Missouri Valley Conference, Southland Conference, Southwest Athletic Conference, Southwestern Athletic Conference.

West Region — Big Sky Conference, Big West Conference, Pacific-10 Conference, West Coast Conference, Western Athletic Conference.

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Hail The Undefeated

The "Sweet 16" Teams Who Entered
The NCAA Championship Unbeaten

BY DICK FENLON

Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch

Unbeaten they came to the NCAA championship. Call the roll:

Columbia in 1951. San Francisco in 1956. North Carolina in 1957. Ohio State in 1961. UCLA in 1964, 1967, 1972 and 1973. Houston and St. Bonaventure in 1968. Marquette and Pennsylvania in 1971. Indiana in 1975 and 1976. Rutgers in 1976. Indiana State in 1979.

Hail to the Sweet Sixteen.

And say hello to Columbia's Gordon Ridings. The coach who started it all. "It was about a week before the 1950-51 season," recalls Jack Rohan. "Gordon called us together before practice. He told us he had been building for the season for quite a while. And he said if we played as he had designed things, he thought we'd go undefeated."

A heart attack felled Ridings that night. He never coached again. Junior varsity coach Lou Rossini took over. The Lions won 23 straight before losing to Illinois, 79-71, in the championship's first round in Madison Square Garden.

"We just kept beating people," recalls Rohan, then a sophomore for the Lions, later head coach, now golf coach and director of physical education at Columbia. "Against Illinois, our best player, John Azary, had a severely sprained ankle. Bobby Reiss had heart palpitations. Al Stein had a very bad night and our sixth man, Bobby Sullivan, was declared ineligible because he hadn't completed a paper for the school of engineering. And we still only lost by eight."

And, even in defeat, began a grand tradition. Seven among the 15 that followed did not miss a step. Trumpets, please, for 29-0 San Francisco in 1956; 32-0 North Carolina in 1957; 30-0 UCLA in 1964, 1967, 1972 and 1973; and 32-0 Indiana in 1976. To the summit they climbed, conquering every opponent, lords over all.

Two others, 27-1 Ohio State in 1961, 33-1 Indiana State in 1979, faltered at the last rung, the championship game. Two more, Houston in 1968, Rutgers in 1976, fell in the national semifinals.

The rest lost along the way in the NCAA



John Wooden, the "Wizard of Westwood," guided his teams to four undefeated national titles.

championship, from the opening round to the regional final.

Kindred spirits all, for they share a common glory: To the NCAA championship they brought the Mystique of the Unbeaten.

"If I ever had one that I thought might have a chance to go through undefeated, that was the (1968) team. And we didn't do it."

John Wooden
UCLA

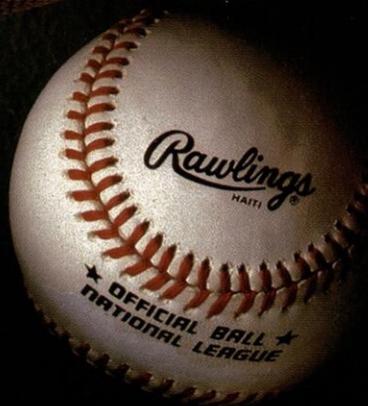
Famous players dot the rosters. Bird, Russell and Havlicek and Lucas. K.C. Jones. The "Big E" and Bob Lanier. Alcindor/Jabbar and Bill Walton. Incredible players. Legends.

And the coaches. Begin with the Wizard. Will anyone ever match the coach who brought four unbeaten teams into the championship and came out with four unbeaten champions? The coach who won, all told, 10 titles in 12 seasons?

John Wooden was more than coach. He was the Magnificent Exception. More often than not, dreams and unbeaten records go a-glimmering along the championship's Heartbreak Highway. The St. Bonaventures and Penns and Rutgers of NCAA history are mourned mostly by those who remember the glory of their pre-championship schedules.

But fate is not always heartless. Occasionally, it finds a way to make amends. The first loss of the season came to Fred Taylor and Ohio State in the championship game against Cincinnati in 1961. To Al McGuire and Marquette it occurred in the first round of the regional against Taylor and the Buckeyes in 1971.

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Sixteen Who Were Invincible

Throughout the 51-year history of the NCAA championship, 16 teams entered the tournament unbeaten in regular-season play. Seven of those unbeaten squads completed the long haul with unblemished records. Listed below are the championship results of each of those teams:

Year	School	Regular-Season Record	Championship Result	Final Record
1951	Columbia	23-0	Lost 79-71 to Illinois — NCAA first - round	23-1
1956	San Francisco	26-0	Defeated Iowa 83-71 — NCAA championship	30-0
1957	North Carolina	28-0	Defeated Kansas 54-53 (3 ot) — NCAA championship	32-0
1961	Ohio State	24-0	Lost 70-65 (ot) to Cincinnati — NCAA championship	27-1
1964	UCLA	26-0	Defeated Michigan 91-80 — NCAA championship	30-0
1967	UCLA	26-0	Defeated Dayton 79-64 — NCAA championship	30-0
1968	Houston	29-0	Lost 101-69 to UCLA — NCAA semifinal	31-2
1968	St. Bonaventure	22-0	Lost 91-72 to North Carolina — NCAA second-round	23-2
1971	Marquette	26-0	Lost 60-59 to Ohio State — NCAA second-round	28-1
1971	Pennsylvania	26-0	Lost 90-47 to Villanova — NCAA regional championship	28-1
1972	UCLA	26-0	Defeated Florida State 81-76 — NCAA championship	30-0
1973	UCLA	26-0	Defeated Memphis State 87-66 — NCAA championship	30-0
1975	Indiana	29-0	Lost 92-90 to Kentucky — NCAA regional championship	31-1
1976	Indiana	27-0	Defeated Michigan 86-68 — NCAA championship	32-0
1976	Rutgers	28-0	Lost 86-70 to Michigan — NCAA semifinal	31-2
1979	Indiana State	29-0	Lost 75-64 to Michigan State — NCAA championship	33-1

Ah, but Taylor and Ohio State, with John Havlicek and Jerry Lucas, had already won the NCAA title in 1960. And McGuire and Marquette would win theirs in 1977. Knight's unbeaten championship team of 1976 was actually the extension of an even better team that was 31-0 on the season before being stunned by Kentucky in the regional final in 1975.

History coughs up its perfect-record teams grudgingly. Five years after Columbia first made "unbeaten" part of the championship lexicon, San Francisco, coached by Phil Woolpert, led by Bill Russell and Jones, stretched a two-season victory string to 55-straight by beating Iowa, 83-71, for the Dons' second-straight title. Because of the 6-10 Russell's dominance — and, maybe, because none of them had HIM — Woolpert's fellow coaches voted to widen the three-second lane from six to 12 feet after that game.

San Francisco's victory string ended at 60 with a resounding 62-33 loss to Illinois in the fifth game of the 1956-57 season. But another story with a perfect ending was in the making. To Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where transplanted New Yorker Frank McGuire had brought a team recruited from the sidewalks of New York. The Tar Heels went 31-0 when they beat Michigan State, 74-70, in three overtimes in the national semifinals.

That sent them up against Kansas in the

final, setting up what would become a familiar scenario later in the NBA, Russell against Wilt Chamberlain.

To tip off against the game's Goliath, McGuire sent up the runt of his litter, 5-10 Tommy Kearns. "Anything," said McGuire, "we could do to harass him would help." Then the Tar Heels sagged around Chamberlain. And sagged. And sagged. Chamberlain scored 23 points but North Carolina won, 54-53, when Joe Quigg made two free throws with six seconds left in the third overtime. In just two nights, Carolina played 110 minutes of basketball — the equivalent of nearly three games — and won two games and the national title.

"What happened that year couldn't happen again in a thousand years," McGuire said.

That depends on how you look at it. Starting in 1964, ending in 1975, UCLA won 10 national championships, four with 30-0 teams. History bows first to the 1964 Bruins, minus a starter over 6-5. Then to the 1967 team of Lew Alcindor, later to be the indomitable Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. It curtsies twice more to the 1972 and 1973 teams of Bill Walton. Most of all, it bows low to the grand architect of them all, Wooden.

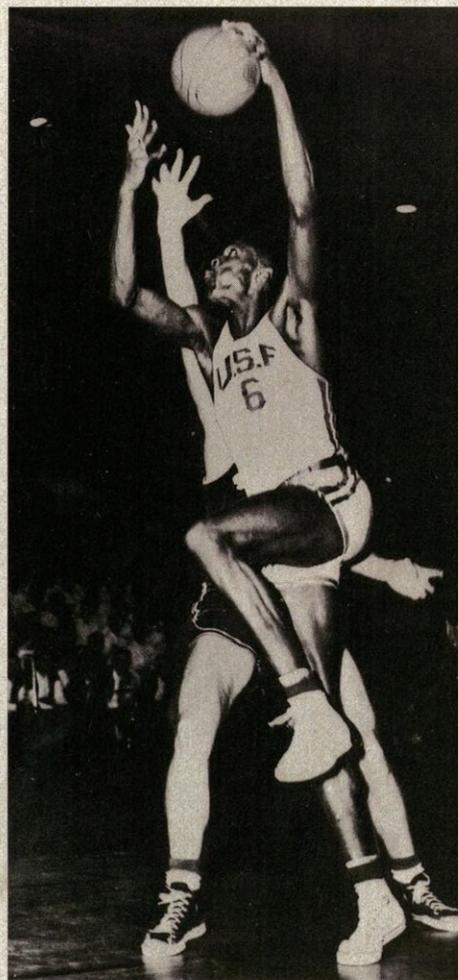
In the 15 seasons leading up to 1963-1964, Wooden laid the perfect foundation.

"I knew that 1963-64 team was going to

be a good one," he says. Built around senior Walt Hazzard, it did not have a starter over 6-5. But it was skillful and quick and, most of all, supremely athletic. It had everything it needed to make the zone press — the famed and suffocating "Bruin Blitz" — work. Wooden had always wanted to use the press but never felt he had the personnel to do it. "Now, I felt for the first time I had the players that were just admirably suited for it," he says.

"I knew we would be a strong contender. But, goodness no, I didn't think we would go through undefeated."

Nor did he in 1966-67, with Alcindor, or in 1971-72 with Walton, or even in 1972-73, when the Walton Gang brought Wooden his final unbeaten season and UCLA its seventh-straight title. Were there ever a season when Wooden thought his Bruins might tend toward the unbeatable, it was 1968 — the year Houston's Cougars figured THEY would be. The Bruins had beaten the Cougars and Hayes in the 1967 semifinals. That



Bill Russell, San Francisco's dominating center, led the Dons to a perfect 30-0 season in 1956.

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merely set the stage for higher drama in 1968. In the Astrodome in Houston, in modern basketball's conceptual megabucks game, the Cougars and Hayes snapped UCLA's 47-game winning streak, 71-69. A crowd of 52,683, college basketball's largest, watched, and so did a huge television audience. To this day, Wooden remains convinced the best team did not win. "I don't think," he says, "we would have lost if Alcindor hadn't been hurt."

Alcindor was hurting for the mid-season game with an eye injury. But when it really counted, when they met again in the national semifinals in Los Angeles, the once-beaten Bruins destroyed the undefeated Cougars, 101-69.

"If I ever had one that I thought might have a chance to go through undefeated, that was the team," says Wooden. "And we didn't do it."

But Walton was on the horizon, and with the rambunctious redhead from San Diego dominating the game as Alcindor had before him, the Bruins capped consecutive 30-0 seasons with NCAA championships in 1972 and again in 1973. That year, Walton set a championship-game record, missing only one of 22 field-goal attempts and scoring a record 44 points in the Bruins' 87-66 championship-game victory over Memphis State.

With Walton back as a senior, yet another unbeaten season and another championship seemed to be a matter of merely waiting out the calendar. Only John Wooden knew better.

"I told them after the first year they were a delight to work with," he says. "And I told them we'd be even better when they were juniors. But I also told them, 'When you're seniors, you'll probably be intolerable.'"

In the 14th game of the 1973-74 season, after 88-straight victories, UCLA was upset by Notre Dame and perfection, Bruin style, was history. Gone, too, after a final title in 1975 — the Bruins beat Kentucky, 92-85, in his final game for title No. 10 — was Wooden.

But if the Wizard was history, wizardry was not.

Indiana, and Bob Knight, were waiting in the wings.

Knight had been a sixth man on the Havlicek-Lucas Ohio State team that won the NCAA title in 1960 and lost to Cincinnati in the title game the next two years.

And under Knight, the 1975 Hoosiers looked unbeatable until the breaks of the game — in this case, forward Scott May's broken arm — took their toll. After 31-

straight wins, the Hoosiers fell, 92-90, to Kentucky in their regional final.

But May had another year left. And the Hoosiers had more than enough. An 86-68 championship victory over Big Ten rival Michigan, which had polished off previously unbeaten Rutgers in the semifinals, put the finishing touches on a 32-0 season.

Now, the years roll on and the unbeaten grow scarce. We wonder if we have, perhaps, seen the last of perfection. Fourteen seasons have produced only one unbeaten tournament qualifier, Indiana State in 1979. Magic was both in the air and on the court when the 33-0 Sycamores, with Larry Bird, met Michigan State and Ervin Johnson for the title.

Michigan State's 75-64 win bordered on the routine.

And, as suddenly as they came in, perfect records went out of style.

So, we wonder, as basketball has progressed, has the degree of difficulty changed to the point of making the possible almost impossible? Is it that much harder these days to do the things you did, John Wooden?

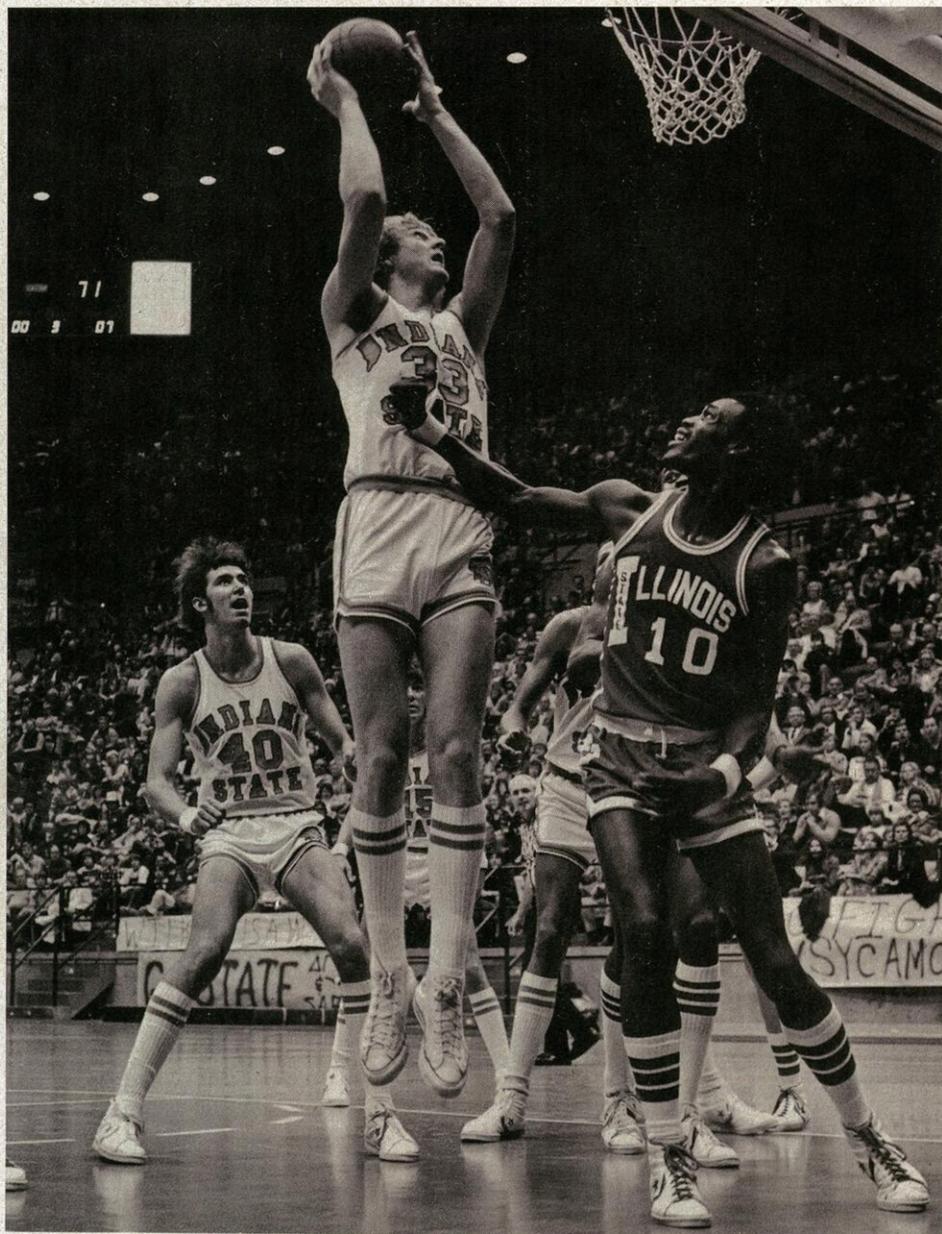
"Not at all," he answers.

"NOT AT ALL."

We start to argue.

We don't.

We figure he knows a little bit more about it than we do. ●



Indiana State's Larry Bird paced the Sycamores to the 1979 national championship berth.



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NCAA Basketball On Radio

The NCAA-CBS Radio Network Provides Complete Coverage



Bill Luster photo

The 1990 Division I Men's Basketball Championship marks the ninth year that CBS Sports-Host Communications have produced championship games.

The NCAA-CBS Radio Network is again bringing live play-by-play action of 11 dramatic postseason championship games to radio stations all across America. The network's outstanding broadcast team originates its coverage for four regional semifinals, the regional finals and the Final Four. In addition, the Host Communications-CBS partnership produces two three-hour call-in programs and the NCAA Women's Final Four. These additional programs have gained popularity over the last few years with clearances for the women's games more than doubling since last year.

The three-hour call-in programs give listeners around the country and throughout the world, via Armed Forces Radio, the opportunity to exchange predictions and ask questions of the game's top coaches and personalities. The call-in shows are hosted by veteran sportscaster Cawood Ledford and Dave Gavitt, former chair of the NCAA

Division I Men's Basketball Committee. The first show, "Selection Sunday," follows the announcement of the 64 teams that receive bids to the NCAA championship and the second show, "The Eve of the Final Four," features a preview of the Final Four teams and game matchups.

Host Communications and CBS Radio are joined together for the ninth year to bring the excitement of the NCAA championship to millions of listeners. As of March 1, 1990, more than 365 radio stations signed on with the network, proving once again that the Final Four has become one of the nation's premier sporting events.

Under the guidelines established by the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee, Host Communications has been awarded the broadcast rights to the NCAA championship. Host Communications has produced the radio network for a total of 13 years.

Cawood Ledford will handle play-by-play

duties for the NCAA-CBS Radio Network, marking his 17th NCAA basketball championship. He is the longtime voice of the Kentucky Wildcats and brings an impressive array of credentials to the broadcast.

The Cawood, Kentucky, native has been Sportscaster of the Year in his home state 20 times and has been chosen the nation's top announcer four times. He is completing his 36th year with Kentucky this season.

Ledford is the only broadcaster to win thoroughbred racing's highest honor, the Eclipse Award, for local television coverage three times. He called the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes for CBS Radio for many years.

Joining Ledford on the broadcast team is Ron Franklin, voice of the Texas Longhorns. Franklin has worked many assignments for CBS Radio Sports, including the 1988 Independence Bowl broadcast.

Returning for his sixth NCAA-CBS Radio Network assignment is John Rooney, voice of the Chicago White Sox and former sports director of Missouri Sports and play-by-play anchor for the network's Missouri Tigers basketball coverage. His broadcast booth experience includes calling the Baseball "Game of the Week" for CBS Radio and Minnesota Twin baseball. He also handled announcing assignments for the Milwaukee Brewer and the St. Louis Cardinal baseball networks. Rooney has also served as play-by-play announcer at KOCY Oklahoma City and holds the honor of being named the Kansas City Sportscaster of the Year in 1977.

Quinn Buckner, former Indiana basketball standout and a member of Indiana's 1976 national championship squad, rounds out the broadcast team. Buckner was also a member of the U.S. 1976 Olympic gold-medal team and had an outstanding 10-year NBA career which included a world championship. Buckner has worked a number of basketball assignments including being an analyst for CBS-TV Sports coverage of NCAA basketball.

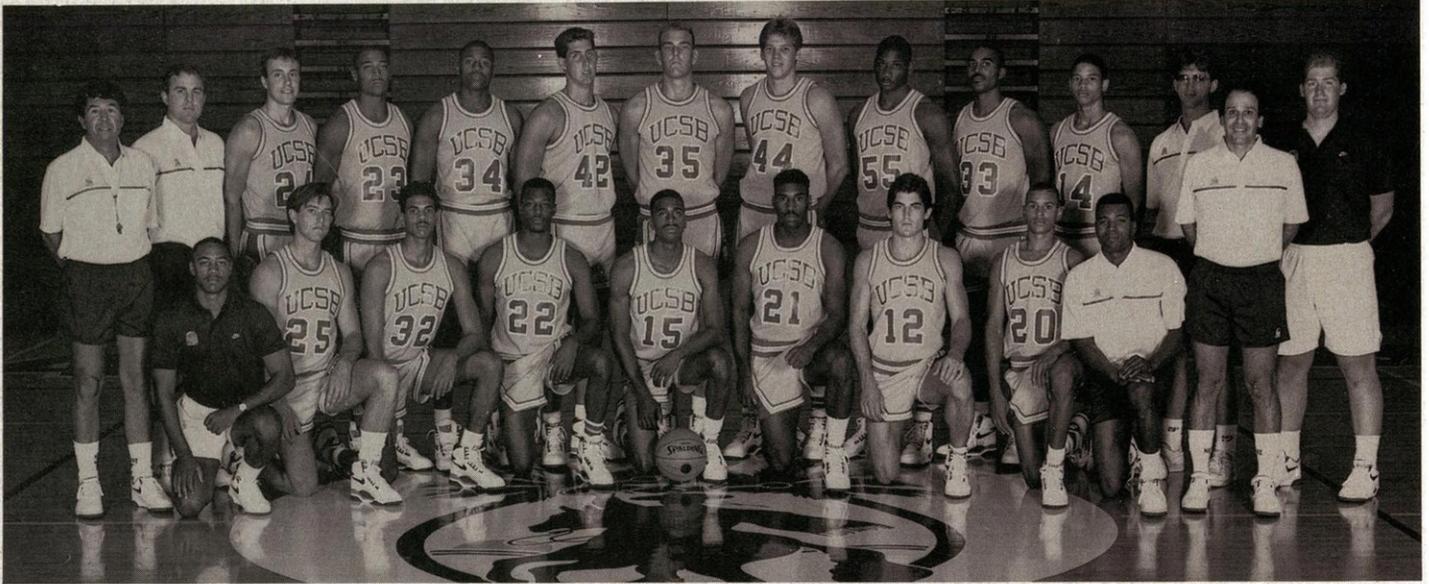
CBS Radio Sports is the leading play-by-play sports network in the country. For the ninth season, CBS Radio joins with Host Communications to bring the thrill of NCAA basketball to all its listeners as the popularity of the sport continues to grow.



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UC Santa Barbara Gauchos



The 1989-90 UC Santa Barbara Gauchos. Front row (L-R): Mgr. Darren Williams, Doug Olson, Idris Jones, Kason Jackson, Carrick DeHart, Mike Elliott, Blaine DeBrouwer, Charlie Hill, Asst. Coach Ray Lopes. Back row: Head Coach Jerry Pimm, Asst. Coach Ben Howland, Mike Meyer, Paul Johnson, Lucius Davis, John Sayers, Gary Gray, Bob Erbst, Eric McArthur, Ulysses Akins, Mark Greene, Grad. Asst. Steve Golston, Asst. Coach Bobby Castagna, Mgr. Chris Carlson.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
15	Carrick DeHart	G	6-4	186	Sr.	Los Angeles, Calif.	46.7	80.4	16.0	3.8	4.0
20	Charlie Hill	G	6-0	170	So.	Los Angeles, Calif.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
21	Mike Elliott	G	6-3	192	Jr.	Compton, Calif.	50.0	50.0	1.4	1.0	2.1
22	Kason Jackson	G	6-2	180	So.	Oakland, Calif.	33.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
23	Paul Johnson	G	6-6	196	So.	Santa Barbara, Calif.	48.3	78.3	10.5	3.6	2.9
24	Mike Meyer	G	6-5	195	Fr.	Joliet, Ill.	34.7	66.7	1.9	1.2	1.3
25	Doug Olson	G	6-1	180	Sr.	Santa Barbara, Calif.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Idris Jones	G	6-3	180	Fr.	Pasadena, Calif.	36.5	76.2	8.1	2.4	2.7
33	Ulysses Akins	F	6-6	220	Sr.	Pasadena, Calif.	41.0	61.2	3.6	2.4	0.5
34	Lucius Davis	F	6-7	215	So.	San Jose, Calif.	44.7	71.2	6.4	3.3	1.9
35	Gary Gray	F	6-9	248	Jr.	Granada Hills, Calif.	55.0	62.0	13.0	7.6	0.7
42	John Sayers	F	6-7	218	Jr.	Pleasanton, Calif.	50.0	80.0	1.6	0.8	0.2
44	Bob Erbst	F	6-9	235	Jr.	Westminster, Calif.	44.7	44.8	2.0	2.1	0.2
55	Eric McArthur	F	6-7	207	Sr.	S. Pasadena, Calif.	51.8	60.1	16.0	13.5	1.5

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

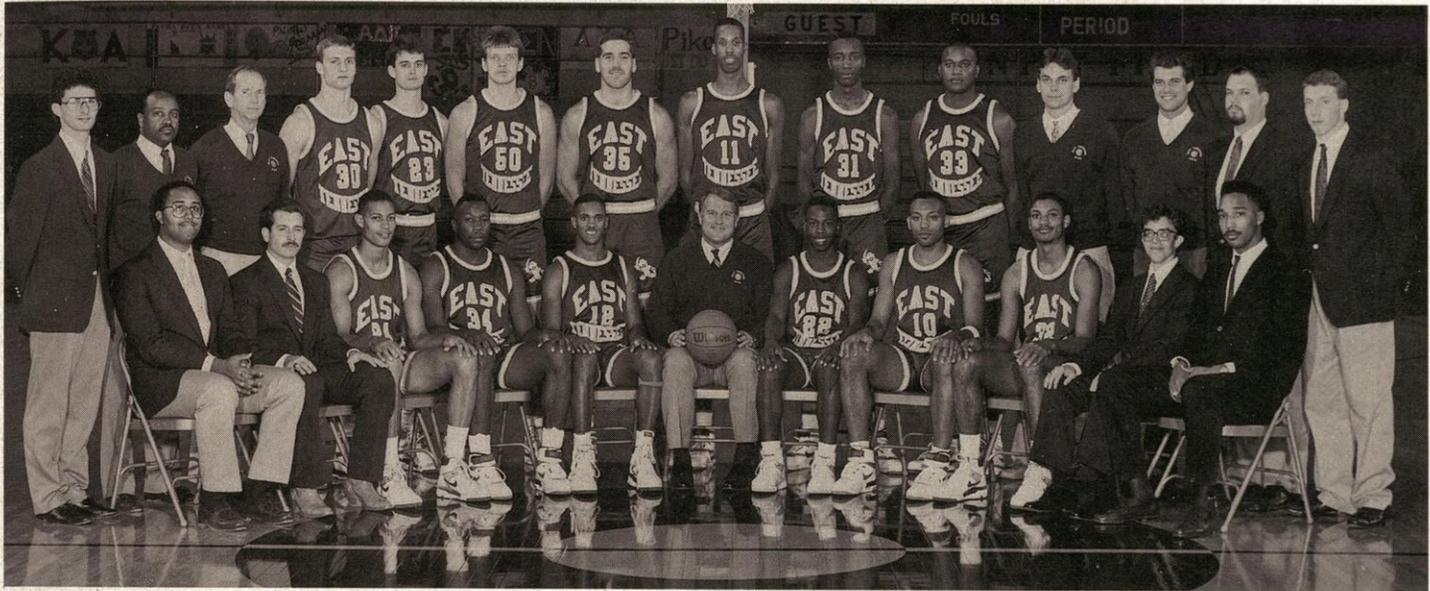
Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
67-46	.....Pepperdine	73-66	.....at UC Irvine
79-62	.....at San Diego	67-69	..at Nevada-Las Vegas
86-60	.....Bradley (N)	72-64	.....Cal St. Fullerton
79-85	.....at Iowa	87-68	.....Pacific
101-104	.....at Loyola (Cal.)	78-57	.....Fresno St.
72-67	.....Eastern Wash.	82-63	.....at Santa Clara
70-54	.....Oregon	84-67	.....at Long Beach St.
89-68	.....Boston U.	64-66	.....at New Mexico St.
82-61	.....San Jose St.	75-70	...at Cal St. Fullerton
91-66	.....Utah St.	97-98	.....UC Irvine
53-75	.....at Pacific	70-51	.....at Fresno St.
61-74	.....New Mexico St.	78-70	...Nevada-Las Vegas
82-67	.....Long Beach St.	77-76	.....at San Jose St.
91-82	.....at Utah St.	62-65	.....Pacific (N)

Record: 20-8

UC Santa Barbara At a Glance

Chancellor Dr. Barbara Uehling	Location Santa Barbara, Calif.
Athletics Director John Kasser	Enrollment 19,000
Sports Info. Director Bill Mahoney	Conference Big West
Head Coach Jerry Pimm	Colors Blue and Gold
Assistant Coaches Ben Howland Ray Lopes Bobby Castagna Steve Golston	Nickname Gauchos

East Tennessee State Buccaneers



The 1989-90 East Tennessee St. Buccaneers. Front row (L-R): Mgr. Larry Bailey, Asst. Coach Lee Morrow, Calvin Talford, Marty Story, Major Geer, Head Coach Les Robinson, Keith Jennings, Alvin West, Michael Woods, Trainer Rick Baker, Stud. Asst. Rodney Jones. Back row: Mgr. David Doty, Asst. Coach Grafton Young, Assoc. Coach Alan LeForce, Jerry Pelphrey, James Jacobs, Robert Spears, Chad Keller, Greg Dennis, Darell Jones, Avery Marshall, Grad. Asst. Ed Howat, Asst. Coach Buzz Peterson, Mgr. Franklin Jett, Mgr. Jim Daniels.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
10	Alvin West	G	6-3	195	Jr.	Havelock, N.C.	40.7	75.0	7.6	2.9	1.5
11	Greg Dennis	F	6-11	205	Jr.	Charleston, W.Va.	49.9	82.5	19.8	6.5	1.5
12	Major Geer	G	6-1	160	Jr.	Chapel Hill, N.C.	48.7	75.6	10.0	1.6	1.9
22	Keith Jennings	G	5-7	160	Jr.	Culpeper, Va.	57.5	87.7	14.8	3.9	8.8
23	James Jacobs	F	6-6	175	Fr.	Pineville, W.Va.	22.2	100.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
24	Calvin Talford	F	6-4	175	So.	Castlewood, Va.	50.4	78.3	16.7	4.0	1.4
30	Jerry Pelphrey	F	6-6	185	Fr.	Paintsville, Ky.	42.9	45.5	1.8	0.8	0.2
31	Darell Jones	F	6-8	200	Fr.	Gaffney, S.C.	49.4	45.2	3.7	2.0	0.5
32	Michael Woods	F	6-5	180	Jr.	Kings Mountain, N.C.	47.4	70.0	0.9	1.0	0.6
33	Avery Marshall	F	6-8	235	Sr.	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	40.0	50.0	2.5	1.5	0.0
34	Marty Story	F	6-3	195	So.	Greeneville, Tenn.	53.4	60.6	5.5	3.1	0.8
35	Chad Keller	C	6-8	240	Sr.	Lenoir, N.C.	55.7	62.8	8.6	6.2	1.2
50	Robert Spears	C	6-10	210	Fr.	Big Stone Gap, Va.	47.1	77.8	1.9	1.6	0.1

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
120-83	Charleston	86-78	at Drake
83-70	at Tennessee	96-94	at Appalachian St.
91-65	Carson-Newman	77-78	at Va. Military
125-74	Newberry	99-88	at Marshall
73-78	Boston U. (N)	93-73	Tenn.-Chatt.
79-67	Monmouth (N)	99-88	Western Caro.
92-82	at North Caro. St.	64-49	at Liberty
86-80	East Caro. (N)	87-86	at Citadel
86-91	Maryland (N)	97-100	at Furman
83-69	Chaminade (N)	98-82	Appalachian St.
66-115	at UCLA	86-71	Drake
107-91	Liberty	84-74	Marshall
92-73	at Western Caro.	100-81	Va. Military
75-70	at Tenn.-Chatt.	75-60	Western Caro. (N)
69-73	at Wake Forest	99-94	Va. Military (N)
94-65	Furman	96-75	Appalachian St. (N)
92-57	Citadel		

Record: 27-6

East Tennessee St. At a Glance

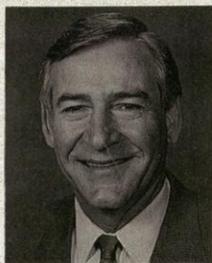
President Dr. Ronald E. Beller	Location Johnson City, Tenn.
Athletics Director Les Robinson	Enrollment 11,567
Sports Info. Director John Cathey	Conference Southern
Head Coach Les Robinson	Colors Blue and Gold
Assistant Coaches Alan LeForce Buzz Peterson Grafton Young	Nickname Buccaneers



The University of Tennessee



Lamar Alexander
President



Doug Dickey
Athletics Director



Gus Manning
Senior Assoc. AD
Tournament Manager

championship in 1983.

Each year Tennessee is making strides to improve its rank among the nation's great institutions of higher learning. Consider the following developments in the recent past:

- 1969 Student Body President Chris Whittle gave \$5.2

million for 100 all-expense scholarships to attract the best students.

- John J. Quinn, Brown University dean of the faculty and a noted physicist, became chancellor.

- The 10th and 11th nationally-distinguished scientists joined the Science Alliance connecting Tennessee and its sister campus, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

- At the White House, President George Bush bragged more about the Lady Vols' 14 years of 100 percent graduation rate than about their 1989 NCAA basketball championship.

- And the Tennessee football players who were freshman in 1983 — men who helped win a Sugar Bowl championship — had one of the top 13 graduation rates among College Football Association universities.

During the 1980s, Tennessee set higher

goals for its universities. Admissions standards went up. Centers of Excellence and million-dollar endowed Chairs of Excellence were established. Between 1984 and '87, state funding jumped 50 percent.

The University of Tennessee at Knoxville is one of 22 state universities which are land-grant institutions. There are 18,000 students enrolled in 107 bachelor's programs. Some 6,200 more are in 142 graduate programs. Finance, accounting and law are among the most popular and competitive of the professional programs.

At Tennessee there are 1,400 faculty members. Therefore, some undergraduate lecture classes are large — so more freshman can have a teacher like CASE national teacher-of-the-year Bill Bass in anthropology or Sigma Delta Chi national journalism teacher-of-the-year Kelly Leiter. But most of the popular courses in the sciences, engineering, English and history have classes with approximately 20 students.

The University of Tennessee, which has worked closely with the NCAA in serving as a host for championship events for more than 30 years, is happy to throw out the welcome mat for visitors of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship Southeast regional first and second rounds.

And in two more weeks, the doors of the Thompson-Boling Assembly Center and Arena will swing open again for the presentation of the NCAA Women's Final Four. This weekend's action marks the fourth time Tennessee has been host for men's action in the NCAA's premier spectator event, but the first time at Thompson-Boling Arena.

Stokely Athletics Center, replaced three years ago as the Home of the Vols, was the site of first-round action in the 1972 and '78 championships and the Mideast region



Located on the banks of the Tennessee River, the university provides a scenic backdrop for academic pursuits.

One of Tennessee's big draws has always been its surrounding "Great Outdoors." Knoxville is the Gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains, America's most visited national park. The 417-acre university campus borders the Tennessee River. The scenery is spectacular in any season. Students water ski in the summer and take to local resort ski slopes in January. In the spring, Ivy League crews fleeing cold weather join local boaters, swimmers and fishermen on TVA lakes, which are only minutes away from Knoxville in almost every direction.

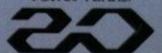
SEIKO'S NEW AGE WORLD TIMER



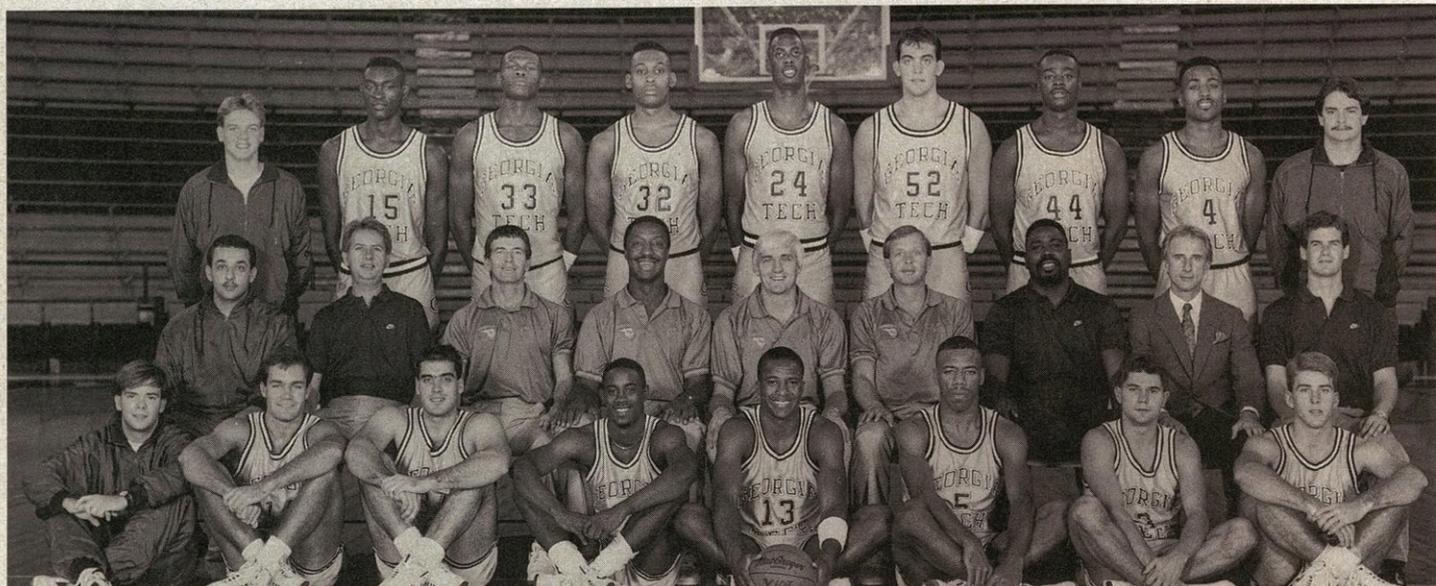
SEIKO
THE FUTURE OF TIME IS IN OUR HANDS.



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FIRST IN QUARTZ WATCHES
FOR 20 YEARS.



Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets



The 1989-90 Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets. Front row (L-R): Chris Brooks, Greg White, Rod Balanis, Kenny Anderson, Brian Oliver, Karl Brown, Brian Domalik, Brian Black. Middle row: Giuseppe Liantonio, Crandall Woodson, Asst. Coach Jimmy Hebron, Asst. Coach Sherman Dillard, Head Coach Bobby Cremins, Asst. Coach Kevin Cantwell, Asst. Coach Bruce Dalrymple, Asst. A.D. Bernie McGregor, George Caviness. Back row: Keith Tovey, Darryl Barnes, Ivano Newbill, Malcolm Mackey, James Munlyn, Matt Geiger, Johnny McNeil, Dennis Scott, John Pittman.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
3	Brian Domalik	G	5-11	164	Jr.	Leesburg, Va.	28.6	50.0	0.9	0.2	0.3
4	Dennis Scott	G-F	6-8	229	Jr.	Reston, Va.	47.3	79.7	27.6	6.6	2.2
5	Karl Brown	G	6-2	187	Sr.	Leicester, England	36.1	63.9	4.1	2.1	3.4
12	Kenny Anderson	G	6-2	166	Fr.	Rego Park, N.Y.	52.4	74.3	20.5	5.4	8.8
13	Brian Oliver	G	6-4	211	Sr.	Smyrna, Ga.	53.9	72.1	21.9	6.5	3.6
14	Greg White	G	6-2	168	So.	Norcross, Ga.	28.6	100.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
15	Darryl Barnes	F	6-8	202	Fr.	Brooklyn, N.Y.	47.4	70.0	1.9	1.5	0.1
23	Brian Black	G	6-1	178	Fr.	Marietta, Ga.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	James Munlyn	C	6-11	228	Jr.	Aiken, S.C.	34.5	50.0	1.3	1.7	0.3
32	Malcolm Mackey	F	6-10	243	Fr.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	57.8	43.9	7.6	7.1	0.5
33	Ivano Newbill	F	6-9	224	Fr.	Macon, Ga.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Rod Balanis	G	6-3	192	Fr.	Williamsburg, Va.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	Johnny McNeil	F-C	6-9	233	Sr.	High Point, N.C.	56.6	79.5	5.3	5.0	0.9

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

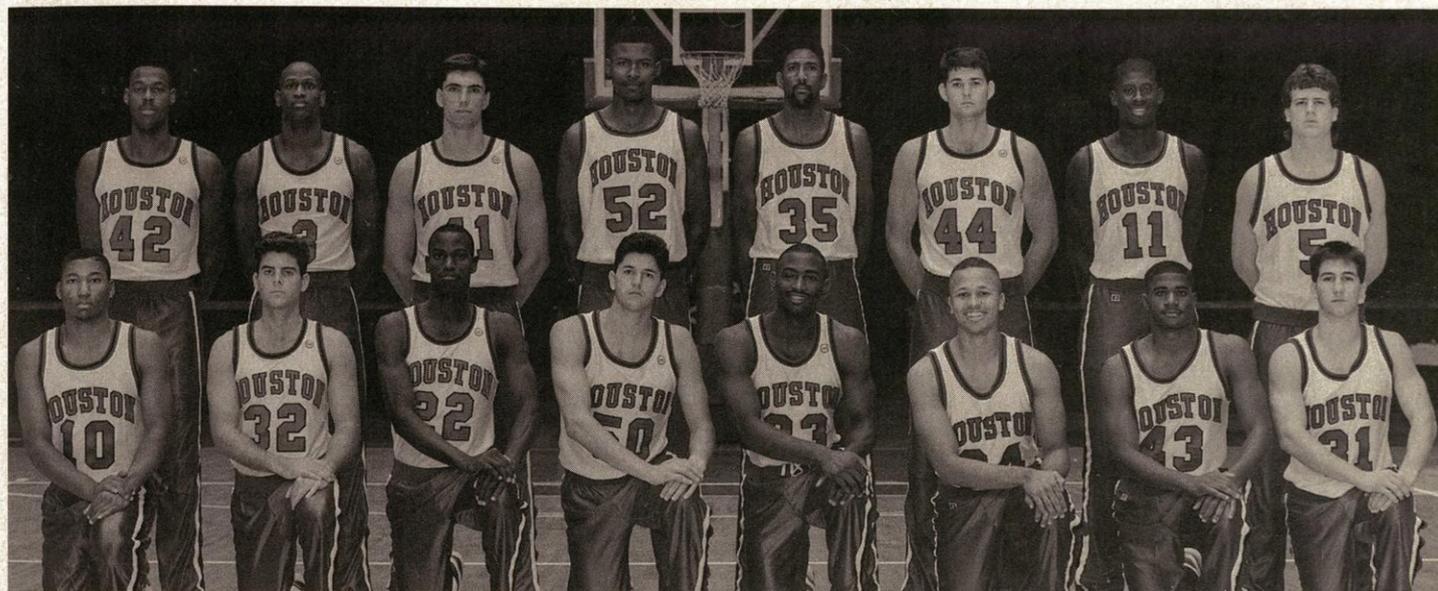
Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
108-83	Georgia St.	86-88	at Duke
87-74	Richmond	102-75	North Caro.
93-92	Pittsburgh (N)	90-84	at Maryland
108-87	North Caro. A&T	79-70	Wake Forest
92-89	Georgia	94-84	at Louisville
109-82	Coastal Caro.	80-78	Maryland
98-76	Morehead St. (N)	83-78	Fordham (N)
111-92	Pittsburgh (N)	95-92	at North Caro. St.(OT)
86-77	Marist	71-73	Virginia
91-79	at Wake Forest	88-80	at Notre Dame (OT)
91-96	Duke	79-81	at North Caro.
92-85	North Caro. St.	85-69	Clemson
59-57	Temple	76-67	North Caro. St. (N)
79-81	at Virginia (OT)	82-73	Duke (N)
90-91	at Clemson	70-61	Virginia (N)

Record: 24-6

Georgia Tech At a Glance

President Dr. John P. Crecine	Location Atlanta, Ga.
Athletics Director Dr. Homer Rice	Enrollment 11,600
Sports Info. Director Mike Finn	Conference Atlantic Coast
Head Coach Bobby Cremins	Colors Old Gold and White
Assistant Coaches Kevin Cantwell Sherman Dillard Jimmy Hebron	Nickname Yellow Jackets

Houston Cougars



The 1989-90 Houston Cougars. Front row (L-R): Derrick Daniels, Ross Monaco, Chris Morris, Walter Roese, Darrell Mickens, Byron Smith, Darrell Grayson, Brad Bruce. Back row: Kelvin Smith, Craig Upchurch, Roger Fernandes, Alvaro Teheran, Gerry Holmes, Sam Pyle, Carl Herrera, Bryan Barnes.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
3	Craig Upchurch	F	6-8	200	Jr.	St. Louis, Mo.	53.4	60.4	12.9	7.0	2.3
10	Derrick Daniels	G	6-2	200	So.	Ft. Worth, Texas	43.9	72.2	9.3	2.3	5.9
11	Carl Herrera	F	6-9	215	Jr.	Guanare, Venezuela	56.7	80.9	16.1	9.0	1.7
22	Chris Morris	G	6-5	195	Sr.	Houston, Texas	52.6	66.7	8.9	3.4	1.9
24	Byron Smith	G	6-3	195	Jr.	Bossier City, La.	48.3	69.8	16.4	3.0	2.2
33	Darrell Mickens	F	6-5	215	Jr.	Paris, Texas	49.2	56.1	4.9	4.2	0.8
35	Gerry Holmes	C	7-0	230	So.	Houston, Texas	0.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
42	Kelvin Smith	F	6-7	230	Sr.	Conroe, Texas	44.9	56.3	3.5	2.9	0.5
43	Darrell Grayson	G	6-1	180	Fr.	Tupelo, Miss.	50.0	75.0	1.1	0.6	0.3
44	Sam Pyle	C	6-10	230	Sr.	Houston, Texas	33.3	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.2
52	Alvaro Teheran	C	7-1	235	Jr.	Cartagena, Colombia	46.6	64.5	5.5	3.7	0.3

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
67-66	.....at Wichita St.	73-89	.....at TCU
69-76	.....at St. John's	89-100	.....at Arkansas
102-47	.....Hawaii-Loa	64-47	.....SMU
109-68	.....Nevada-Reno	108-90	.....Texas A&M
65-49	.....DePaul	102-93	.....at Texas
54-72	.....at Virginia	84-67	.....Rice
69-56	.....S.F. Austin St.	93-82	.....Notre Dame
60-62	.....at Toledo	74-71	.....at Texas Tech (OT)
72-68	.....at Northeastern	83-77	.....Baylor
82-79	.....Coastal Caro. (N)	82-62	.....TCU
87-78	.....at South Fla.	71-63	.....at SMU
78-82	.....Arkansas	100-81	.....at Texas A&M
84-69	.....at Rice	84-79	.....Texas
83-82	.....Iowa St.	90-81	.....Rice (N)
83-63	.....Texas Tech	89-86	.....Texas (N)
78-74	.....at Baylor	84-96	.....Arkansas (N)

Record: 25-7

Houston At a Glance

President Dr. George Magner	Location Houston, Texas
Athletics Director Rudy Davalos	Enrollment 30,000
Sports Info. Director Ted Nance	Conference Southwest Athletic
Head Coach Pat Foster	Colors Scarlet and White
Assistant Coaches Alvin Brooks Tommy Jones Ray Harton	Nickname Cougars

History of the Southeastern Conference

The 10 universities comprising the Southeastern Conference began athletics competition with one another as members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, organized at a meeting of the faculty representatives, called by Dr. William L. Dudley of Vanderbilt, in Atlanta, December 22, 1894.

Student teams from the schools were meeting in various sports with little pattern to their contests. Baseball was the most popular campus sport, but the American adaptation of the English game, rugby, called "football," was drifting down from the East and Midwest. Southerners were quickly attracted to this sport formalized in 1869.

The first football game in the Southeast was played April 9, 1880, on the grounds now called Old Stoll Field at the University of Kentucky. Kentucky, then known as Kentucky A&M, was simply host to the contest, in which Transylvania College, then called Kentucky University, upset Centre College, 13³/₄ to 0.

Basketball moved quickly to the South. Originated by Dr. James Naismith at Springfield College, in 1891, it was being played at the Nashville, Tennessee, YMCA by Vanderbilt in 1893. The Commodores won 9-6 in a game with nine players on each team. It became an intercollegiate sport in 1901, and by 1908, Vanderbilt was meeting Columbia and Yale intersectionally.

Representatives of seven schools attended an SIAA organizational meeting and 12 more joined during the first year of operation. Dr. Dudley was elected president and served until his death in 1914. By 1920 the SIAA had expanded to 30 members, so on December 12-13 of that year, in a meeting at Gainesville, Florida, the larger schools reorganized as the Southern Conference.

Professor S.V. Sanford of Georgia, who called the meeting, served as the first president. Despite an original limit of 16, the membership grew to 23 by 1928. At one time or another the SIAA and the Southern Conference included most of the Southern colleges from Virginia to Texas.

At the annual Southern Conference meeting of December 8-9, 1932, in Knoxville, Tennessee, the 13 members west and south of the Appalachians reorganized as the Southeastern Conference, with 10 coast



Vanderbilt Athletics Director Roy Kramer was named the Southeastern Conference's sixth commissioner January 10, 1990.

members remaining as the Southern. Dr. Frank L. McVey of Kentucky was elected president of the new conference. He held an informal meeting of the school presidents February 16, 1933, in Birmingham, Alabama, then the first full meeting in Atlanta, February 27.

Alabama, Auburn, Florida, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Kentucky, Louisiana State, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Sewanee, Tennessee, Tulane and Vanderbilt were the charter members of the SEC. On December 13, 1940, however, Sewanee withdrew, then on June 1, 1964, Georgia Tech, and on June 1, 1966, Tulane.

The Office of Commissioner was created in 1940, due to the great amount of detail work developing, especially in recruiting and eligibility. Martin S. Conner of Jackson, Mississippi, a former governor of the state, took office August 21 of that year as an extension of the authority of the presidents.

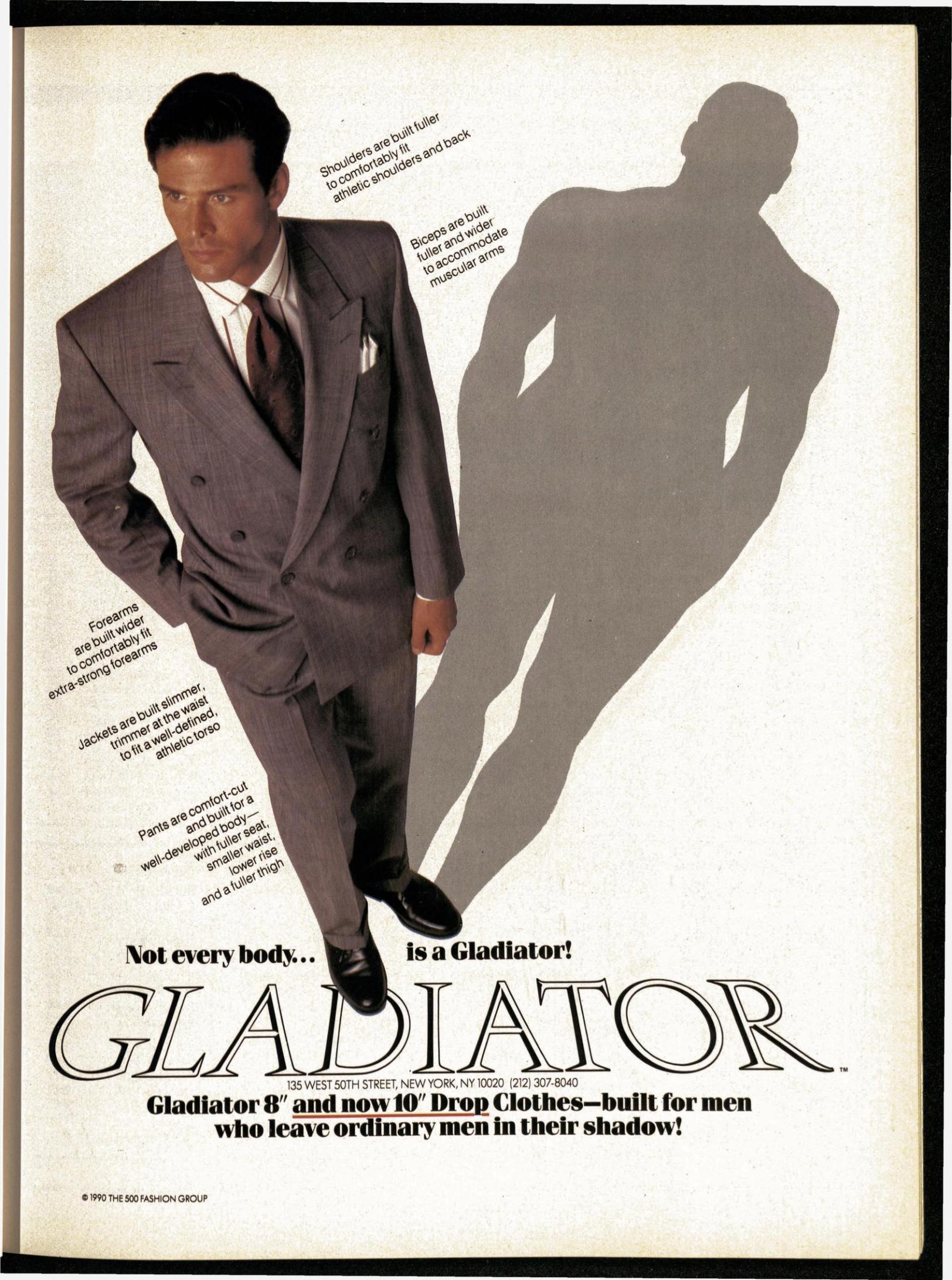
Late in 1946, Conner became incapacitated due to illness and the secretary of the conference, Dean N.W. Dougherty of Tennessee, served as acting commissioner dur-

ing the fall of 1946. Bernie H. Moore, former coach of Louisiana State was appointed the second fulltime commissioner February 21, 1948, and guided the league to national respect in his 18 years of service. A.M. (Tonto) Coleman succeeded Moore upon his retirement April 1, 1966. The native of Alabama and experienced in coaching and administering athletics in both the Southwest and Southeast, served 6¹/₂ years.

Dr. Boyd McWhorter, dean of Arts and Sciences at Georgia and secretary of the SEC since January, 1967, succeeded Coleman August 1, 1972. Under his leadership the SEC experienced growth in every way possible. In McWhorter's first year, the SEC distributed \$1,570,591.40; 14 years later in 1986, the SEC distributed \$15,000,000 to its schools.

Dr. Harvey W. Schiller, an Air Force colonel and faculty chair at the Air Force Academy, succeeded McWhorter September 15, 1986.

Vanderbilt Athletics Director Roy Kramer was named the league's sixth commissioner January 10, 1990. ●

A man in a dark, double-breasted suit stands in a three-quarter view, looking towards the camera. To his right is a large, dark shadow of his body, which is significantly larger than his actual body, illustrating the 'gladiator' theme of the advertisement. The background is a plain, light color.

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Louisiana State Tigers



The 1989-90 Louisiana St. Tigers. Front row (L-R): Maurice Williamson, Randy Devall, Wayne Sims, Vernel Singleton, Dennis Tracey, Chris Jackson. Back row: Head Coach Dale Brown, Asst. Coach Craig Carse, Lenear Burns, Harold Boudreaux, Shaquille O'Neal, Stanley Roberts, Geert Hammink, Richard Krajewski, Asst. Coach Johnny Jones, Admin. Asst. Jim Childers.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
10	Maurice Williamson	G	6-0	172	So.	New Haven, Conn.	50.0	65.4	12.2	2.3	3.8
13	Dennis Tracey	G	6-0	177	Jr.	New Orleans, La.	0.0	57.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
24	Vernel Singleton	F	6-7	212	So.	Natchez, Miss.	59.6	60.4	7.9	4.6	0.8
32	Harold Boudreaux	F	6-9	238	So.	Arnaudville, La.	47.6	63.6	2.5	2.1	0.3
33	Shaquille O'Neal	C	7-1	286	Fr.	San Antonio, Texas	58.2	53.0	13.9	12.1	1.9
34	Randy Devall	G	6-4	192	Jr.	Baton Rouge, La.	43.8	65.5	5.0	3.9	3.4
35	Chris Jackson	G	6-1	168	So.	Gulfport, Miss.	46.3	90.5	28.8	2.6	3.2
41	Richard Krajewski	C	6-9	215	Jr.	Grafton, N.D.	30.8	40.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
44	Wayne Sims	F	6-7	247	Jr.	DeRidder, La.	50.0	75.6	8.4	5.0	2.0
53	Stanley Roberts	C	7-0	288	So.	Hopkins, S.C.	56.6	48.0	13.8	9.8	1.3

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

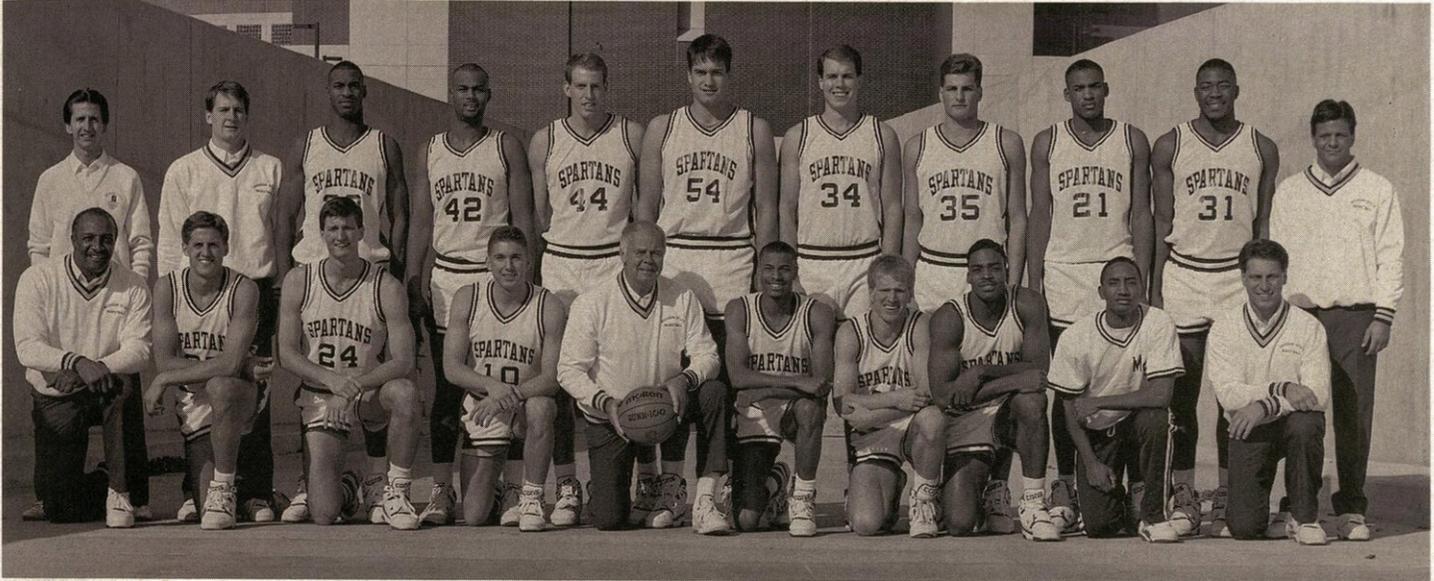
Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
91-80	.....Southern Miss.	92-94	.....Georgia (OT)
83-89	.....Kansas	70-52	.....Florida
85-49	.....McNeese St.	107-105	..Nevada-Las Vegas
116-76	.....Lamar	79-77	.....at Mississippi
82-57	...Cal St. Los Angeles	148-141	..Loyola (Calif.) (OT)
73-63	.....Northwestern St.	86-68	.....Mississippi St.
100-66	.....Hardin-Simmons	82-71	.....Auburn
124-113	.....Texas (N)	119-113	.....at Tennessee
80-87	..at Mississippi St. (OT)	95-100	.....at Kentucky
77-70	.....at Auburn	121-108	.....at Vanderbilt
111-94	.....Tennessee	75-69	.....Alabama
94-81	.....Kentucky	85-86	.....at Georgia
101-72	.....Vanderbilt	63-76	.....at Florida
87-64	.....Notre Dame	103-94	.....Mississippi
55-70	.....at Alabama	76-78	.....Auburn (N)

Record: 22-8

Louisiana St. At a Glance

Chancellor Dr. Bud Davis	Location Baton Rouge, La.
Athletics Director Joe Dean	Enrollment 24,118
Sports Info. Director Kent Lowe	Conference Southeastern Athletic
Head Coach Dale Brown	Colors Purple and Gold
Assistant Coaches Craig Carse Johnny Jones Jim Childers	Nickname Tigers

Michigan State Spartans



The 1989-90 Michigan State Spartans. Front row (L-R): Asst. Coach Herb Williams, Jon Zulauf, Todd Wolfe, Kirk Manns, Head Coach Jud Heathcote, Mark Montgomery, Jeff Casler, Jesse Hall, Mgr. Eric Spiller, Asst. Coach Tom Izzo. Back row: Trainer Tom Mackowiak, Asst. Coach Jim Boylen, Ken Redfield, Parish Hickman, Matt Hofkamp, Mike Peplowski, Dave Mueller, Matt Steigenga, Steve Smith, Dwayne Stephens, Grad. Asst. Tom Crean.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
10	Kirk Manns	G	6-1	180	Sr.	North Judson, Ind.	50.5	86.3	16.1	1.8	2.0
11	Mark Montgomery	G	6-2	170	So.	Inkster, Mich.	44.8	57.9	3.6	1.9	2.7
20	Ken Redfield	F	6-7	210	Sr.	Chicago, Ill.	50.4	64.3	11.9	6.7	3.3
21	Steve Smith	G	6-6	195	Jr.	Detroit, Mich.	52.3	68.0	19.7	6.9	4.9
22	Jeff Casler	G	6-0	175	Jr.	St. Johns, Mich.	71.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5
23	Jesse Hall	G	6-3	205	Jr.	Venice, Ill.	26.9	60.0	1.0	1.1	0.4
24	Todd Wolfe	G-F	6-5	200	Sr.	Arlington Heights, Ill.	36.4	72.7	2.2	1.2	0.4
25	Jon Zulauf	F	6-6	200	Fr.	Port Huron, Mich.	28.6	100.0	0.7	1.0	0.2
31	Dwayne Stephens	F	6-7	215	Fr.	Ferndale, Mich.	57.0	58.7	3.8	2.9	0.7
34	Dave Mueller	C	6-9	230	Sr.	Racine, Wis.	40.0	33.3	0.3	0.5	0.0
35	Matt Steigenga	F	6-7	220	So.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	60.5	76.9	11.0	3.5	1.9
42	Parish Hickman	F	6-7	210	So.	Detroit, Mich.	54.2	64.1	6.3	4.4	0.8
44	Matt Hofkamp	C	6-10	230	Fr.	Ionia, Mich.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
54	Mike Peplowski	C	6-10	270	So.	Detroit, Mich.	54.2	63.2	5.1	5.6	0.7

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
92-79	Auburn (N)	64-73	at Illinois
87-75	Texas A&M (N)	91-80	Northwestern
73-68	Kansas St.(N)	75-57	at Indiana
80-69	Nebraska	63-65	at Michigan
84-63	at Furman	74-79	Minnesota
88-76	Austin Peay	64-53	at Purdue
57-65	at Ill.-Chicago	60-57	Wisconsin
94-65	Detroit	84-75	at Ohio St.
79-81	Bowling Green	80-70	at Iowa
80-66	at Evansville	70-63	Illinois
87-73	Eastern Mich.	72-66	Indiana
89-61	San Jose St. (N)	78-70	Michigan
51-49	Princeton (N)	75-73	at Minnesota (OT)
64-61	at Wisconsin	84-68	at Northwestern
78-68	Ohio St.	72-70	Purdue
87-80	Iowa		

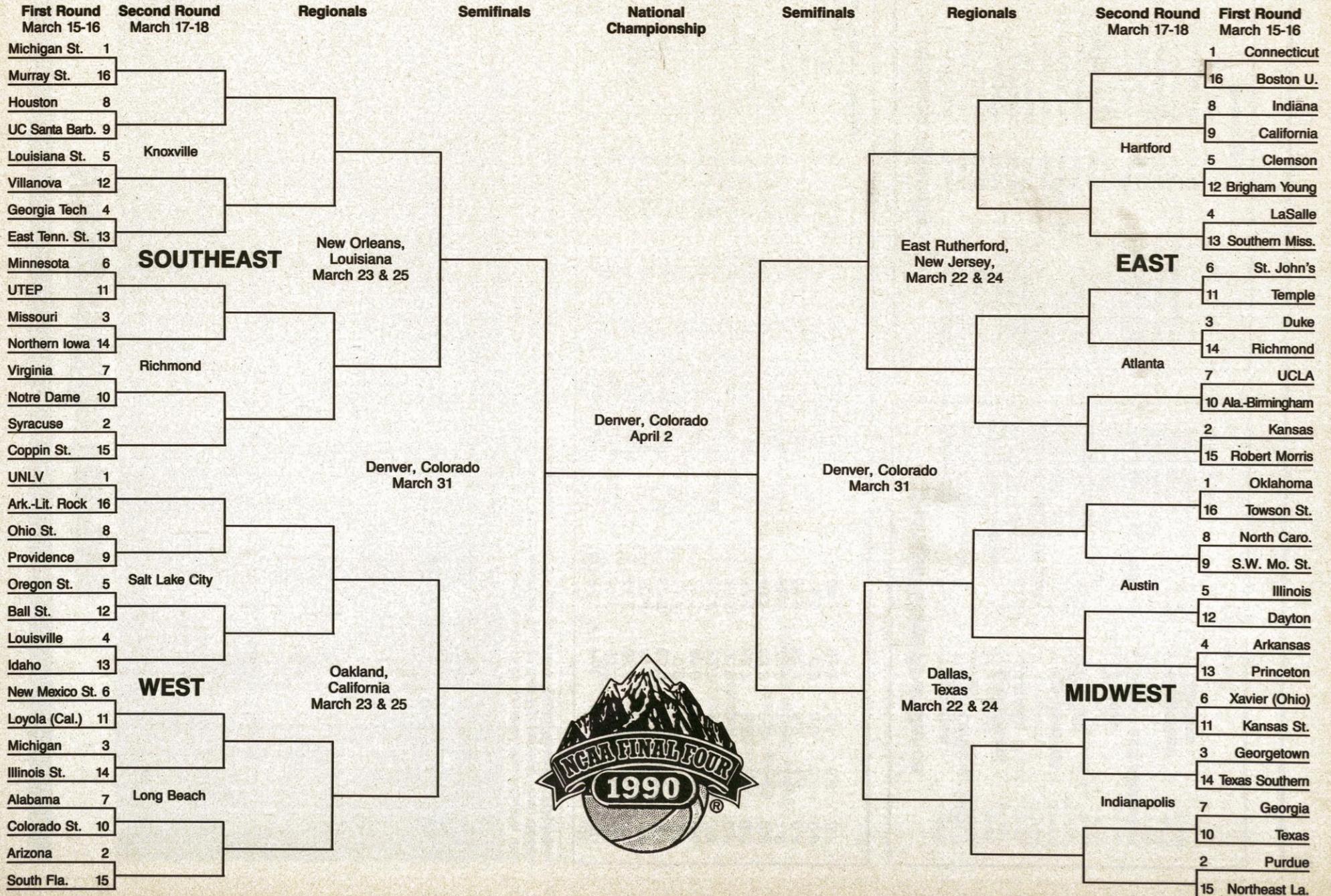
Record: 26-5

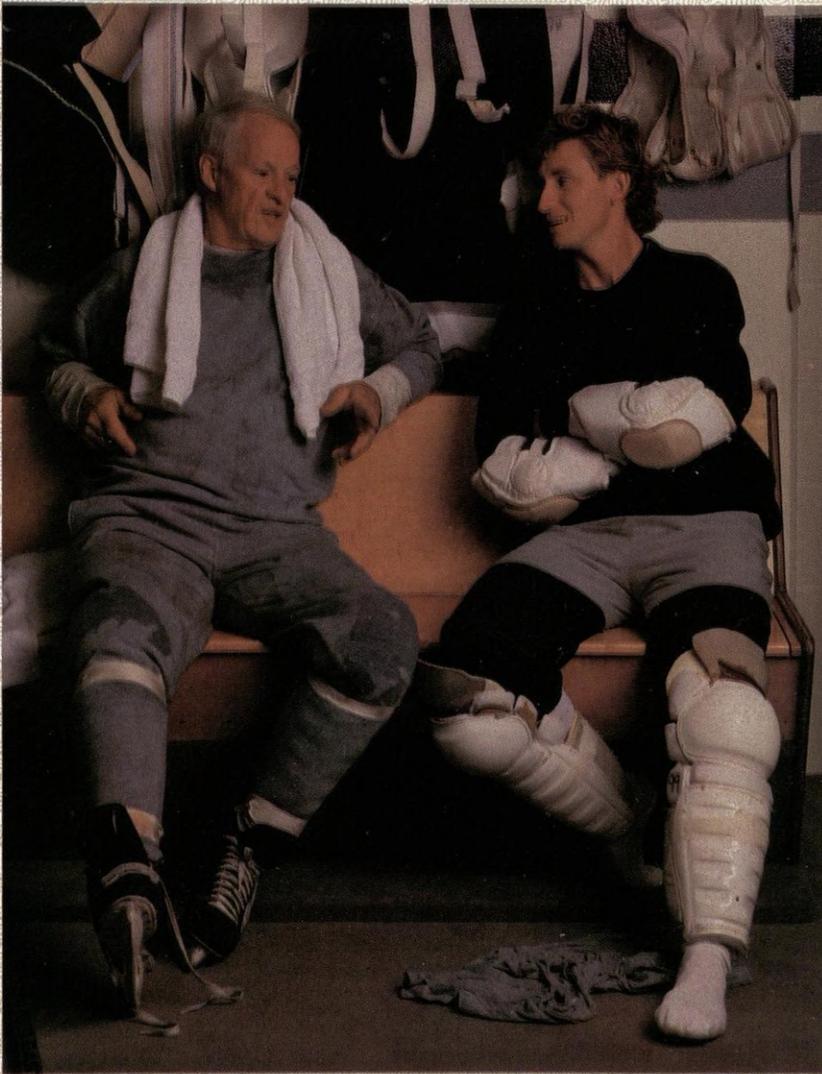
Michigan State At a Glance

President John A. DiBiaggio	Location East Lansing, Mich.
Athletics Director Doug Weaver	Enrollment 44,480
Sports Info. Director Ken Hoffman	Conference Big Ten
Head Coach Jud Heathcote	Colors Green and White
Assistant Coaches Herb Williams Tom Izzo Jim Boylen Tom Crean	Nickname Spartans



1990 National Collegiate Division I Men's BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP





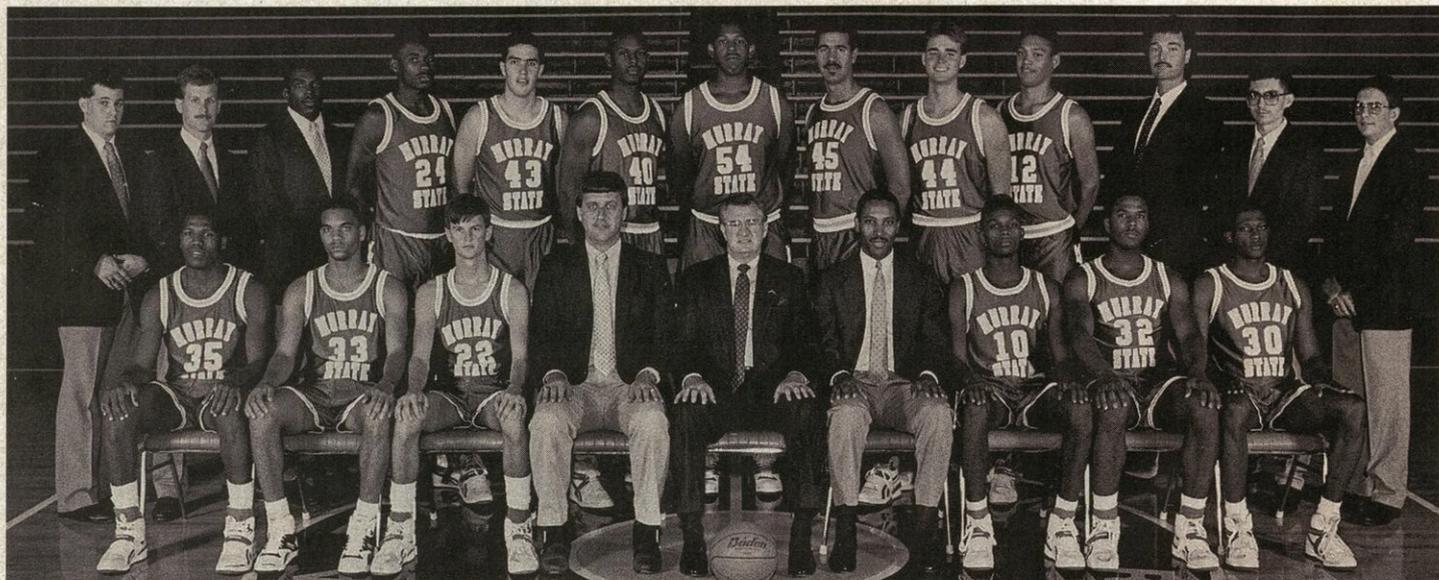
Gordie Howe. Cardmember since 1965.
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Murray State Racers



The 1989-90 Murray State Racers. Front row (L-R): Greg Coble, Frank Allen, Mitch Cothran, Asst. Coach Craig Morris, Head Coach Steve Newton, Asst. Coach James Holland, Maurice Trotter, Donald Overstreet, Paul King. Back row: Mgr. Brad Pritchett, Trainer Paul Newman, Stud. Asst. Terence Brooks, Sherman Pride, Scott Sivills, Chris Ogden, Popeye Jones, Ismael Rosario, Doug Gold, Andre Jones, Asst. Coach Rick Metcalf, Mgr. Billy Mathis, Mgr. Matt Donkin.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
10	Maurice Trotter	G	6-2	170	Fr.	Jacksonville, Fla.	24.0	28.6	0.7	0.3	0.1
24	Sherman Pride	F	6-6	190	Jr.	Aberdeen, N.C.	41.9	44.4	3.4	3.3	1.0
30	Paul King	G	6-4	180	Jr.	St. Louis, Mo.	46.1	80.2	11.2	3.6	1.4
32	Donald Overstreet	G	6-4	195	Jr.	Paducah, Ky.	37.5	76.9	1.1	0.7	0.1
33	Frank Allen	G	6-2	170	Fr.	Memphis, Tenn.	36.7	86.1	14.9	3.0	3.6
35	Greg Coble	G	6-2	185	Jr.	Brownsville, Tenn.	40.8	85.3	9.8	3.7	2.6
40	Chris Ogden	F	6-7	220	Sr.	St. Louis, Mo.	61.2	74.7	12.3	7.8	1.1
43	Scott Sivills	F	6-6	200	Fr.	Cadiz, Ky.	40.9	64.3	2.7	1.8	0.2
45	Ismael Rosario	C	6-8	215	Sr.	Albonito, P.R.	58.8	66.7	1.3	0.8	0.1
54	Popeye Jones	C	6-8	270	So.	Dresden, Tenn.	51.0	75.3	18.5	11.1	2.1

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

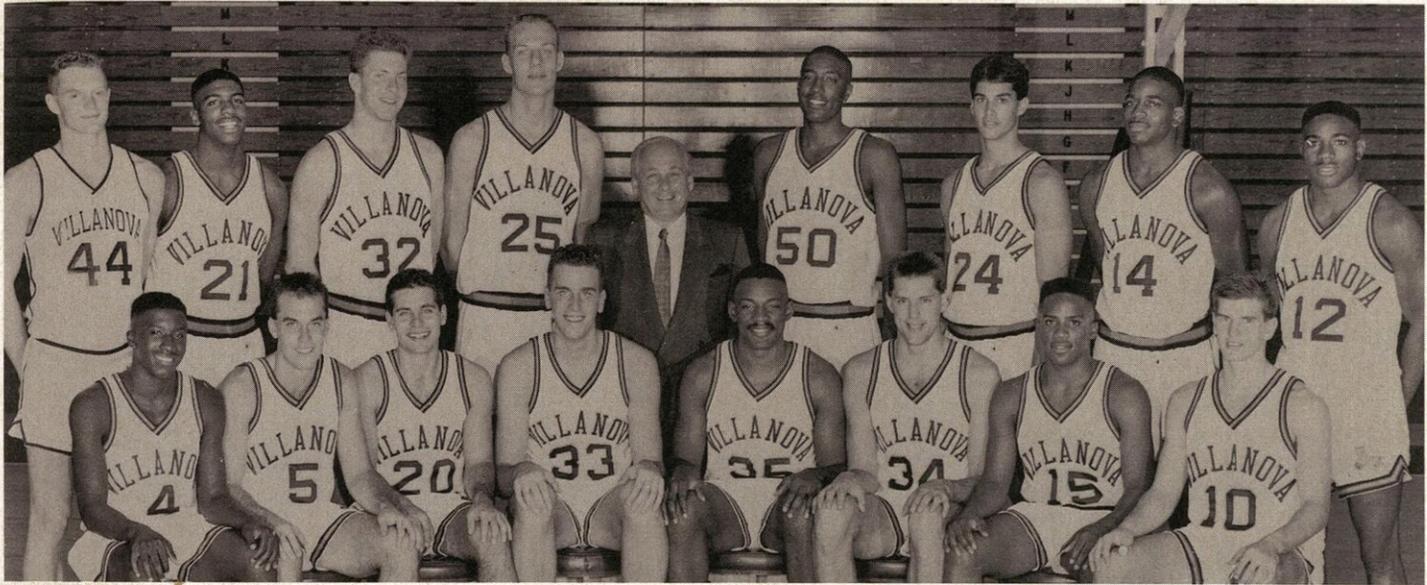
Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
76-50	Fort Campbell	79-55	Morehead St.
79-61	Lithuania	58-45	Eastern Ky.
66-64	at Western Ky.	80-71	at Middle Tenn. St.
68-78	at St. Louis	81-75	at Tennessee Tech
50-55	at Eastern Ill.	75-56	at Nicholls St.
108-114	Southern Ill. (3 OT)	80-67	at Tennessee St.
69-71	Ga. Southern	66-58	Austin Peay
69-93	at Evansville	58-55	at Austin Peay
71-68	Southern Cal College	90-89	Tennessee St.
107-101	Texas-San Antonio (N) (OT)	82-79	at Ga. Southern
88-81	at Lamar	71-63	Tennessee Tech
60-76	St. Louis	76-81	Middle Tenn. St.
72-50	Alcorn St. (N)	75-69	at Eastern Ky.
72-62	at Florida Tech	79-81	at Morehead St.
64-62	Arkansas St.	68-67	Austin Peay
		64-57	Eastern Ky.

Record: 21-8

Murray St. At a Glance

President Dr. James L. Booth	Location Murray, Ky.
Athletics Director Michael D. Strickland	Enrollment 8,000
Sports Info. Director Craig Bohnert	Conference Ohio Valley
Head Coach Steve Newton	Colors Blue and Gold
Assistant Coaches James Holland Craig Morris Rick Metcalf	Nickname Racers

Villanova Wildcats



The 1989-90 Villanova Wildcats. Front row (L-R): Lloyd Mumford, Tim Muller, Rob Tribuiani, Tom Greis, Rodney Taylor, Barry Bekkedam, Chris Walker, Chris Masotti. Back row: Arron Bain, Calvin Byrd, Marc Dowdell, Paul Vrind, Head Coach Roland Massimino, James Bryson, Greg Woodard, Lance Miller, David Miller.

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Hometown	*FG Pct.	*FT Pct.	*Pts.	*Reb.	*Asst.
12	David Miller	G	6-1	180	So.	Bridgewater, N.J.	31.6	53.8	1.0	0.5	0.6
14	Lance Miller	G	6-6	200	Fr.	Bridgewater, N.J.	37.5	74.5	8.0	5.6	2.4
15	Chris Walker	G	5-11	185	So.	Houston, Texas	40.8	81.5	11.0	2.3	3.9
20	Rob Tribuiani	G	5-11	172	Sr.	Upper Darby, Pa.	12.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
21	Calvin Byrd	F	6-6	200	Fr.	Hayward, Calif.	45.5	66.7	4.9	2.3	0.4
23	Tim Muller	G	6-2	180	Jr.	Woodcliff Lake, N.J.	33.3	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
24	Greg Woodard	G	6-6	200	So.	Rochester, N.Y.	40.3	83.0	12.4	3.5	1.6
25	Paul Vrind	F	7-0	212	So.	Gouda, The Netherlands	40.0	27.3	1.4	1.2	0.1
32	Marc Dowdell	F	6-9	210	So.	Howell, N.J.	44.7	63.3	5.6	4.1	1.1
33	Tom Greis	C	7-3	240	Sr.	Huntington, N.Y.	57.4	73.0	13.0	6.3	0.9
35	Rodney Taylor	F	6-6	235	Sr.	Columbia, S.C.	44.1	66.2	6.2	4.8	0.6
41	James Bryson	F	6-10	210	Fr.	Mitchellville, Md.	35.1	55.3	1.7	2.2	0.2
44	Arron Bain	F	6-7	200	Fr.	Clifton, Va.	42.4	78.2	7.1	2.4	1.2

*Regular Season Statistics

Season's Results

Score	Opp.	Score	Opp.
66-58	San Diego St. (N)	102-74	at Providence
68-78	North Caro. (N)	58-64	St. John's
69-83	Louisville (N)	69-62	St. Joseph's (Pa.)
93-72	St. Francis (Pa.)	69-70	Georgetown
76-60	Vermont	61-66	at Seton Hall
75-46	Pennsylvania	96-88	Providence (OT)
65-73	Virginia (N)	82-94	at Pittsburgh
64-57	at Connecticut	66-65	at Boston College
74-57	Drexel	69-83	at St. John's
70-71	at La Salle	60-56	Syracuse
73-77	at Furman (OT)	71-68	Pittsburgh
73-71	Clemson (N)	71-69	at Temple
57-52	San Diego St. (N)	53-83	at Georgetown
64-67	Seton Hall	69-59	Boston College
93-74	at Syracuse	70-60	St. John's (N)
54-71	Connecticut	61-73	Syracuse (N)

Record: 18-14

Villanova At a Glance

President Rev. Edmund J. Dobbin, O.S.A.	Location Villanova, Pa.
Athletics Director Dr. Theodore Aceto	Enrollment 6,400
Sports Info. Director Craig Miller	Conference Big East
Head Coach Roland V. Massimino	Colors Blue and White
Assistant Coaches John Olive Tom Massimino Jay Wright Steve Pinone	Nickname Wildcats

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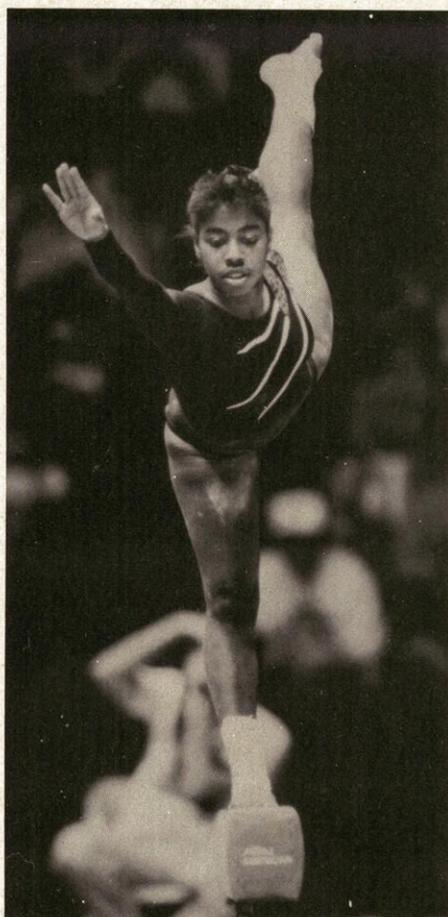
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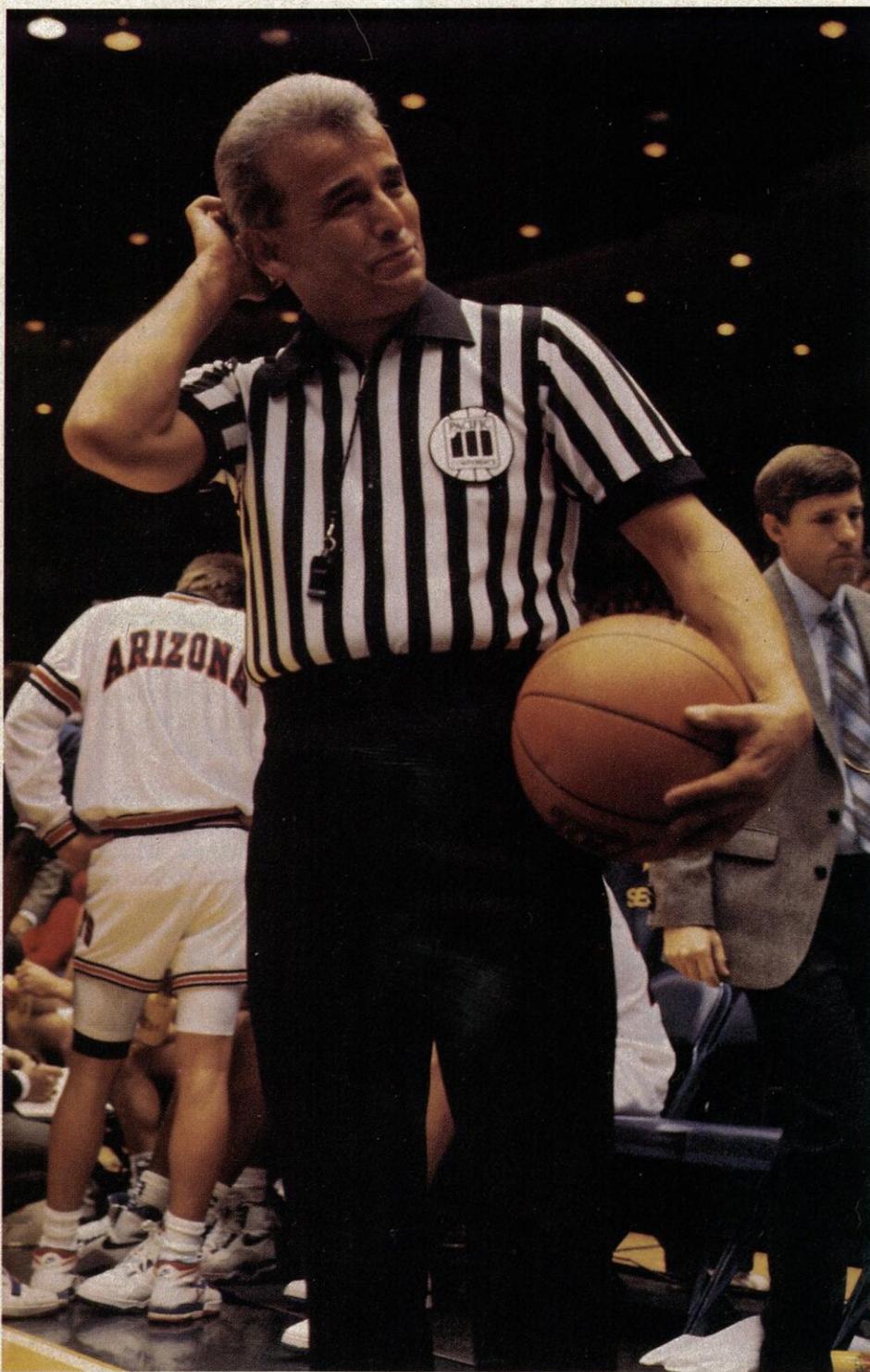
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KBYR-AM	Anchorage, Alaska	KGU-AM	Honolulu, Hawaii
WHBY-AM	Appleton, Wis.	WOKV-AM	Jacksonville, Fla.
KSNO-FM	Aspen, Colo.	KWOS-AM	Jefferson City, Mo.
KLBJ-AM	Austin, Texas	WUTK-AM	Knoxville, Tenn.
KPMC-AM	Bakersfield, Calif.	WLAP-AM	Lexington, Ky.
WBAL-AM	Baltimore, Md.	WKRG-AM	Mobile, Ala.
WJBO-AM	Baton Rouge, La.	WWLS-AM	Norman, Okla.
WVOK-AM	Birmingham, Ala.	KQV-AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KBOW-AM	Butte, Mont.	KOTA-AM	Rapid City, S.D.
WDWS-AM	Champaign, Ill.	KRDG-AM	Redding, Calif.
KRAE-AM	Cheyenne, Wyo.	WSBT-AM	South Bend, Ind.
WKN-AM	Charleston, S.C.	KSGI-AM	St. George, Utah
WDEF-AM-FM	Chattanooga, Tenn.	KXLY-AM	Spokane, Wash.
WWWE-AM	Cleveland, Ohio	WSUN-AM	Tampa, Fla.
WVOC-AM	Columbia, S.C.	WIBW-AM	Topeka, Kan.
WHIO-AM	Dayton, Ohio	KTUC-AM	Tucson, Ariz.
WWJ-AM	Detroit, Mich.	WIBX-AM	Utica, N.Y.

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Ballesteros Raising Refereeing To A Higher Plane



Robert F. Walker photo

Richie Ballesteros is not only one of the most-respected officials in the Pacific-10 Conference, but in the nation as well.

By RAY RATTO
San Francisco Chronicle

It is a rare January night at the Ballesteros home in San Francisco. The entire family is home.

Often, one or more of the three kids is out, but because they are all young adults, that is hardly a surprise. What is, though, is that the old man is home for a change. In fact, when you call the house, you are as likely as not to be greeted by a female voice saying, "Hello, Richie's not home."

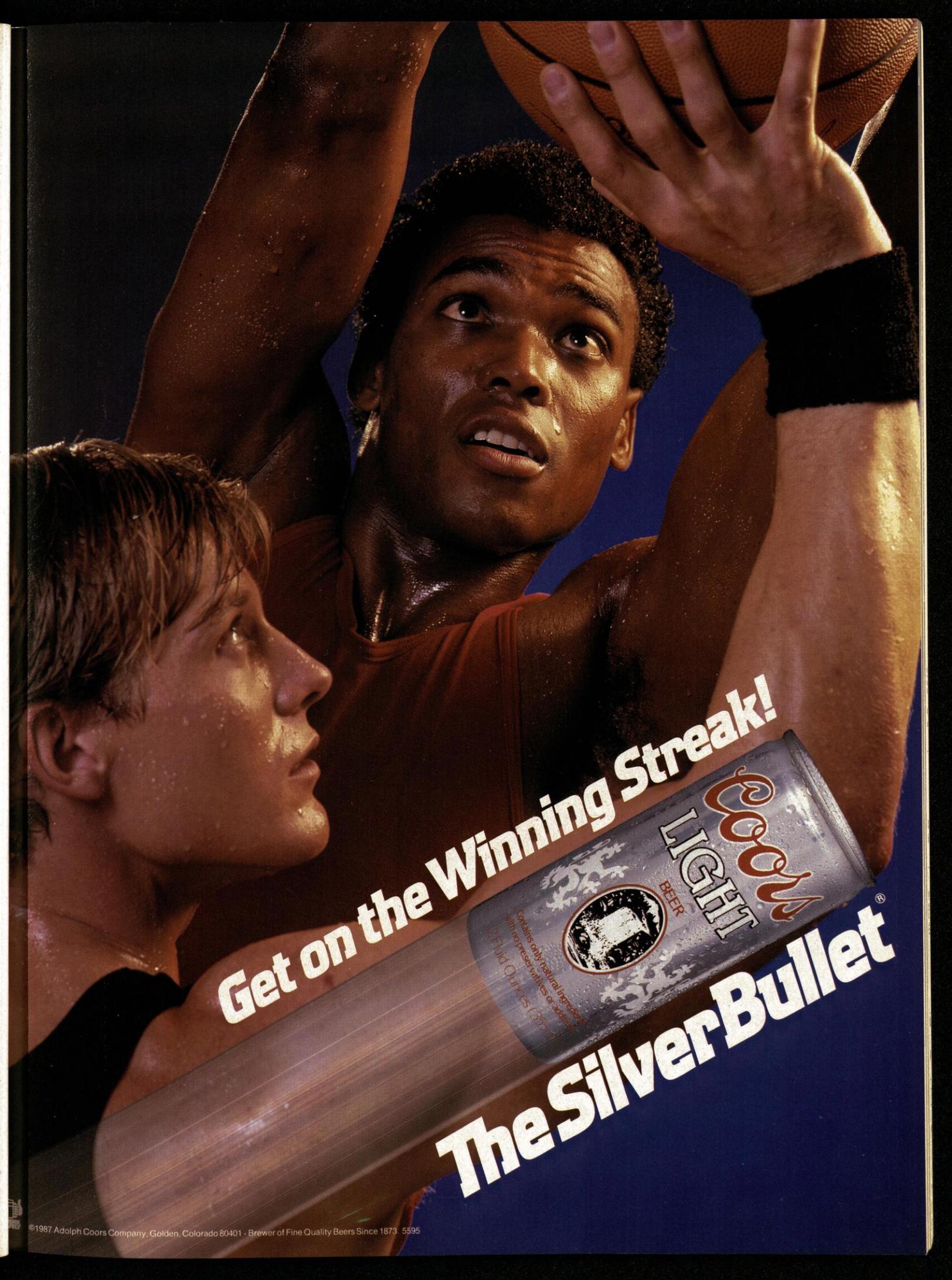
It has been this way for more than 25 years now, ever since Richie Ballesteros first thought that basketball officiating was a pleasant diversion from the burdens of the day. Now that his schedule is pretty much limited to 45 Pacific-10 Conference basketball games and the NCAA championship, he manages to make it home a lot more often than he used to.

For much of his officiating career, though, a night at home with his wife Carmen or his family would represent a game somewhere that he was not at, and there were not many of those. Sometimes it was a high school tripleheader, or a seven-games-a-day youth tournament, or three in the evening working the Greek League, or a junior college game that took three times as long to drive to as it did to work. Now, he can laugh about it. "There wasn't much I turned down," he said with a smile. "I'd work anything."

Now, the only levels he has not worked are the NBA and the Final Four, and like any official with even an atom's worth of ambition, he desperately wants the latter. He has worked three regional finals, which is the official's version of winning Miss Congeniality at the Miss America pageant. It is a nice honor that nobody remembers.

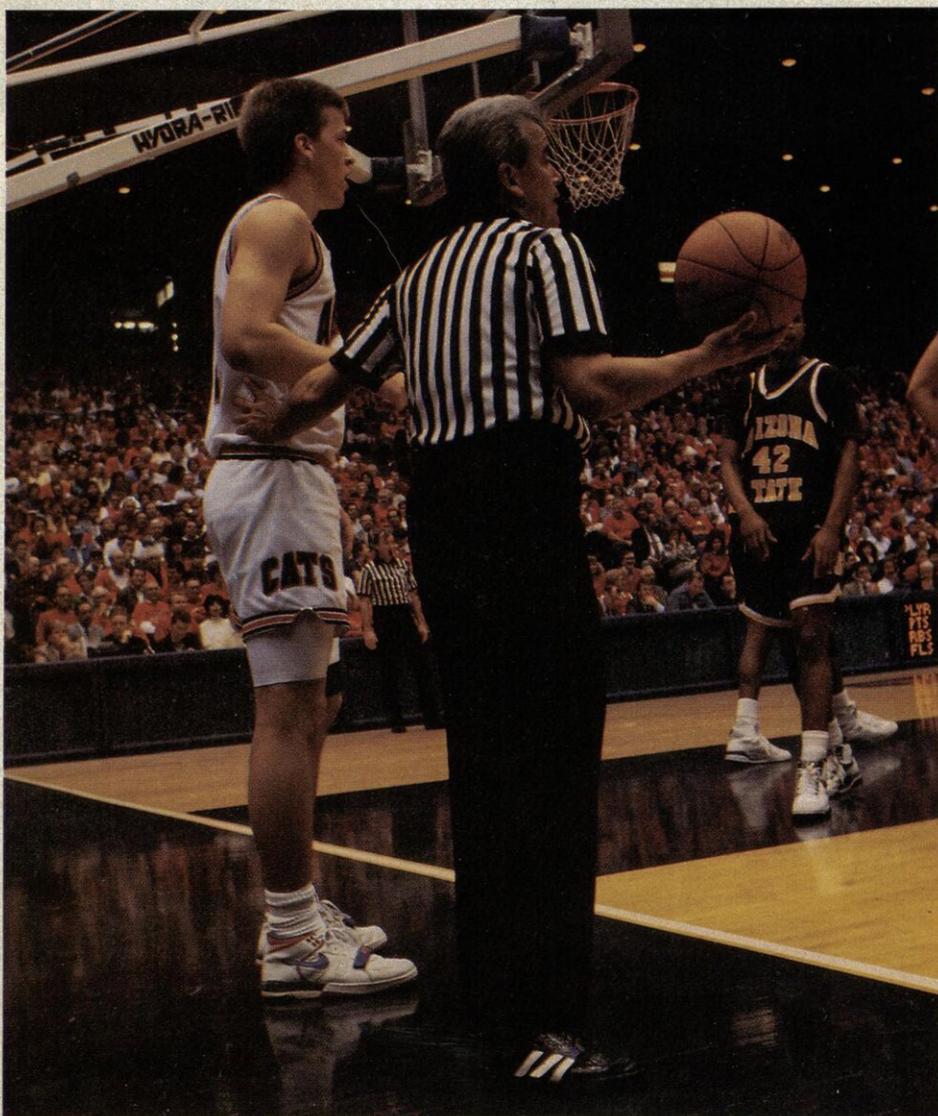
And do not kid yourself with that old bromide about the best officials being unnoticed. Officiating is as much ego as it is technique, judgment or the ability to convince a coach that what he is sure just happened really did not. The best officials want to be noticed, because they want to work the top games, the ones that get you into the championship, and perhaps to the Final Four.

Richie Ballesteros wants to be noticed,



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Robert F. Walker photo

During a game, Ballesteros is always looking to get the "best angles."

absolutely. Are you kidding?

"I've come close a couple of times," Ballesteros said, "and I wouldn't be telling the truth if I said it didn't bother me when I didn't get taken. But the thing is, the game's the getoff for me, and when I have a setback like that, that's what I keep in mind."

Ballesteros is 49 now, and been a Pacific-10 Conference official for the last 15. That is after 11 years of learning the rudiments of the craft, "and it is a craft," he said. "There's a great deal of satisfaction of knowing that I can work at this level, that I'm among the top one percent of the people in the field. That makes me feel good."

As it should, given the fact that Ballesteros did not immediately gravitate to the

craft. Rather, it was as a grammar school athletics director that he stumbled into the calling.

"It was a dead accident," he said. "We're at St. Paul of the Shipwreck (a Catholic church just north of Candlestick Park in San Francisco), and the officials don't show. The kids are all prepped to go, and I didn't want to tell them the game was off, so I went to the other coach and said, 'Why don't you work one end and I work the other?'"

"So I got out there and did it, and when the game's over, a guy comes up to me and says, 'You ever think about doing this professionally?' I said, 'Do you get paid?' He said yes, and I said, 'Where do I sign?'"

That began what is really a million sto-

ries about how people get involved in officiating. The difference for Ballesteros was his single-mindedness. He worked every game he could get his hands on; "I'd work 30 in a week, and if I didn't call on Sunday night for the next week's schedule, I was devastated."

There was not that much devastation in Ballesteros' early career. At 5-7, he was convinced he would have to work harder than anyone else just to stay even, so he worked twice as hard as that. That meant working every rec league he could reach with his car, and working every night and all day Saturdays and Sundays. How he managed to find time to get married and begin a family with such a schedule remains a great surprise to his contemporaries.

"I had little man's syndrome," he said. "I felt I had to be three times better than anyone else, so I'd work every chance I got, and I ran more than anyone else. I told myself that other guys might have more talent than me, but I wouldn't be outworked."

"That's when you realize how much is involved in becoming a good official. A lot of guys can blow the whistle, but there's a lot more to it than just making the right call."

Richie Ballesteros

It was that drive that got him into the Pac-10 freshman program in 1975 and eventually into the varsity program. Not that he slowed down the rest of his schedule, mind you. He still could fill in his Division I schedule with games from the PCAA (now Big West) and WCAC (now West Coast Conference), Division II and junior college games on his off nights, and when his schedule would permit (that is, whenever he had a spare moment), a high school game.

Naturally, he got seen. First, Frank McIntyre, the Pac-10 supervisor of officials saw him, and he liked most of what he saw.

"You hear about guys all the time," McIntyre said. "You get recommendations from people, and if you hear about a guy enough times, you go and see him. What I saw when I went to watch Richie was a guy who worked his tail off and had good judgment. He was a little rough, but I knew he'd be a good one."

He was, but that part about "a little

new balance



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rough” would come back to haunt Ballesteros. Having attained a full Division I schedule by his mid-thirties, which is remarkable speed by any rate, Ballesteros was due for a fall, or at least one of those setbacks. All officials have them, and even speak with pride of “getting their noses bloodied” along the way to learning that there is far more to this gig than knowing the rulebook and casebook by rote.

Ballesteros’ setback was the virtue that got him to the university level — intensity.

“It definitely slowed me down,” Ballesteros said. “I was so intense about everything that I would get people angry with me. Coaches would tell Frank they couldn’t trust me in a big game, and that hurt.

“I remember Frank gave me some tapes and told me to watch them, and I did — eight hours of tape. What I saw was me jumping around a lot to the point where it was almost disconcerting. I knew right then and there that I needed to slow myself down a little. You know, still work as hard as I know how, but not be so intense about everything.”

That adjustment came about five years ago by his reckoning, just in time for him to be hit with another — three-man crews.

“I’ll tell you right now,” he said, almost defiantly, “I was the worst three-man official ever — the world’s worst. I’d get to the center position and I would call stuff out of my area, taking calls from guys, all sorts of things. It was hard for me to give up a part of my ego to another guy. I was sure Frank was going to fire me after the second year of three-man.

I realized that I had to be objective about my career. I was having trouble at it, and I had to get better. I had to let my ego go. Sometimes you’ll be at the center position and you’ll go six or seven minutes without a call. It’s hard to keep your perspective then, it’s like you’re not even out there. So what I had to do was decide that when the calls weren’t coming to me, I’d become the best game administrator in the world. I’d make sure the substitutes came in when they should, the benches were in order, have the right shooter on the line for him, make sure the table was running smoothly, whatever I needed to stay sharp for when the calls started coming to me.

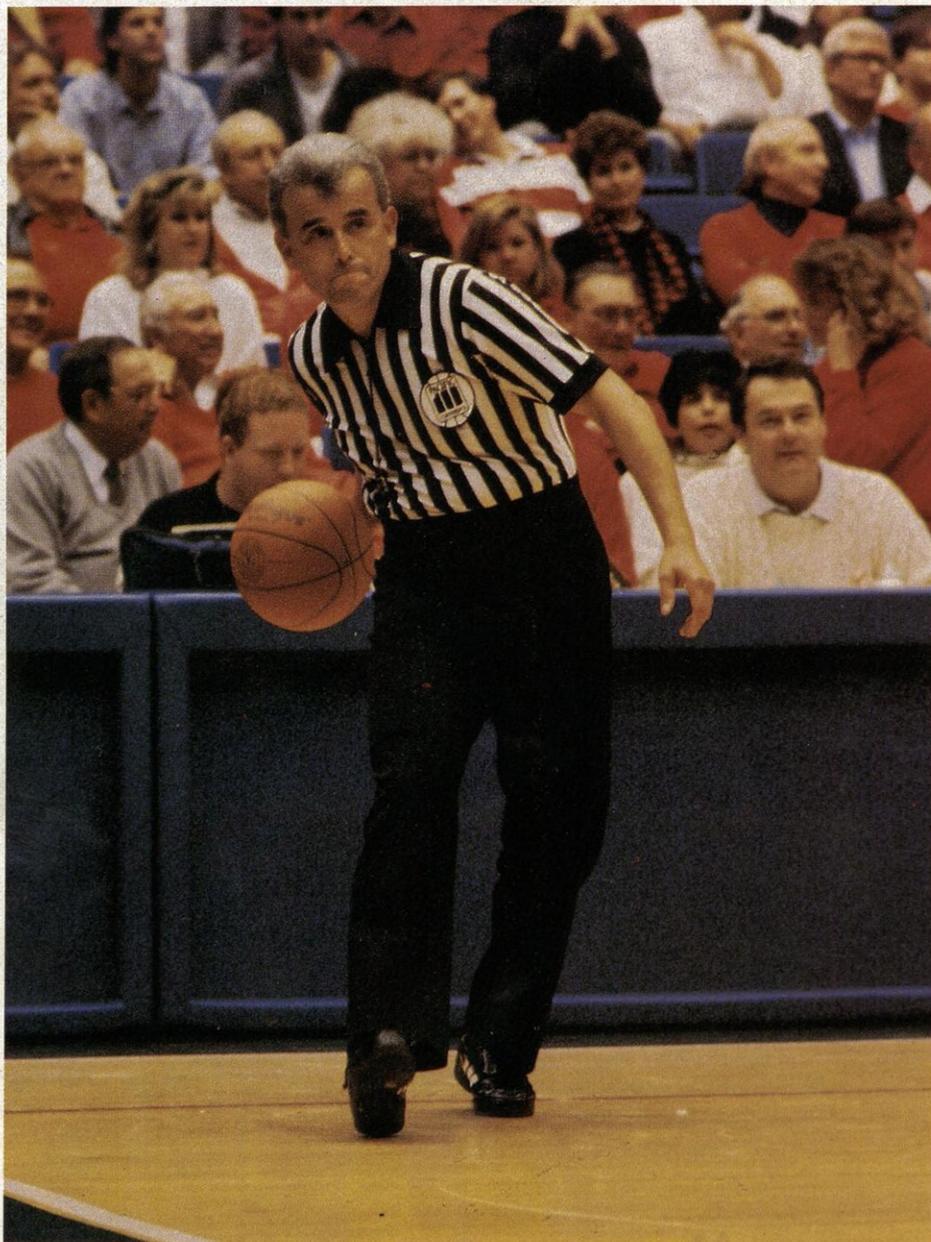
“That’s when you realize how much is involved in becoming a good official. A lot of guys can blow the whistle, but there’s a lot more to it than just making the right call. You’ve got to be aware of the players and coaches, and you’ve got to be a good official for your partner when he’s making the calls.”

The last couple of seasons, then, have been the payoff for all those grammar school games, Sundays away from home, doubts and struggles for Ballesteros. He worked the North Carolina-Arizona West regional final in 1988 and came within fractions of a point on the observers’ rating system of being selected to work the Final Four that year. He is now a lead official in the widest sense of the word, a very recognizable fellow indeed.

“I remember the first time I was at Arizona State this year,” he said with a smile. “(Head coach) Bill Frieder is talking with George McQuarn (an Arizona State assis-

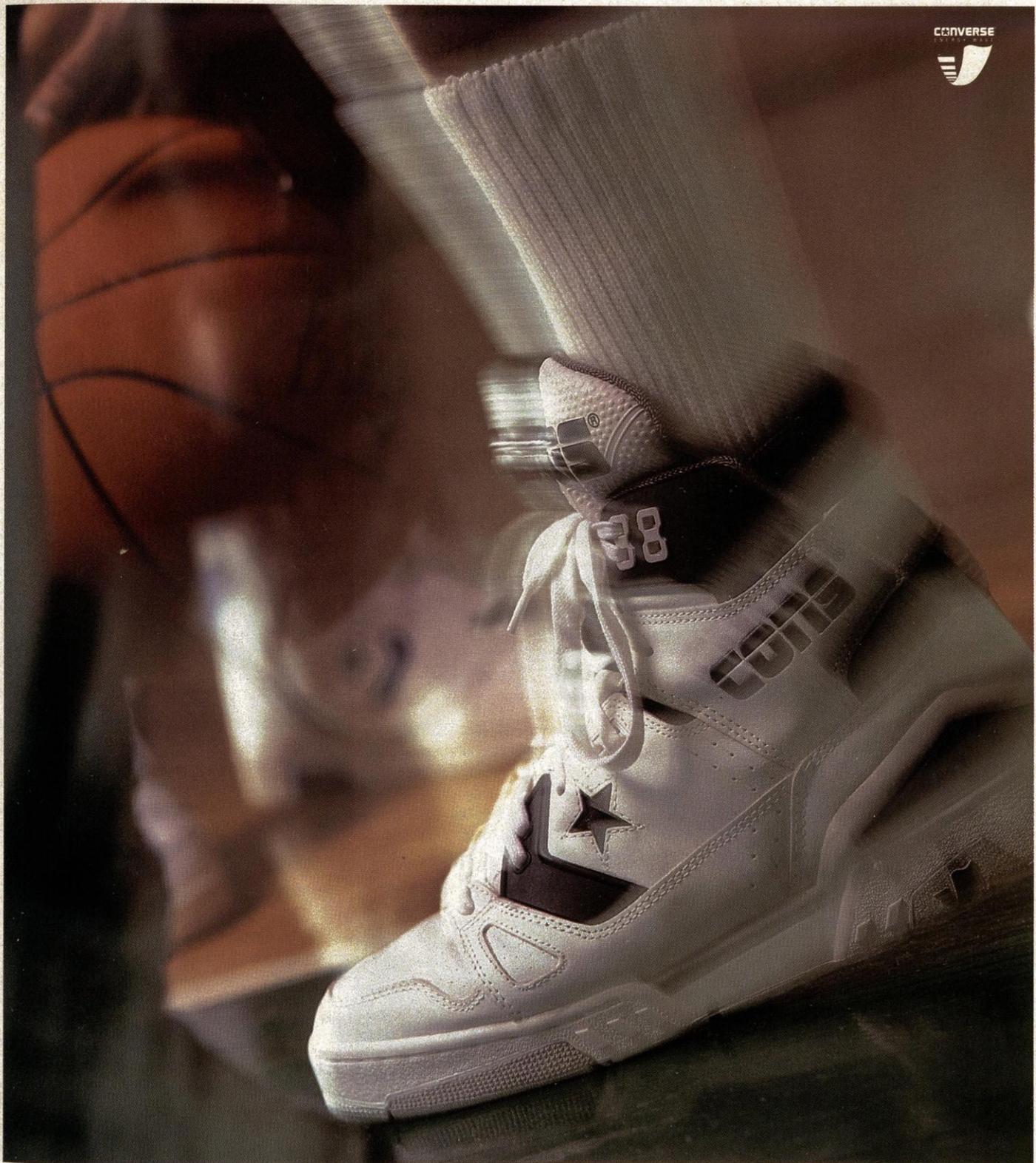
tant and former head coach at Fullerton State) and pointing at me. Well, I come over and I ask George, ‘What’s the deal? We haven’t even started, and you guys are mad at me already?’ He says, ‘No, no, Richie, honest. Bill was just asking me about you, and I told him you were all right.’ That made me feel good.”

That is because a coach saying, “You’re all right” to an official is the equivalent of saying, “Let’s go to the Bahamas” to your wife. It is one of the few tangible ways of measuring an official’s image and level of accomplishment. It is almost as good as a night off in January with the family.



By becoming a top-notch “administrator” on the court, Ballesteros has increased his level of competency to greater heights.

Robert F. Walker photo



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Kids' Games

Basketball Keeps van Breda Kolff, Armstrong Young At Heart

By JOHN BARTIMOLE

One has coached at every conceivable level of basketball — high school, college and pro, men's and women's — over his 38-year career.

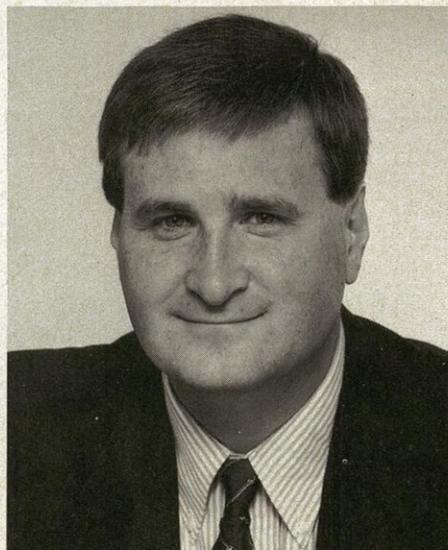
The other had never been a college basketball head coach before this season. In fact, he is not yet old enough to attend his five-year college reunion.

One has success written all over him, with the record to back him up; the other has potential written all over him, with the fiery optimism of youth to back him up.

One is a senior citizen, trying to mold a group of men more than four decades his junior into a winning team; the other is barely past his mid-20s, trying to lead players less than five years younger than him.

One is Hofstra's Butch van Breda Kolff, at 67 the oldest Division I college basketball head coach; the other is Niagara's Jack Armstrong, the nation's youngest Division I college basketball coach at the tender age of 26.

If they were books, van Breda Kolff's pages would be dog-eared and well-read, their message one of winning; Armstrong's pages would be crisp and clean and, for the most part, yet unturned.



At 26, Niagara's Jack Armstrong is the nation's youngest Division I coach.

Certainly, van Breda Kolff's book has more chapters. He has coached collegiately at Hofstra (twice), Lafayette (twice), Princeton and New Orleans. In the NBA, he has handled the Los Angeles Lakers, the Detroit Pistons, the Phoenix Suns and the New Orleans Jazz, with another stint in the ABA as coach of the Memphis Tams. He



Armstrong works with his Niagara team during a practice session.

has also headed the New Orleans Pride of the defunct Women's Professional Basketball League, and coached prep school ball at Picayune High School in Mississippi.

In contrast, Armstrong has coached high school ball at Nazareth High in Brooklyn before being a four-year assistant coach at Fordham under Tom Penders and Nick Marcchuk. His next stop was Niagara, where he was an assistant coach before being named the Purple Eagles' head coach on October 2, 1989.

For van Breda Kolff, the level of coaching has made no difference to him.

"If it's important to the players, it's important to me," he said. "I've enjoyed coaching at every level. I do the job as well as I can and I try to get the most out of every player.

"Level makes no difference except for money," he said. "But if you're in coaching for the money, you don't enjoy it. And if you don't enjoy it, get out of it."

Van Breda Kolff has seen a multitude of changes in his nearly-40 years of coaching, but the one that nags him the most is the effect of money on the college game.

"Money and all the offshoots from that have changed the game," he said. "Recruiting is a prime example. Kids often don't select a school based on academics — which should be their major criteria — but based on whether or not the team plays the kind of game they like, or if they need a point guard next year.

"As a result, the game has become too individualistic, and not a team effort. This makes the kids tougher to coach," he says.

Armstrong, in his brief career as a head coach, has noted the same problem.

"Recruiting is a dangerous situation right now," he says. "Young kids start out playing for the love of the game, but as they get older — sometimes even at the age of 14 when they're recruited for summer leagues — they become desensitized to basketball and begin playing for individual, not team, goals. Too many players become more interested in minutes played and points scored than games won, and that's unhealthy."

Van Breda Kolff says the role of the defensive player is becoming less emphasized in college basketball.

"There are no statistics that indicate how

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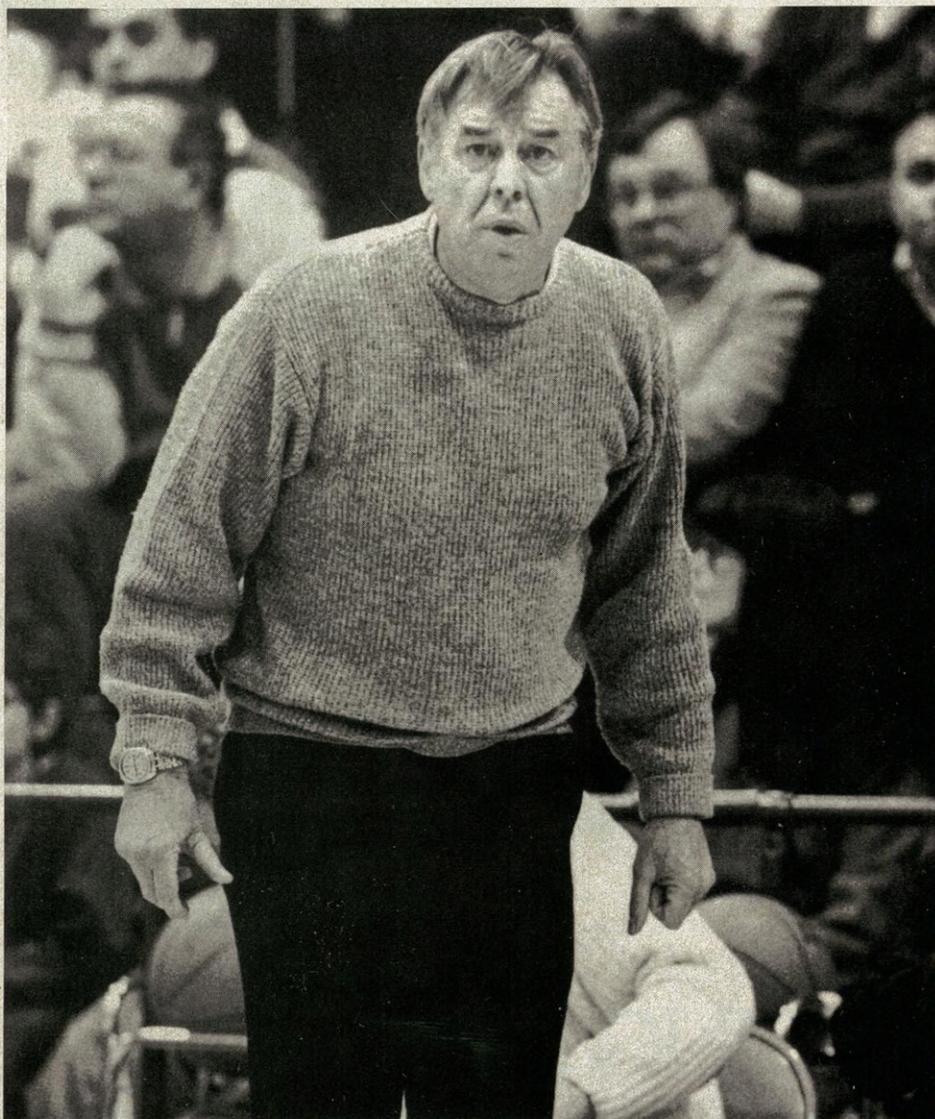
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Hofstra's Butch van Breda Kolff has coached basketball on the high school, college and professional levels.

many times a guy jumped on the floor to get a loose ball, or how many great picks a player set," he says. "Too much of the emphasis is on the individual — the offensive — side of the game."

Despite their concern over such problems, both men have been coaching most of their adult lives, with van Breda Kolff returning to college basketball twice, after absences of 21 years and five years.

"What brought me back?" he muses of his decision to return to Lafayette, the site of his first college coaching job, for the 1984-85 season. "Have you ever taught world history to tenth graders in Picayune, Mississippi? That's what brought me back," he says, laughing.

"Actually," he continues, I would have stayed, because I loved teaching the kids

and I enjoyed coaching at the high school level. But when the Lafayette job opened up, I decided to return because I had enjoyed myself there during my first tenure, and I had a chance to rebuild the program."

Rebuild he did, taking a team that was 12-17 upon his arrival and within four years, finishing 19-10, winning the East Coast Conference and being named the league's coach of the year.

"Common sense would have told me to stay at Lafayette, because the program was successful," van Breda Kolff says. "But I asked myself, 'How many more chances am I going to have to rebuild a basketball program at my age?' and I went to Hofstra. That's just me — leaving one program to rebuild another."

Again, the van Breda Kolff touch was ev-

ident as he turned a 6-21 squad into a 14-15 team in his first year back with the Flying Dutchmen.

Armstrong faces the same kind of challenge at Niagara, taking the reins of a Purple Eagle team that struggled to a 9-19 mark last season.

"Level makes no difference except for money. But if you're in coaching for the money, you don't enjoy it. And if you don't enjoy it, get out of it."

**Butch van Breda Kolff
Hofstra**

Armstrong, though further hampered by the fact that he was not named head coach until less than two weeks remained before the start of practice, is not fazed by the magnitude of the job in front of him.

"This is not an intimidating experience," he says. "College basketball is a game, a game that is played by kids and that is supposed to be fun for them and for me. It gives me a chance to teach the value of hard work and values.

"I'll tell you what intimidation is," he continues. "Intimidation is having a wife and four kids and no job. That's intimidation."

Armstrong is also nonplussed about any disadvantages his age may present to him in his position.

"In fact, I think it's an advantage," he says. "First and foremost, the job of a coach is to relate to the players, and I can do that. The things they're going through now — academically, socially, personally — I went through just four or five years ago, and I can talk to them about it at their level. I'm not a guy in an ivory tower...I'm someone who just went through what they're experiencing, and I want to help them.

"If you can look a kid in the eye, let him know you have his best interest in mind, and be sincere and honest with him, then he will accept you as his leader," he says. "I want to be approachable, but I also realize that there are times I have to be dictatorial. However, I never want a kid to feel uncomfortable walking into my office or to leave practice feeling badly. And, as much as possible, I want to foster a family atmosphere at Niagara."

Van Breda Kolff, though chronologically
(continued on page 62)

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The Sharp Electronics Sports Trivia Quiz

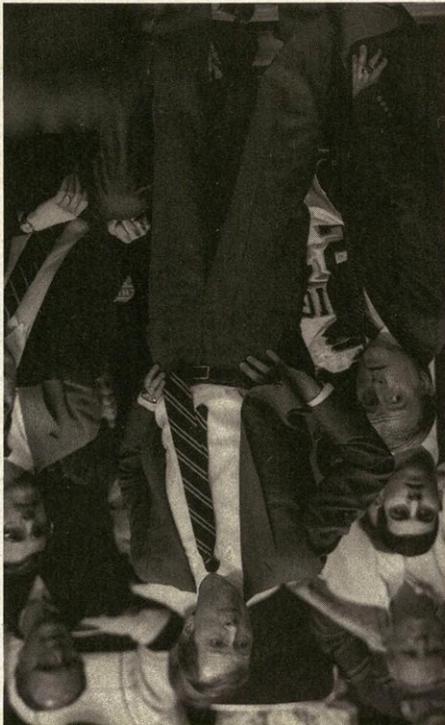
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(1) North Carolina. (2) Steve Fisher, Michigan and C. Everett Dean, Stanford. (3) Austin Carr, Notre Dame. (4) Michigan. (5) Ray Meyer, DePaul. (6) Kansas. (7) December, 1991. (8) Glen Rice, Michigan. (9) Ohio. (10) Fennis Dembo, Wyoming. (11) 20 feet. (12) Kentucky. (13) Jeff Mullins, Duke. (14) 1,500. (15) Indiana State, 1979.

ANSWERS:

9. Major League Baseball has experienced an all-California World Series the past two years. At the NCAA Final Four, the final two teams came from the same state twice. Name the state.
10. In a 1963 first-round game, Princeton's Bill Bradley established a championship record by sinking 16-of-16 from the free throw line. Who tied the record in 1987?
11. In the beginning of the sport of basketball, how far was the free throw line from the basket?
12. Which team has made the most yearly appearances in the NCAA basketball championship?
13. Only 70 men have played and coached in the NCAA championship. Of those 70, who is the leading scorer with 200 points in NCAA championship play?
14. Heading into the 1990 NCAA basketball championship, how many games have been played in tournament history?
15. Which was the last school to enter the NCAA basketball championship with an undefeated record?

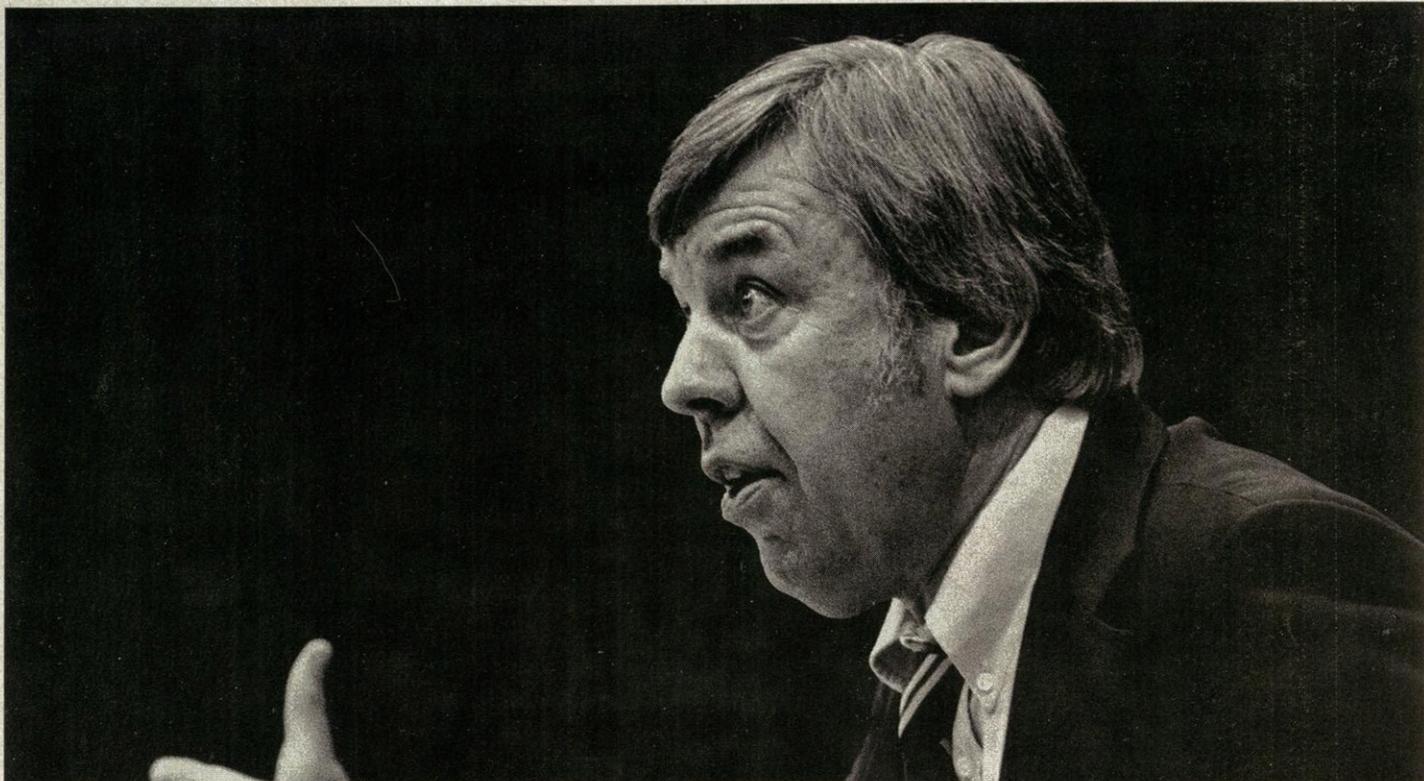
This man is one of only two undefeated coaches in NCAA championship play.



Edited by Gary K. Johnson, NCAA assistant statistics coordinator

1. Which team has made the most consecutive appearances in the NCAA basketball championship?
2. Heading into the 1990 NCAA basketball championship, how many games have been played in tournament history?
3. The NCAA championship record for most points in a game by an individual is 61. It happened in a 1970 first-round game. Who did it?
4. Which is the only school to win the NCAA basketball championship the same year it also won the Rose Bowl in football?
5. The longest time between a coach's first and last appearances in the championship is 41 years with 13 different appearances. Who was the coach?
6. Which NCAA basketball championship team had the lowest single-season winning percentage of all the Division I basketball championships in history?
7. When will the centennial of the invention of basketball be celebrated?
8. Who scored a record 184 championship points in one year?

**HOW SHARP
ARE YOU?**



Chuck Zorvko photo

Flying Dutchmen players are more than four decades younger than the fiery van Breda Kolff.

(continued from page 58)

a senior citizen, says he is still a young man at heart — and that serves him well with his players.

"I've always been involved with young kids, and I've kept up with them," he says. "I know their likes and dislikes and that helps me relate to them.

"My track record has also helped me deal with the kids, too," he continues. "The first year I returned to Lafayette, and then, Hofstra, the players said, 'Hey, he's been successful, so we'd better listen to everything he says.'"

He has won more than 400 games collegiately, yet van Breda Kolff says he's more interested in preparing his players for life than he is in winning.

"For the most part, my kids aren't going to be professional ballplayers," he says. "So, it's important I teach them something about life. For that reason, I don't believe in 'making' them weight train, attend study halls or the like. I prefer to tell them why they should want to do it. Then, if I have to, I 'make' them do it, though I'm not sure that's very effective.

"My philosophy is this: we can't coddle athletes," he continues. "We can't take them by the hand and do everything for them, because that continues the spoiling process most of them have enjoyed since they were

kids. Sometimes I say to the players, 'You'd better get married right after you graduate so you'll have someone to do everything for you, because you can't do it yourself.'

"I try to get them ready for life by having them do things for themselves."

Armstrong is also worried that a sense of perspective is being lost in college basketball.

"I agree with (Seton Hall's) P.J. Carlesimo when he says, 'Coaches get too much of the credit when teams win and too much of the blame when they lose.' The players — the kids — that's what the game is for and what it's all about."

**Jack Armstrong
Niagra**

"The essence of the game is kids, and how basketball should help them grow and mature," he says. "That's what it's all about — not so much wins and losses, averages and minutes played, but how you cooperated with each other, how you helped each other

out — things like that."

Neither van Breda Kolff, who is at the twilight of his great coaching career, nor Armstrong, just at the dawn of his, have any misgivings about their method of making a living.

"No regrets," van Breda Kolff says firmly, "none whatsoever. Certainly, you look back over your life and you say, 'Why did I ever do that?' but then you realize that at that point in your life, the move was the right choice. And there's nothing I would have done differently."

"I just wish," Armstrong says, "that people had a better understanding of what a coach goes through. I'm young, I'm a bachelor, so I experience no strain on my family life as a result of being a coach. But I've seen it happen to other guys, and it's a tough experience to endure — and to watch."

In fact, Armstrong says, there's too much emphasis on the role of the coach.

"I agree with (Seton Hall's) P.J. Carlesimo when he says, 'Coaches get too much of the credit when teams win and too much of the blame when they lose.' The players — the kids — that's what the game is for and what it's all about."

Especially for men like Butch van Breda Kolff and Jack Armstrong, the oldest and youngest head coaches in Division I men's college basketball. 

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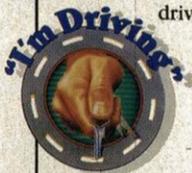
Family Talk About Drinking

This program features a series of informative guides written in conjunction with prominent authorities on children, family counseling, and alcohol research. The guides cover everything from the effects of peer pressure and recognizing teenage drinking problems to drinking and driving and the community resources available to you and your kids. For copies, just call 1-800-359-TALK.

Family Talk About Drinking

I'm Driving

We support the designated driver concept through sponsorship of the "I'm Driving" program. "I'm Driving" is promoted with counter cards, table tents, buttons and other educational materials. This program is not a substitute for responsible drinking, but it offers a sensible option in potential drunk driving situations.



Pit Stop

This program was developed to encourage responsible behavior by college students during Spring Break and other school vacation periods. In cooperation with local and state governments, "Pit Stop" personnel provide coffee, doughnuts and, to those of legal drinking age, a message of personal responsibility and caution at state-owned rest areas along major highways. "Pit Stop" has been so successful that it has been expanded to other travel occasions.

Alert Cab

This program offers a free or reduced-priced taxi ride home to customers in taverns or restaurants who have chosen not to drive after drinking. Alert Cab is no substitute for safe and responsible drinking, but it can add a greater margin of safety for these customers and others in the community.



Your Alcohol I.Q.

This program is designed to educate consumers about alcohol use in an easy-to-understand, entertaining format. A video starring "LA Law's" Michael Tucker and Jill Eikenberry takes the viewer through the truths and myths surrounding alcohol. Anheuser-Busch has developed this program in the belief that education is the best tool available to encourage responsible consumption and reduce abuse. "Your Alcohol I.Q." is available as a free rental at 25,000 video outlets around the country.

At Anheuser-Busch we, like any responsible manufacturer, are concerned by the abuse of our products.

The vast majority of the 80 million Americans who enjoy beer do so responsibly. But those few who abuse it can have an impact far beyond their numbers. An impact that reflects on us as a company, on our products and employees, and on the much larger population of responsible beer drinkers.

On this page you'll find a brief introduction to a few of the programs we've created, or help sponsor, to lessen that impact.

The absolute solution to the abuse of alcohol isn't on this page. That's a challenge our society as a whole has before it. We must all continue to take the problem seriously, as parents, hosts, friends and citizens.

As a brewer we feel an added responsibility. The ancient craft we practice is designed to produce a beverage of friendship, refreshment and moderation. We brew beer to be enjoyed responsibly.

If you have comments or suggestions, please let us hear from you. And please take a few moments to see if you can play a role in any of the programs mentioned here. We'd welcome your help.

We brew our beers to be enjoyed... responsibly



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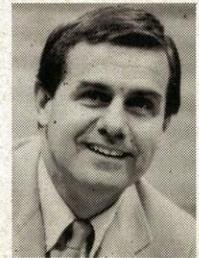
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The Great Eighties

Outstanding Teams Dominated The Decade

By MIKE LOPRESTI
Gannett News Service

So where were we, the last time a decade was dawning?

A long time ago, 1980. At least in college basketball.

When you hit a 20-foot jump shot, you scored two points, of course. If you wanted to hold the ball for four minutes, you could.

Domes were considered nice places in which to play baseball and football. But a basketball tournament? Nah. Who would fill the seats?

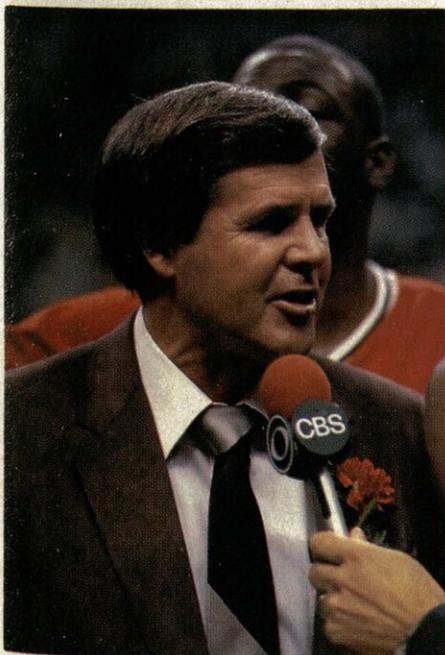
ESPN? What's an ESPN?

Big East? What's a Big East?

There was a little-recognized school not far from the banks of the Potomac River just beginning to make noise, with an earnest coach named John Thompson. Somebody back then called Georgetown Cinderella. Imagine that. Cinderella. We found out Cinderella could play a pretty mean pressure defense.

Louisville did not have any national championships yet. What Louisville had then was a rap.

"Louisville can't win the big ones. Lou-



Denny Crum of Louisville led the Cardinals to national titles in 1980 and 1986.



North Carolina's Dean Smith directed his teams to 10-straight NCAA championship berths in the exciting eighties.

isville can't play against zones. Louisville this, Louisville that," guard Jerry Eaves said one day, mimicking the critics of the Cardinals.

Soon after, Louisville made its first of four Final Four trips in the decade and won its first of two national championships. Nobody said Louisville could not win the big ones anymore.

Dean Smith was still looking for his first national championship at North Carolina. And nobody had yet hit on the idea of naming an arena after him.

With the 1990 NCAA championship, college basketball commences a new decade, and it can only hope the one coming will match the one past.

It would be hard to better the 1980s. How can you top a decade that had everything?

You want great coaches? It had great coaches.

Denny Crum, Bob Knight, Smith, Thompson, Mike Krzyzewski, Larry Brown, Guy Lewis. They did not know the meaning of the word rebuild. All they knew how to do was reload.

Crum took four Louisville teams to the Final Four and won twice. Knight won twice. Thompson, Krzyzewski, Brown and Lewis each brought three teams to college basketball's big weekend. Brown did it at both UCLA and Kansas. Lute Olson did it at both Iowa and Arizona.

You want great stars? It had great stars. Your choice, foreign or domestic.

From Michael Jordan to Danny Manning to Patrick Ewing to Ralph Sampson to Akeem Olajuwon.

Sampson was *Associated Press* national player of the year three times. But he never won the national championship, never saw the view from the mountaintop that Jordan and Ewing and Manning saw.

Ewing nearly had three titles. His Hoyas lost by one point in the 1982 title game, by two in 1985. Someone once asked him if he had any disappointments in his career at Georgetown.

Said Ewing, "I had two." It was not hard to guess what they were.

A strange thing about the 1980s, though. Look at the top 15 season scoring averages in NCAA Division I history. Not one came

Championship Coaches of the '80s

Seven coaches led their teams to NCAA titles during the 1980s. Denny Crum of Louisville and Bob Knight of Indiana were the only coaches to capture more than one championship.

Crum led the Cardinals to NCAA crowns in 1980 and 1986 while Knight directed his Hoosiers to the 1981 and 1987 championships.

NCAA Championship Finishes

Coach, School	Years	Won	Lost	Pct.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Denny Crum, Louisville	8	23	6	.793	2	0	2	0
Bob Knight, Indiana	9	18	7	.720	2	0	0	0
John Thompson, Georgetown	10	25	9	.735	1	2	0	0
Dean Smith, North Carolina	10	25	9	.735	1	1	0	0
Larry Brown, Kansas, UCLA	5	14	4	.778	1	0	1	0
Rollie Massimino, Villanova	8	17	7	.708	1	0	0	0
Jim Valvano, North Carolina State	7	14	6	.700	1	0	0	0
Steve Fisher, Michigan	1	6	0	1.000	1	0	0	0



during the decade. Look at the top 15 season rebound totals. Not one from the 1980s.

Our mega-stars were made by the way they fit into the team, by the titles he collected, perhaps by being on television so much. They were not made by sheer statistics.

You want upsets? It had upsets.

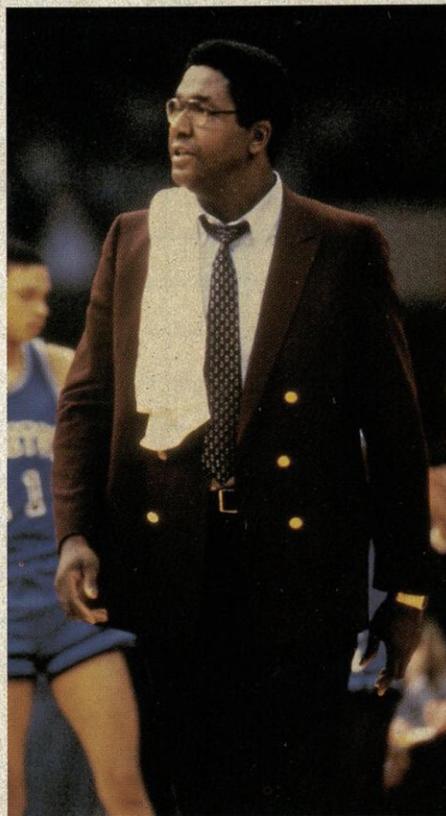
First, there was North Carolina State stunning Houston, 54-52, in the 1983 title game in Albuquerque, with Lorenzo Charles' dunk at the buzzer, and Jim Valvano's immortal postgame declaration: "We're going to have a baby — my wife doesn't know this yet — and we're going to name him Al. B. Querque." Mourned Houston coach Guy Lewis, "It was fast versus slow. And slow won."

What could match that? Two years later in Lexington, Villanova did. The eighth-seeded Wildcats missed one shot the entire second half and shot 78.6 percent for the game to stun a Georgetown team many thought nearly unbeatable, 66-64.

"I'm not sure I'll be able to understand this five years from now," Villanova guard Harold Jensen said that night.

"No one in America knows how hard we worked for this," teammate Gary McLain added.

In 1988, a Kansas team that lost 11 games



Georgetown's John Thompson made Hoya basketball a force in the 1980s.

Bill Luster photo

during the season was the only one left standing at the end of the championship driving past Oklahoma, 83-79, by the play of Manning and the coaching force of Brown, whose last words to his team before the game were, "Don't be afraid to win."

The championship went from 40 to 64 teams, making way for more schools, more upstarts, more surprises. Five times since 1986, No. 14 seeds have beaten No. 3 seeds. Four times that decade, the national champion had nine or more season defeats — Indiana in 1981, N.C. State, Villanova and Kansas.

And much of the nation watched mesmerized in last year's championship as bottom seed Princeton pushed mighty Georgetown to the brink before losing, 50-49.

In the springtime of the 1980s, no one was safe.

You want great moments? It had great moments.

There was Indiana's Keith Smart burying a baseline jumper in the final seconds to break Syracuse's heart in the 1987 title game.

There was a freshman named Jordan calmly canning a 16-footer in 1982 to put North Carolina over Georgetown, 63-62, followed by the Hoyas' Fred Brown mistak-

(continued on page 72)

Dominant Teams Ruled The Eighties

Of the 167 NCAA Division I schools which participated in the basketball championship during the 1980s, only 19 universities (11.4 percent) captured 10-or-more tournament victories during the past decade.

Listed below are the complete championship records for the top basketball schools of the exciting '80s:

Won-Lost Records in Championship Play

Team (Years Participated)	Years	Won	Lost	Pct.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Georgetown (1980-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89)	10	25	9	.735	1	2	0	0
North Carolina (1980-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89)	10	25	9	.735	1	1	0	0
Louisville (1980-81-82-83-84-86-88-89)	8	23	6	.793	2	0	2	0
Duke (1980-84-85-86-87-88-89)	7	18	7	.720	0	1	2	0
Indiana (1980-81-82-83-84-86-87-88-89)	9	18	7	.720	2	0	0	0
Villanova (1980-81-82-83-84-85-86-88)	8	17	7	.708	1	0	0	0
Kansas (1981-84-85-86-87-88)	6	16	5	.762	1	0	1	0
North Carolina State (1980-82-83-85-86-87-88-89)	8	14	7	.667	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma (1983-84-85-86-87-88-89)	7	14	7	.667	0	1	0	0
Virginia (1981-82-83-84-86-87-89)	7	14	7	.667	0	0	2	0
Syracuse (1980-83-84-85-86-87-88-89)	8	14	8	.636	0	1	0	0
Nevada-Las Vegas (1983-84-85-86-87-88-89)	7	13	7	.650	0	0	1	0
Iowa (1980-81-82-83-85-86-87-88-89)	9	13	10	.565	0	0	0	1
Houston (1981-82-83-84-87)	5	12	5	.706	0	1	1	0
Louisiana State (1980-81-84-85-86-87-88-89)	8	12	8	.600	0	0	1	1
Michigan (1985-86-87-88-89)	5	11	4	.733	1	0	0	0
Kentucky (1980-81-82-83-84-85-86-87)	8	11	8	.579	0	0	1	0
Illinois (1981-83-84-85-86-87-88-89)	8	11	8	.579	0	0	1	0
Kansas State (1980-81-82-87-88-89)	6	10	6	.571	0	0	0	0

winners



The bleachers are empty. The crowd went home. The only thing stopping you from success is the rim, 10 feet off the floor. You know what has to be done . . . practice, practice and then more practice, and you're willing to do it. All that effort and hard work . . . yeh, it will be worth it.

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(continued from page 68)

enly passing to a man from the wrong team in the final seconds.

Brown sat quietly in his locker room in the Superdome that night and politely answered every one of the thousand questions, sighing one time that, "When I threw it, I wished I had a rubber band so I could get it back."

There was Indiana and Isiah Thomas beating North Carolina in 1981 in a strange, uncertain atmosphere of Philadelphia, only hours after President Reagan had been shot.

There was Michigan in 1989, with an assistant named Steve Fisher, who woke up one day just before the championship to find himself the head coach.

Just a few weeks later, Rumeal Robinson's free throws with three seconds left in overtime gave Fisher and the Wolverines an 80-79 title game victory over Seton Hall.

"I'm the happiest man alive right now," Fisher said that night in the Seattle Kingdome.

There was Lewis, the soul of frustration, clutching to his towel, clutching to his hopes, leading a Houston march into the Final Four three-straight years but never getting the championship.

Minutes after his 1983 Cougars were doomed by the Charles dunk, he looked out at the world with sad eyes and said, "I feel awful."

You want dynasties? It had dynasties.

Maybe not the UCLA brand. In the modern world, with so many good teams and so many good players, John Wooden's achievements are now Fantasyland.

But North Carolina and Georgetown each went 25-9 in the championship over the decade, powers as perennial as the tulip.

Louisville was 23-6, Indiana 18-7, Duke 18-7, Villanova 17-7. The faces changed, but the names at the top almost always stayed the same.

"Consistency of our program," Louisville's Crum said one day, "is what makes me proudest."

Indeed, Louisville might have been the most relentless power of them all, not only having four teams in the Final Four, but seven in the final 16.

You want growing interest? Most of all, the 1980s had growing interest. No, not growing. That is too soft. Exploding.

The numbers said it all, as far as the eyes could see.

The nation's love affair with the sport was certified with a check in 1989, namely the one for \$1 billion CBS paid to retain broadcast rights for the championship.

It became routine to pack domes with 40,000 or more fans for the Final Four, and have to turn away 100,000 more requests.

If there was not a game on your television on any given night during the winter, it probably meant your set was broken.

Championship receipts were a combined \$180 million for the first 47 years, and \$224 million for the last four years of the decade.

Average attendance for the championship game was 17,916 in the 1970s, and 31,248 for the 1980s.

Championship television revenue was \$23 million for the 1970s, and \$282 million for the 1980s.

There were 120 new arenas built in the 1980s. Division I basketball drew four million more fans last season than it did in 1980. Thirty-seven schools averaged at least 10,000 fans per home game last year.

Three games had paid crowds of more than 60,000.

What fed the public appetite? Television, for sure. So did the expanded tournament, and the noon-to-midnight drama it often supplied.

And then, there were those two itsy-bitsy rule changes. They put up a shot clock, they painted a stripe for three-point shots, and revolution was at hand in college basketball.

Scoring hit a 30-year low in 1982. The rulesmakers retired to the lab, tinkered with their test tubes, and came out in 1986 with the 45-second shot clock. Stalls went the way of the Edsel.

That sped things up a bit. But not quite enough. In 1987, the three-point shot was added.

Bingo.

No one dreamed the effect it would have, the rallies it would give birth to, the leads it would erase, the coaches' heart palpitations it would cause. The little man was back in the game. No lead was invulnerable, nobody could be comfortable.

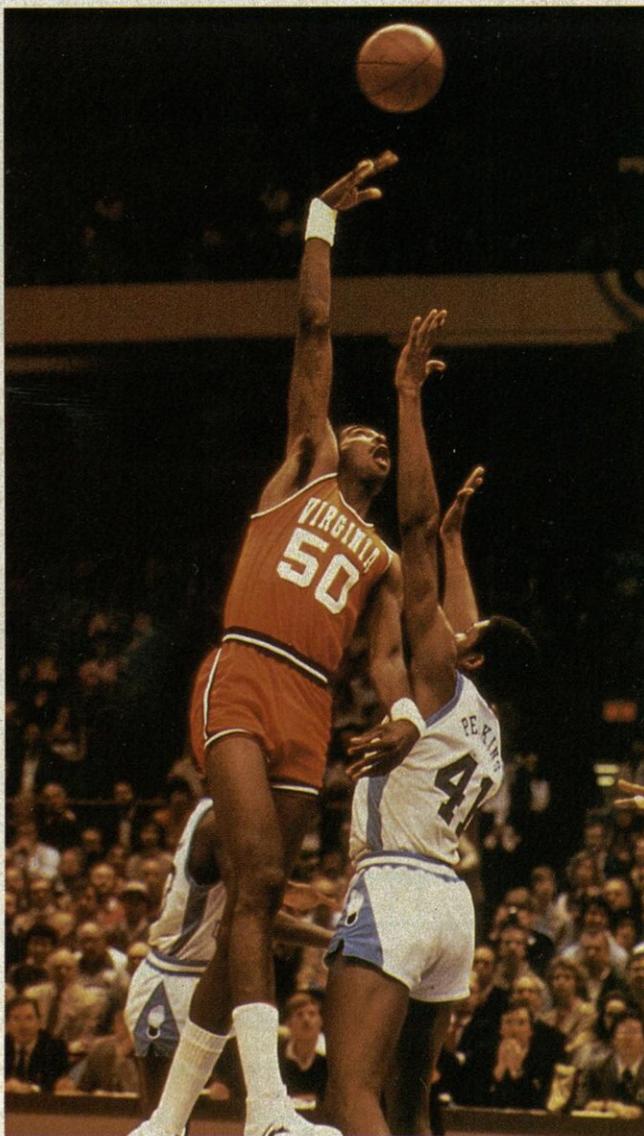
By 1989, one of every five shots was a three-pointer. The public must have liked it. Division I attendance went up 1.3 million in two years.

The three-point shot, in fact, could stand as a symbol for college basketball in the 1980s. With its ability to surprise, to shock, to elate, to excite, it was the embodiment of the game that brought so many to the domes, brought so many to the television sets.

Back in 1980, college basketball was thought to be pretty popular, a game maybe near its peak. How could we have ever guessed what the decade ahead had in store, from the personalities of the coaches to the heroics of the players to the fervor of the fans? And where it stops, nobody knows.

They play the game inside, and that is the only reason there is a ceiling on how high college basketball can go in the 1990s.

Virginia center Ralph Sampson was voted *Associated Press Player of the Year* three times during the 1980s.



Bill Luster photo

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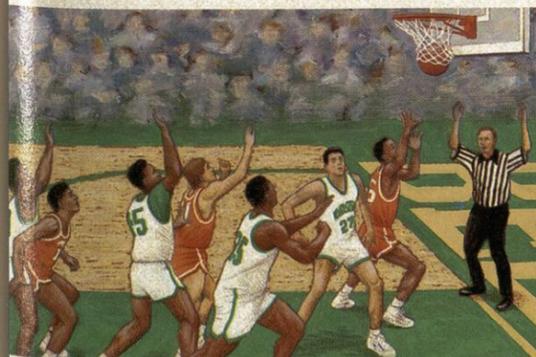
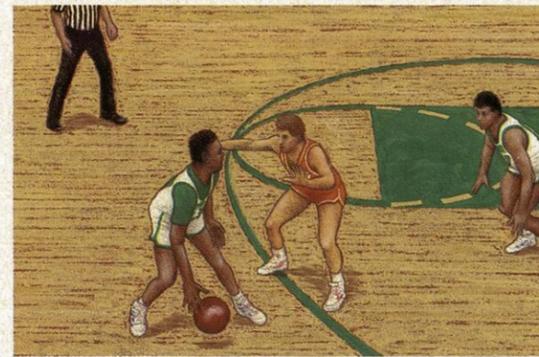


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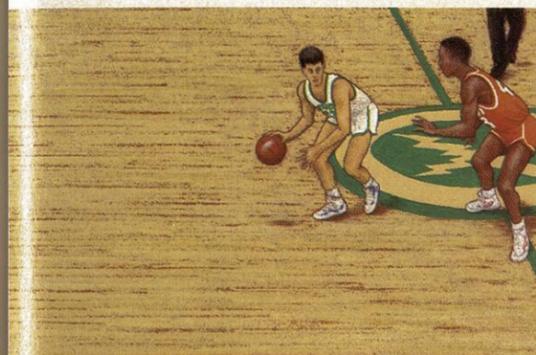
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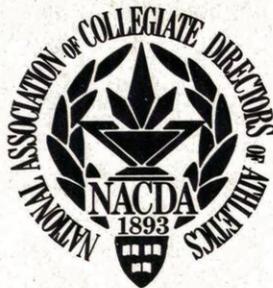
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PHOTO - 1989-90 NACDA Officers (l-r): Bill Byrne, University of Oregon; Sam Jankovich, University of Miami (Florida); Betty Kruczek, Fitchburg State College; Jack Lengyel, U.S. Naval Academy and Frank Windegger, Texas Christian University

March, 1990

Dear College Basketball Fan:

As the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA) prepares to celebrate its Silver anniversary Convention in June, we are proud to announce that our membership milestone of 3,000 athletics administrators has recently been surpassed.

Beginning with just 268 four-year and two-year member institutions, under the guidance of James J. Corbett, NACDA's first president, the Association has been serving its members since the 1965-66 academic year. As NACDA's membership has grown through the years, so too has the nature and scope of its services. While the annual June Convention and publication, *Athletic Administration*, have been offered to the membership from the beginning, many other highlights have been since added.

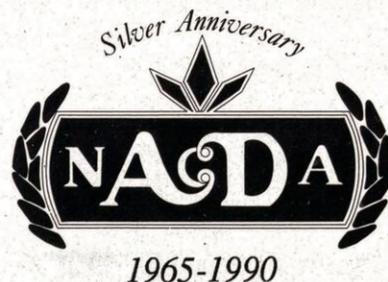
Two of those long-time services are the annual Facilities and Fund Raising Clinic and the ever-popular Management Institute. The Facilities Clinic is held in conjunction with the NCAA Final Four each year, while the Management Institute follows in the wake of each Convention and gives administrators the opportunities to sharpen their skills in a "think tank" setting.

When the Kickoff Classic came into existence in 1983, NACDA was able to reach its membership more than ever before. Because of the resources derived from the Classic, the NACDA Foundation was established as an educational vehicle to stage regional workshops and seminars, among many other activities.

Working hand-in-hand with the NCAA to solve problems and service membership, NACDA is both ready and eager for the challenges of a brand new decade and brand new era in college athletics.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Cleary
 Executive Director



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Basketball's Century of Progress

The Evolution of America's Fastest Growing Game

By JERRY RADDING
Springfield (Mass.) Union-News

In a game which is nearly 100 years old, one thing has never changed — the hoop is still 10 feet high.

When Dr. James Naismith nailed up the first peach basket in Springfield, Massachusetts, on a cold December day in 1891, he happened to find an appropriate spot on the YMCA Training School (later known as Springfield College) gymnasium railing 10 feet from the floor.

And for some strange reason, nobody has strongly challenged the game of basketball's 10-foot hoop since. Or, at least not until recently.

"There's no magic to 10 feet," notes Ed Steitz of Springfield College, who has been fiddling with the basketball rules for 33 years and has been secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee since 1976. "I'm trying to get the rules committee to consider putting a 12-foot hoop on the questionnaire this year. The problem is that nobody wants to experiment with it."

Steitz has just about recovered from the trials and traumas of the three-point basket, which is now winding up its fourth season as a heavy weapon in the college game.

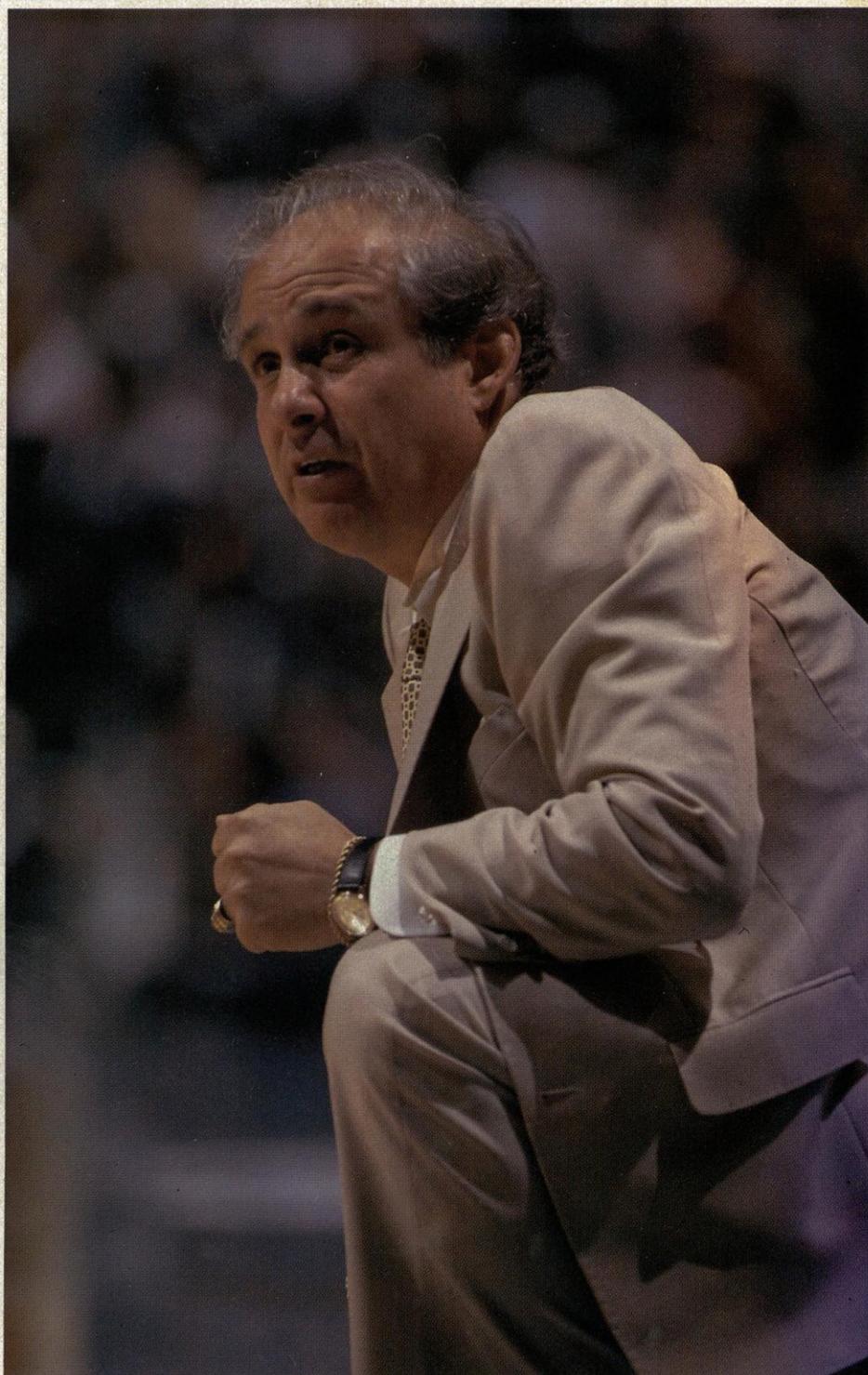
The trifecta is the most recent in the succession of what Steitz lists as the five most monumental rules changes under his long administration.

"I'm told the three-point field goal revolutionized the game more than any rule," said Steitz. "I personally feel the elimination of the center jump in 1937 was the more dramatic change, but I had nothing to do with that one."

Speaking of drama, Steitz was no hero in the eyes of many when his committee voted in the three-pointer for the 1986-87 season — especially after only 40 percent of the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) voted in favor of it.

In January of 1987, Villanova coach Rolie Massimino wanted to lead a charge on the NCAA Convention floor to have the three-pointer eliminated.

"George Raveling (Southern California coach) said Dr. Naismith would turn over in his grave if he saw what we were doing to



During the January, 1987 NCAA Convention, Villanova coach Rolie Massimino lobbied to eliminate the three-point shot.

Bill Luster photo

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his game," Steitz recalled.

"And one Division I coach from the East called me an idiot."

"It's a step backward," noted Louisville coach Denny Crum.

"We just had a year of chaos," said Duke's Mike Krzyzewski at the time. "Now, we're introducing chaos."

"I think you should get three points for a layup, rather than three points for a perimeter shot," voiced Georgetown's John Thompson.

And some of the other things the coaches and writers were saying about Steitz and his three-point baby had better be left unprinted.

But after the first year of the rule, the coaches changed their feelings about the new bonus bomb. Suddenly, 80 percent of the college coaches were in favor of it.

Even Indiana's Bob Knight, who wanted Steitz on a chopping block for starting the three-point insanity, had reason to change his mind after that inaugural 1986-87 campaign with the trey.

"I remember seeing Bob at the Hall of Fame golf tournament in Springfield just after we passed the rule and he was very much opposed to it," Steitz reflected. "I told him at the time that he'd win the NCAA championship with it — especially with Steve Alford."

"I'm told the three-point field goal revolutionized the game more than any rule. I personally feel the elimination of the center jump in 1937 was the more dramatic change, but I had nothing to do with that one."

Ed Steitz
Secretary-Rules Editor NCAA
Basketball Rules Committee

That next season in the Louisiana Superdome before 64,959, Indiana beat Syracuse, 74-73, for the NCAA championship on Keith Smart's baseline jumper with four seconds to play.

At the post game press conference, Knight acknowledged Steitz as "the father of the three-point basket" and added, "thanks, Ed."

All-America guard Steve Alford had more than a little to do with that title victory. He fired a game-high 23 points — and went 7-for-10 from three-point territory.

After four years of *THE SHOT*, Steitz is

convinced it is here to stay. "The concept is great — it did what the rule purported to do...open up the game and floor and force teams to play defense away from the basket," he said.

"The concept is in concrete, no doubt about it. The only question is the distance (19 feet, 9 inches). There is some feeling about putting the distance back, maybe to the Olympic distance of 20 feet, 6 inches."

Back in 1967 in Louisville, after UCLA with a 7-1 center named Lew Alcindor won the NCAA title over Dayton, the rules committee eliminated the dunk. That was the year Steitz joined the committee as assistant

ner stall working before a national television audience.

That game, Steitz feels, had a lot to do with the arrival of the 45-second clock in the college game.

Many things, of course, happened to the game long before Bunn and Steitz had anything to do with it. Dr. Naismith's original 13 rules which were written in 1891 only remotely resemble the game that is played today.

Probably the most radical change of the pre-Steitz era was the elimination of the center jump after a basket in 1937. The man behind that move was Oswald Tower, the



Bill Luster photo

The height of the goal, which has been set at 10 feet for nearly 100 years, could be the game's next breakthrough, says Steitz.

editor to John Bunn.

In 1976, Steitz' first as editor, the dunk was returned to the college game. "People felt it was the home run of basketball — it generated excitement," Steitz justified. Then, in 1981, in an effort to speed up the game, the jump ball was eliminated except for the start of the game and overtimes.

A more striking change came to the game in 1985 when, according to Steitz, "after 25 years of research," the 45-second clock was adopted.

It is said that one of the catalysts of the rule was a well-documented game the year before between No. 1-ranked North Carolina and No. 3 Virginia for the Atlantic Coast Conference championship. North Carolina coach Dean Smith had his storied four-cor-

ner stall working before a national television audience. That game, Steitz feels, had a lot to do with the arrival of the 45-second clock in the college game.

Many things, of course, happened to the game long before Bunn and Steitz had anything to do with it. Dr. Naismith's original 13 rules which were written in 1891 only remotely resemble the game that is played today. Probably the most radical change of the pre-Steitz era was the elimination of the center jump after a basket in 1937. The man behind that move was Oswald Tower, the

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Steitz, who has been accused of sounding like a broken record many times during his tenure.

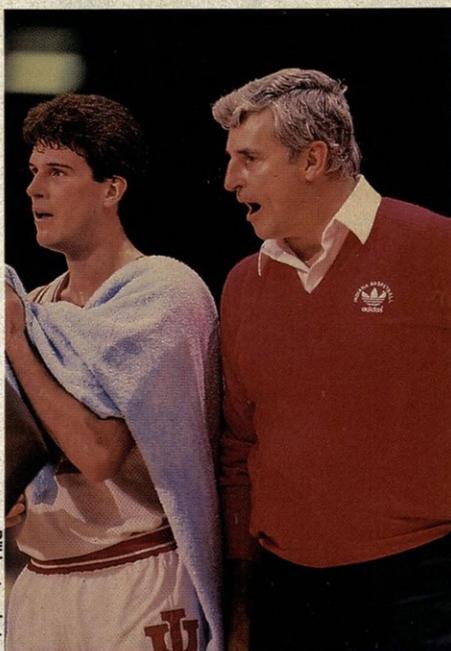
"Behind all our deliberations, we want to maintain the delicate balance between the offense and defense. That's what has made the college game so popular. We have to recognize that the coaching has never been better; the players are fantastic; the officiating has improved tremendously, regardless of what some people may think; and the media coverage has been explosive.

"The in-season and tournament play has reached new heights in caliber of competition and in interest. When Division I starts its tournament, it's two weeks of hysteria across the country."

Does all this mean that everything is so perfect with the game that the rules committee can go on a permanent vacation?

Hardly. Steitz and his 13-member committee, which represents more than 300 years of experience in coaching, officiating and administering the game, is constantly at work. The job of research never ceases.

In describing his committee, Steitz calls it "a conservative rather than an ultra-liberal court by conscious design in that the organizations represented are not anxious to change rules without research to substanti-



Bill Lusker photo

Indiana coach Bob Knight utilized the three-point shot to his advantage in the 1987 championship win over Syracuse.

ate a change. The committee does not want to disturb the delicate balance between offense and defense radically.

"It is quite simple to change or rewrite a rule, but what effect does that change have on maintaining that sorely needed delicate balance? If one were to increase the penalty for a foul or violation, it encourages delay or stalling-type tactics. By the same token, if the penalty for a foul or violation is not severe enough, it encourages a rough type, foul-filled contest.

"Any time a code of playing rules in a sport makes it profitable for one to foul, or to violate the rule for profit, it is a poor rule."

Meanwhile, basketball's 100th birthday party will be an international affair, starting in December of 1991.

According to Basketball Hall of Fame Executive Director Joe O'Brien, the 174 nations who play the game will be participating in the year-long celebration.

What is in the future for the basketball rules?

"I see not too far down the road a widening of the lane...quite possibly to the Olympic dimensions of 18 feet on the end line — six feet wider than ours," Steitz answers. "The idea is to open up the inside a little more and minimize the rough low post play.

"As for raising the hoop, I probably won't be around — but it *WILL* happen."

Forty-five Second Clock, Three-Point Shot Increase Scoring

Two of the college game's most innovative alterations occurred during the 1980s. The 45-second shot clock (1986) and the three-point shot (1987) have raised the amount of points scored by Division I teams since the inception of the changes.

Beginning in 1986, when the 45-second clock was introduced, two teams averaged 138.7 points-a-game. Since then, point production by two teams has risen every season — 145.5 average (1987), 147.8 average (1988) and 151.4 average (1989).

In 1987, when the three-point shot was injected into the game, the number of attempts and conversions have increased on a yearly basis. And from early 1990 reports, the three-point field goal is as popular as ever.

Division I Men's Statistical Trends (These Statistics Include Two-Team Averages)

Year	Games	FGM	FGA	Pct.	3FGM	3FGA	Pct.	FTM	FTA	Pct.	Pts.
1980	7,304	57.2	119.3	.479	—	—	—	29.7	42.6	.696	144.0
1981	7,407	55.6	115.9	.480	—	—	—	29.0	42.0	.689	140.1
1982	7,646	53.3	111.2	.479	—	—	—	28.5	41.6	.686	135.1
1983	7,957	54.3	114.0	.477	—	—	—	29.0	42.3	.685	138.6
1984	8,029	53.4	111.1	.481	—	—	—	29.5	42.8	.689	136.3
1985	8,269	54.5	113.9	.479	—	—	—	29.3	42.5	.689	138.3
*1986	8,360	54.7	114.6	.477	—	—	—	29.4	42.5	.691	138.7
**1987	8,580	54.4	117.3	.464	7.0	18.3	.384	29.7	43.0	.691	145.5
1988	8,587	54.8	116.6	.470	8.0	20.8	.382	30.2	43.8	.689	147.8
1989	8,677	55.7	118.5	.470	8.9	23.6	.376	31.1	45.0	.691	151.4

*Inception of 45-second clock

**Inception of three-point shot

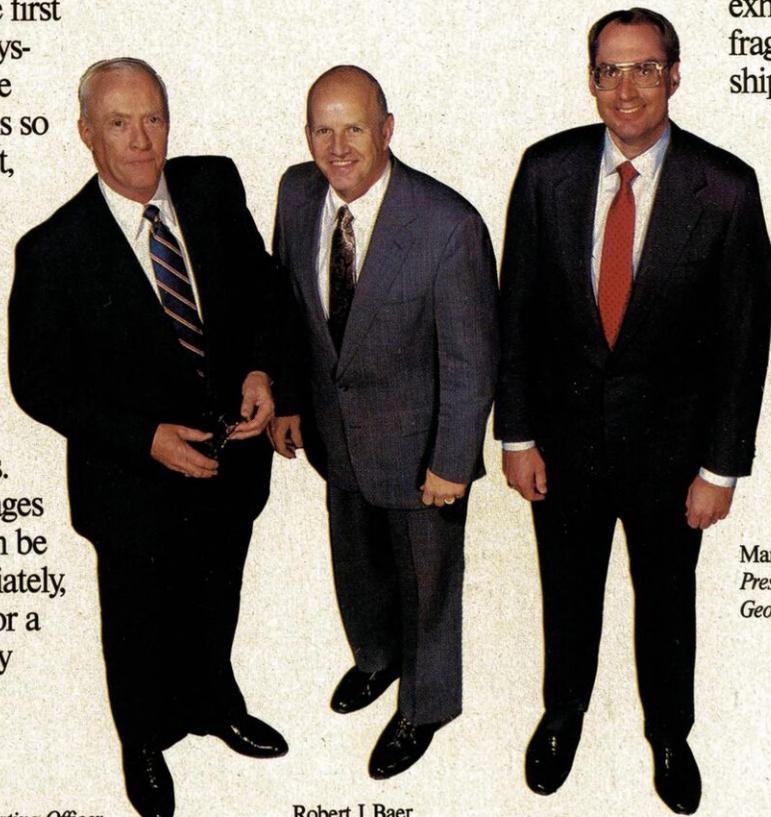
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How Will The NCAA Divide The Contract?

Advisory Committee Considers The Alternatives

By STEVE RICHARDSON
Dallas Morning News

The "Billion-Dollar" question will hover around college basketball well after the final free throw has been shot and the last layup made in the 1990 NCAA title game on April 2 in Denver.

The biggest revenue-sharing question in NCAA history will linger deep into the summer before a decision will be reached on how to split the NCAA's new \$1 billion, seven-year contract with CBS beginning in 1991.

With payments to each Final Four team reaching \$1.374 million in 1989, the questions abound about the possibilities of that money escalating in the future when already many college officials believe it is too high.

NCAA Executive Director Dick Schultz, in addressing the 1990 NCAA Convention last January in Dallas, urged the membership to "conceive new and creative ways to distribute" the new dollars, hoping that a school could go back to "playing for the trophy and eliminate the incentives to break rules because of dollars."

"We need to use the money to send out the right messages. We can either piddle the money away and use it for paying people for winning, or we can play for the trophy and use the money to encourage sport reform and things we would like to see occur the next five to 10 years."

Jim Delany
Big Ten Conference

Schultz' comments have fueled debate and serve as a starting point from where an advisory committee will be formed to review recommendations regarding distribution of revenues. The advisory committee will submit plans, without establishing specific priorities, via the NCAA Budget Sub-



Southeastern Conference commissioner Roy Kramer wants to lessen the pressure of winning "at all costs" for collegiate players and coaches.

committee to the NCAA Executive Committee in June. The NCAA Executive Committee will formulate the final distribution plan at its August meeting.

"We have a great challenge to use these resources to have a major impact on changing the model Dick Schultz has talked about," said Southeastern Conference Commissioner Roy Kramer, a member of the advisory committee. "We can change the model in that sense, trying to reduce the pressure on winning, and trying to reduce the pressure on the athlete and the coach and perhaps the institution in that same way. We can take a totally new approach to this."

"Let's eliminate the comment about the \$300,000 free throw," Schultz said in his message.

But, of course, there is a wide variance of opinion and a myriad of questions facing the advisory committee in the next few months as it conducts its hearings. The 13-

member advisory committee, chaired by NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Judith Sweet, athletics director at Division III UC San Diego, is charged with concerning itself with the 60 percent of the Division I Men's Basketball Championship that is earmarked for distribution to the membership rather than the 40 percent allocated to the Association.

"I am not in favor of just taking all the money away from the participants," said Larry Keating Seton Hall athletics director. "I think there has to be a reasonable amount. I don't think just because teams go to the first round, the regionals or the Final Four, just because they get a quarter million, a half-million or a million dollars, there is a negative to that."

"I never have really believed money is the driving point behind cheating in college athletics. I think if we did away with that money entirely for participation in the championship, we would not reduce the

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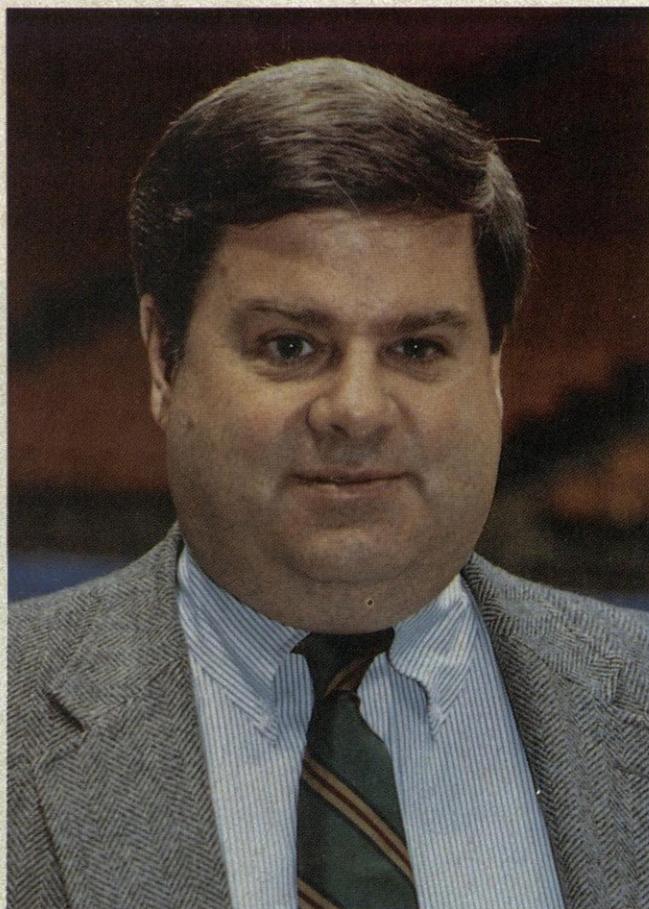
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Seton Hall Athletics Director Larry Keating favors dispersing NCAA championship receipts to the schools to fund compliance programs.

cheating that is going on today one single bit. I think it as much ego as anything.”

Should teams still be rewarded with the same proportionate amount of money under the new contract, which has ballooned almost 300 percent over the seven years? Should the money be distributed evenly among all Division I schools? Should other divisional championships in basketball and other sports be enhanced with more dollars to help teams with per diems and travel?

And what about more financial benefits for the student-athlete, who is the locomotive that drives NCAA championships? Other suggestions include that the NCAA help finance compliance programs for individual schools. Awarding schools with high graduation rates and broad-based programs with greater shares of the financial receipts is also a possibility.

“Number one, I believe quite clearly, the monies given to the schools now, that’s it,” said Charles Cavagnaro, Memphis State athletics director. “I think it would be sending out the wrong message to give them any more money, directly as a result of them

winning. Now, to give it to everybody in Division I...Do you do it for academics? Those are the kinds of things you can figure out.

Richard Lapchick, director of Northeastern’s Center for the Study of Sport in Society, added: “I think there has to be some factoring in that a large part of this money should be used to help athletes get their education. We now have a national situation where it takes longer than five years for a normal student to graduate from school and we have to guarantee that to our student-athletes. Otherwise we are penalizing them as opposed to any other student in the school.”

Texas Tech coach Gerald Myers, incoming president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, sounds the trumpet for coaches saying that the athletes should get more help in all areas.

“I’d even like to see the NCAA pay for transportation for kids’ parents to come to the Final Four,” Keating said. “We had a terrible time with that last year in Seattle. We had a lot of kids whose parents just couldn’t afford it. I just think that is a once in a lifetime opportunity.

“I think you would look at the sponsorship of broad programs that met the commitments to all student-athletes, not just basketball or not just football.”

**Roy Kramer
Southeastern Athletic Conference**

Even if we are going to get less in our revenue share, I think it is something we should consider somehow within reason. We tend to deal with a lot of kids who don’t have substantial funds in a family. The most important people in these kids’ lives never get to the game.”

Keating believes a split among the 290-plus Division I schools is already being done because of revenue-sharing plans in most conferences. Of course, that theory has its critics. The stronger the conference and the more teams in the championship and the farther they advance, the more dollars that flow into the heavyweight leagues.

“I have this theory about athletics that it takes a lot of teams for people to play to get there (Final Four),” said Judith R. Holland, UCLA senior associate athletics director and a member of the advisory committee. “They didn’t get there all by themselves. They were the best, that’s true. But all of those other programs had to have a program, had to have the money, had to have something in order to exist for the other teams to get better. I favor distribution for all the schools that are participating.”

Strong support in many quarters centers on the idea of financially enhancing Division II and III basketball championships as well as non-revenue producing championships.

“We have a chance here to do a lot of things for an awful lot of programs in the NCAA,” Holland said. “To provide Division II and III cost-free championships, to provide cost-free championships for everybody rather than just a few dollars for some championships and a lot of dollars for others. Divisions II and III don’t have cost-free championships. In Division I, we have all the transportation paid, but in every instance you don’t get per diem and lodging.

“We should make sure everybody has the same opportunity to send teams to championships without having to worry where the money is coming from.”

Keating believes if Division II and III championships were more financially rewarding, a decade-long migration to Division I for big-top championship dollars might cease.

“Putting more money into the Division II and III championship programs, making Division II basketball an attractive championship financially might keep people in the division they should be in (rather than) chasing after monies unrealistically in Division I,” Keating said.

Moreover, the blueprint could change entirely with rewards turned to academics and broad-based programs. In other words, if school X advanced in the championship, it might get smaller financial amounts for winning, but greater ones for graduating students and supporting broad-based programs.

“I think you would look at the sponsorship of broad programs that met the com-



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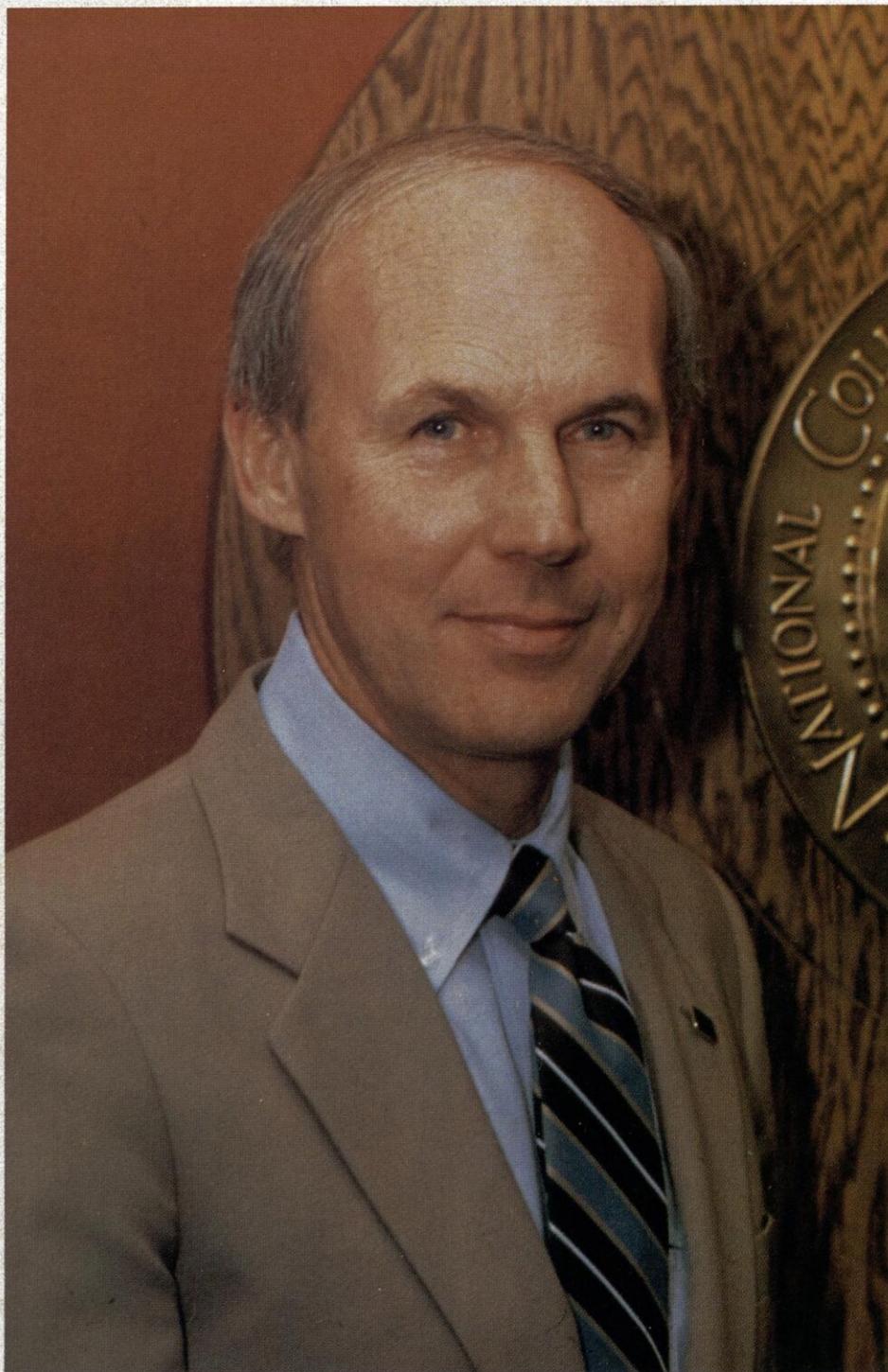
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NCAA Executive Director Dick Schultz has urged the membership to "conceive new and creative ways to distribute" additional championship dollars.

mitments to all student-athletes, not just basketball or not just football," the SEC's Kramer said. "I think in the area of commitment to academic integrity that you are talking students' success, and if (whether or not) you want to call that graduation

rate.

"And certainly in the area of compliance and the area of integrity of operating your program, a commitment to the principles of the NCAA (needs to be made). I think those are some of the areas we would

try and take a look at. But it may be difficult to put that formula together. We may have to modify it and may have to do some things on a more general basis. But I would hope we would take a look at those kind of areas."

Keating said the NCAA could take some of the championship receipts and give them to the schools directly to fund compliance programs.

"I think it would help if the NCAA had a way similar to the conference grant program of providing institutions support for a person who was a full-time, high-ranking administrator on each staff to be a compliance person," Keating said. "We do it now in the conference."

Holland, also chair of the Division I Women's Basketball Committee, said she had tried to steer the women's championship away from financial rewards.

"Our money went up as well as the men's, obviously not as much," Holland said. "I felt strongly that our committee needed to deal with a model that was different from how the men got started, so that if we ever got to the point where we did have more money, we weren't in the same boat, the \$500,000 free throw. I think that's wrong."

"Let's eliminate the comment about the \$300,000 free throw."

Richard D. Schultz
NCAA Executive Director



In any event, the decision the NCAA membership makes in the next few months will go a long way in creating an image for college athletics in the 1990s.

"We need to use the money to send out the right messages," said Big Ten Conference Commissioner Jim Delany, also the chair of the Division I Men's Basketball Committee. "We can either piddle the money away and use it for paying people for winning, or we can play for the trophy and use the money to encourage sport reform and things we would like to see occur the next five to 10 years." ●

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Courting Abroad

Teams Gain Experience Against Overseas Foes



The Ball State Cardinals toured Belgium and The Netherlands during their 1989 summer trip.

By TERRY BLOUNT
The Houston Post

Take a moment to dream. Imagine the wonderment of being 20-years-old and standing at the base of the Eiffel Tower, or cliff diving on the Canary Islands, or sunbathing on a white-sand beach of Sydney, Australia, or riding a 162-mile-per-hour bullet train across Europe.

Well, a few fortunate college basketball players did not have to imagine it. They did it.

Different groups of NCAA players and coaches traveled overseas last summer to play a little basketball and see the world.

"It was a chance of a lifetime," said Ball State coach Dick Hunsaker, who traveled with his players to Belgium and The Netherlands. "Six of these kids had never even been to a summer basketball camp. No doubt a few of them had never even been on a real vacation. This experience will always be special to them."

Kansas coach Roy Williams, who took a team of Big Eight Conference all-stars to

Australia, also thought it was a unique opportunity for the student-athletes.

"The success of our team was a testament to the hard work and effort of the players and coaches throughout the tour. It was an outstanding experience for everyone involved."

Ron Bertovich
Atlantic 10 Commissioner

"The real beauty of a trip like this is these players have been exposed to another culture," Williams said. "They're making some friendships that will last a lifetime. At least one of our players had never seen the ocean before, and six of them had never been out of the country. The long term benefits of a trip like this makes winning seem insignificant."

But there was plenty of winning and losing to be done against some tough opponents. Ball State came away from its seven-game trip 5-2, and was the first American team to win the prestigious White Diamonds tournament in The Netherlands.

The Big Eight squad finished 3-6 after dropping the first three games of the trip. Coach Lute Olson's Arizona Wildcats were 6-3 on a grueling 22-day trip across Europe and the Canary Islands. And a 12-man select squad from the Atlantic 10 Conference went undefeated in six games at Sweden and Finland.

"The success of our team was a testament to the hard work and effort of the players and coaches throughout the tour," said Atlantic 10 Commissioner Ron Bertovich. "It was an outstanding experience for everyone involved."

Olson thought the time his team had together on the court, at a time of year when they normally would not be together, as beneficial.

"In terms of our basketball development, the trip was invaluable," Olson said.

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"Nothing takes the place of game situations. We wanted the trip to help us work on the nucleus of the 1990 club.

"Nine games in Europe was the equivalent of twice that many in the States in a lot of ways. Overall the teams we played were the caliber of solid (NCAA) Division I clubs, so we were quite pleased with our 6-3 record, especially considering we had so little depth.

Arizona took only eight players on its trip, which was sponsored by Nike Europe.

There were certain rules all four squads had to follow. The teams were not allowed to play athletes who did not play during the 1988-89 season. For example, a player who was redshirted during the season could not play overseas without losing a year of eligibility. The teams also did not take players who were seniors in 1988-89.

The teams these Americans faced were not rinky-dink, YMCA-type squads. The opponents were professional teams from each country, or the national team of the land.

"I would say the average age of the players on those teams was about 28," Hunsaker said. "Each of these teams was at the start of their season, and believe me, they were fired up to play us. They wanted to prove they could beat an American team."

The young Americans found themselves at a disadvantage right off the bat because they had to adjust to the international rules.

"Everyone was fouling out left and right," said Colorado center Shaun Vandiver, a starter for the Big Eight team. "You had to get used to the three-second lane because it's wider. You couldn't play real physical. It was more of a finesse game."

Nevertheless, play was physical enough for Nebraska's Rich King to suffer a broken nose at a game in Perth, Australia. But King shook it off and scored 20 points in the team's final game at Sydney.

Hunsaker thought the officiating left something to be desired during his team's games in The Netherlands.

"The officiating was awful," Hunsaker said. "One game we were called for 28 fouls while the other team was whistled just four times. We lost that game by five

points. The officials all spoke fluent English, but once the game started, they acted like they couldn't understand a word we said."

Hunsaker said he told his players just to play their game and not worry about the rule changes.

"That's how we approached it," he said. "We didn't have many problems with the international rules except for the extra step. That hurt us. A lot of times our guys thought they had good position on defense only to watch the player step under them and go up with a shot."

There was a lot more to these trips than just playing basketball. The players were able to see and do things they had only seen in travel brochures in the past.

The Arizona players went cliff-diving one day during their visit to the beautiful Canary Islands, a rocky volcanic chain 100 miles off the western coast of Africa.

Guard Matt Muehlebach took the 45-foot plunge in full uniform, including his high tops, into the 20-foot-deep water. Arizona used photos of his jump as a recruiting card.

The team also enjoyed a stop at the Eiffel Tower and a dinner show at a cabaret in Paris. The group took a "bullet train," which travels at 162 mph, from Paris to Lyon.

At the end of Arizona's 22-day journey, the players made a list of the best things about the tour. Here are two examples:

Best City — Paris.

Best Looking Women — Spain.

The Big Eight team's first non-basketball activity in Australia was to visit a ranch and witness a sheep-shearing session. The group also visited the world-famous Melbourne Zoo and watched an Australian rules football game. At each stop, they met autograph seekers.

"The fans totally respected us and admired us," said Colorado's Vandiver. "I had to sign shoes, shirts and bodies. I especially remember one girl's body. She had on a tank top. She told us to sign her arms and back."

The Atlantic 10 team enjoyed a medieval festival in Visby, Sweden (known as The City of Roses) on the island of Gotland.

Listing the best food was the toughest category for all the American teams.

"There was a problem with some of the beef," Hunsaker said. "A lot of times it tasted like Hamburger Helper. We spent a lot of time looking for the Golden Arches."

One of the things Hunsaker and his players liked best was the chance to visit with the opposing players and coaches after each game.

"The games are a different atmosphere," Hunsaker said. "Each gym has a restaurant and a bar. Prior to each game they have a cocktail hour. Then after the game, the referees and both teams get together for refreshments."

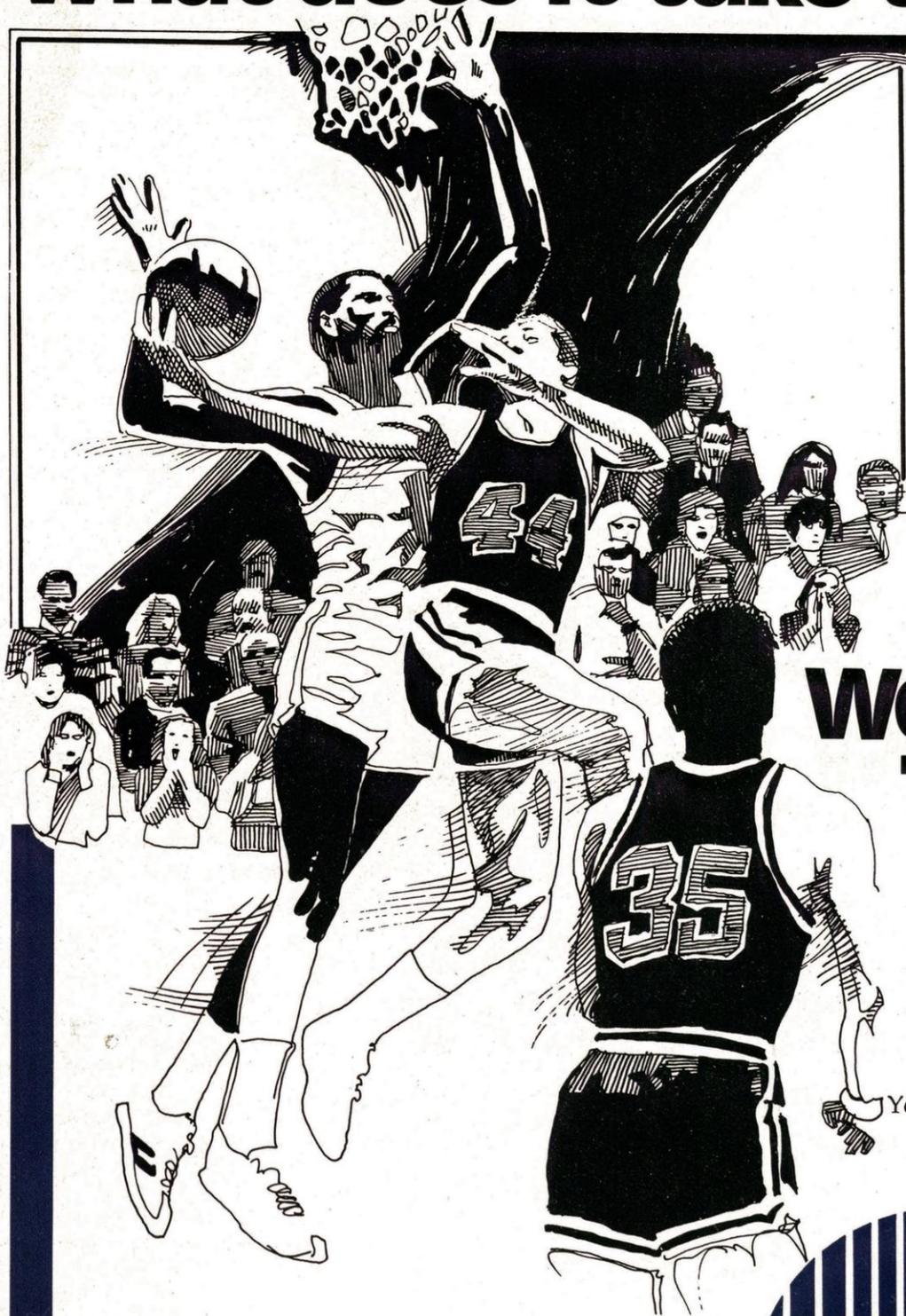
There was a great deal of interest among the fans, who were anxious to see the Americans play. A sell-

Arizona guard Matt Muehlebach took the "plunge" during the Wildcats' off-season trek to the Canary Islands.



Tom Duddleston, Jr. photo

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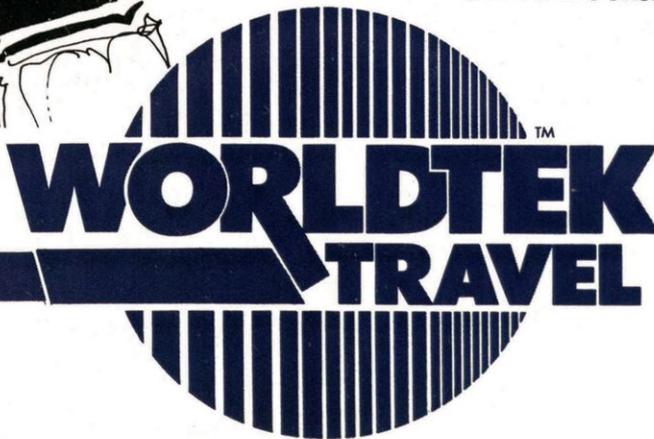


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out crowd of 5,000 watched Arizona play the French club champions in Limoges. The Wildcats lost, 89-86.

From one game to the next, the players were never sure what might happen. In pregame warmups before Arizona was going to play the German National Team at Frankfurt, 6-8 forward Wayne Womack shattered a glass backboard with a routine dunk. The start of the game was delayed 20 minutes.

Maybe that was an omen of things to come. Guard Harvey Mason suffered a nasty cut over his right eye from a German elbow. Both benches emptied for a mid-

Land Down Under." No doubt the beautiful beaches, not to mention the ladies, played a part in the team's losing record. The players stayed at the beach town of Surfer's Paradise.

It was the third consecutive year the Big Eight has sent a group of players overseas. In 1987, a select team traveled to the Orient and played in China. In 1988, a Big Eight team played in Czechoslovakia.

Bill Hancock, a former assistant commissioner of the Big Eight, traveled to Australia with the team and kept a diary of the daily events.

"It was fun to watch the development of

ering the Big Eight boys lost the first three games they played.

Ball State had only a six-hour flight from Chicago to Amsterdam, but Hunsaker's players still needed time to rest.

"It would be very difficult to play the day you arrived, or even one day later," Hunsaker said. "To be smart, you need two days to adjust."

The Atlantic 10's games included one with the Finnish National Team and one with a Russian club team from Estonia, which the Americans defeated, 86-80.

It was the second foreign trip for the Atlantic 10 Conference. The first was in 1983 when an all-star group was taken to Spain.

Each team encountered a few surprises along the way.

Most of the foreign teams the Americans faced, except for the national teams, had at least one American on the roster. Former NBA center Swen Nater started for one team Ball State played.

"I was amazed at how big basketball was over there," Hunsaker said. "They have three NBA games a week on television. Everywhere you go there are Larry Bird or Michael Jordan or Magic Johnson T-shirts."

"As a coach, we all want what's best for our players. I can't imagine a better way to further their education than the experience we had."

Dick Hunsaker
Ball State



Big Eight Conference all-stars Nathan Buntin of Missouri (left) and John Rettiger of Kansas State enjoy an excursion in the Sydney, Australia harbor.

court brawl.

"That was not a friendly game," Olson said. But Arizona won it, 91-89, when Womack hit a short jumper with 12 seconds left.

The team moved on to Spain to face a tough pro team in Madrid, led by former University of Houston star Ricky Winslow. Arizona held on to win, 99-95, and weathered a 46-point effort by Winslow.

While the other three teams headed to Europe, the Big Eight Select Team was flying in the opposite direction to "The

10 guys who didn't know each other into a team," Hancock said.

Hancock had to spend part of the tour on crutches after he stepped on a sliced-off piece of a bleacher and suffered a deep cut on his foot.

From Kansas City to Brisbane, it took 25 hours, but they crossed the International Date Line in flight, which made Friday a four-hour day.

The group was ready to head for the hotel and rest, only to find out their bags were in Sydney, not Brisbane.

Jet lag may have been a problem consid-

"I also was surprised at the level of coaching in The Netherlands and the level of play. These teams played excellent defense. I would say the teams were equivalent to mid-level to high-level Division I teams."

Tom Duddlestone, the assistant sports information director at Arizona, was surprised at how many people in Europe spoke English.

"Almost everyone in West Germany speaks English," Duddlestone said. "It's the second language there."

All in all, it was a learning experience these Americans never will forget.

"As a coach, we all want what's best for our players," Hunsaker said. "I can't imagine a better way to further their education than the experience we had." 



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For The Three-Point Shot?



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Basketball Rules

Committee is polling coaches on the three-pointer with a questionnaire. The results will be discussed during the annual coaches' meeting at the Final Four in Denver.

The three-point field goal was introduced at the start of the 1986-87 season after being used by 11 conferences the year before.

The goal of the new field goal was to bring the outside shooter back into a game that was being dominated by big, physical post players. Houston's *Phi Slamma Jamma* style of play has given way to the run-and-shoot style of Oklahoma, Loyola Marymount and Kentucky.

Partly because of the three-pointer, scoring in last year's NCAA championship jumped 15 points, from an average of 143 points per game (two teams) in 1988, to 158. During last season, scoring per game averaged 151.4 points, the highest total since 1975.

Oklahoma coach Billy Tubbs set out to smash halftime and game scoring records this season.

"The fans eat it up and the players want to play for a team that scores," Tubbs said.

The three-point field goal was not adopted without first undergoing a test. During the tryout period, about 38 percent of the attempts were made.

During its inaugural NCAA season, an average of 18.3 three-point shots were taken per game and seven were made for a shooting percentage of 38.4.

In 1987-88, an average of 20.8 shots were taken and eight were made for a shooting percentage of 38.2.

Last season, attempts were up to 23.6, with 8.9 made for a shooting percentage of 37.6.

"I think the number of attempts is up because the first year you had one or two specialists per team who took the shot," said Gary Johnson, assistant statistics coordinator for the NCAA. "Now if anyone is open in three-point land, he takes the shot.

"I like it where it is. Put it at a distance where nobody can make it and that wouldn't be any fun."

Harrick said the statistics are somewhat misleading because so many teams take desperation shots toward the end of a game they are losing.

"The stats include prayers at the end of a

Long Range Lament

What Does The Future Hold For The Three-Point Shot?



Billy Tubbs, Oklahoma's colorful coach, says fans "eat it (the three-pointer) up" and "kids want to play for a team that scores."

By LINDA ROBERTSON
Miami Herald

College basketball's three-point shot experiment needs a little tinkering, most coaches and fans say, three years after it was introduced to open up a game being played too close to the hoop.

According to an informal poll, 66 percent of college basketball fans and the vast majority of coaches think the shot should be more difficult and the three-point line should be moved from its present 19-foot, 9-inch distance from the basket. Most advocate the international distance of 20-6.

"Teams are making a travesty of it," UCLA coach Jim Harrick said. "It's become a chip shot. We're rewarding players for something that's too easy."

During the first round of the 1989 NCAA championship, the NCAA conducted a call-in survey of fans watching the games on tel-

evision. It was the second year a call-in question was posed on the screen. In 1988, fans overwhelmingly voted for showing more women's basketball games on television.

Last year, 12,169 callers responded to the question: "What should be the distance for the men's college basketball three-point line?"

The NCAA tallied 3,861 callers in favor of leaving the line where it is; 6,307 who want it moved to the international distance, and 2,001 who would like to see it shoved all the way back to the 23-9 NBA distance.

Miami (Florida) coach Bill Foster agrees with fans who favor the status quo.

"It makes the game so darn exciting," he said. "The games are never over. It think eventually it will move to the international distance, but by that time kids will be so used to shooting threes it won't be a hard transition."

The NCAA Men's Basketball Rules

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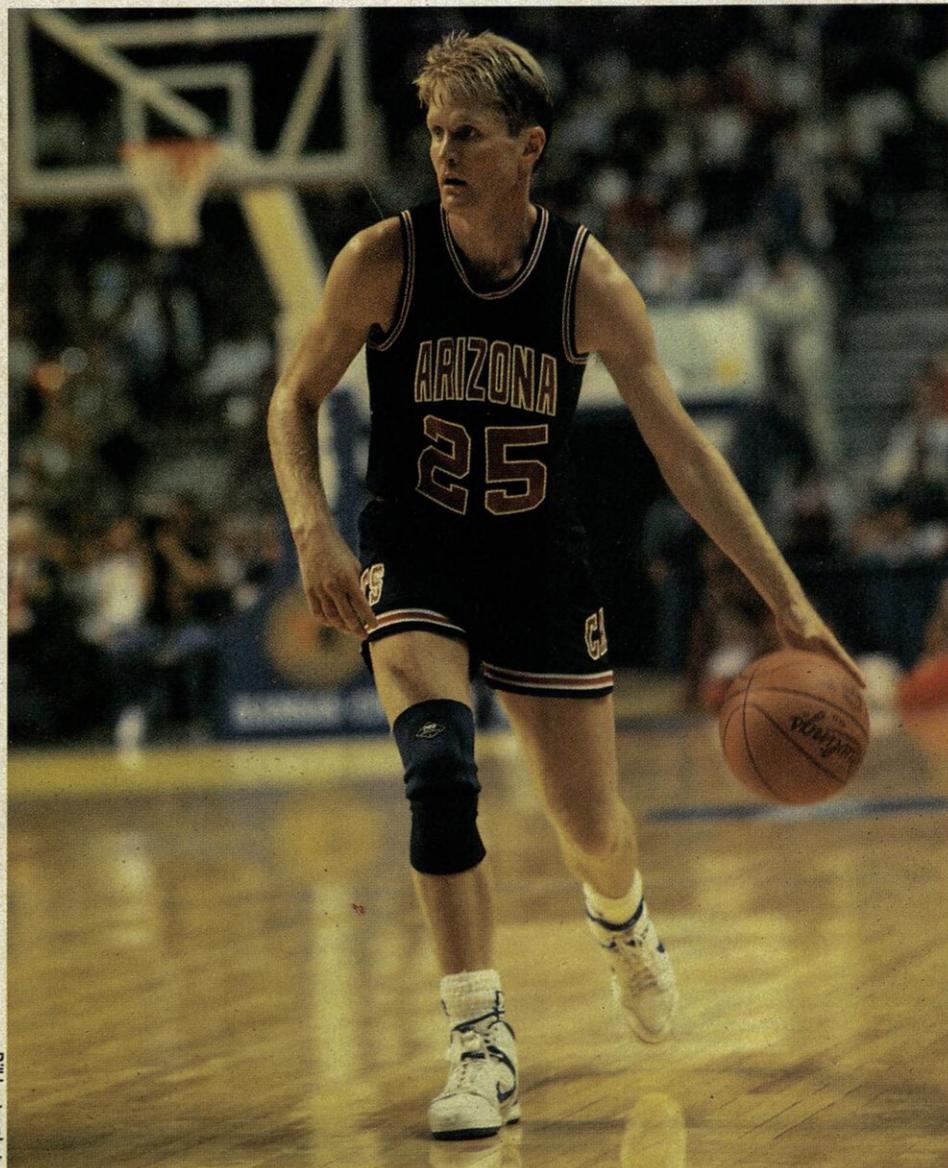
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"The stats include prayers at the end of a



Bill Luster photo

Arizona's Steve Kerr scored three-point goals in an NCAA single-season record 38-consecutive games in 1987-88.

game, which brings the percentage down," he said. "Other than that, the percentage would be in the 40s."

Rules committee secretary-editor Ed Steitz of Springfield College said the three-pointer is working.

"With the percentage dropping as it has, it's hard to justify moving the line back," Steitz said. "I want to see what the shooting percentage is at the end of this season."

A few three-point records have already fallen this season, with Kentucky the prime record-breaker. Coach Rick Pitino's trademark is an affinity for the three.

Through mid-January, Kentucky had made the most threes in a game, 21 in 48 attempts against North Carolina on December 27. The two teams combined to sink 31

threes, also a record.

Kentucky had the highest number of different players to score a three-pointer in a game, eight, against Furman, December 19.

The Wildcats also attempted a record 53 three-pointers against Southwestern Louisiana on December 23. The two teams combined to attempt 84 in the mad-bombing contest to break the old record by a whopping 29 attempts.

Also at press time, Dave Jamerson of Ohio held the single-game record with 14 threes in 17 attempts in a December 21 game against Charleston, breaking the previous record of 12 set by Darrin Fitzgerald of Butler and Gary Bossart of Niagara in 1987.

Fitzgerald still holds season records for threes made (158) and attempted (362) in a season, set in 1986-87.

Dana Barros set career records for threes made (291) and attempted (674) from 1987 through 1989 at Boston College.

During the 1987-88 season, Steve Kerr of Arizona set a record by making at least one three-pointer in 38-consecutive games.

From December 1986, through March 1989, Wally Lancaster of Virginia Tech hit a three-pointer in 73-consecutive games for the career record.

Those records are sure to fall as more coaches who did not like the three-pointer at first, such as Villanova's Rollie Massimino and Hofstra's Butch van Breda Kolff, use it more often.

"Instead of getting a defensive player and teaching him how to shoot, now you go after the shooter and teach him defense," van Breda Kolff said. "Originally, the shot was to clean up the inside game and make the spectators happy.

"Now it's time to move it out. We might as well make it the international distance. I'd like to see the wider international lane, too."

Larry Brown, coach of the San Antonio Spurs and coach of Kansas during its 1988 NCAA championship season, also favors the international line.

"I don't like the three-pointer; it ruins the game," he said. "In the NBA it's too long and in college it's too short. If we're trying to win the Olympics and international competitions, we should make it uniform."

"It makes the game so darn exciting. The games are never over. I think it will move to the international distance, but by that time, kids will be so used to shooting threes it won't be a hard transition."

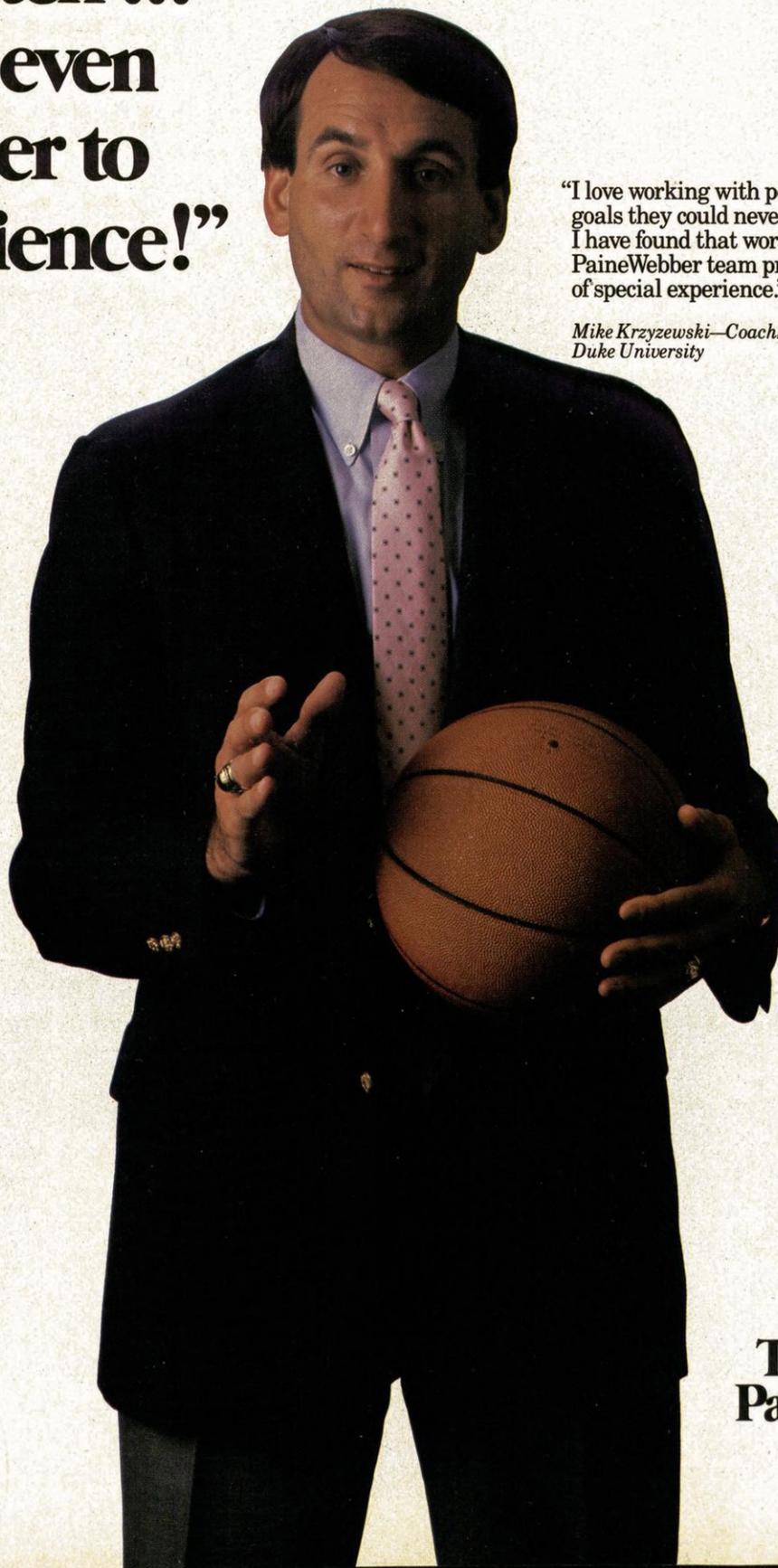
Bill Foster
Miami (Florida)

UCLA's Harrick agrees with Brown.

"In the pros, they're making a heckuva shot when they hit from 23-9," he said. "But you're asking college kids to make the same shot they were making in high school."

Harrick is also displeased with the trend toward high scoring, run-and-gun games,
(continued on page 102)

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College Basketball Finalists



(continued from page 98)

a by-product of the three-pointer.

"Look at the change, with Loyola (Marymount), Oklahoma and U.S. International talking about the 200-point game," he said. "I'm not sure that's basketball. We're not the pros. And the international game is a three-point game."

U.S. International coach Gary Zarecki said, "there's a method to our madness."

"If kids take bad shots, they're out of control," he said. "You've heard coaches say their defense is their offense. I reverse it. Our offense is our defense."

Miami's Foster said the three-pointer has given parity to the college game and an opportunity to win to the teams — such as U.S. International — that may not be able to sign the rare 6-10 recruit.

"The whole intent of the shot was to clean up post play," he said. "It makes everybody come out and guard people. It neutralizes the lack of a big man. Ninety percent of college teams don't have a quality big man."

Although coaches have not reached a consensus on the ideal three-point distance, they agree that fans and players love the shot.

"Fans would like it at any distance, and players shoot it even if they're not good shooters," Harrick said.

Players say the shot gives everyone a chance at being a hero.

"It rewards skill, not just the size you were born with," said Kansas guard Kevin Pritchard. "It gives the shooter a way to pump up the crowd."

Steitz said the three-point innovation has accomplished what it was adopted to do.

"We wanted the shot to be an integral part of the game, not a last-second gimmick," he said. "We wanted skill and dexterity to prevail rather than brute force."

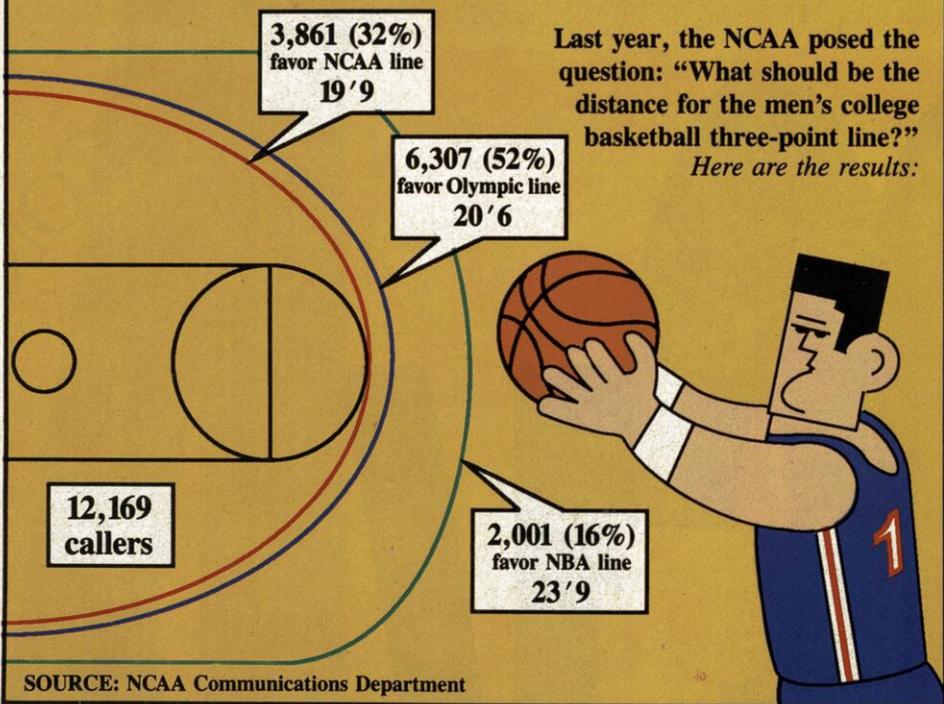
"You certainly don't see crowds leaving the auditorium when their team is behind by six points with one or two minutes left."

Most coaches seem to think the three-point field goal is here to stay and the 19-9 three-pointer will be the rule for at least three more seasons.

Steitz said the rules committee will weigh coaches' opinions and shooting statistics before making any changes.

"I'm a proponent of not making any radical changes until they are well-researched," he said. "This is an evolving game. That's what makes it so exciting."

NCAA Three-Point Survey



Former Kansas coach Larry Brown favors moving the three-point line back to the international distance.

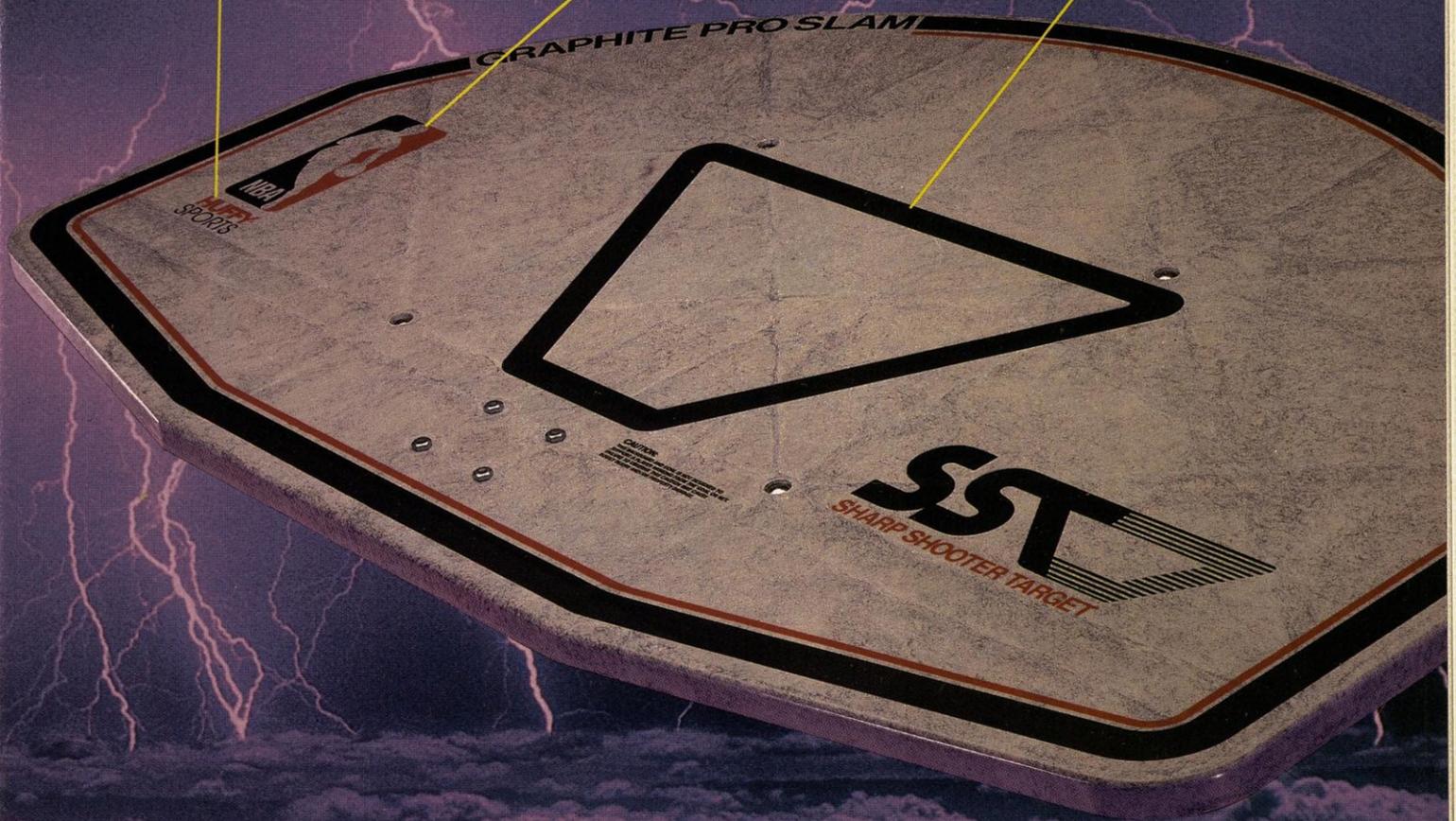
Illustration By Jamie Barter

Bill Luster photo

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Great Championship Games of the Past

A View from the East

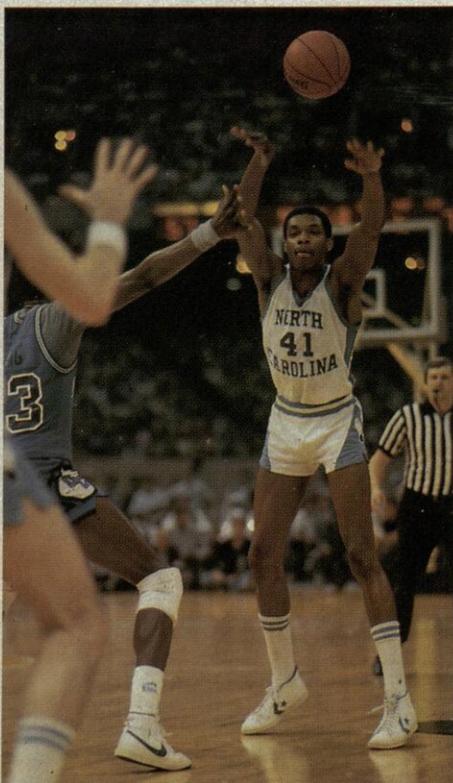
BY DICK WEISS
Philadelphia Daily News

He has secured his place in college basketball history as well as a spot in the Naismith Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts.

But, back in 1982, North Carolina coach Dean Smith was still fighting to put the exclamation point on what has since been recognized as a brilliant career. Smith had coached the Tar Heels to the NCAA Final Four six previous times, but, only one of his teams has ever emerged as national champions.

Even then, Smith had to hold his breath through the final seconds as the Tar Heels stepped past Georgetown, 63-62, before a massive crowd of 61,612 at the New Orleans Superdome.

The Tar Heels won because a precocious freshman guard named Michael Jordan made a clutch 15-foot jumper with 17 sec-



Bill Luster photo

Sam Perkins, who scored 10 points and grabbed seven rebounds in the 63-62 Tar Heel title win, passes to guard Matt Doherty.

onds left to give North Carolina a one-point lead and forward James Worthy came out of nowhere to make a dramatic interception on the final possession to cement the victory.

The picture of Jordan's shot appeared on the Chapel Hill telephone directory the next year. But, the picture of the steal will be etched in the minds of North Carolina fans forever.

After Jordan's shot, Georgetown immediately inbounded the ball and pushed it up the floor.

Guard Freddie Brown had the ball at the top of the key. Brown looked inside for a second when he thought he had Eric Smith cutting back door. Then, he tried to pass it to all-America guard Eric "Sleepy" Floyd.

A split-second later, he could see the championship flashing before his eyes. "If I had a rubber band, I would have brought it back," Brown said.

Worthy, gambling in the lane, lunged out, intercepting the ball with five seconds left and then sprinted down the floor before being fouled with two seconds left.

Instinct, Worthy said afterwards.

"I saw him (Brown) pick up the ball at the top of the key," he recalled. "He was going to throw to someone on the wing. I thought he'd lob it over me or throw it away from me. I was just as surprised that it was right in my chest.

"I thought about going in for the shot, but then I tried to dribble out the clock. It is sort of easy to do that sort of thing (make a bad pass) with bodies criss-crossing and guys going different directions."

Worthy, who scored 28 points and was selected the championship's most outstanding player by the media, was all smiles.

"Now," he said jokingly, "maybe the media will stop writing all those stories about coach Smith choking in the finals."

That night, it was somebody else's turn to cry. More than half of the Georgetown players were in tears. Coach John Thompson went up and down his bench saying a private word to each one and rubbing each one on the head.

•••••

Thompson hugged Smith at midcourt after the game, showing the admiration he

1982 Championship

North Carolina 63

Georgetown 62

Site: New Orleans, Louisiana

	FG-	FT-			
Georgetown	FGA	FTA	REB	PF	TP
E. Smith	6-6	2-2	3	5	14
Hancock	0-2	0-0	0	1	0
Ewing	10-15	3-3	11	4	23
Brown	1-2	2-2	2	4	4
Floyd	9-17	0-0	3	2	18
Spriggs	0-2	1-2	1	2	1
Jones	1-3	0-0	0	0	2
Martin	0-2	0-0	0	1	0
G. Smith	0-0	0-0	0	1	0
Team			2		
Totals	27-51	8-9	22	20	62

	FG-	FT-			
North Carolina	FGA	FTA	REB	PF	TP
Doherty	1-3	2-3	3	0	4
Worthy	13-17	2-7	4	3	28
Perkins	3-7	4-6	7	2	10
Black	1-4	2-2	3	2	4
Jordan	7-13	2-2	9	2	16
Peterson	0-3	0-0	1	0	0
Braddock	0-0	0-0	0	1	0
Brust	0-0	1-2	1	1	1
Team			3		
Totals	25-47	13-22	30	11	63

Halftime: Georgetown 32, North Carolina 31.
Officials: Dabrow, Dibbler, Nichols. Attendance: 61,612.

had for one of his closest friends in the business.

"There were double problems in my mind, which caused me to be more emotional than I normally would be because of my affection for the guy who was sitting on the other bench," Thompson said. "I made up my mind that I was not going to be a nice guy. There is no question in my mind that in our field, Dean Smith is one of the best. In a sense, I felt the student wanted to show the teacher he knew something about the game of basketball because so many things I know about the college game were taught to me by him."

Thompson had been a member of Smith's coaching staff on the 1976 U.S. Olympic team that won a gold medal in Montreal. But, now, following the signing of superb center Patrick Ewing from Cambridge,

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Massachusetts, in 1981, he was constructing his own Big East colossus.

But, this was North Carolina's year. For the first time since 1957, when Frank McGuire coached North Carolina to a one-point, triple-overtime victory over Kansas and Wilt Chamberlain in the national finals at Kansas City, the Tar Heels (32-2) finished on top.

And, Tobacco Road celebrated appropriately on Franklin Street in downtown Chapel Hill, where North Carolina fans, many with their faces painted blue and white, congregated to drink beer, party and cheer after the game.

The next afternoon, a crowd of 20,000 jammed one side of Kenan Stadium to welcome the team, which flew into the Raleigh-Durham Airport on a charter plane.

Most of the cheers were for Worthy. As he went to take the microphone, the crowd broke into chants of "One more year. One more year."

Worthy, a 6-9 junior, eventually declared for undergraduate status and was selected by the Lakers, who had wrangled the first pick in the draft that year.

Smith, ironically, did not accompany the team to the stadium. He wanted this to be the players' moment. The starting five for Carolina that year were Worthy, Jordan, Sam Perkins, Jimmy Black and Matt Doherty — the cream of the ACC.

Perkins, Doherty and Black came to North Carolina via the famed New York pipeline. Worthy and Jordan were both North Carolina kids and legends in this basketball-crazed state.

Worthy played for Ashbrook (North Carolina) High and was an accomplished star long before his team won the state title his senior year. Worthy signed with North Carolina early.

Floyd of crosstown rival Huss signed with Georgetown late. Floyd was a skinny kid who had even been overlooked on his own high school team and had to be recommended to Thompson by Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines of Winston-Salem State.

"I respected Carolina," Floyd said before the biggest game of his career. "But, I won't be a Carolina fan tonight."

Georgetown was a team still searching for national respect. Seven of Thompson's players were from the District of Columbia, where they had grown up deluged by the rival ACC. The Hoyas were the new kids on the block. But, with a freshman prodigy like Ewing, they had a knockout punch.



Ironically, there might always be a ques-

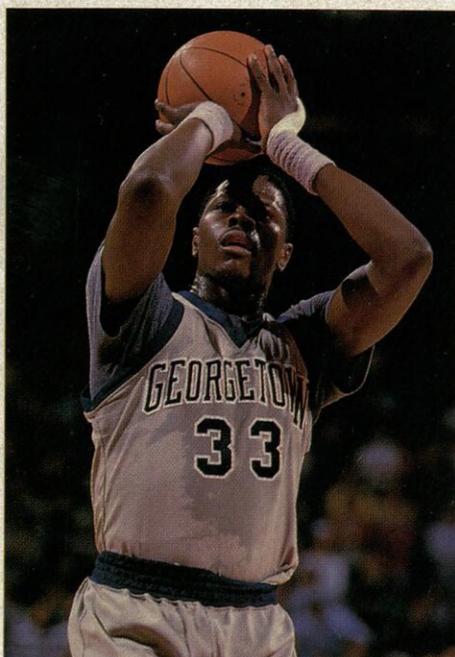


Bill Luster photo

Georgetown's John Thompson said the 1982 North Carolina title game was "emotional" because of his close ties to Dean Smith.

tion as to which was the better team in this test of wills.

"If we hadn't won, this was the only year it would have bothered me, in that we had the best basketball team, I thought," Smith said. "We were ranked No. 1 in the country in preseason and postseason. Everybody



Bill Luster photo

Freshman Patrick Ewing received death threats prior to the Hoyas' second-round championship win over Wyoming (51-43).

shot at us — and I'm not sure we were the best team tonight. I think we were the lucky team. I think Georgetown is that good.

"I think that I was out-coached, but fortunately, I had players who played extremely well. I think they were more prepared defensively the first half. I was surprised how active they were. Maybe it's the hunted versus the hunter."

Georgetown (31-7) took dead aim at the Tar Heels the entire game, turning Ewing loose offensively and handcuffing North Carolina by mixing a 1-3-1 zone with doses of a stingy man-to-man. The Hoyas all but silenced the Tar Heels' 6-9 sophomore center Perkins.

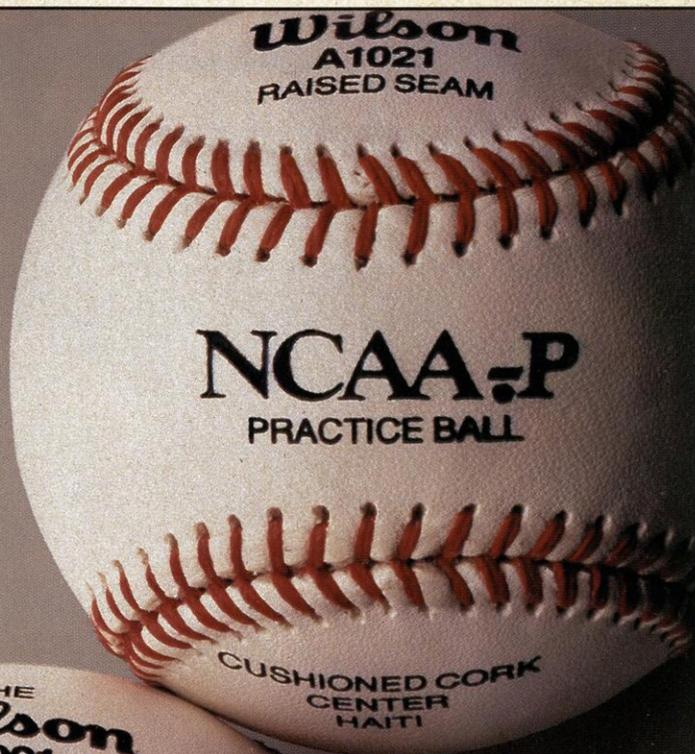
Perkins finished with 10 points and was never really a factor.

Ewing was, in Worthy's words, "awesome." The powerful seven-footer ripped the heart out of North Carolina's sagging man-to-man defense, shooting 10-for-15, scoring 23 points and grabbing 11 rebounds.

"It's frightening to think how good he's going to be in the next couple of years," Worthy said, in a fitting prophecy.

Ewing made three trips to the NCAA finals, winning a lone NCAA title in 1984. He had already become the symbol of the program his freshman year. He also became a target for the dislike, in some circles, of a team that played aggressive, relentless defense that was often viewed as confrontational.

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Bill Luster photo

Most outstanding player James Worthy iced North Carolina's title win over Georgetown with a clinching steal.

The day before the championship game, Thompson got up at a press conference and told the media he was living with a deep-seeded fear that somebody out there might be trying to kill his young star.

Two weeks prior, on the day before his team was to leave for an NCAA second-round game in Logan, Utah, Thompson said, someone placed a frightening call to the university switchboard.

"Some guy called and asked for Pat's room number," Thompson recalled. "The secretary there asked him, 'Why?' Then, she told him, 'We can't give that out.' And, the guy said, 'Because I wanted to kill him. I want to kill him.'"

The Georgetown operator immediately contacted athletics director Frank Rienzo and the security department. Thompson found out about the phone call when Rienzo and a security guard came running into practice to tell him the news.

Thompson acted quickly, calling a team meeting and telling the players "we have received some threatening phone calls."

He never told Ewing the threats were directed specifically toward him. Instead he tried to mask the problem by pulling the entire team out of the dorms and registering them at the Key Bridge Marriott in Alexandria, Virginia. Georgetown left for Utah the next day, and Thompson was so concerned, he had the Hoyas stay 45 miles away in Biloixi, Utah, all week.

Thompson even supplied Ewing with a

personal bodyguard in the locker room. If Ewing was concerned, he did not show it. Ewing was an ominous presence the entire game. He was called for goaltending on North Carolina's first four field goals and a total of five times in the first half. There was, as Thompson, later pointed out, a method to his madness.

"I told Pat I wanted North Carolina to be aware of him under the basket," Thompson said. "He did not get any (goaltending calls) in the second half."

North Carolina never physically put the ball in the basket until forward Matt Dougherty scored on a driving layup with 11:53 to play. Ironically, Ewing was on the bench at the time, taking a breather.

● ● ● ●

Worthy, who scored 18 of his points in the first half, was the one reason Georgetown had just a 32-31 lead at the half. He shot so well when he got the ball in the middle that he forced Thompson to switch out of his zone and into a man-to-man.

The Hoyas still controlled the game most of the way and had control of its own destiny until the final seconds.

Ewing, who played the final 5:32 with four personals, was almost good enough to get the Hoyas over the hump. He gave Georgetown the momentum it needed to get back in the game after North Carolina had taken a 61-58 lead on a driving layup out of

the spread by Jordan with 3:02 to play.

Ewing came right back and nailed a soft 15-footer from the lane to pull the Hoyas within one.

Then North Carolina, as expected, went to its four-corners delay. Ironically, the Tar Heels nearly self-destructed because of it. With just 1:19 left, Eric Smith fouled Doherty, sending him to the line in a one-and-one situation. Doherty missed the first part, though, and Ewing ripped down the rebound, kicking the ball out to Floyd on the break.

Floyd, who finished with 18 points, pushed the ball up court, then cleanly beat Black for a nine-foot jump shot that sailed through the net with 52 seconds left.

North Carolina dribbled into the front-court, then called timeout with 32 seconds left to set up for the final shot — a swing jumper for Jordan. "The play was designed for Mike to shoot a jumper," Black said. "They were in a 1-3-1 matchup zone and he should have had about a 15-footer after we passed it around a couple times."

Jordan took his time, then stuck the shot.

"I was kinda surprised they called that play for me," Jordan said. "I still can't believe it, but I'm so glad I hit it when it did come to me."

Jordan, who only a year before was watching North Carolina play Indiana for the NCAA championship on television, began envisioning what it might be like to be a hero on the bus ride over to the Superdome that night.

"I was just thinking, 'What if I had to take the last shot? Win or lose?' And, it happened." If North Carolina was in blue heaven, Georgetown, which had played so well, was bitterly disappointed.

"I told Freddie I've loused up in big games a lot more than he has, and I made more mistakes tonight than I care to tell you about. But, he'll be okay. We'll all be okay," Thompson said.

There was some speculation later about whether Georgetown should have called a timeout — once it got the ball into the front-court.

"Somebody asked about the time-outs," Thompson said, "but it's always easy to coach from the sidelines. If I had called timeout, I didn't know what defense Dean would have called, so what play I would have called would not have made any difference. We were in great position, but James Worthy stole the ball on the perimeter, and that's exactly where we would want an outstanding player like him to be."

This time, Worthy gambled, and rolled a lucky seven for his coach. ●

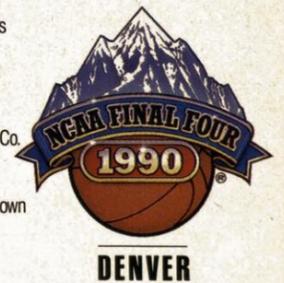
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Great Championship Games of the Past

A View from the Midwest

By **BILL BENNER**
Indianapolis Star

It was North Carolina versus Indiana. Goliath vs. Giant.

It was Dean Smith versus Bob Knight. Genius versus Genius.

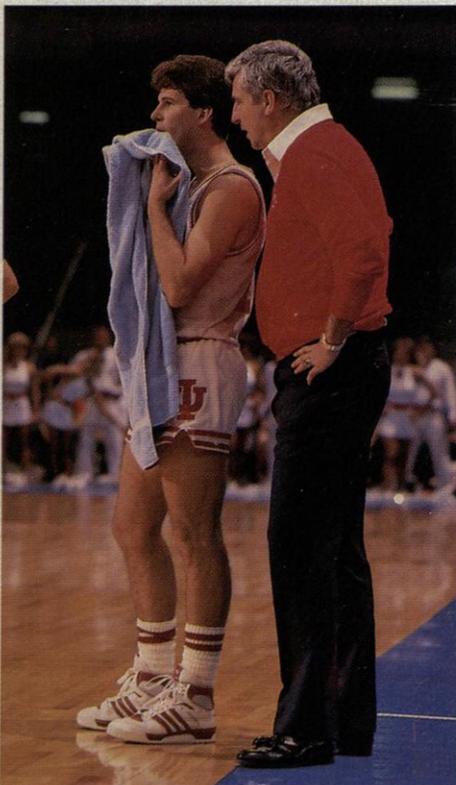
By all rights, it was a match made in hoops heaven.

Well, not exactly.

For this 1984 NCAA championship East regional semifinal in Atlanta's Omni featured a Number One against a Number Un.

Number one was North Carolina — 28-2, unbeaten (14-0) regular-season champion of the Atlantic Coast Conference whose two losses had been by a total of three points.

Number "un" was Indiana — a 21-8 third-place finisher from the Big Ten Conference that was not only unranked, but probably as unheralded as any Hoosier team under Knight.



Bill Luster photo

Steve Alford, conferring with Indiana coach Bob Knight, led the Hoosiers to a 1984 East regional semifinal upset over North Carolina.

The Tar Heels were a team Virginia coach Terry Holland had dared to label "the best ever" and one glance at the starting lineup told you that Holland's hyperbole had some substance to it.

North Carolina's hand was as close to a royal flush — or five aces, perhaps — as one could hope. It featured two consensus all-Americans, Michael Jordan and Sam Perkins. Jordan, a junior, also was player of the year. The remaining starters included 6-11 sophomore center Brad Daugherty, consummate 6-8 senior Matt Doherty, who had become only the second player in ACC history to amass 1,000 points, 400 rebounds and 400 assists, and freshman point guard Kenny Smith, who had been the most sought-after backcourt player in the nation coming out of high school.

Four of the Tar Heels had played on the team that had lost to Indiana in the national championship game at Philadelphia's Spectrum three years before. Seven had played on North Carolina's NCAA championship team in 1982. The Tar Heels were considered virtual locks for their third Final Four trip in four years.

Against that, Indiana brought to Atlanta a mix-and-match unit that Knight had tinkered with — 17 different starting lineups — all season long in an effort to find his best combination. In any form, experience was not its long suit. The Hoosiers had only one senior, guard Chuck Franz, but he was not a major contributor.

Most of the production came from two players: freshman guard Steve Alford, he of the perfectly parted hair and the picture-perfect jump shot; and 7-2 junior center Uwe Blab, whose soft shots and hard hands had alternately pleased and frustrated Hoosier fans throughout his career.

Indiana's other "usual" starters came from a group of four: Mike Giomi, a 6-8 sophomore; 6-5 Marty Simmons, another freshman; 6-2 sophomore Stew Robinson and 6-4 swingman Dan Dakich.

By any account, Alford, Blab, et al. did not measure up to Jordan, Perkins & Co.

And so they arrived in the Omni on a Thursday night in late March, North Carolina by virtue of a bye, then a second-round victory over Temple; the Hoosiers, also with a bye, advancing with a second-round

1984 East Regional Semifinal

Indiana 72
North Carolina 68
Site: Atlanta, Georgia

	FG-	FT-			
Indiana	FGA	FTA	REB	PF	TP
Giomi	2-4	3-4	6	4	7
Simmons	1-1	2-5	2	2	4
Blab	5-7	6-8	3	3	16
Dakich	2-3	0-0	3	5	4
Alford	9-13	9-10	6	2	27
Robinson	5-8	4-7	4	2	14
Meier	0-1	0-0	2	1	0
Witte	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Franz	0-0	0-1	0	0	0
Team			2		
Totals	24-37	24-35	28	19	72

North Carolina	FG-	FT-			
	FGA	FTA	REB	PF	TP
Perkins	8-17	10-12	9	3	26
Doherty	3-8	1-2	7	5	7
Daugherty	1-3	1-2	4	2	3
Jordan	6-14	1-2	1	5	13
Smith	3-8	2-2	0	2	8
Wolf	2-4	1-2	10	3	5
Hale	2-4	0-1	3	5	4
Popson	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Peterson	1-4	0-0	0	1	2
Exum	0-0	0-0	0	1	0
Team			3		
Totals	26-62	16-23	37	27	68

Halftime: Indiana 32, North Carolina 28
Officials: Turner, Stitler, Tanco. Attendance: 16,723.

win over Richmond.

It would be the fourth meeting between these two great programs. North Carolina owned a pair of regular-season victories over Indiana in 1978 and 1979. The Hoosiers, of course, had come back to register that national championship win in Philadelphia in 1981.

But this time, virtually no one outside the state of Indiana gave the team much of a chance.

Knight conceded, "Always before when we've played North Carolina, it's been a matchup of two really good teams. This time, there will be only one."

Even Knight's former player and assistant, Mike Krzyzewski, who by this time was in his second year at Duke — and

whose team had been one of two that had beaten the Tar Heels — was anything but optimistic.

"I would think that Indiana would have very little chance against them," said Krzyzewski. "I mean there's always a chance ...but I would have to think that North Carolina would have to be heavily favored."

Naturally, a great deal of the pregame focus was on the sideline matchup between Knight and Smith — and the coaches did have some fun with that.

"I'd take Smith to the pivot and burn his butt," grinned Knight.

"But I think I'm a little quicker than Bob," Smith retorted.

Behind the humor, though, serious preparations were underway. Smith, naturally, fretted over his team's heavily favored status.

"The thing that worries me about Indiana is that they have good young players who have improved," he said. "You get this far and every team is good. People say our players 'should win.' I don't want them to think they should win. I want them to play well and concentrate."

Nor did Knight want his young Hoosiers to walk on the floor thinking about their roles as underdogs with nothing to lose.

"We saw the way Coach had prepared us for the game. And then we sat down and talked about it. We knew what we had to do. We knew if we'd follow it, we'd be okay."

**Dan Dakich
Indiana**

"People say this is a game where we have everything to win and nothing to lose," Knight said. "I think we've got a helluva lot to lose. My kids are just as interested in going on to play another game as a team that's ranked number one."

Knight had some other concerns. His point guard, Robinson, had a sprained foot. He would play, but his effectiveness was in question.

And then, of course, what to do about the wonderous Jordan, who was averaging 20 points a game — an average normally based on that high-percentage shot known as the dunk.

"Jordan is obviously a strength they have," Knight remarked in his final pre-



Bill Luster photo

Tar Heel fans expected their No. 1-ranked North Carolina team to advance past Indiana in the 1984 East regional.

game press conference. "What we have to do is analyze Jordan, see what he likes to do and what he does best, see if any of that can be taken away. Sometimes it can't be. Sometimes you have to make a decision on letting a player like Jordan go and then concentrate on everyone else."

Ultimately what Knight decided to do offensively was have his Hoosiers spread the

floor in an attempt to avoid North Carolina's half-court traps and work the ball patiently — these were pre-shot clock days — for good shots from the inside-outside combination of Blab and Alford.

Defensively, the plan was familiar to Indiana followers — a man-to-man defense with zone principles. Sag back, get in the passing lanes, get weakside help and deny the middle. And then, about three hours before game time, he informed Dakich, a gritty but slow player long on smarts but short on raw athleticism, that the task of defending Jordan would be his.

Dakich's reaction?

"I went to my room and threw up," he would say later.

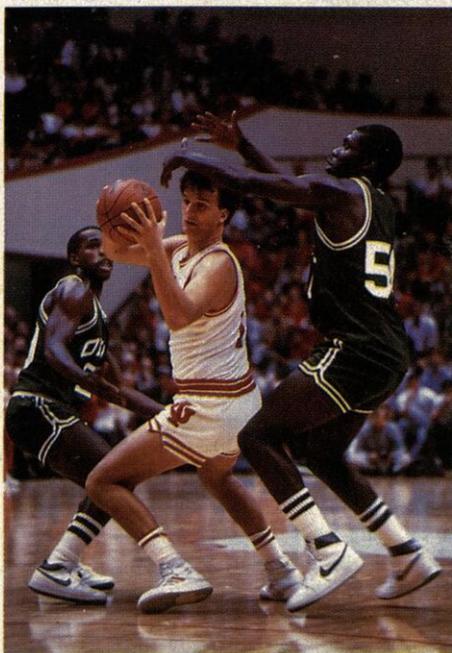
At game time, 16,723 were in their seats in the Omni and a national television audience was tuning in from their living rooms.

What they witnessed was quite amazing.

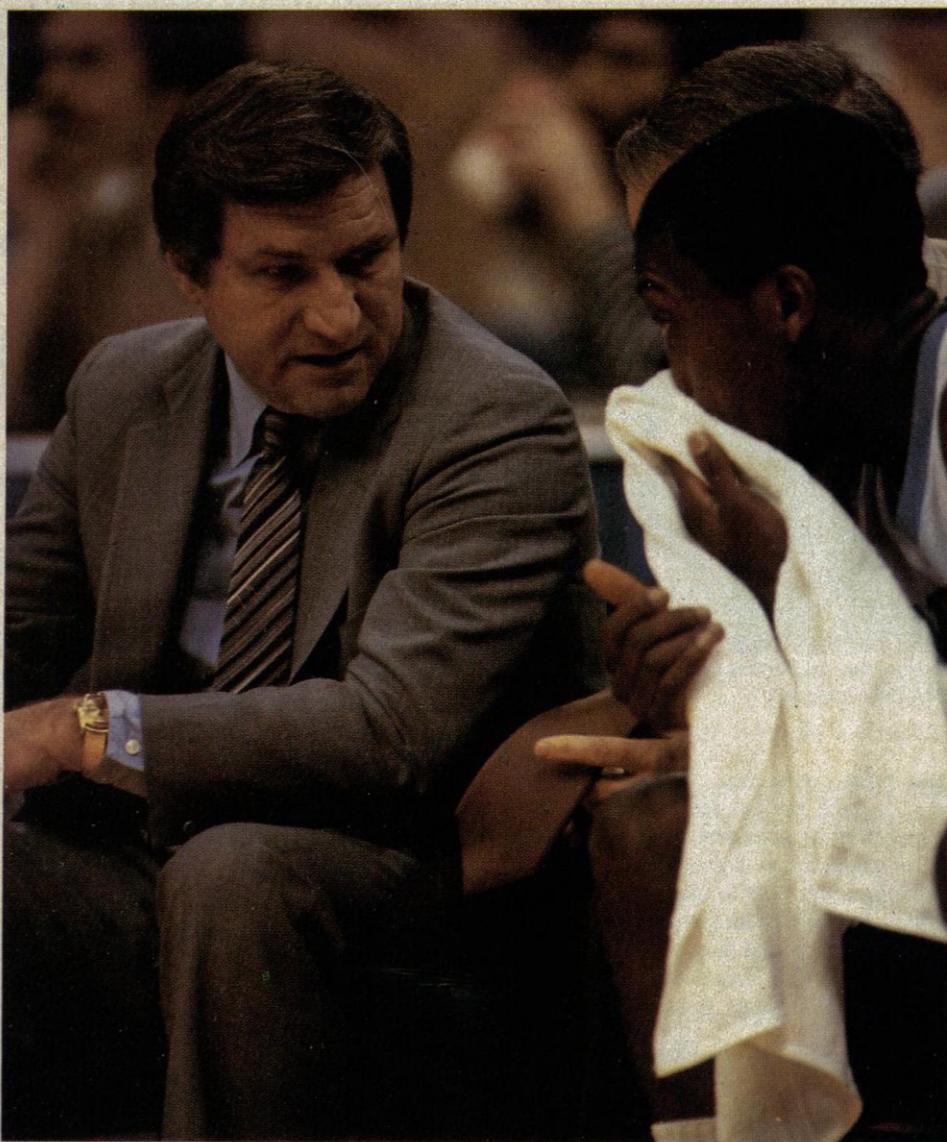
Any doubts the Hoosiers may have had that they could play with North Carolina were dispelled in the first half. Those doubts, in fact, were in the other locker room at halftime. Alford's buzzer-beating 20-footer gave Indiana a 32-28 lead at the break.

"We saw the way Coach had prepared us for the game," said Dakich. "And then we sat down and talked about it. We knew what we had to do. We knew if we'd follow it, we'd be okay. And if not, we'd get blown out."

North Carolina, though, led only twice



Indiana "defensive specialist" Dan Dakich shut down North Carolina's Michael Jordan.



Bill Hunter photo

North Carolina coach Dean Smith assembled the "greatest team of all time" in 1984, according to Virginia's Terry Holland.

— 4-0 and 8-4 early. Then the Hoosiers reeled off six straight points to take a lead they would never lose.

Perkins was getting his points inside, but the rest of the Tar Heels were cold. Jordan, especially, somehow could not shake that slow defender, Dakich, and never scored on one of his patented, back-door alley-oop dunks.

North Carolina succeeded in forcing Hoosier turnovers but when Indiana did get into the frontcourt, its offense was efficient, effective and precise. The presence of Blab inside provided shots for Alford outside. And Robinson, despite his sprained foot, came off the bench to handle the ball against North Carolina's pressure and stick some shots of his own.

As the game wore on and the Hoosiers stuck gamely to their lead, frustration began to mount among the Tar Heels. Alford, en route to a 27-point night, finally sparked the Hoosiers to a 59-47 lead with just 5:54 to play.

But North Carolina was too talented — and too proud — to go quietly. With the Hoosiers opening the door by missing four straight one-and-ones, the Tar Heels charged back, scoring 10 unanswered points to cut the lead to just 59-57. Bedlam reigned in the Omni.

"I didn't think the game had gotten away," Knight said later. "My only thought was that I didn't want to see the kids put forth that kind of effort and lose because of missed free throws."

Ultimately, however, they won it at the free throw line. North Carolina made the mistake of fouling Alford and the nation's best free throw shooter — .913 on the season — knocked down six straight. Robinson added two more, then came Blab — Indiana's poorest foul shooter — with two at 19 seconds and finally, the clinchers, a pair by Giomi with five seconds to play.

Indiana 72, North Carolina 68.

In the end, shooting told much of the story. The Hoosiers had made 65 percent (24 of 37 shots) from the field. The Tar Heels, number two in the nation in field goal percentage coming in, had made only 42 percent of their tries. Perkins (26 points) proved to be North Carolina's only effective offensive player. Jordan fouled out with 1:11 to play with 13 points, seven below his average.

"I'd have to say that Indiana is four points better than the greatest team of all time. Indiana played as well as any team I've ever seen."

Terry Holland
Virginia

"Maybe that was the only time in five or 10 times we could beat them," Knight would say. "But we did what we had to do to win. We knew it was going to be tough, but there was a way."

"Part of championship play is emotional preparation and involvement," he continued. "Maybe North Carolina didn't have that in total. We were not a formidable opponent. We had lost to some average teams."

But on this night, they had upset a great team.

"I've never felt," said Knight, "that you can't get something done. There has to be a way."

Virginia's Terry Holland, who had declared North Carolina the best team ever, was asked what he thought in the aftermath of the upset. "I'd have to say that Indiana is four points better than the greatest team of all time," Holland admitted. "Indiana played as well as any team I've ever seen."

Two days later, however, Indiana did not play that well. Holland's Cavaliers had more than a little to do with it, defeating the Hoosiers in the regional championship, 50-48, for the trip to the Final Four in Seattle.

Below are instructions that must be followed in ordering tickets to the 1991 NCAA Final Four.

1 This official order form, or a photocopy of same, must be used to apply for tickets. Payments without official application forms will not be accepted.

2 All ticket applications **MUST BE RECEIVED** no later than midnight April 30, 1990. Applications received after that date will be returned unopened to sender stating "box closed."

3 The NCAA or United Missouri Bank of Kansas City, N.A., is not responsible for returning incorrect applications to sender before the April 30, 1990, deadline.

4 The NCAA will not make exceptions for late applications delayed by mail service.

5 A separate application form must accompany each payment. Each form must include a personal check for the correct amount, payable to the "NCAA Final Four." A \$1.00 nonrefundable handling fee has been added to each order.

6 Each check will be deposited upon receipt. If an applicant's check is deposited, that indicates that the application has been received and will be included in the selection process. It does not mean that the applicant will receive tickets.

7 Tickets for individual sessions are not available. Each ticket will admit the bearer to two semifinal games (March 30) and one championship game (April 1). All application checks should be made payable in U.S. currency.

8 No application shall be accepted for more than two tickets. Please do not send a self-addressed stamped envelope.

9 Applications will be accepted after March 1, 1990; however, no preference will be given to the time qualified applications are received.

10 In May, a random computerized drawing from among all qualified applications will be held to determine the recipients of available tickets. Selection results will not be released.

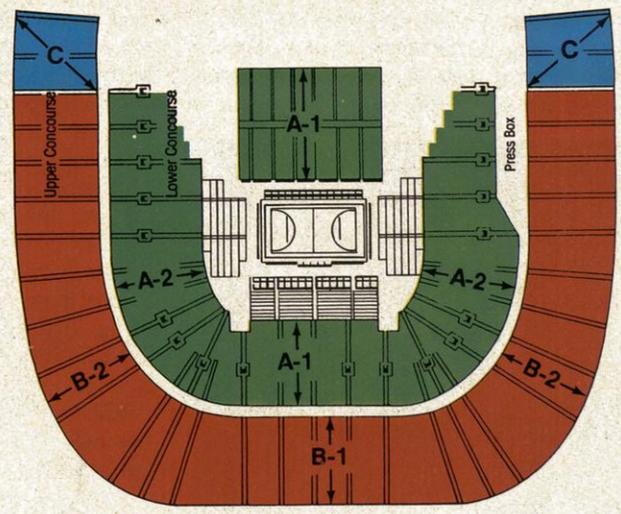
11 Unsuccessful applicants and those receiving lower priced tickets than originally requested will be sent a full or partial refund on or about June 30, 1990.

12 Persons successful in the drawing will be sent their game tickets on or about June 30, 1990. Tickets (at any price) are nonreturnable.

13 Interest income generated by ticket application moneys will be used to support one or more of the NCAA youth programs (Youth Education through Sports Clinics and National Youth Sports Program) and drug education efforts.



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Great Championship Games of the Past

A View from the West

By TOM CUSHMAN
San Diego Tribune

We begin with marital trauma. Having attended her first Final Four in 1976 at Philadelphia, where I then was employed, my wife, Lois, was enchanted by the experience and in the years since has attended whenever arrangements to purchase a ticket could be made.

Her streak was interrupted in 1985, at my suggestion. For reasons that time has rendered obscure, I persuaded her that Lexington, Kentucky, — site of that spring's grand climax — would hold little appeal to one of her cosmopolitan bearing (although raised on an Iowa farm, Lois has spent most of the past three decades in areas where population is counted in millions).

An undersupply of shopping malls may have been one of the hooks. I do remember telling her that none of the teams in which she had personal interest had a chance of



Bill Luster photo

Former trainer Jake Nevin, flocked by Villanova and Kentucky trainers, provided inspiration for the Wildcats' 1985 title.

reaching Lexington.

So, no ticket was sought. And, off I went to a first round site, then to a regional, and — as the panorama unfolded — to a developing sense of discomfort.

During 15 years as a reporter and columnist for the *Philadelphia Daily News*, I was heavily involved with basketball in that city — both at the high school level and, later, the "Big Five."

The most extensive contact was with Villanova; for a time I also covered football at that campus and — for all 15 years — the late Jumbo Elliott's superb track teams. My family became friendly with Villanova players, coaches, administrators and their families.

During a football road trip to William and Mary, Jim Murray — then sports information director for the Wildcats, later general manager of the Philadelphia Eagles — had a birthday cake for my young son delivered to our dinner table. That Scott's birthday had been celebrated three months earlier was of no consequence; what I assume would be a lifelong attachment was fused on the spot.

Now, suddenly, unexpectedly, the 1985 Villanova basketball team was front and center — nationally. Losers of 10 regular-season games and a controversial addition to the championship bracket, the Wildcats upset Dayton first — then Michigan, Maryland and North Carolina.

Villanova was going to Lexington. Lois was not. This was not a serene moment in our household.

"But, you don't like seeing them lose to Georgetown," I said, attempting to reason while insulated by 2,000 miles. Georgetown — meaner than an Arctic winter — also would be at Lexington.

Perhaps I had a poor connection. The conversation is remembered for its lengthy silences.

My first Final Four predates Lois' by five seasons. In 1971, I followed a Villanova team that — like its counterpart 14 years later — was very much the underdog as it advanced to Houston through Raleigh, North Carolina, stunning unbeaten (28-0) "Big Five" rival, Pennsylvania, 90-47, in the finals of the East regional.

Three of those Villanova starters (Chris Ford, Howard Porter, Tom Ingelsby) would

1985 Championship

Villanova 66

Georgetown 64

Site: Lexington, Kentucky

Villanova	FG-		REB	PF	TP
	FGA	FTA			
Pressley	4-6	3-4	4	1	11
McClain	5-7	7-8	1	3	17
Pinckney	5-7	6-7	6	3	16
Wilbur	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
McLain	3-3	2-2	2	2	8
Jensen	5-5	4-5	1	2	14
Plansky	0-0	0-1	0	1	0
Everson	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Team			3		
Totals	22-28	22-27	17	12	66

Georgetown	FG-		REB	PF	TP
	FGA	FTA			
Martin	4-6	2-2	5	2	10
Williams	5-9	0-2	4	3	10
Ewing	7-13	0-0	5	4	14
Jackson	4-7	0-0	0	4	8
Wingate	8-14	0-0	2	4	16
McDonald	0-1	0-0	0	0	0
Broadnax	1-2	2-2	1	4	4
Dalton	0-1	2-2	0	1	2
Team			0		
Totals	29-53	6-8	17	22	64

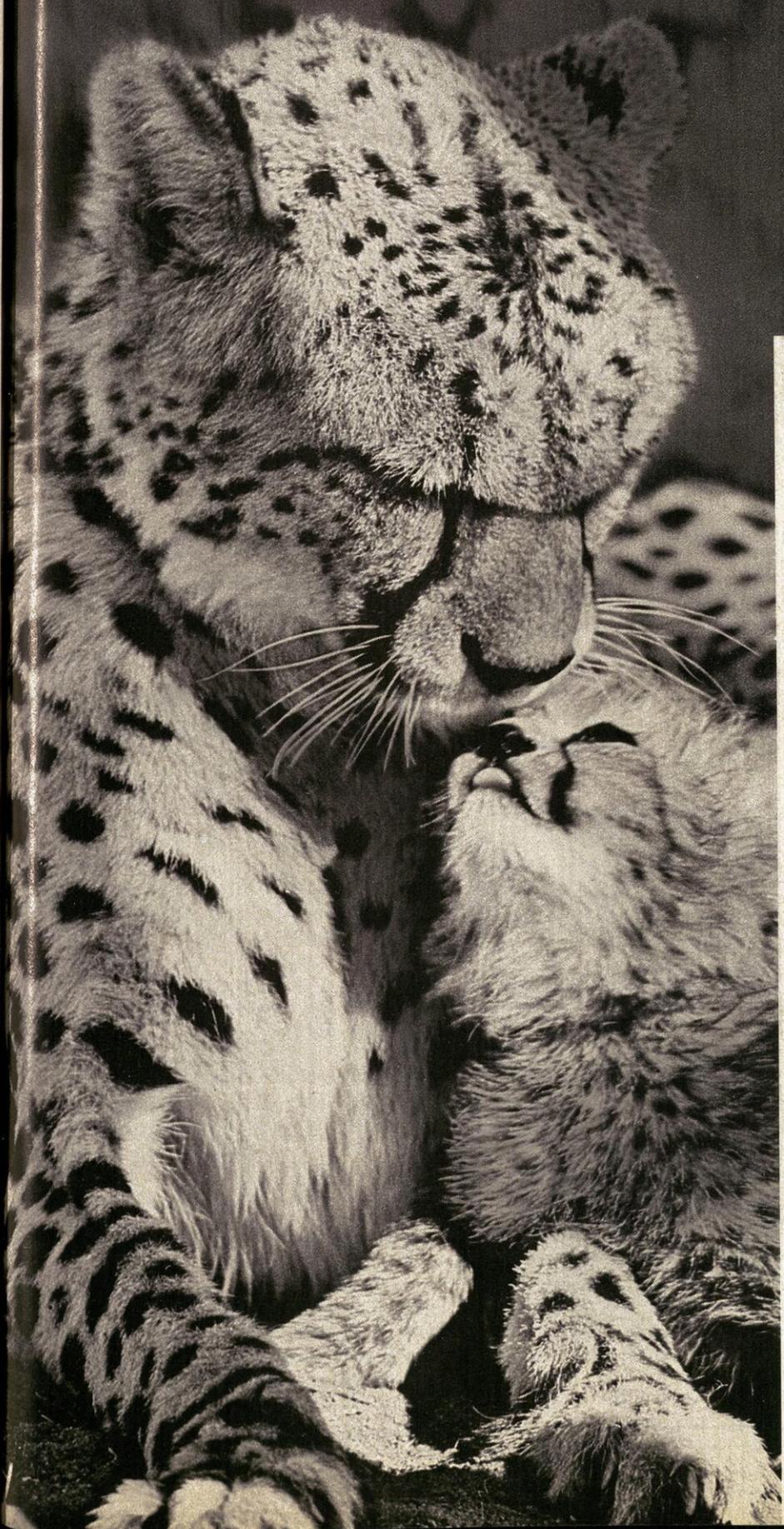
Halftime: Villanova 29, Georgetown 28. Officials: Clougherty, Dibler, Rutledge. Attendance: 23,419.

spend time in the NBA and the others (Hank Siemionkowski and Clarence Smith) had big league ability. Reserve strength was so thin, however, coach Jack Kraft had to commandeer a team manager and a reporter from the school newspaper to have sufficient numbers for scrimmages in the Astrodome.

Still, the Wildcats defeated Western Kentucky in the semifinals and extended UCLA — the rubber-stamp champion of those years — before surrendering, 68-62.

That winter remains a bittersweet memory on the Villanova campus. Heated competition for talent between the NBA and a newly-minted ABA had brought crawling from the woodwork the first wave of intermediaries, now commonly known as agents.

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Most athletics departments were unprepared to deal with the phenomenon, or to offer meaningful advice to the athletes. Villanova was no exception.

Convinced that Porter had signed with an agent prematurely, the NCAA eventually stripped Villanova of its second-place finish and Porter of his most outstanding player trophy. Also recalled was Villanova's tournament check, which that year had reached a record \$72,347 for Final Four participants (as compared to \$1 million-plus in 1990). To this day, the 1971 Villanova team and its most outstanding player appear in NCAA championship records as, "vaccated."

Hard times were only beginning. The nucleus of the 1971 Wildcats had been recruited by George Raveling, who since had joined Lefty Driesell at Maryland and eventually would have tenures as head coach at Washington State, Iowa and Southern California.

Georgetown, however, was pre-eminent. Having won convincingly at the 1984 Final Four in Seattle, the Hoyas — in the final year of the Patrick Ewing era — were clear favorites to repeat. There was talk of a developing dynasty.

Porter and Smith departed after the 1971 season, Ford and Siemionkowski a year later, and — when Ingelsby left in the spring of 1973 — so did Kraft for Rhode Island.

Aboard came Roland Massimino, moving over from Pennsylvania where he had assisted Chuck Daly, now coach of the Detroit Pistons.

Inheriting a bare cupboard, Rollie set about refilling it with a commitment that approached the fanatic. Exxon produced less energy than Rollie did in those days.

Before coaching a game at Villanova, Massimino managed what was widely regarded as a breakthrough recruiting year (four of the freshmen would start), spread the Villanova gospel at some 60 summer camps and clinics (usually for no fee) and checked into a Vermont hospital suffering chest pains ("It felt like my heart was about to leap out of my skin.").

Massimino's first team won seven times. "Winning is important," Rollie would say at one point, "but not THAT important."



Cinderella Villanova celebrates its 66-64 upset championship win over Georgetown in 1985.

Bill Luster photo

His courtside demeanor suggested otherwise. Rollie was all-Italian along the sidelines, a squat, emotional, study in perpetual motion. Fashionably attired at tipoff, his appearance by game's end would tempt one to ask, "Were there, perhaps, injuries during the hurricane?"

It was performance that was important to Massimino, with high standards not con-

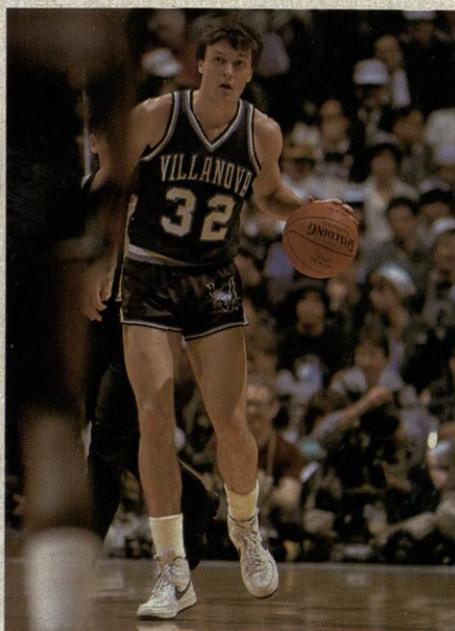
finied to the playing surface. "The first goal of any Villanova player is to graduate," he said, in establishing academic parameters for his program that — the record suggests — have been maintained.

Before we departed Philadelphia for the West Coast in the early 1980s, Massimino had returned Villanova to its accustomed position among college basketball's elite. By 1985 he had assembled a varsity that, talent-wise, was the strongest Villanova edition since the national finalists of 1971.

Georgetown, however, was pre-eminent. Having won convincingly at the 1984 Final Four in Seattle, the Hoyas — in the final year of the Patrick Ewing era — were clear favorites to repeat. There was talk of a developing dynasty.

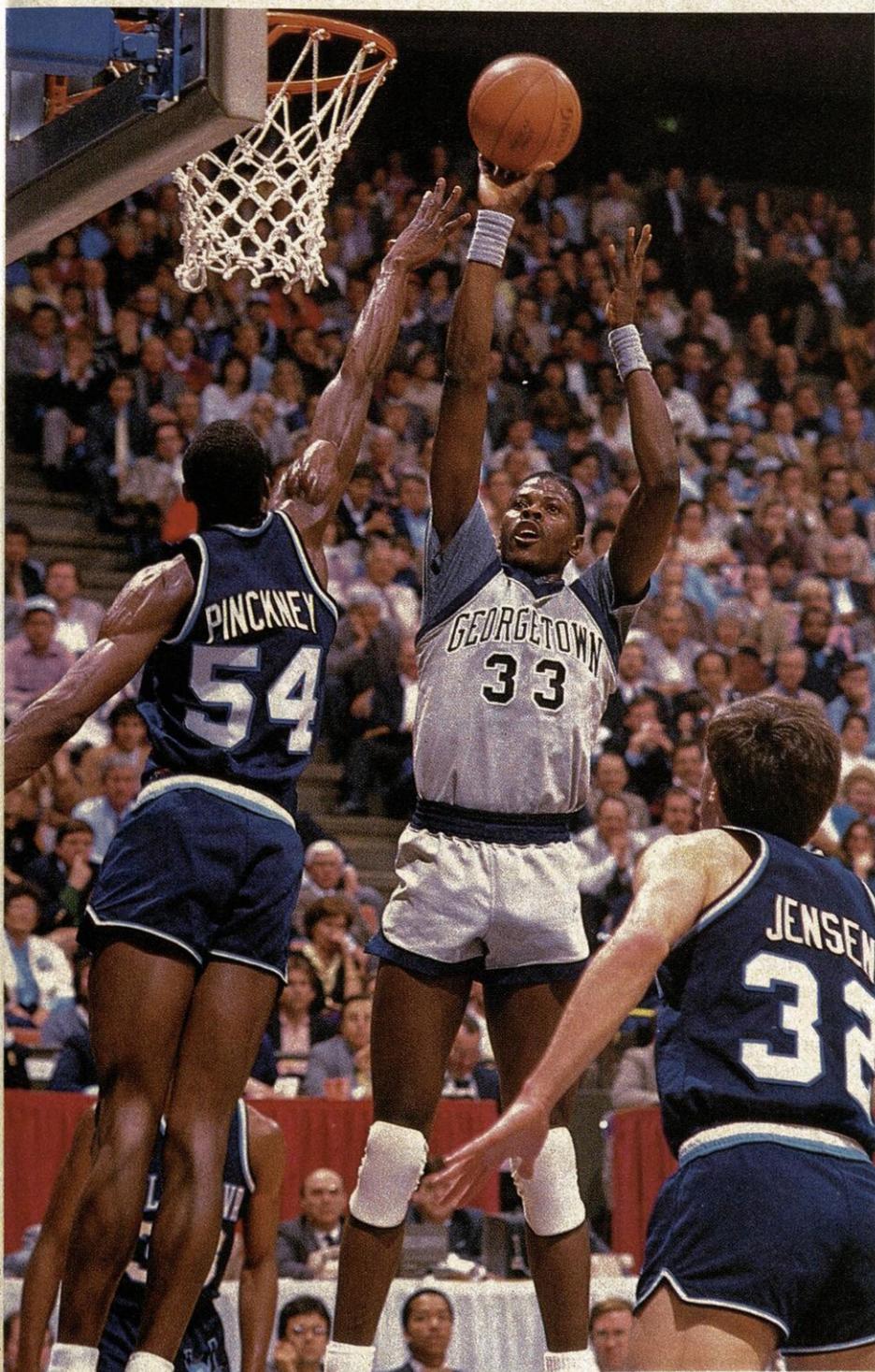
When Villanova defeated Memphis State to advance, 52-45, to the title game, Georgetown was waiting. "People were saying the game shouldn't even be played," Massimino later recalled. "Everyone had written us off, but I honestly thought we could win."

As it turned out, optimism was not confined to the head coach. During the Ewing years, seniors Gary McLain, Ed Pinckney and Dwayne McClain would play Georgetown on 10 occasions, winning three times. Probably no team of that winter had a better understanding of what was required to deal with the Hoyas. Intimidation — which Georgetown used with studied success against most opponents — would not be a



Sixth-man Harold Jensen sparkled off the bench for the Wildcats, scoring 14 points on 5-of-5 shooting from the field.

Bill Luster photo



Bill Luster photo

On his way to 1985 most outstanding player honors, Villanova's Ed Pinckney played tough defense on Georgetown's Patrick Ewing.

factor against Villanova.

Out in San Diego, my wife declined an invitation from relatives to join them for the telecast of the championship game. This was a time for watching alone.

At California, where my son was a junior in the engineering school, the day crept

along on turtle legs. Many hours of Scott's youth had been spent inside Philadelphia's Palestra. Many months later, newspaper accounts of that contest still were taped to the ceiling above his bed inside a Berkeley apartment.

In Lexington, it seemed everywhere I

turned I was shaking hands with a friend from Philadelphia. One was Jake Nevin, Villanova's revered trainer, whose losing battle with Lou Gehrig's disease had underscored the Wildcats' season with a broad stroke of melancholy.

Even had there been no special interest involved, it still would be the finest basketball game I have seen played.

To win, Villanova would need to control the tempo and execute flawlessly. How well the Wildcats did both is revealed by the statistics. Shooting 54.7 percent from the field, Georgetown lost. Attempting only 28 shots, Villanova made 22 for an NCAA-record 78.6 percent. Advancing the ball against the Hoyas' stifling pressure defense, point guard McLain had two turnovers.

Needing a dose of perimeter accuracy to reduce the inside pressure, Massimino brought Harold Jensen off the bench. Jensen sank all six of his attempts.

Neither team managed a margin of more than six points. Ahead 29-28 at halftime, Villanova took the lead forever on Jensen's field goal with 2:35 remaining. When a Harold Pressley free throw made the score 66-62 with 0:10 left, Jensen walked to the end of the bench where Nevin was seated in a wheel chair and planted a kiss on Nevin's bald head.

The night had begun with Georgetown fans waving a banner that said, "It's midnight Cinderella."

Midnight arrived, and Cinderella danced on.

There would be heartache in the months ahead. In a celebrated magazine report, McLain confessed to drug use during that championship season. Massimino agonized for days over a lucrative offer to move to the New Jersey Nets before deciding to remain where he was. Nevin died.

"But, you don't like seeing them (Villanova) lose to Georgetown."

Tom Cushman
San Diego Tribune

During a conversation a year later, Massimino insisted he had watched a tape of the title game once.

Why? "I'm still afraid we'll lose," Rolie said. ●

Great Championship Games of the Past

A View from the Southeast

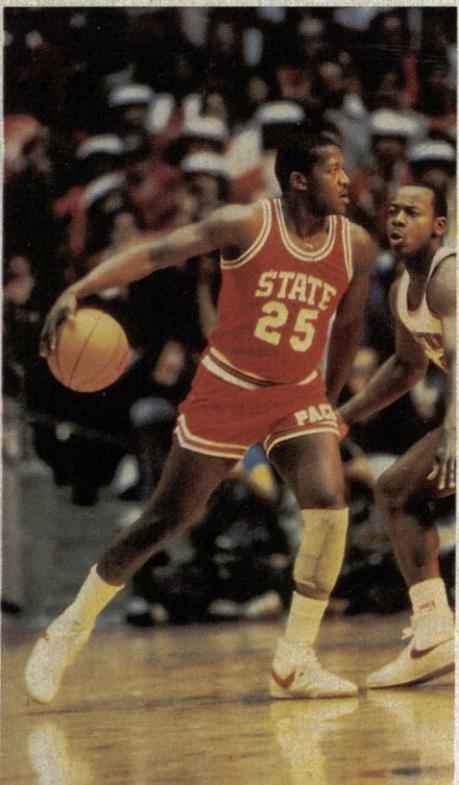
By RICK BOZICH
Louisville Courier-Journal

Beat Houston?
Sure thing. You bet. No problem.
Why not? Let's do it.
Are you crazy?

North Carolina State basketball coach Jim Valvano had a better shot to hire Dean Smith away from North Carolina as an assistant coach than he did to handle Houston in the 1983 NCAA championship game.

Any of the dazzled 19,000 or so spectators packed in The Pit in Albuquerque, New Mexico, when Houston giggled at gravity and threw down 14 dunks in a 94-81 semifinal route of Louisville would testify to that. The world knew Valvano's team could not stop Guy Lewis' kids without FBI assistance.

Lifting off on the shoulders of powerful Akeem Olajuwon and smooth Clyde Drexler, the Cougars rolled into the championship known as "Phi Slama Jama." *FLY*



Bill Luster photo

Derek Whittenburg helped the Wolfpack slow the tempo to a crawl against Houston.

SLAMA JAMA was more like it against Louisville. One press row was held up a sign that said "Welcome to the 21st Century," as the Cougars dunked, dunked, dunked Louisville into submission.

"I've watched every NCAA tournament since 1947 and that was the most exciting game I've ever seen," said Ed Steitz, secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee. "And I've never seen so many good athletes either."

North Carolina State, meanwhile, had huffed and puffed its way past Georgia, 67-60, in Saturday's other semifinal. Strictly ordinary people. The erratic Wolfpack had entered the championship with 10 defeats. They kept waiting for somebody to tell them it was time to go home.

Each of their NCAA outings looked like risky business. North Carolina State needed two overtimes to beat Pepperdine in its championship opener. Then it beat Nevada-Las Vegas by one in the second round and Virginia by one in the West regional final.

North Carolina State, 25-10, averaging 69 points a game in the championship versus Houston, a 31-2 group averaging 78 points. The Cougars had been top-ranked nationally for part of the season; North Carolina State was not even ranked first in its conference.

It had all the elements of the most one-sided matchup in NCAA championship game history. Instead, North Carolina State's jarring, 54-52 victory will forever be filed under "Most Memorable NCAA Moments."

There are many reasons for that. The first is that North Carolina State's marvelous performance taught us, or at least warned us, that the upsets were possible. The surprises Villanova produced against Georgetown (1985) and Kansas dropped on Oklahoma (1988) were moments North Carolina State taught us to anticipate. In the 1980s, the NCAA final always entertained us, and often thrilled us. North Carolina State was the first to show us how. North Carolina State was the one that encouraged the dreaming that stirs schools like Seton Hall, Princeton and Vanderbilt every March.

Another wonderful moment to remember from the game is that the Houston team that dunked 14 times against Louisville managed

1983 Championship

North Carolina State 54
Houston 52
Site: Albuquerque, N.M.

	FG-	FT-			
N.C. State	FGA	FTA	REB	PF	TP
Bailey	7-16	1-2	5	1	15
Charles	2-7	0-0	7	2	4
McQueen	1-5	2-2	12	4	4
Whittenburg	6-17	2-2	5	3	14
Lowe	4-9	0-1	0	2	8
Battle	0-1	2-2	1	1	2
Gannon	3-4	1-2	1	3	7
Myers	0-0	0-0	1	0	0
Team			2		
Totals	23-59	8-11	34	16	54

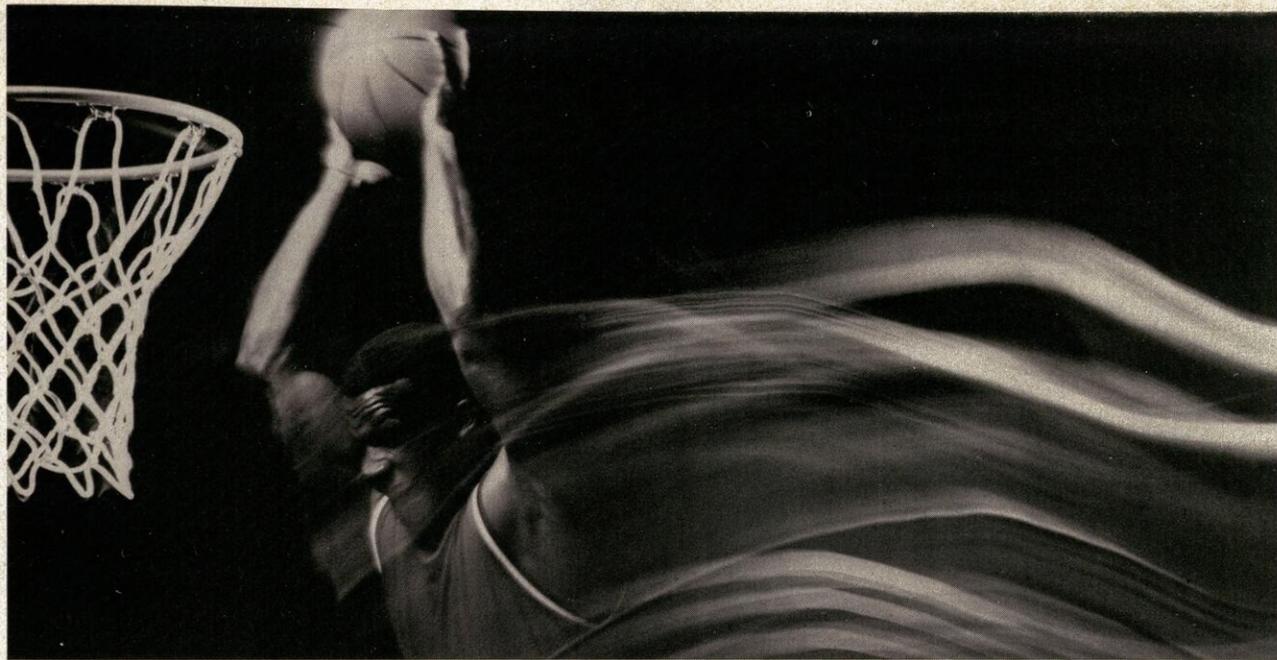
	FG-	FT-			
Houston	FGA	FTA	REB	PF	TP
Drexler	1-5	2-2	2	4	4
Micheaux	2-6	0-0	6	1	4
Olajuwon	7-15	6-7	18	1	20
Franklin	2-6	0-1	0	0	4
Young	3-10	0-4	8	0	6
Anders	4-9	2-5	2	2	10
Gettys	2-2	0-0	2	3	4
Rose	0-1	0-0	1	2	0
Williams	0-1	0-0	4	3	0
Team			1		
Totals	21-55	10-19	44	16	52

Halftime: North Caro. St. 33, Houston 25. Officials: Nichols, Housman, Forte. Attendance: 17,350.

only three fast-break baskets against North Carolina State. The sport played in The Pit that night was basketball, not track.

Purists celebrated the triumph of fundamentals over flash. Here was a North Carolina State team that needed to win the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament to secure its invitation to the championship, showing us it could stop a Houston squad that put four players into the National Basketball Association.

This was the upset that nobody projected. And nobody had more fun with North Carolina State's underdog status than North Carolina State. Unless it was Houston. It makes wonderful reading to look back at some of the wild comments coming from the North Carolina State and Houston camps before the game. The words remind



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us just how improbable North Carolina State's victory was.

"Louisville used to be 'The Doctors of Dunk,' but we claimed that title outright," quipped Houston's Clyde "The Glide" Drexler, who had dropped 21 points on Louisville.

"We'll try to stay alive to keep it close," Jim Valvano countered. "We'll try to see if there's another stroke of magic in a very overused wand."

"I've watched every NCAA tournament since 1947 and that was the most exciting game I've ever seen. And I've never seen so many good athletes either."

**Ed Steitz
NCAA Men's Basketball
Rules Committee**

"On behalf of Phi Slama Jama fraternity, we do our best dunks during the game," said Benny Anders. Anders was an outrageous Houston reserve, but he was pulling down more national publicity for his wild dunks than any North Carolina State player.

Sensing some softness in the Houston psyche, Valvano picked up on the comments Anders and Drexler were making and pumped more hype into the Phi Slama Jama blimp. The man worked the media with his nightclub routine.

"I've never seen anything like that (the Louisville-Houston game) in 16 years of coaching college basketball," Valvano said.

"We'll try to handle their team by playing, shall we say, a slower tempo. If we get the opening tip, we may not take a shot until Tuesday morning."

Giggle, giggle.

"We're going over to practice this afternoon and from two o'clock until 3:30 we may not take a shot," he continued.

Laugh, laugh.

Enjoying every dribble his Wolfpack team was taking, Valvano set an NCAA record for quips that March. But if you listened to his words closely, you could uncover a look at the way North Carolina State planned to chase perhaps the greatest upset in NCAA history.

"We're not going to beat Houston playing a 40-minute game," Valvano said. "What we've got to do is make it a 22-minute game."

"We're not going to put it away (in a



The Cougar aerial attack, "Phi Slamma Jamma," was grounded by North Carolina State's controlled tempo.

stall), I'll tell you that right now. I'm not talking about a 12-to-8 game. But we've got to control the game and put ourselves in a position to win."

Precisely.

But it was precisely a warning that nobody heard, especially Houston coach Guy Lewis. Sitting at the Sunday afternoon pre-

final press conference, Lewis just smiled as his players answered questions about the NBA hardship draft, naming their dunks and how the Cougars fared in playground pickup games against the Houston Rockets.

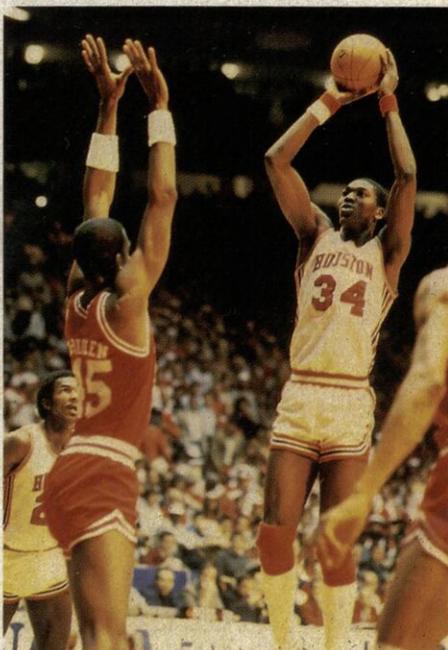
"We usually win," Drexler said. "Even when they have Moses Malone and Robert Reid."

What Drexler, Lewis, Olajuwon and the world forgot is that the NCAA final is not a stroll through a Houston playground on a summer night. North Carolina State made a last stand for Xs and Os.

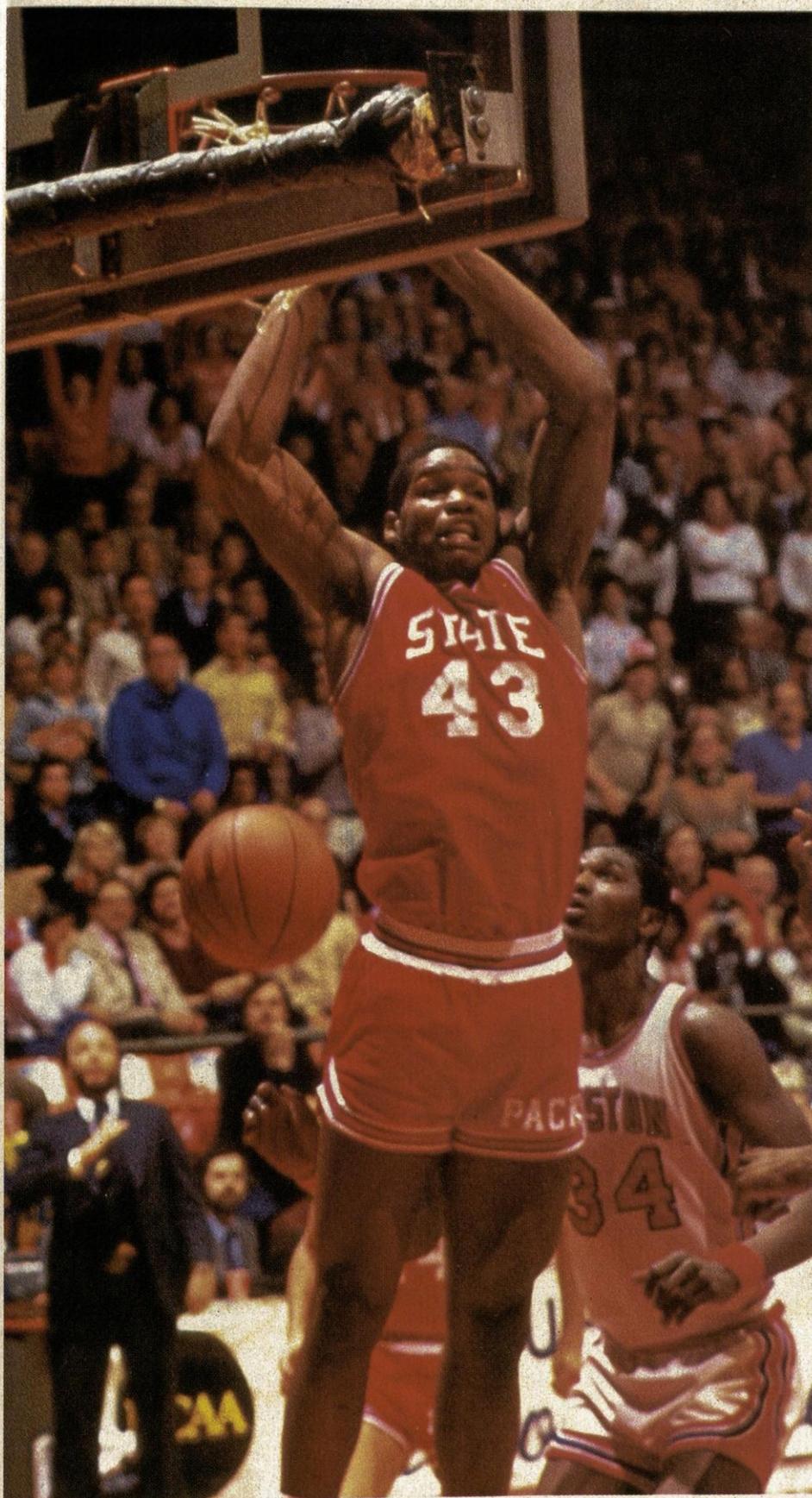
Any team talented enough to win the ACC tournament was talented enough to beat Houston in a one-shot deal. And what made the Wolfpack legitimate was their backcourt.

Sidney Lowe and Dereck Whittenburg had played together for seven years. They averaged 29 points a game and complemented each other superbly. Whittenburg was the shooter, Lowe the leader. The fact is the Wolfpacks' 145 inches and 382 pounds in the backcourt had a better chance to control the game than the 234 inches and 675 pounds packed across the Houston frontline.

And control it the North Carolina State guards did. They got the ball to teammate Thurl Bailey immediately and it was North Carolina State, not Houston, that started the game with a dunk. Rushing back on defense and collapsing into a tight zone around Olajuwon, North Carolina State kept Houston



Akeem Olajuwon scored a game-high 20 points and grabbed 18 rebounds in the 54-52 title loss to North Carolina State.



North Carolina State's Lorenzo Charles slams home the winning points in the 1983 title game.

without a dunk for 15 minutes. The Cougars shot only 31 percent while falling behind, 33-25, at halftime.

Hmmmmmm. America wondered. Could it be? Naaaahhhhh.

Indeed. Houston rushed through the first 10 minutes of the second-half, outscoring North Carolina State 17-2 to take a 42-35 lead. Then, mysteriously, Houston coach Guy Lewis chose to slow the pace to the trot that North Carolina State loved best.

The Wolfpack crawled back into the game, tying it at 52 on a Whittenburg jumper with 1:59.

The Ending, naturally, was strictly Universal Studios. Given the ball for the final 44 seconds, North Carolina State passed its way for an ugly, rushed 30-footer by Whittenburg. The shot dropped two feet in front of the basket.

The problem was it dropped directly into the hands of Lorenzo Charles, a muscular Wolfpack forward, who had slipped behind Olajuwon. Charles grabbed the ball below the rim and lifted it up and through for a game-winning slam.

Ballgame.

"It didn't matter to me that it was a slam," said Charles, who had missed five of six shots to that point. "I would have enjoyed it no matter what it was.

"I watched the ball leave Dereck's hands and I could tell it was going to be short.

"Akeem was behind me. When I went up I thought I saw him coming so I kind of put my body between him and the ball in case he tried to block it, but he didn't."

"It was billed as a game of tempo, slow versus fast. I'd say slow won."

**Guy Lewis
Houston**

"This has been a dream for me," said Valvano, who was finally out of quips. "I've got no funny lines. We didn't talk about winning the game. We just talked about achieving our goals: keeping Houston's score in the 50s, not allowing them any dunks and giving ourselves a chance to win the game at the end."

"It was billed as a game of tempo, slow versus fast," said Guy Lewis. "I'd say slow won."

I'd say "Hallelujah and Praise the Pack."

In the 80s, North Carolina State showed us what a wonderful moment the NCAA championship game can be. ●

Championship Records

FIRST/SECOND ROUND — GAME RECORDS

SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL



Kentucky's Kenny Walker converted 11-of-11 free throw attempts against Western Kentucky in the 1986 Southeast regional.



Led by Elden Campbell, Clemson blocked a championship-best 12 St. Mary's (Calif.) shots in the 1989 West regional.

- Most Points**—61, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Ohio, SE 1st, 1970
- Most Field Goals**—25, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Ohio, SE 1st, 1970
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—44, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Ohio, SE 1st, 1970
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 11 FGM)**—100% (11-11), Kenny Walker, Kentucky vs. Western Ky., SE 2nd, 1986
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—9, Garde Thompson, Michigan vs. Navy, East, 1987
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—22, Jeff Fryer, Loyola (Cal.) vs. Arkansas, MW 1st, 1989
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 6 3FGM)**—100% (6-6), Mike Buck, Middle Tenn. St. vs. Florida St., SE 1st, 1989
- Most Free Throws**—21, David Robinson, Navy vs. Syracuse, East 2nd, 1986
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—27, David Robinson, Navy vs. Syracuse, East 2nd, 1986
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 16 FTM)**—100% (16-16), Bill Bradley, Princeton vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.), East 1st, 1963; Fennis Dembo, Wyoming vs. UCLA, West 2nd, 1987
- Most Rebounds**—29, Toby Kimball, Connecticut vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.), East 1st, 1965
- Most Assists**—15, Kenny Patterson, DePaul vs. Syracuse, East 1st, 1985; Keith Smart, Indiana vs. Auburn, MW 2nd, 1987
- Most Blocked Shots**—8, Tim Perry, Temple vs. Lehigh, East 1st, 1988
- Most Steals**—7, Tommy Amaker, Duke vs. Old Dominion, East 2nd, 1986; Reggie Miller, UCLA vs. Wyoming, West 2nd, 1987; Delray Brooks, Providence vs. Austin Peay, SE 2nd, 1987

SINGLE-GAME, TEAM

- Most Points**—124, Oklahoma vs. Louisiana Tech (81), SE 2nd, 1989
- Fewest Points**—38, Ohio vs. Kansas (49), SE 1st, 1985
- Largest Winning Margin**—69, Loyola (Ill.) (111) vs. Tennessee Tech (42), SE 1st, 1963
- Most Points Scored by Losing Team**—115, Wyoming vs. Loyola (Cal.) (119), West 1st, 1988
- Most Field Goals**—50, Notre Dame vs. Austin Peay, SE 1st, 1974
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—112, Marshall vs. Southwestern La., MW 1st, 1972
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage**—79.0% (49-62), North Caro. vs. Loyola (Cal.), West 2nd, 1988
- Lowest Field-Goal Percentage**—22.0% (18-82), Tennessee Tech vs. Loyola (Ill.), SE 1st, 1963
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—13, Loyola (Cal.) vs. North Caro., West 2nd, 1988
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—39, Loyola (Cal.) vs. North Caro., West 2nd, 1988; Loyola (Cal.) vs. Arkansas, MW 1st, 1989
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM)**—88.9% (8-9), Kansas St. vs. Georgia, West 1st, 1987
- Most Free Throws**—41, Navy vs. Syracuse, East 2nd, 1986
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—55, UTEP vs. Tulsa, West 1st, 1985
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 17 FTM)**—100% (17-17), Dayton vs. Villanova, SE 1st, 1985
- Most Rebounds**—86, Notre Dame vs. Tennessee Tech, SE 1st, 1958
- Largest Rebound Margin**—42, Notre Dame (86) vs. Tennessee Tech (44), SE 1st, 1958
- Most Assists**—36, North Caro. vs. Loyola (Cal.), West 2nd, 1988
- Most Blocked Shots**—12, Clemson vs. St. Mary's (Cal.), West 1st, 1989
- Most Steals**—19, Providence vs. Austin Peay, SE 2nd, 1987
- Most Personal Fouls**—39, Kansas vs. Notre Dame, MW 1st, 1975
- Most Players Disqualified**—6, Kansas vs. Notre Dame, MW 1st, 1975



Championship Records

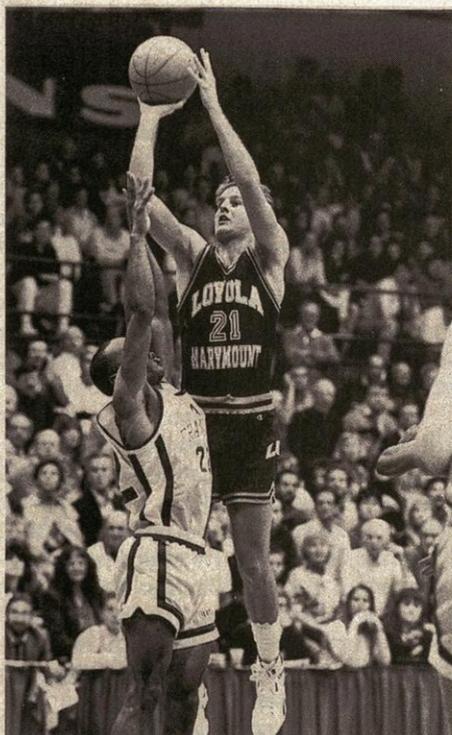
FIRST/SECOND ROUND — GAME RECORDS (continued)

SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAMS

- Most Points—234, Loyola (Cal.) (119) vs. Wyoming (115), West 1st, 1988
- Most Field Goals—84, La Salle (42) vs. Villanova (42), East 1st, 1978
- Most Field Goals Attempted—184, Ohio (94) vs. Notre Dame (90), SE 1st, 1970
- Most Three-Point Field Goals—18, Siena (11) vs. Stanford (7), East 1st, 1989
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted—48, Loyola (39) vs. Arkansas (9), MW 1st, 1989
- Most Free Throws—69, Morehead St. (37) vs. Pittsburgh (32), ME 1st, 1957
- Most Free Throws Attempted—91, Manhattan (49) vs. West Va. (42), East 1st, 1958
- Most Rebounds—134, Marshall (68) vs. Southwestern La. (66), MW 1st, 1972
- Most Assists—45, Florida (26) vs. Purdue (19), East 2nd, 1987
- Most Blocked Shots—16, Oklahoma (9) vs. Louisiana Tech (7), SE 2nd, 1989
- Most Steals—26, Providence (19) vs. Austin Peay (7), SE 2nd, 1987
- Most Personal Fouls—61, West Va. (32) vs. Manhattan (29), East 1st, 1958

ABBREVIATION KEY

- 2nd-Second Round Game*
- 1st-First Round Game*
- Op-Opening Round Game*
- East-East regional*
- SE-Southeast/Mideast regional*
- MW-Midwest regional*
- West-West/Far West regional*



Loyola Marymount's Jeff Fryer launched a record 22 three-point shots versus Arkansas in the 1989 Midwest regional.



Siena and Stanford combined for a championship-best 18 three-point field goals in the 1989 East regional.



Oklahoma scored a first-, second-round record 124 points versus Louisiana Tech in the 1989 championship.

1990 NCAA Honor Roll

Program recognizes past and present athletes

Ronald W. Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, six former and six recent student-athletes, were honored at the NCAA honors dinner held in Dallas during the Association's 1990 Convention.

Reagan received the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the highest honor the NCAA can confer on an individual. It is named for the 26th president of the United States, who played a key role in organizing the NCAA.

The "Teddy" is presented annually to a distinguished citizen of national prominence, who, having earned a varsity athletic award in college, has exemplified the ideals and purposes of college athletics by a continuing interest and concern for physical fitness and sport.

Reagan, a 1932 graduate of Eureka College, worked briefly as a sports broadcaster before pursuing a career in motion pictures. His film career, interrupted by three years of military service during World War II, included 53 feature-length motion pictures. He worked in television in the 1950s and from 1964 to 1965, he was host of the television series "Death Valley Days."

Reagan began his public-service career in 1966, as governor of California. After completing his second term as governor, he began a nationally syndicated radio commentary program and newspaper column and undertook an extensive speaking schedule.

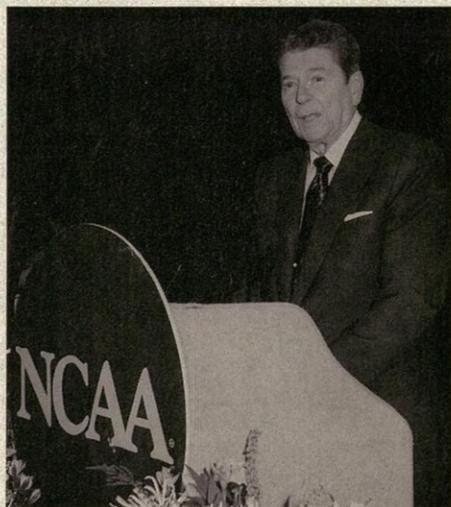
In 1976, he was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. Reagan won the Republican presidential nomination in July, 1980, and was elected to office the following November. He was sworn in as the 40th President of the United States on January 20, 1981, and served two terms.

Silver Anniversary Honorees

The Silver Anniversary awards honor former student-athletes who have distinguished themselves since completing college athletics careers 25 years ago.

Dr. Donald E. Baxter was a four-year starter on the Mercer basketball team and was a Rhodes Scholar finalist.

Dr. Baxter has been director of the Foot and Ankle Fellowship at the University of Texas Medical School in Houston since 1982 and has been an orthopedic foot and ankle surgeon at the clinic since 1974. He is



Ronald Reagan, 40th president of the United States, accepts the 1990 NCAA "Teddy" Award during the Association's January Convention in Dallas.

the physician for the University of Houston track team and the Houston Ballet Company. He also has worked with Houston Baptist's athletics teams and the Houston Aeros, Houston Rockets and Houston Oilers.

Army's **Paul W. Bucha** was a three-year letter winner in swimming and team captain. He earned all-America honors in 1964 and 1965 as a member of the 400-yard freestyle relay team. He set an NCAA freshman

record in the 200-yard individual medley.

Bucha, a captain in Vietnam in 1967 and 1968, has been active in many veterans' groups, including the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Committee. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1970 and was the recipient of an NCAA special tribute in 1971. Currently, Bucha is a real estate developer in New York and a director of the Vietnam Veterans Theatre Ensemble Company.

Dick Butkus was a two-time consensus all-America linebacker at Illinois and finished third in the Heisman Trophy balloting in 1964. That same year, he was named the player of the year by the American Football Coaches Association. He played professional football for the Chicago Bears from 1965-73 and was selected to the Pro Bowl eight times. He was named to the 1960s all-decade team and was voted pro football's greatest linebacker by the fans.

An actor and sports commentator since 1973, he is a regular on "NFL Today" on CBS. He attends numerous charitable functions each year.

An all-conference selection and team captain in football at Cincinnati, **Brigman Owens** started a Big Brothers program on campus and raised four youths to adulthood. He was drafted by the Dallas Cowboys in 1965 and played for the Washington Redskins from 1966-1977, setting a team record for career interceptions.



The 1990 NCAA Silver Anniversary winners are (l-r): Dr. Donald Baxter, Roger Staubach, Dick Butkus, "Teddy" recipient Ronald Reagan, Brigman Owens, Dr. Arthur "Archie" Roberts and Paul Bucha.

Owens was the Redskins' NFL player representative for seven years, served as assistant director and associate counsel for the NFL Players Association (NFLPA) from 1979-84 and developed the NFLPA's financial-planning, career-counseling, employee-assistance and substance-abuse programs.

He is a partner in the firm of Bennett and Owens and the founder and president of Brig Owens and Associates which provides comprehensive career-management services for professional athletes.

Dr. Arthur "Archie" Roberts was an all-America shortstop at Columbia. His career batting average of .371 is a school record. He was a two-way starter in football and led the nation in completion percentage in 1963.

He signed a contract with the Cleveland Browns which financed medical school for him and his first wife, and he did not join the team until after graduation. Roberts played for both the Browns and Miami Dolphins. Dr. Roberts is director of cardiac surgery at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital and clinical professor of surgery at Thomas Jefferson Medical Center in Philadelphia. He developed and is identified with cardioplegia, an innovative way of delivering cold blood to the heart during open-heart surgery.

The 1963 Heisman Trophy winner, Navy's **Roger T. Staubach** was a consensus all-America and broke 28 school records. He lettered in baseball three times and basketball once.

Staubach was on active duty with the Navy from 1965 to 1969. He played quarterback for the Dallas Cowboys from 1970 to 1979, leading the team to a 90-31 record and two Super Bowl victories. He was a five-time Pro Bowl selection and was the most valuable player in Super Bowl VI. He was inducted into the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame in 1981 and the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985.

He has been president of The Staubach Company since 1981. The company is involved in commercial land brokerage, corporate and retail services, and investment and financial services.

Today's Top Six

Today's Top Six awards are presented to senior student-athletes who have achieved success in athletics, shown leadership qualities and displayed academic prowess. The grade-point scale is based on a 4.00 scale.

Villanova's **Vicki Huber** won eight NCAA individual titles during her career:



The 1990 NCAA Today's Top Six Award winners are (l-r): Jacob Young, Vicki Huber, Jolanda Jones, "Teddy" recipient Ronald Reagan, Virginia Stahr, John Jackson and James Martin.

the 1988 indoor mile, a sweep of the indoor and outdoor 3,000-meter events in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and the 1989 cross country championship. She placed sixth in the 3,000 meters at the 1988 Olympics. Huber received the 1989 Honda-Broderick Award as the top collegiate woman athlete.

She had a 3.380 grade-point average while earning a degree in psychology. Huber was a two-time first-team academic all-America and was academic all-America of the year in 1989, and the 1989 Big East Conference female scholar-athlete of the year.

An all-America wide receiver at Southern California, **John Jackson** holds five school records for receiving, including career receptions and yards. An outstanding baseball player, he was a unanimous all-Pacific-10 Conference selection in center field.

Jackson also earned all-America and all-conference honors for academics. A National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame scholar-athlete, he had a 3.200 grade-point average while earning a business finance degree. He is currently enrolled in Southern California's graduate school of business administration.

Houston's **Jolanda Jones** was the first three-time NCAA champion in the heptathlon. In addition, she was a three-time Southwest Athletic Conference high jump champion.

Jones maintained a 3.730 GPA while earning a degree in political science. She was the student-athlete representative on the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics and was a member of the Southwest Conference Sportsmanship Committee. She was a three-time academic all-America.

James S. Martin of Penn State won the 1988 Division I wrestling championship at 126 pounds and placed among the top four placewinners in each of his four championship appearances. He posted a 155-9-4 career record, setting a school record for most victories, and was named Penn State's most outstanding wrestler three times.

A Phi Beta Kappa, Martin maintained a 3.950 grade-point average in pre-medicine. He was selected the academic all-America of the year in 1988 and 1989 and was an NCAA postgraduate scholarship winner.

A three-time all-Big Eight Conference selection in women's volleyball, Nebraska's **Virginia Stahr** was the most valuable player at the 1988 conference tournament and the 1989 player of the year. She was a two-time all-America selection and a national leader in hitting percentage. Stahr received the 1989 Division I-A Directors of Athletics Scholar-Athlete Award and was the volleyball academic all-America of the year in 1988 and 1989.

Stahr earned a 3.907 grade-point average and received a degree in elementary education. She is a graduate student in curriculum and instruction with a counseling minor.

Jacob Young was a three-year starter at center and a two-time football all-America and all-conference selection. The first true sophomore to start on the offensive line for Nebraska in 14 years, he was a semifinalist for the 1989 Lombardi Award.

Young maintained a 3.400 grade-point average in business/finance and earned all-America and conference academic honors. An anti-drug spokesperson, he was a speaker at numerous events.

Future Division I Men's Basketball Championship Sites and Dates

First and Second Round

March 14-17, 1991

East Cole Fieldhouse
College Park, Maryland
Carrier Dome
Syracuse, New York

Southeast..... Freedom Hall
Louisville, Kentucky
The Omni
Atlanta, Georgia

Midwest..... Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome
Minneapolis, Minnesota
University of Dayton Arena
Dayton, Ohio

West..... Jon M. Huntsman Center
Salt Lake City, Utah
McKale Center
Tucson, Arizona

Regionals

East Meadowlands Arena
East Rutherford, New Jersey

Southeast..... Charlotte Coliseum
Charlotte, North Carolina

Midwest..... Pontiac Silverdome
Pontiac, Michigan

West..... The Kingdome
Seattle, Washington

Finals

1991 Indiana Hoosier Dome
Indianapolis, Indiana

1992 Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome
Minneapolis, Minnesota

1993 Louisiana Superdome
New Orleans, Louisiana

1994 Charlotte Coliseum
Charlotte, North Carolina

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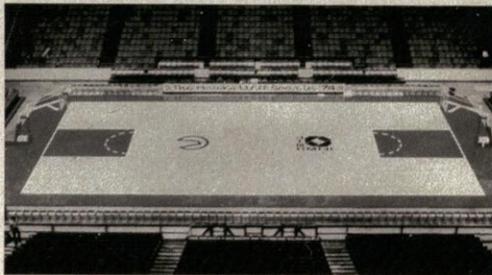
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Making the Grade

Overall, collegiate student-athletes have a higher graduation rate than the rest of the student body

By JOHN BARTIMOLE

Student-athlete. Often, that term has been the object of disdain and derision, as media and fans bemoan a perceived contradiction in the title given to those who play intercollegiate sports while pursuing a college education.

In reality, however, it turns out the Division I student-athletes have a slightly higher overall graduation rate than their non-playing counterparts — and the gap widens at the Division II and Division III levels. The findings are a result of a survey conducted by the NCAA reflecting the graduation rates of freshmen entering the 1982-83 academic year for a five-year period ending September 1, 1987.

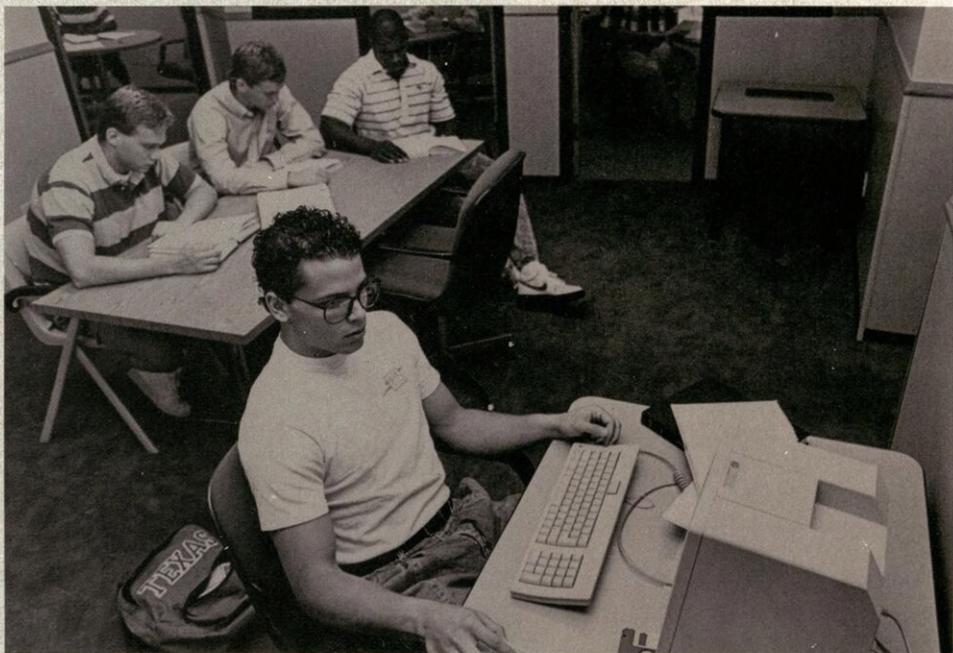
Specifically, the median graduation rate for all students at Division I colleges was 47.8 percent, while recruited student-athletes had a rate of 48 percent. In Division I, the graduation rate for all students was 49.6 percent, while the student-athletes had a slightly lower median of 45.5 percent. Division II student-athletes had a 45 percent graduation rate, compared to 36.5 percent for all students; and Division III boasted a 56 percent graduation median, compared to 50 percent for all students.

And the best, says Ursula R. Walsh, NCAA director of research and data processing, is yet to come.

"These statistics do not yet reflect the impact of Proposition 48, which was adopted in 1986, and the satisfactory progress rule, which went into effect in 1985," she says. "This, actually, is a worst-case scenario and we expect these graduation rates for athletes to improve as a result of those pieces of legislation."

Mary Jane Telford, the head coach of the St. Bonaventure University women's basketball team, has a unique perspective on what it takes for a student-athlete to successfully balance sports and academics. Before the Lady Bonnies jumped to Division I in 1986, Telford spent 12 years in the university's admissions office, then resigned her position as associate director of admissions to devote her full time to coaching, which she had previously performed on a part-time basis.

"Many athletes take a bad rap because of



a few who grab the headlines with their off-the-field misdeeds," she says. "Most athletes are serious students and are good college citizens. The perception that a student-athlete can't be a good student is simply untrue."

Telford, whose Lady Bonnies boast a 100 percent graduation rate since the program's inception, says the student-athlete has some advantages the average student does not enjoy.

"There's the coach, who acts as an overseer, or the surrogate parent," she says. "Regular students may enter college and be on their own for the first time and think, 'I can do this assignment later on,' because he or she doesn't really know how to handle all the free time."

"The student-athlete, on the other hand, probably must participate in a preseason conditioning program, attend study halls and has a coach or someone who's making sure he or she is going to classes and doing homework."

Walsh adds that student-athletes have two other edges that may not be enjoyed by all other students.

"There's a tremendous motivation for student-athletes to stay in college so they can play sports," she says, "and then there's the additional financial aid the stu-

dent-athletes enjoy."

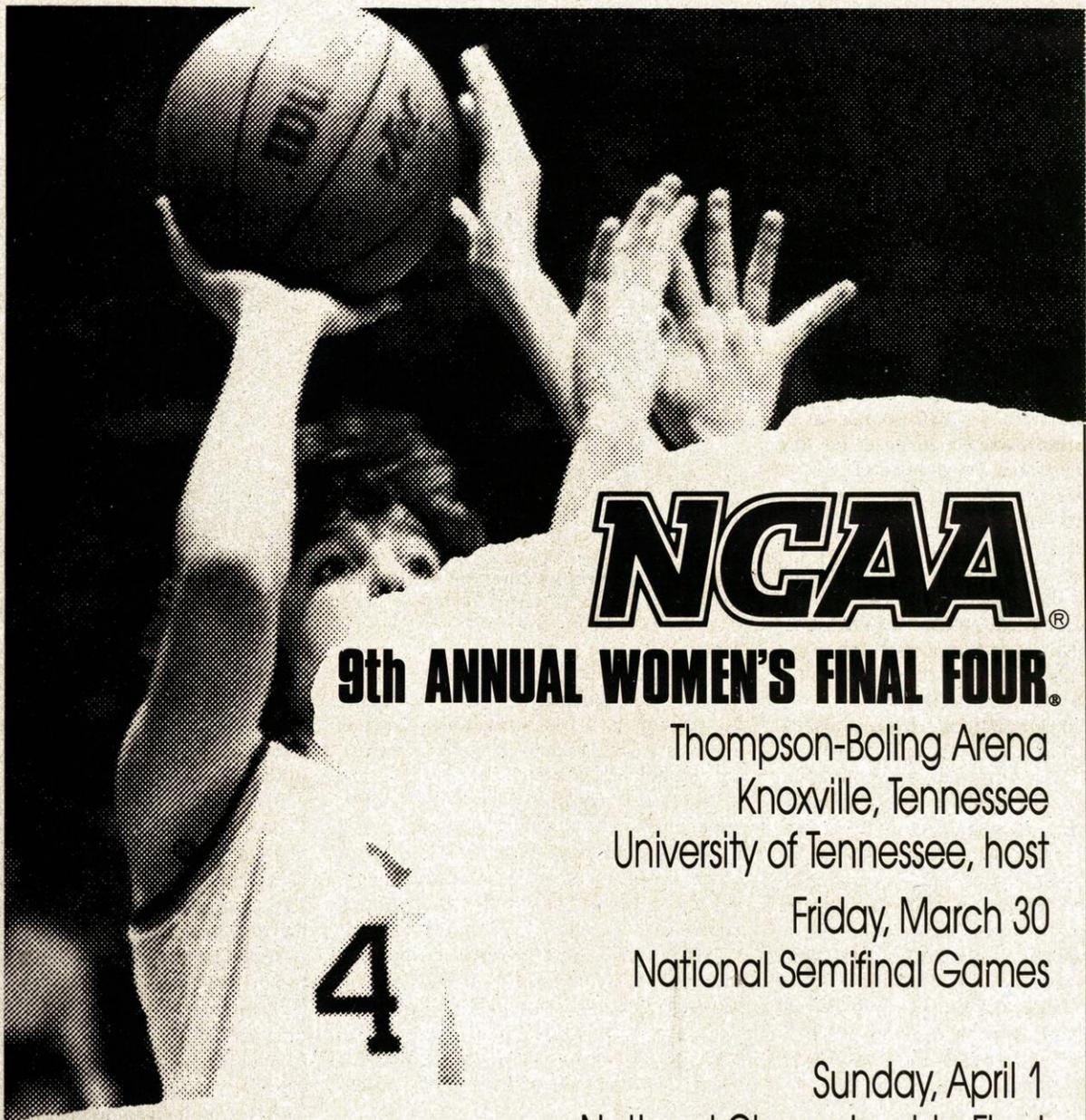
Telford agrees with Walsh's observation that Proposition 48 will continue to enhance the graduation rate of student-athletes.

"That's the first step in making our young people realize they have to do the academic work if they want to compete and stay in college," she says. Walsh adds that the trend among colleges is to make sure student-athletes have as positive a college experience as possible — and that includes academics.

For example, Howard Schnellenberger, head football coach at the University of Louisville, announced that players will have to maintain a "C" average to remain on the team. Additionally, the University of Kentucky received a grant to develop a unique computer system that tracks the progress of student-athletes in academics and athletics. And in Florida, the Board of Regents adopted a rule requiring the state's universities to monitor the class attendance of student-athletes, forbidding those who do not attend from participating in athletics events.

The result of all this, says Telford, is that "student-athletes are being held responsible for their academic progress."

And that progress, as noted in the NCAA study, is progressing nicely. 



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Byers Postgraduate Scholarships

Student-athletes honored for overall excellence in academics and athletics

By WILLIAM F. REED

The demands on today's student-athlete are so enormous that educators and coaches marvel that so many find the time, and the discipline, necessary to achieve success both on the field, or the court, and in the classroom.

During his more than three decades as executive director of the NCAA, Walter Byers always was interested in ways to reward the student-athletes who achieved as much, if not more, in their studies as in their sports. He always understood that this type of individual is the essence of college sports, even more than the big-name stars who break the records and get most of the media attention.

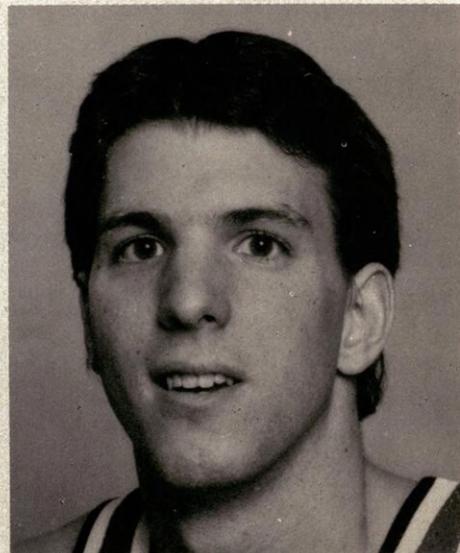
It is fitting, then, that basketball player Rick Hall of Ball State University, in Muncie, Indiana, and shot-putter Regina Cavanaugh, of Rice University in Houston, Texas, are the first winners of the Walter Byers Postgraduate Scholarship Awards.

The \$7,500 scholarships were established early in 1988 in honor of Byers' efforts on behalf of both athletics and academics. To be eligible for the awards, which annually will go to one male and one female, student-athletes must have at least a 3.5 grade-point average, show evidence of superior character and leadership, and demonstrate that participation in athletics has exerted a positive influence on personal and intellectual development.

Understandably, the competition for the awards was as intense as anything the athletes ever experienced in their particular sports. From initial groups of 42 male applicants and 48 females, the scholarship committee narrowed the choices to three finalists and an alternate in each.

The 6-8 Hall, now a first-year law student at Northwestern University, was the captain and only senior on the Ball State team that last season posted a 29-3 record, won both the Mid-American Conference regular-season and tournament titles, and upset the University of Pittsburgh in the first round of the NCAA championship.

A starter as a junior, Hall was relegated to reserve duty last season because of the influx of new, young talent. Still, he provid-



Regina Cavanaugh, a shot-putter from Rice University, and Rick Hall, a basketball player from Ball State University, were selected as the first Byers Postgraduate Scholarship recipients.

ed excellent leadership by example, working hard and selflessly in basketball while maintaining a 3.944 grade-point average (out of a 4.0) in a double-major of accounting and political science.

Hall also was involved in the East Central Indiana Big Brother/Big Sister program, made appearances at various charity events for children, and served as a summer intern in 1988 on the staff of U.S. Senator Richard Lugar.

"He is truly a student-athlete who represents the basic purpose of the NCAA in maintaining intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the education program and the athlete as an integral part of the university," said Dr. John E. Reno, Ball State's faculty athletics representative to the NCAA.

The same could be said for Cavanaugh, the most honored female student-athlete in Rice history.

The finest shot putter in Southwest Conference history, Cavanaugh was a nine-time NCAA all-America from 1983 through 1987. She won six NCAA championships in the shot put — three indoors and three outdoors — and she still holds the NCAA records with a throw of 57-11 ³/₄ indoors and 57-6 ¹/₂ outdoors.

In addition, Cavanaugh holds the Rice school record of 58-1, and was undefeated in

12 conference meets. Among her honors are the 1987 Honda Broderick Award for track and field, Rice's most outstanding female athlete in 1986, and three awards as Rice's most valuable female track performer.

Internationally, she twice competed for United States' teams in the World University Games, was an alternate for the 1984 U.S. Olympic team, and delayed her entry into medical school so she could train for the 1988 U.S. Olympic Trials.

Yet despite all the time required to train, travel, and compete, Cavanaugh still managed to maintain a 3.5 grade-point average in human physiology, in addition to serving as coordinator for Rice's NCAA Volunteer for Youth program, participating as a Childlife volunteer with a Houston-area hospital, and speaking to such organizations as the Special Olympics and the American Cancer Society.

Like Hall, she is using her scholarship in graduate school. She is a first-year medical student at the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston.

In selecting Hall and Cavanaugh as the first Byers Scholarship recipients, the committee set high standards. Yet it also reaffirmed the high ideals and goals to which the NCAA and so many of its student-athletes aspire.



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Student-Athlete Committee Formed

Sixteen student-athletes represent a diverse cross-section of collegiate athletics

By BLAIR KERKHOFF

A Southern California swimmer, a runner at Bentley, a Mississippi defensive back and a North Carolina Central forward will have an impact on college athletics besides, and potentially more far-reaching than, contributions to their teams.

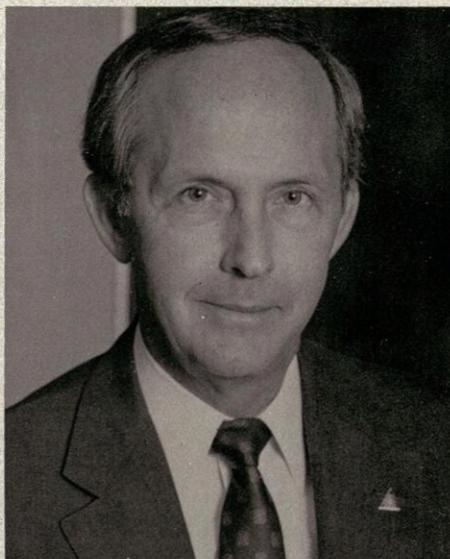
They are among 16 student-athletes representing all divisions and several sports selected to serve on the first NCAA Student-Athlete Advisory Committee. The group's mission is to provide the college athletics government with feedback on issues from the governed — the student-athletes.

"We believe it's necessary to establish a line of communication between the NCAA and the student-athletes," said Delta State president Kent Wyatt, the committee chair. "We want their input and ideas on the issues that affect them."

Those issues cover a wide range, Wyatt said, but topics that command the most attention today deal with some of the most pressing concerns of student-athletes such as recruiting, eligibility and financial aid.

"I don't know if all problems can be solved, but this takes us a long way in understanding the concerns of the people who are affected by the legislation," Wyatt said.

The committee was authorized by legisla-



Delta State president and committee chair Kent Wyatt.

tion approved by the 1989 Convention in San Francisco. The NCAA stated: "The committee shall receive information on and explanations of NCAA activities and legislation and, in consultation with former NCAA officers, shall review and react to topics referred to it by other Association committees and the NCAA Council."

The committee, which held its first meeting in October in St. Louis, consists of eight student-athletes from Division I schools, and four each from Division II and Division III schools. NCAA Council member Jenepher P. Shillingford, director of athletics at Bryn Mawr College, is also on the committee.

The NCAA Council sought a cross-section of athletes because no division or activity has cornered the market on concerns.

"There might be a feeling that because Division III schools don't award athletics scholarships there are fewer problems," Shillingford said. "Fear not, we have them. They may be a different set of problems, but they're still problems."

The student-athletes were nominated by athletics directors and were selected by the NCAA Council. The finalists were chosen based on academic standing, campus leadership and athletic ability. Student-athletes can serve on the committee up to two years after completing their eligibility.

The group's mission is to provide the college athletics government with feedback on issues from the governed — the student-athletes.

Eventually, Shillingford said, the student-athletes may provide the NCAA with more than opinions and ideas.

"My sense is that ultimately this committee will have the ability to present legislation to the Council," Shillingford said. "That may be down the road, but I can see it happening."

Council members lauded the NCAA for establishing the committee.

"You go to an NCAA Convention and you see presidents and athletics directors, which in some cases are coaches. Just about everybody is represented in college athletics except the people who are most affected by the legislation — the student-athletes," Wyatt said. "Now, we'll have their input and involvement. This is something we should have done years ago." 

Division	Name	School	Sport
I	David Berkoff	Harvard	Swimming
I	Kristi Groteke	Manhattan	Track & Field
I	Todd Sandroni	Mississippi	Football
I	Wendy Scholtens	Vanderbilt	Basketball
I	Mark Deady	Indiana	Track & Field
I	Sue Nissen	Central Mich.	Basketball
I	Leslie Daland	Southern Cal	Swimming
I	Richard Lucas	Oregon	Basketball
II	Kathleen Fitzgibbons	Bentley	Track & Field
II	Jeffrey Hayes	N.C. Central	Basketball
II	Cindy Erickson	Lake Superior St.	Volleyball
II	Forrest Barnes	Cal Poly Pomona	Basketball
III	Julie Zuraw	Bryn Mawr	Basketball
III	Matthew Galvin	Skidmore	Soccer
III	Robert Lipp	Ohio Northern	Soccer
III	Ian Grover	Simpson	Football



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THE NCAA — Common Ground of College Athletics

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NCAA President
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville



Judith M. Sweet
NCAA Sec.-Treas.
University of California,
San Diego



Richard D. Schultz
NCAA Executive
Director

of the NCAA's total program.

The NCAA will administer 77 championships in 21 sports for its member institutions, involving nearly 21,000 men and women student-athletes. There are 23 championships on the Division I level, 20 on the Division II level and 24 for Division III members

along with 10 championships which are National Collegiate Championships for which all divisions are eligible.

Beyond its annual championships, the NCAA also places a high priority on honoring its members and student-athletes, as evident in its Honors Program and Postgraduate Scholarships Program. The Honors Program recognizes accomplishments of

current and former outstanding student-athletes, while the Postgraduate Scholarship Program annually honors 100 high-ranking college student-athletes who are in their last year of intercollegiate athletic competition by providing them scholarships of \$4,000 each.

The newly-established Walter Byers Postgraduate Scholarship Program recognizes a top male and female student-athlete each year separate from the postgraduate program. In addition, the NCAA recognizes the need to assist its members in career de-

To many people, the National Collegiate Athletic Association is a building in Mission, Kansas, from which legislation is enacted and enforced upon its member institutions.

Yet to more than 1,000 colleges, universities and conferences, the NCAA is the organization through which its members speak. It is a voluntary association devoted to the sound administration of intercollegiate athletics.

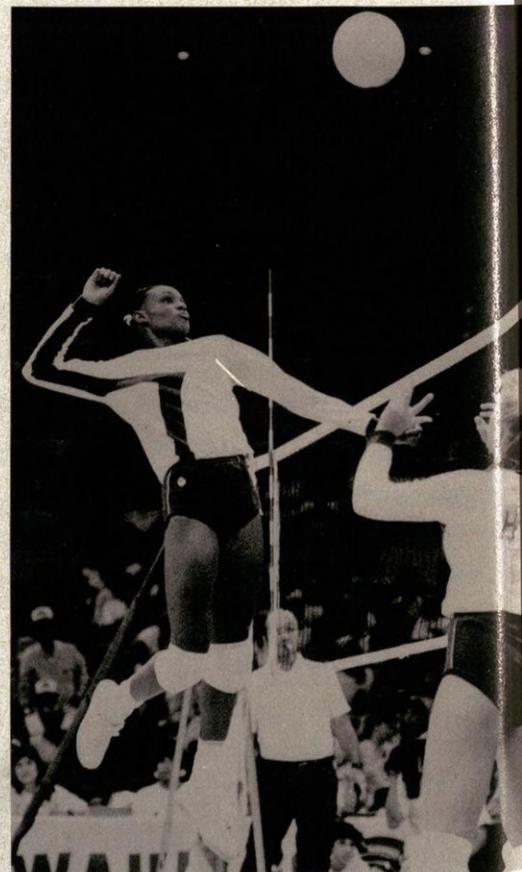
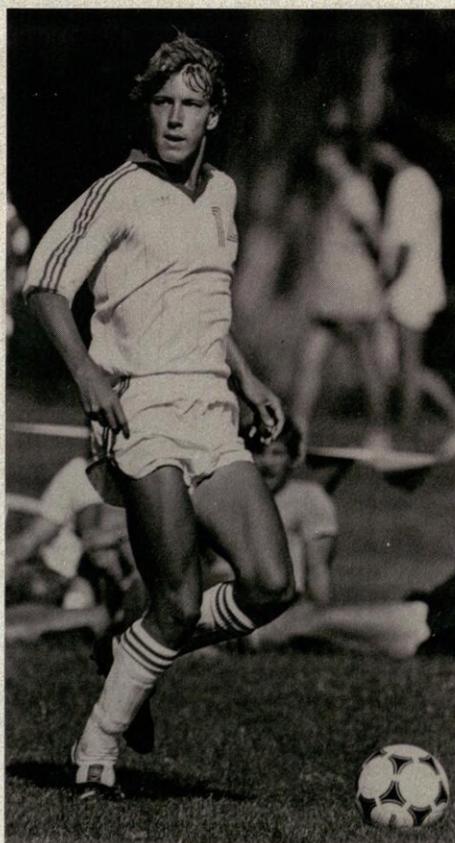
Through the NCAA, member institutions consider any athletics problem that has crossed regional or conference lines and has become national in scope. The Association, through its members, strives to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athletes as an integral part of the student body.

The NCAA also stands for good conduct in intercollegiate athletics and serves as the colleges' national athletics accrediting agency.

The organization and its members recognize that creating an equitable college environment for its student-athletes is among its highest priorities. Working together to enact rules, policies, procedures and organizational goals, its members strive for the common goal of the academic integrity of its programs.

Just as integrity is a key in the academic program, it is also a component in competition between the NCAA's members. Under the guidance of its members, the NCAA and its staff are charged with enforcing the rules and regulations that the institutions vote on and impose upon themselves.

While enforcement proceedings involving member schools seem to grab most of the headlines, they represent only a small part



velopment in collegiate athletics, and has addressed this area through its women's and ethnic minority enhancement programs.

The NCAA's members form a diverse group ranging from large state institutions to small, privately funded colleges. Their "common goal," however, is the same — working for the advancement and achievement of the student-athlete and for the common good of higher education. 

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The National Collegiate Athletic Association

Serving College Athletics and...

The purposes of the National Collegiate Athletic Association include these:

- To uphold the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all intercollegiate athletics in conformity with the Association's constitution and by-laws.
- To serve as an overall national discussion, legislative and administrative body for the universities and colleges of the United States in matters of intercollegiate athletics.
- To legislate upon any subject of general concern to the membership in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.
- To encourage the adoption by its constituent members of eligibility rules in compliance with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship.
- To establish and supervise regional and national collegiate athletics contests under the auspices of the Association and establish rules of eligibility therefor.
- To formulate, copyright and publish rules of play for collegiate sports.
- To preserve collegiate athletics records.
- To otherwise assist member institutions as requested in the furtherance of their intercollegiate athletics programs.

...Higher Education

The National Collegiate Athletic Association:

- Maintains a central clearinghouse and counseling agency in the field of college athletics administration.
- Enacts legislation to deal with athletics problems when they spread across regional lines and member institutions conclude that national action is needed.

- Provides financial and other assistance to various groups interested in the promotion and advancement of intercollegiate activities.
- Represents its members in legislative and regulatory matters on the state and Federal levels, covering topics such as Federal taxes affecting college athletics, anti-bribery and gambling laws, television, international competition, and Federal aid to education affecting athletics.
- Provides film/television production. The NCAA annually produces special programs for television and National Collegiate Championships highlight films. It produces television coverage of NCAA championships not carried by a national television or cable network and provides a library of films containing more than 100 titles.
- Administers the NCAA Television News Service, which supplies television and

cable networks with material to increase NCAA sports and championships exposure.

- Sanctions postseason competition and certifies certain noncollegiate contests to protect the interests of its members and their student-athletes.
- Compiles and distributes official statistics for intercollegiate football, basketball, baseball and softball.
- Promotes its championship events and all intercollegiate athletics.
- Conducts general public relations on behalf of the Association and its members.
- Publishes The NCAA News and dozens of other publications to advise its members and other interested parties of events and information important to intercollegiate athletics.
- Establishes committees to draw and interpret playing rules in 17 sports.





Local Advertising Index

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National Youth Sports Program

NCAA pilot program provides important life experiences to at-risk youth

The Extended National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) makes available to many at-risk youth important life experiences in sports and enrichment activities.

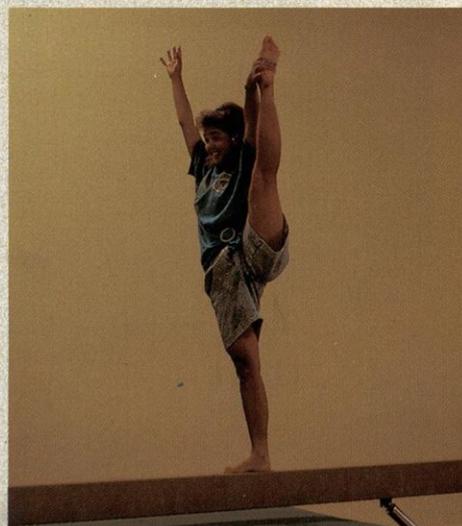
Presently, the NCAA is conducting Extended NYSP projects at 45 institutions of higher education. Participants attend intercollegiate sports competitions, cultural events and special drug-education sessions involving family members. Besides assisting youth, the Extended NYSP also provides adults with employment opportunities in sports administration and instruction.

Principal partners in this effort are selected institutions of higher education, local private organizations, the United States Department of Agriculture, various state agencies, the NCAA, and the Department of Health and Human Services. The combination of Federal funds and college resources offers leaders in education and athletics an opportunity and a challenge to perform a needed service that they are uniquely qualified to provide.

The Extended NYSP is offered for a maximum of 30 days from October 1 to April 30. Instruction is made available in a minimum of two of the following activities: badminton, basketball, dance, gymnastics, physical fitness, soccer, softball, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball, wrestling or additional sports suitable to local interests and available facilities.

A second component of the Extended NYSP, the enrichment program, includes a minimum of 15 hours of instruction: 7.5 hours in alcohol and other drug prevention, three hours in nutrition and personal health, career opportunities and job responsibilities, higher education and other miscellaneous topics.

For more information about this program, please contact the NCAA at 913/384-3220.



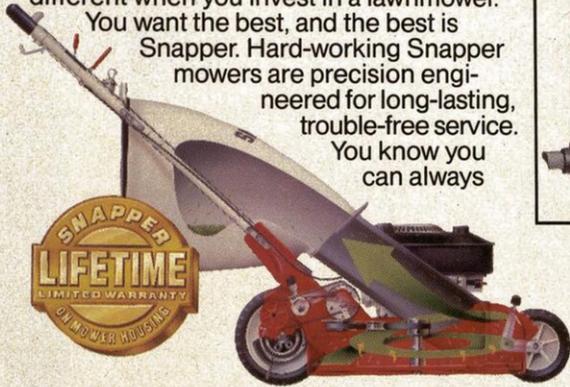
The Extended National Youth Sports Program will pilot year-round projects at 45 institutions of higher learning this spring.

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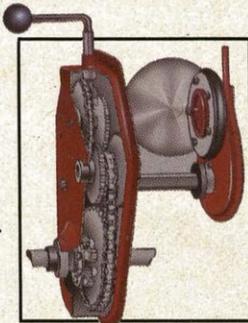
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riding mower has four separate patents proving its superior quality. The Snapper lawn tractor proves our point again. It has a gear drive transmission with 12 forward speeds and 2 reverse speeds. This exclusive Snapper transmission lets you cut heavy grass evenly and makes a clean sweep when removing snow.

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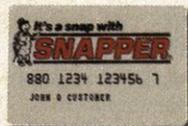


trimmer head. This durable, all steel head lets you replace line quickly with no tools or disassembly. Snapper stands behind all mowers and equipment with a two year limited warranty. We're

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SNAPPER



Youth Education Through Sports

Yes... We Can

Imagine the thrill of traveling to the site of the NCAA championship in your favorite sport, meeting coaches and student-athletes who have spent the season competing for the title, and learning from them how to excel both on and off the court.

That was the experience for more than 8,000 youngsters who attended the NCAA's Youth Education Through Sports (YES) programs last year. During the 1989-90 academic year, YES clinics expected to bring together an equal number of 10-18 year-olds with collegiate role models and mentors.

Lou Carnesecca, men's basketball coach at St. John's (New York), is a strong supporter of the YES clinic. "This is where it starts...both boys and girls get an opportunity to test the excitement of collegiate basketball," he said.

Rene Portland, Penn State's women's basketball coach and president of the Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA), adds, "The youth are exposed to great coaches and positive student-athlete role models...last year Kay Yow spoke to the participants about dedication...the message combined with the attention from these role models, gave students the incentive to achieve."

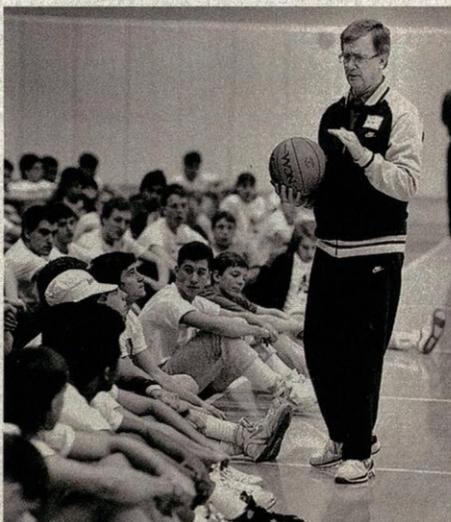
The YES clinics also focus on alcohol and drug education. Portland also supports this concept.

"The collegiate coaches and student-athletes take a positive stance on the benefit of athletic participation... the participants learn that (alcohol and drugs) are not tolerated in collegiate athletics," Portland said.

Collegiate students-athletes play an important role in the YES clinics. They provide demonstrations, instruction and meet with youngsters in small group sessions to discuss their role and responsibilities as student-athletes.

NCAA corporate sponsors are actively involved in the YES program. Their support, which provides all instruction, T-shirts, printed materials and promotional items, enables the NCAA to offer the clinics to the participants at no cost.

The NCAA corporate sponsors are American Airlines; American Express; Coca-Cola USA; Gatorade; The Gillette Company; Greyhound Lines, Inc.; Hyatt Hotels



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Sporting Goods; US Sprint; and Worldtek Travel.

1990 Winter YES Clinic Lineup

- March 17 Basketball at Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio
- March 24 Basketball at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts
- March 24 Basketball at West High School, Iowa City, Iowa
- March 31 Basketball at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
- March 31 Basketball at Metropolitan State College, Denver, Colorado

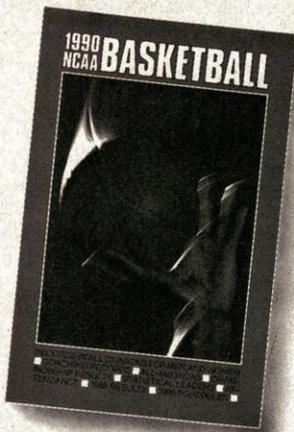
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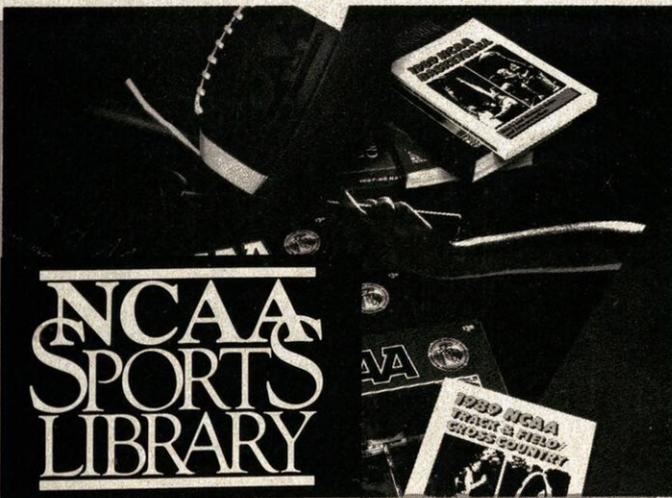
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1988-89 NCAA Team Champions

Fall 1988

Cross Country, Men's: *Division I* — Wisconsin; *Division II* — Edinboro, Mankato State (cochampions); *Division III* — Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

Cross Country, Women's: *Division I* — Kentucky; *Division II* — Cal Poly San Luis Obispo; *Division III* — Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

Field Hockey: *Division I* — Old Dominion; *Division III* — Trenton State.

Football: *Division I-AA* — Furman; *Division II* — North Dakota State; *Division III* — Ithaca.

Soccer, Men's: *Division I* — Indiana; *Division II* — Florida Tech; *Division III* — UC San Diego.

Soccer Women's: *Division I* — North Carolina; *Division II* — Cal State Hayward; *Division III* — William Smith.

Volleyball, Women's: *Division I* — Texas; *Division II* — Portland State; *Division III* — UC San Diego.

Water Polo, Men's: *National Collegiate Champion* — California.

Winter 1989

Basketball, Men's: *Division I* — Michigan; *Division II* — North Carolina Central; *Division III* — Wisconsin-Whitewater.

Basketball, Women's: *Division I* — Tennessee; *Division II* — Delta State; *Division III* — Elizabethtown.

Fencing, Men's: *National Collegiate Champion* — Columbia.

Fencing, Women's: *National Collegiate Champion* — Wayne State (Michigan).

Gymnastics Men's: *National Collegiate Champion* — Illinois.

Gymnastics Women's: *National Collegiate Champion* — Georgia.

Ice Hockey: *Division I* — Harvard; *Division III* — Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

Rifle, Men's and Women's: *National Collegiate Champion* — West Virginia.

Skiing, Men's and Women's: *National Collegiate Champion* — Vermont.

Swimming and Diving, Men's: *Division I* — Texas; *Division II* — Cal State Bakersfield; *Division III* — Kenyon.



Swimming and Diving, Women's: *Division I* — Stanford; *Division II* — Cal State Northridge; *Division III* — Kenyon.

Indoor Track, Men's: *Division I* — Arkansas; *Division II* — St. Augustine's; *Division III* — North Central.

Indoor Track, Women's: *Division I* — Louisiana State; *Division II* — Abilene Christian; *Division III* — Christopher Newport.

Wrestling: *Division I* — Oklahoma State; *Division II* — Portland State; *Division III* — Ithaca.

Spring 1989

Baseball: *Division I* — Wichita State; *Division II* — Cal Poly San Luis Obispo; *Division III* — North Carolina Wesleyan.

Golf, Men's: *Division I* — Oklahoma; *Division II* — Columbus; *Division III* — Cal State Stanislaus.

Golf, Women's: *National Collegiate Champion* — San Jose State.

Lacrosse, Men's: *Division I* — Syracuse; *Division III* — Hobart.

Lacrosse, Women's: *National Collegiate Champion* — Penn State; *Division III* — Ursinus.

Softball, Women's: *Division I* — UCLA; *Division II* — Cal State Bakersfield; *Division III* — Trenton State.

Tennis, Men's: *Division I* — Stanford; *Division II* — Hampton; *Division III* — UC Santa Cruz.

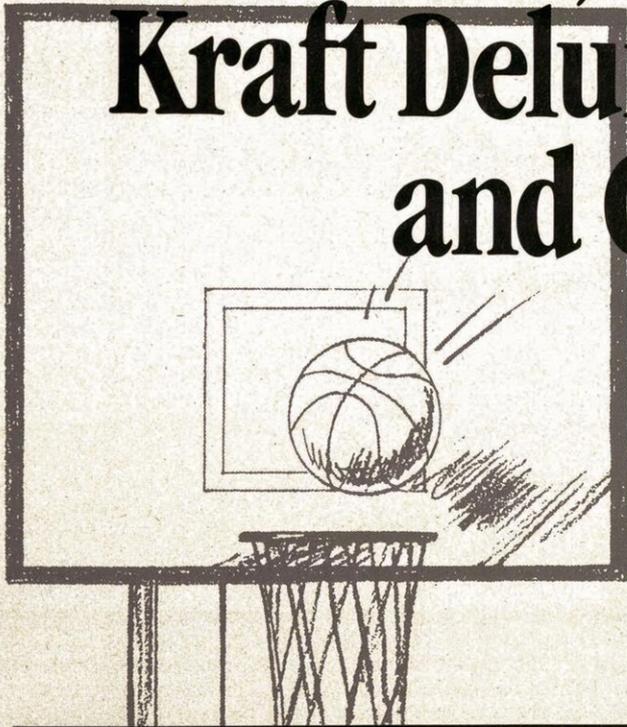
Tennis, Women's: *Division I* — Stanford; *Division II* — Southern Illinois-Edwardsville; *Division III* — UC San Diego.

Outdoor Track, Men's: *Division I* — Louisiana State; *Division II* — St. Augustine's; *Division III* — North Central.

Outdoor Track, Women's: *Division I* — Louisiana State; *Division II* — Cal Poly San Luis Obispo; *Division III* — Christopher Newport.

Volleyball, Men's: *National Collegiate Champion* — UCLA.

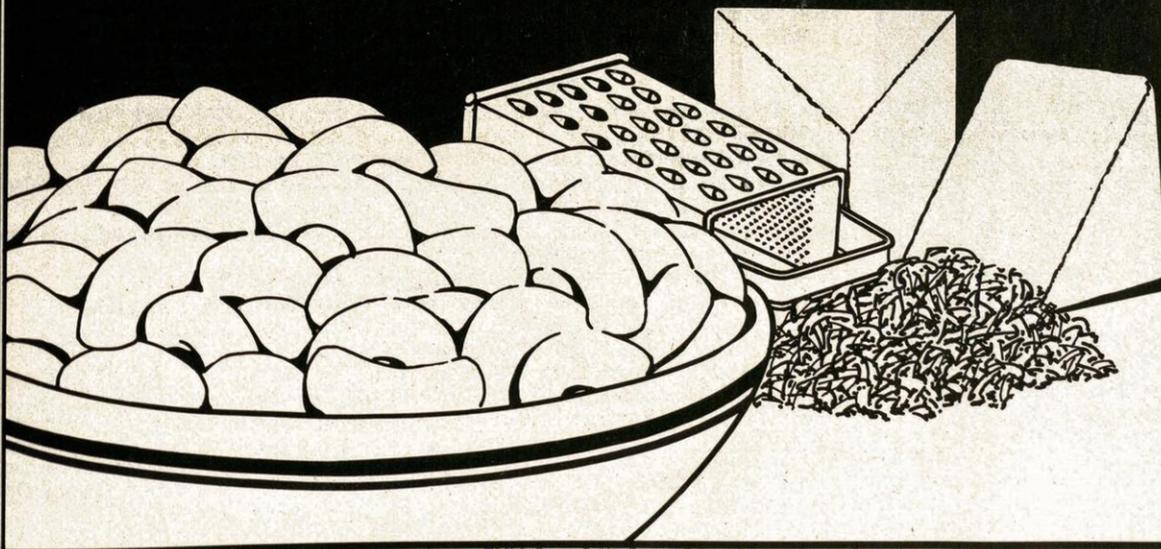
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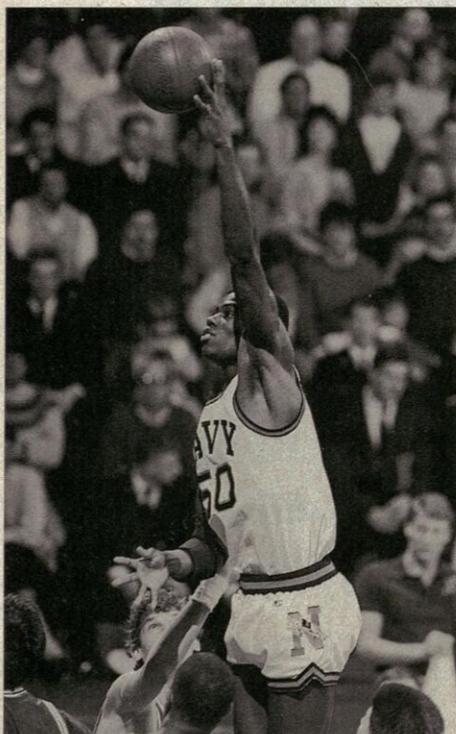
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Championship Records



Navy's David Robinson holds East regional records for points, field goals, free throws and blocked shots.



Purdue and Florida combined for an East regional-high 36 three-point field goal attempts in 1987.

EAST REGIONAL RECORDS SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL

- Most Points**—50, David Robinson, Navy vs. Michigan, 1st, 1987
- Most Field Goals**—22, David Robinson, Navy vs. Michigan, 1st, 1987
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—38, Bob Cousy, Holy Cross vs. North Caro. St., RF, 1950
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 10 FGM)**—100% (10-10), Marvin Barnes, Providence vs. Pennsylvania, RSF, 1973
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—9, Garde Thompson, Michigan vs. Navy, 1st, 1987
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—15, Steve Henson, Kansas St. vs. Minnesota, 1st, 1989; Jeff Robinson, Siena vs. Minnesota, 2nd, 1989
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 5 3FGM)**—83.3% (5-6), Dennis Scott, Georgia Tech vs. Iowa St., 1st, 1988; Dwayne Bryant, Georgetown vs. North Caro. St., RSF, 1989
- Most Free Throws**—21, David Robinson, Navy vs. Syracuse, 2nd, 1986
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—27, David Robinson, Navy vs. Syracuse, 2nd, 1986
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 16 FTM)**—100% (16-16), Bill Bradley, Princeton vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.), 1st, 1963
- Most Rebounds**—29, Toby Kimball, Connecticut vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.), 1st, 1965
- Most Assists**—15, Kenny Patterson, DePaul vs. Syracuse, 1st, 1985
- Most Blocked Shots**—9, David Robinson, Navy vs. Cleveland St., RSF, 1986
- Most Steals**—7, Tommy Amaker, Duke vs. Old Dominion, 2nd, 1986

SINGLE-GAME, TEAM

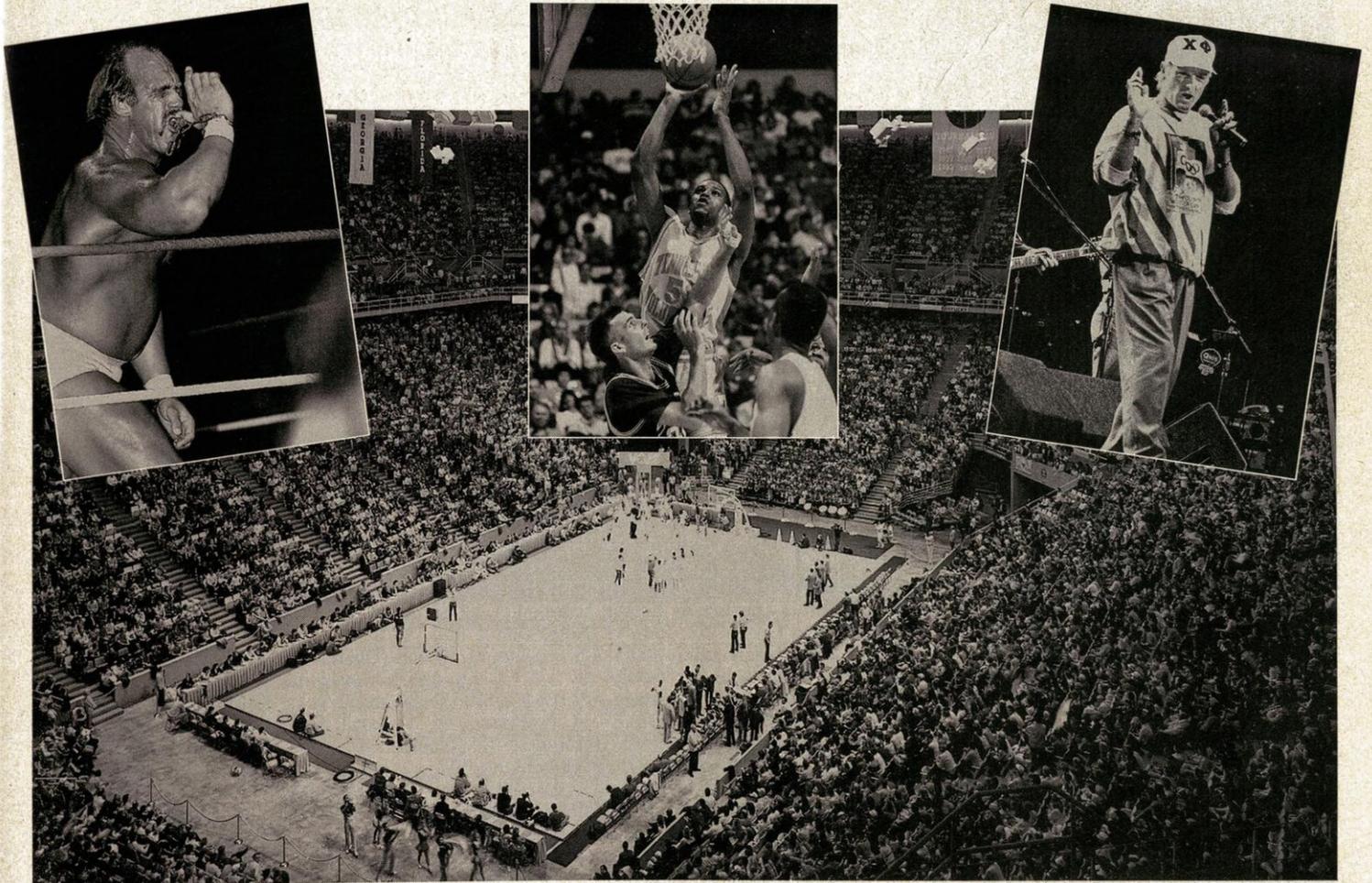
- Most Points**—113, North Caro. vs. Pennsylvania (82), 1st, 1987
- Fewest Points**—20, North Caro. vs. Pittsburgh (26), RF, 1941
- Largest Winning Margin**—49, Syracuse (101) vs. Brown (52), 1st, 1986
- Most Points Scoring by Losing Team**—100, St. Joseph's (Pa.) vs. West Va., (106), R3d, 1960
- Most Field Goals**—44, Fordham vs. Furman, 1st, 1971; North Caro. vs. Boston College, R3d, 1975
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—103, St. Joseph's (Pa.) vs. West Va., R3d, 1960
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage**—75.0% (33-44), Northeastern vs. Va. Commonwealth, 1st, 1984
- Lowest Field-Goal Percentage**—22.9% (16-70), St. John's (N.Y.) vs. Kentucky, RSF, 1951
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—12, Michigan vs. Navy, 1st, 1987
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—32, Siena vs. Minnesota, 2nd, 1989
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM)**—70.0% (7-10), Rhode Island vs. Syracuse, 2nd, 1988
- Most Free Throws**—41, Navy vs. Syracuse, 2nd, 1986
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—52, Navy vs. Syracuse, 2nd, 1986
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 22 FTM)**—100% (22-22), Fordham vs. South Caro., R3d, 1971
- Most Rebounds**—65, West Va. vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.), RSF, 1959; North Caro. vs. Princeton, RSF, 1967
- Largest Rebound Margin**—35, St. John's (N.Y.) (56) vs. Connecticut (21), 1st, 1951
- Most Assists**—31, Syracuse vs. Brown, 1st, 1986
- Most Blocked Shots**—11, Duke vs. Temple, RF, 1988; North Caro. St. vs. Iowa, 2nd, 1989
- Most Steals**—13, South Caro. St. vs. Duke, 1st, 1989
- Most Personal Fouls**—35, DePaul vs. Va. Military, RSF, 1976
- Most Players Disqualified**—5, St. Joseph's (Pa.) vs. West Va., RSF, 1959; DePaul vs. Va. Military, RSF, 1976; Syracuse vs. Virginia, RSF, 1984

SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAM

- Most Points**—206, West Va. (106) vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.) (100), R3d, 1960; North Caro. (109) vs. Michigan (97), 2nd, 1987
- Most Field Goals**—84, La Salle (42) vs. Villanova (42), 1st, 1978
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—188, St. Joseph's (Pa.) (103) vs. West Va. (85), R3d, 1960
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—18, Siena (11) vs. Stanford (7), 1st, 1989
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—41, Kansas St. (29) vs. Minnesota (12), 1st, 1989; Siena (32) vs. Minnesota (9), 2nd, 1989
- Most Free Throws**—63, La Salle (35) vs. Canisius (28), RF, 1955
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—91, Manhattan (49) vs. West Va. (42), 1st, 1958
- Most Rebounds**—124, West Va. (63) vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.) (61), R3d, 1960
- Most Assists**—45, Florida (26) vs. Purdue (19), 2nd, 1987
- Most Blocked Shots**—17, Duke (11) vs. Temple (6), RF, 1988
- Most Steals**—25, South Caro. St. (13) vs. Duke (12), 1st, 1989
- Most Personal Fouls**—61, West Va. (32) vs. Manhattan (29), 1st, 1958

ABBREVIATION KEY — RF-Regional Final Game; RSF-Regional Semifinal Game; R3d-Regional Third Place Game; 2nd-Second Round Game; 1st-First Round Game; Op-Opening Round Game

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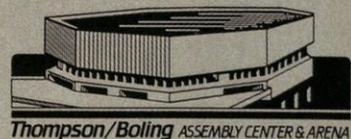
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SOUTHEAST REGIONAL RECORDS SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL

- Most Points**—61, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Ohio, 1st, 1970
- Most Field Goals**—25, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Ohio, 1st, 1970
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—44, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Ohio, 1st, 1970
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 11 FGM)**—100% (11-11), Kenny Walker, Kentucky vs. Western Ky., 2nd, 1986
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—8, Glen Rice, Michigan vs. North Caro., RSF, 1989
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—16, Carlos Sample, Southern-B.R. vs. North Caro., 1st, 1989
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 6 3FGM)**— 100% (6-6), Mike Buck, Middle Tenn. St. vs. Florida St., 1st, 1989
- Most Free Throws**—17, Roger Newman, Kentucky vs. Ohio St., RF, 1961
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—22, Roger Newman, Kentucky vs. Ohio St., RF, 1961
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 13 FTM)**—100% (13-13), Al Gooden, Ball St. vs. Boston College, 1st, 1981
- Most Rebounds**—31, Nate Thurmond, Bowling Green vs. Mississippi St., R3d, 1963
- Most Assists**—14, Dicky Beal, Kentucky vs. Brigham Young, 2nd, 1984; John Crotty, Virginia vs. Middle Tenn. St., 2nd, 1989; Pooh Richardson, UCLA vs. Iowa St., 1st, 1989
- Most Blocked Shots**—4, Pervis Ellison, Louisville vs. Oklahoma, RSF, 1988; Stacey King, Oklahoma vs. Louisiana Tech, 2nd, 1989; Kennedy Louis, Louisiana Tech vs. Oklahoma, 2nd, 1989
- Most Steals**—7, Delray Brooks, Providence vs. Austin Peay, 2nd, 1987

SINGLE-GAME, TEAM

- Most Points**—124, Oklahoma vs. Louisiana Tech (81), 2nd, 1989
- Fewest Points**—38, Ohio vs. Kansas (49), 1st, 1985
- Largest Winning Margin**—69, Loyola (Ill.) (111) vs. Tennessee Tech (42), 1st, 1963
- Most Points Scoring by Losing Team**—106, Notre Dame vs. Iowa (121), R3d, 1970
- Most Field Goals**—52, Iowa vs. Notre Dame, R3d, 1970
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—106, Indiana vs. Miami (Ohio), R3d, 1958
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage**—71.4% (30-42), Villanova vs. Marshall, 1st, 1984
- Lowest Field-Goal Percentage**—22.0% (18-82), Tennessee Tech vs. Loyola (Ill.), 1st, 1963
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—14, Providence vs. Alabama, RSF, 1987
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—28, Southern-B.R. vs. North Caro., 1st, 1989
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM)**— 70.0% (7-10), Virginia vs. Providence, 1st, 1989; Virginia vs. Middle Tenn. St., 2nd, 1989
- Most Free Throws**—38, Loyola (Ill.) vs. Kentucky, R3d, 1964
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—54, Morehead St. vs. Pittsburgh, 1st, 1957
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 17 FTM)**—100% (17-17), Dayton vs. Villanova, 1st, 1985; Villanova vs. Kentucky, RSF, 1988
- Most Rebounds**—86, Notre Dame vs. Tennessee Tech, 1st, 1958
- Largest Rebound Margin**—42, Notre Dame (86) vs. Tennessee Tech (44), 1st, 1958
- Most Assists**—31, Oklahoma vs. Auburn, 2nd, 1988
- Most Blocked Shots**—10, Providence vs. Georgetown, RF, 1987
- Most Steals**—19, Providence vs. Austin Peay, 2nd, 1987
- Most Personal Fouls**—35, Iowa vs. Morehead St., RSF, 1956
- Most Players Disqualified**—4, Kentucky vs. Marquette, RSF, 1969; Kentucky vs. Jacksonville, RF, 1970

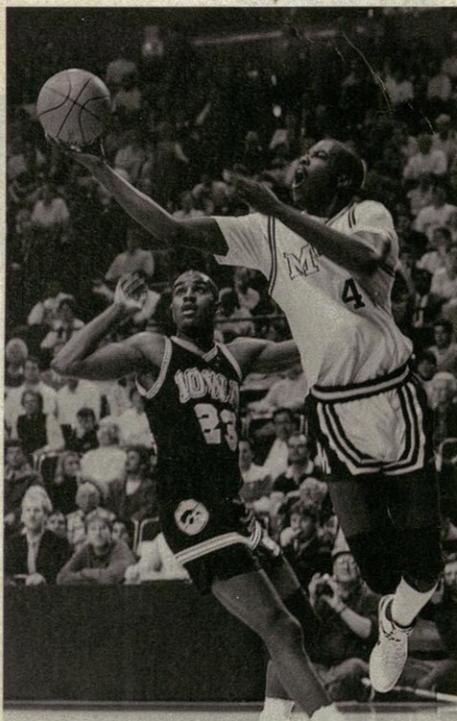
SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAM

- Most Points**—227, Iowa (121) vs. Notre Dame (106), R3d, 1970
- Most Field Goals**—97, Iowa (52) vs. Notre Dame (45), R3d, 1970
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—195, Iowa (98) vs. Notre Dame (97), R3d, 1970
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—21, Providence (14) vs. Alabama (7), RSF, 1987
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—45, Alabama (23) vs. Providence (22), RSF, 1987
- Most Free Throws**—68, Iowa (35) vs. Morehead St. (33), RSF, 1956
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—105, Morehead St. (53) vs. Iowa (52), RSF, 1956
- Most Rebounds**—130, Notre Dame (86) vs. Tennessee Tech (44), 1st, 1958
- Most Assists**—44, North Caro. (24) vs. Michigan (20), RSF, 1989
- Most Blocked Shots**—16, Oklahoma (9) vs. Louisiana Tech (7), 2nd, 1989
- Most Steals**—26, Providence (19) vs. Austin Peay (7), 2nd, 1987
- Most Personal Fouls**—55, Providence (29) vs. Austin Peay (26), 2nd, 1987

ABBREVIATION KEY

RF-Regional Final Game
RSF-Regional Semifinal Game
R3d-Regional Third Place Game

2nd-Second Round Game
1st-First Round Game
Op-Opening Round Game



Glen Rice of Michigan connected on eight three-point field goals vs. North Carolina in last year's Southeast regional.



Virginia guard John Crotty passed out 14 assists in the 1989 Southeast regional against Middle Tennessee State.



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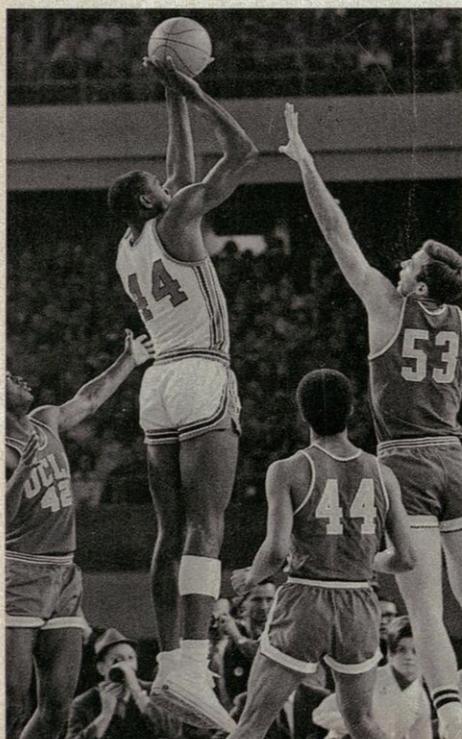
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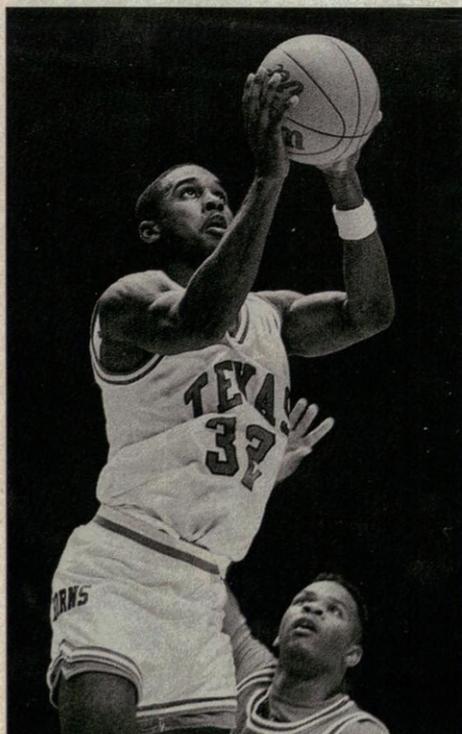
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Championship Records



Houston's Elvin Hayes pulled down a Midwest regional-high 27 rebounds vs. Loyola (Ill.) in 1968.



Lance Blanks of Texas had six steals against Missouri in the 1989 Midwest regional.

MIDWEST REGIONAL RECORDS SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL

- Most Points**—56, Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati vs. Arkansas, R3d, 1958
Most Field Goals—21, Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati vs. Arkansas, R3d, 1958
Most Field Goals Attempted—40, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Houston, R3d, 1971
Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 10 FGM)—92.3% (12-13), Dennis Holman, Southern Methodist vs. Cincinnati, R3d, 1966
Most Three-Point Field Goals—8, Brad Soucie, Eastern Mich. vs. Pittsburgh, 1st, 1988
Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted—22, Jeff Fryer, Loyola (Cal.) vs. Arkansas, 1st, 1989
Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 5 3FGM)—87.5% (7-8), William Scott, Kansas St. vs. DePaul, 2nd, 1988
Most Free Throws—23, Bob Carney, Bradley vs. Colorado, RSF, 1954
Most Free Throws Attempted—26, Bob Carney, Bradley vs. Colorado, RSF, 1954
Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 12 FTM)—100% (12-12), Arlen Clark, Oklahoma St. vs. Loyola (Ill.), 1st, 1958; Larry Finch, Memphis St. vs. Kansas St., RF, 1973; Wesley Cox, Louisville vs. Oral Roberts, 1st, 1974
Most Rebounds—27, Paul Silas, Creighton vs. Oklahoma City, 1st, 1964; Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Loyola (Ill.), 1st, 1968
Most Assists—15, Keith Smart, Indiana vs. Auburn, 2nd, 1987
Most Blocked Shots—7, Tim Perry, Temple vs. Southern-B.R., 1st, 1987; Pervis Ellison, Louisville vs. Illinois, RSF, 1989
Most Steals—6, Rodney Douglas, Memphis St. vs. Baylor, 1st, 1988; Lance Blanks, Texas vs. Missouri, 1st, 1989

SINGLE-GAME, TEAM

- Most Points**—120, Arkansas vs. Loyola (Cal.) (101), 1st, 1989
Fewest Points—42, Loyola (La.) vs. Oklahoma St. (59), 1st, 1958
Largest Winning Margin—40, Cincinnati (99) vs. DePaul (59), RSF, 1960; Louisville (93) vs. Kansas St. (53), R3d, 1968
Most Points Scoring by Losing Team—106, Notre Dame vs. Houston (119), R3d, 1971
Most Field Goals—47, Houston vs. Notre Dame, R3d, 1971; Kansas St. vs. Houston, R3d, 1970; Arkansas vs. Loyola (Cal.), 1st, 1989
Most Field Goals Attempted—112, Marshall vs. Southwestern La., 1st, 1972
Highest Field-Goal Percentage—68.0% (34-50), Arkansas vs. Wake Forest, 1st, 1977
Lowest Field-Goal Percentage—19.4% (14-72), Creighton vs. Cincinnati, RSF, 1962
Most Three-Point Field Goals—12, Eastern Mich. vs. Pittsburgh, 1st, 1988
Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted—39, Loyola (Cal.) vs. Arkansas, 1st, 1989
Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM)—80.0% (8-10), Kansas St. vs. Purdue, RSF, 1988
Most Free Throws—38, Bradley vs. Colorado, RSF, 1954
Most Free Throws Attempted—50, Notre Dame vs. Kansas, 1st, 1975
Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 15 FTM)—95.8% (23-24), Oklahoma St. vs. Loyola (La.), 1st, 1958
Most Rebounds—76, Houston vs. Texas Christian, RF, 1968
Largest Rebound Margin—33, Cincinnati (68) vs. Texas Tech (35), RSF, 1961
Most Assists—30, Purdue vs. Memphis St., 2nd, 1988; Arkansas vs. Loyola (Cal.), 1st, 1989
Most Blocked Shots—13, Louisville vs. Illinois, RSF, 1989
Most Steals—18, Xavier (Ohio) vs. Kansas, 1st, 1988
Most Personal Fouls—39, Kansas vs. Notre Dame, 1st, 1975
Most Players Disqualified—6, Kansas vs. Notre Dame, 1st, 1975

SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAM

- Most Points**—225, Houston (119) vs. Notre Dame (106), R3d, 1971
Most Field Goals—86, Houston (47) vs. Notre Dame (39), R3d, 1971; Kansas St. (47) vs. Houston (39), RSF, 1971
Most Field Goals Attempted—186, Notre Dame (102) vs. Houston (84), R3d, 1971
Most Three-Point Field Goals—14, Louisiana St. (9) vs. Georgia Tech (5), 1st, 1987
Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted—48, Loyola (Cal.) (39) vs. Arkansas (9), 1st, 1989
Most Free Throws—68, Oklahoma City (35) vs. Kansas St. (33), RSF, 1956
Most Free Throws Attempted—80, Oklahoma City (40) vs. Texas (40), R3d, 1963
Most Rebounds—134, Marshall (68) vs. Southwestern La. (66), 1st, 1972
Most Assists—44, Louisiana Tech (26) vs. Oklahoma (18), RSF, 1985
Most Blocked Shots—15, Louisville (13) vs. Illinois (2), RSF, 1989
Most Steals—22, Texas A&M (12) vs. Duke (10), 1st, 1987; Missouri (12) vs. Texas (10), 2nd, 1989
Most Personal Fouls—59, Loyola (Cal.) (33) vs. Arkansas (26), 1st, 1989

ABBREVIATION KEY—RF-Regional Final Game; RSF-Regional Semifinal Game; R3d-Regional Third Place Game; 2nd-Second Round Game; 1st-First Round Game; Op-Opening Round Game



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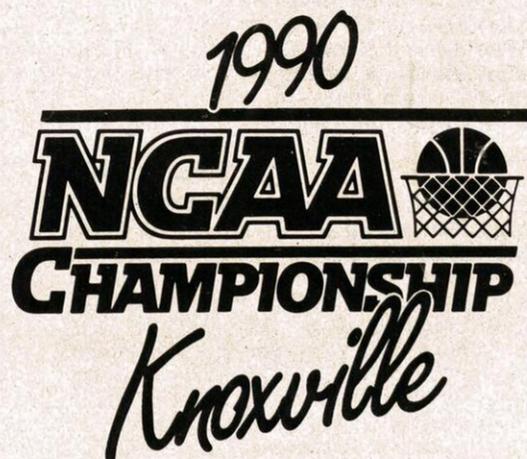
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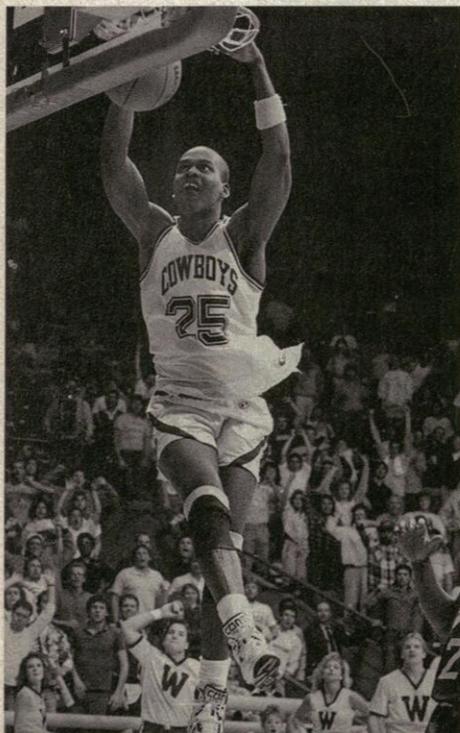
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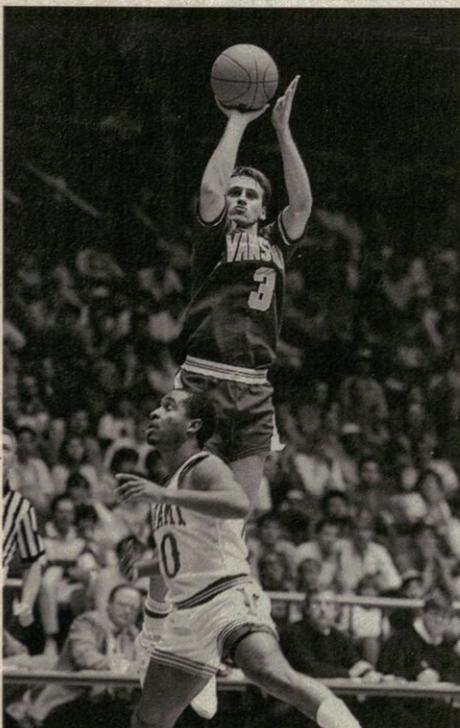




Championship Records



Wyoming and Loyola Marymount combined for a West regional-record 234 points in a first-round game in 1988.



Evansville and Seton Hall attempted 41 three-point shots in a 1989 West regional second-round contest.

WEST REGIONAL RECORDS SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL

- Most Points**—45, Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, RSF, 1956
- Most Field Goals**—20, Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, RSF, 1956
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—35, Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, RSF, 1956; Marv Roberts, Utah St. vs. UCLA, RF, 1970
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 10 FGM)**—88.2% (15-17), Dennis Awtrey, Santa Clara vs. Long Beach St., R3d, 1970
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—8, Gerald Paddio, Nevada-Las Vegas vs. Iowa, 2nd, 1988
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—19, Gerald Paddio, Nevada-Las Vegas vs. Iowa, 2nd, 1988
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 5 3FGM)**—100% (5-5), Mitch Richmond, Kansas St. vs. Georgia, 1st, 1987
- Most Free Throws**—18, John O'Brien, Seattle vs. Wyoming, R3d, 1953
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—22, John O'Brien, Seattle vs. Wyoming, R3d, 1953
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 16 FTM)**—100% (16-16), Fennis Dembo, Wyoming vs. UCLA, 2nd, 1987
- Most Rebounds**—28, Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Pacific, R3d, 1966
- Most Assists**—14, Carl Wright, Southern Methodist vs. Miami (Ohio), 1st, 1984
- Most Blocked Shots**—7, Anthony Cook, Arizona vs. UTEP, 1st, 1987
- Most Steals**—7, Reggie Miller, UCLA vs. Wyoming, 2nd, 1987; Ricky Grace, Oklahoma vs. Iowa, RSF, 1987

SINGLE-GAME, TEAM

- Most Points**—123, North Caro. vs. Loyola (Cal.) (97), 2nd, 1988
- Fewest Points**—29, Baylor vs. Oklahoma St. (44), RF, 1946
- Largest Winning Margin**—49, UCLA (109) vs. Wyoming, (60), RSF, 1967
- Most Points Scoring by Losing Team**—115, Wyoming vs. Loyola (Cal.) (119), 1st, 1988
- Most Field Goals**—51, UCLA vs. Dayton, RSF, 1974
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—103, Loyola (Cal.) vs. North Caro., 2nd, 1988
- Highest Field-Goal Percentage**—79.0% (49-62), North Caro. vs. Loyola (Cal.), 2nd, 1988
- Lowest Field-Goal Percentage**—26.1% (24-92), UCLA vs. Brigham Young, R3d, 1950
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—13, Loyola (Cal.) vs. North Caro., 2nd, 1988
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—39, Loyola (Cal.) vs. North Caro., 2nd, 1988
- Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM)**—88.9% (8-9), Kansas St. vs. Georgia, 1st, 1987
- Most Free Throws**—41, Utah vs. Santa Clara, R3d, 1960
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—55, UTEP vs. Tulsa, 1st, 1985
- Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 15 FTM)**—94.7% (18-19), Seattle vs. California, RF, 1958; Nevada-Las Vegas vs. Kansas St., 2nd, 1987
- Most Rebounds**—76, UCLA vs. Weber St., RSF, 1972
- Largest Rebound Margin**—29, Utah (59) vs. Loyola (Cal.) (30), RSF, 1961
- Most Assists**—36, North Caro. vs. Loyola (Cal.), 2nd, 1988
- Most Blocked Shots**—12, Clemson vs. St. Mary's (Cal.), 1st, 1989
- Most Steals**—16, Loyola (Cal.) vs. Wyoming, 1st, 1988
- Most Personal Fouls**—36, Seattle vs. UCLA, RSF, 1964
- Most Players Disqualified**—5, Wyoming vs. Loyola (Cal.), 1st, 1988

SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAM

- Most Points**—234, Loyola (Cal.) (119) vs. Wyoming (115), 1st, 1988
- Most Field Goals**—91, UCLA (51) vs. Dayton (40), RSF, 1974
- Most Field Goals Attempted**—194, Houston (100) vs. Pacific (94), R3d, 1966
- Most Three-Point Field Goals**—17, Evansville (12) vs. Oregon St. (5), 1st, 1989
- Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**—41, Evansville (28) vs. Seton Hall (13), 2nd, 1989
- Most Free Throws**—63, Seattle (39) vs. Utah (24), R3d, 1955
- Most Free Throws Attempted**—84, Seattle (45) vs. UCLA (39), RSF, 1964
- Most Rebounds**—132, Pacific (67) vs. Houston (65), R3d, 1966
- Most Assists**—55, Michigan (30) vs. Florida (25), 2nd, 1988
- Most Blocked Shots**—14, Nevada-Las Vegas (9) vs. Arizona (5), RSF, 1989
- Most Steals**—20, Oklahoma (14) vs. Iowa (6), RSF, 1987
- Most Personal Fouls**—65, Seattle (36) vs. UCLA (29), RSF, 1964

ABBREVIATION KEY

RF-Regional Final Game

RSF-Regional Semifinal Game

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2nd-Second Round Game

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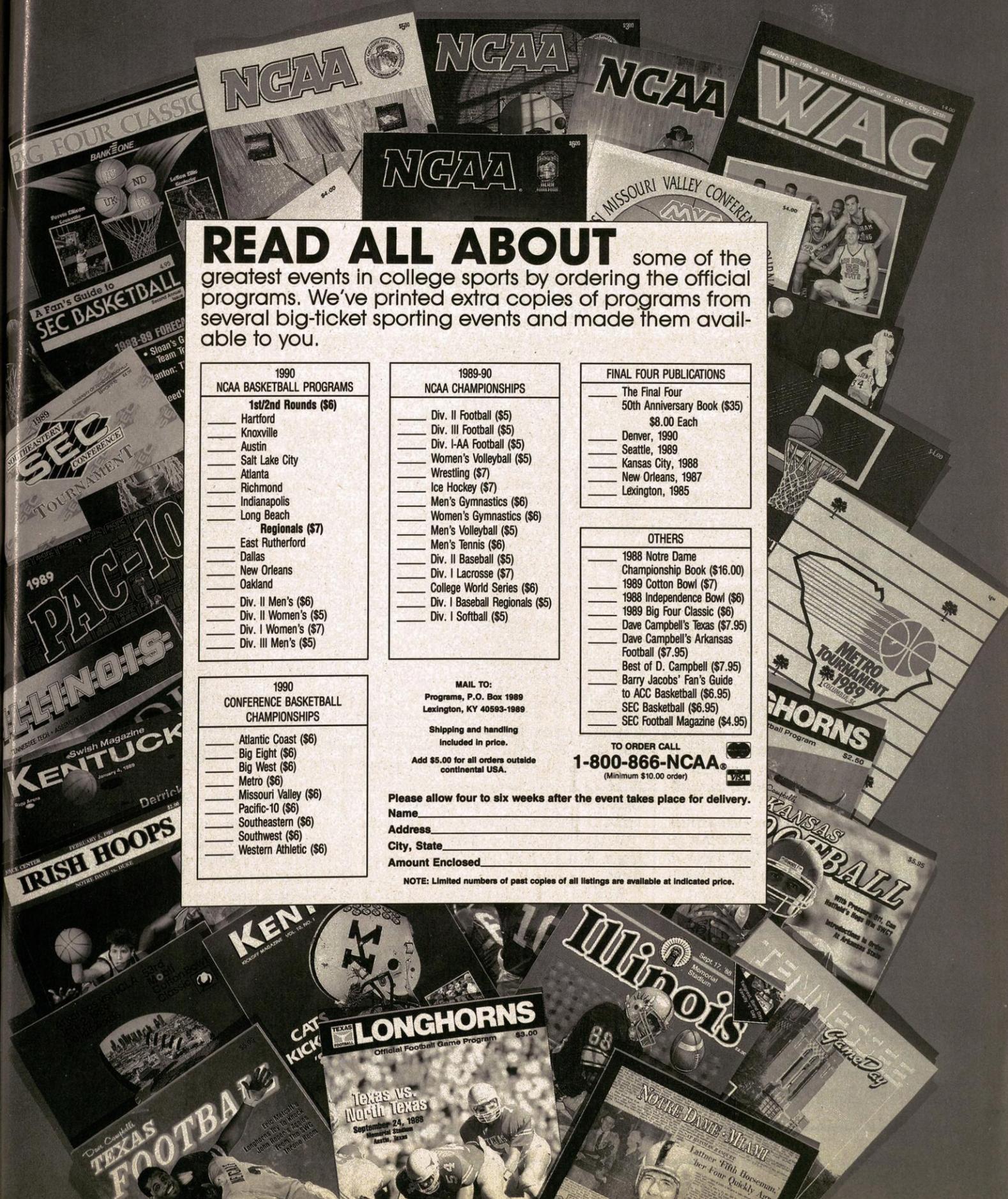
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Athletes Are Students First

Universities Are Taking The Term "Student-Athlete" Seriously

By NATALIE MEISLER
Denver Post

When a basketball team's stay on the road is unexpectedly extended for more than two weeks, calling home for clean laundry might seem like a top priority. In Seton Hall University's case last March, an urgent phone call was placed from the second-round championship win in Tucson, Arizona, to the school's home in New Jersey requesting another academic tutor.

For "The Hall," the layover in Tucson en route to the West regional in Denver meant quality time in study hall. Lest anyone forget the "student" part of the student-athlete byword established by the NCAA, the Pirates spent two hours-a-day with their tutors and textbooks.

The payback to the academic counseling department came when part of the tournament revenue was funneled into another full-time academic position.

For years, college administrators and athletics departments paid lip service to the term "student-athlete." Horror stories emerged about athletes who made it through four years of college despite functional illiteracy. Now administrators are paying more than lip service. Academic support programs are becoming a budgetary priority.

"The presidents have passed the word to the athletics directors to emphasize academics," said University of Colorado President E. Gordon Gee, one of many presidents at the forefront of boosting the academic quality of life for athletes.

"It is time for colleges and universities throughout the nation to remember that all athletes are students first," Gee wrote in *The NCAA News*. "Only then can we instill a competitive spirit in its proper context."

His coaches get the message. A promising freshman tailback was held out of Colorado's spring game for missing a study table. The message from football coach Bill McCartney: "If you're not going to be a student, don't bother showing up as an athlete."

Around the country, classroom and study table attendance receive the same mandatory status as punctuality for team practice.

At the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, football coach Tom Osborne would not play



Colorado president E. Gordon Gee and many other university leaders are serious about emphasizing academics as the top priority.

in the 1983 Kickoff Classic unless the university agreed to put the entire \$600,000 payment towards an academic facility to benefit all the department's student-athletes.

Private contributions matched the Kickoff Classic proceeds and another expansion to the facility was scheduled for completion December 1. Cornhusker student-athletes have a computer laboratory, a vast tutorial staff and their own career counselor.

"We treat all athletes the same, it doesn't matter if he or she is on scholarship or a walk-on," said Dr. Roger Grooters, Nebraska's director of academic programs. "We have 600 student-athletes here; we're larger than some of our academic departments."

With the national controversy over the admission of Proposition 48 athletes who fall below minimum grade point or college board standards, an intensified effort has focused on helping the student-athlete without adequate high school academic preparation.

Seton Hall's Anthony Avent was a case-in-point during the West regional. The sophomore forward came off the bench to lead the Pirates to an upset over the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Avent, from

Newark, New Jersey, sat out the previous season because of Proposition 48. When Avent was mobbed by reporters after the game, Seton Hall academic advisor Robin Cunningham spread the word that Avent made the Dean's list as a freshman.

"I wasn't only playing hard for myself and Seton Hall but for all the guys in Newark," Avent said. "There are little kids who look up at role models. You have to let them know it can be done."

Cunningham was the first woman to earn an athletics scholarship at Seton Hall, lettering in three sports. She runs a tough program for all of Seton Hall's student-athletes, recognizing the school's recruiting base comes from inner-city areas such as Avent's prep experience in Newark.

"All the 'D' student lacks is discipline in academics," Cunningham said. "They have the discipline in athletics, but have no idea how to make good decisions in academics. You give them a disciplined teaching structure and they can make good decisions."

"It is time for colleges and universities throughout the nation to remember that all athletes are students first... Only then can we instill a competitive spirit in its proper context."

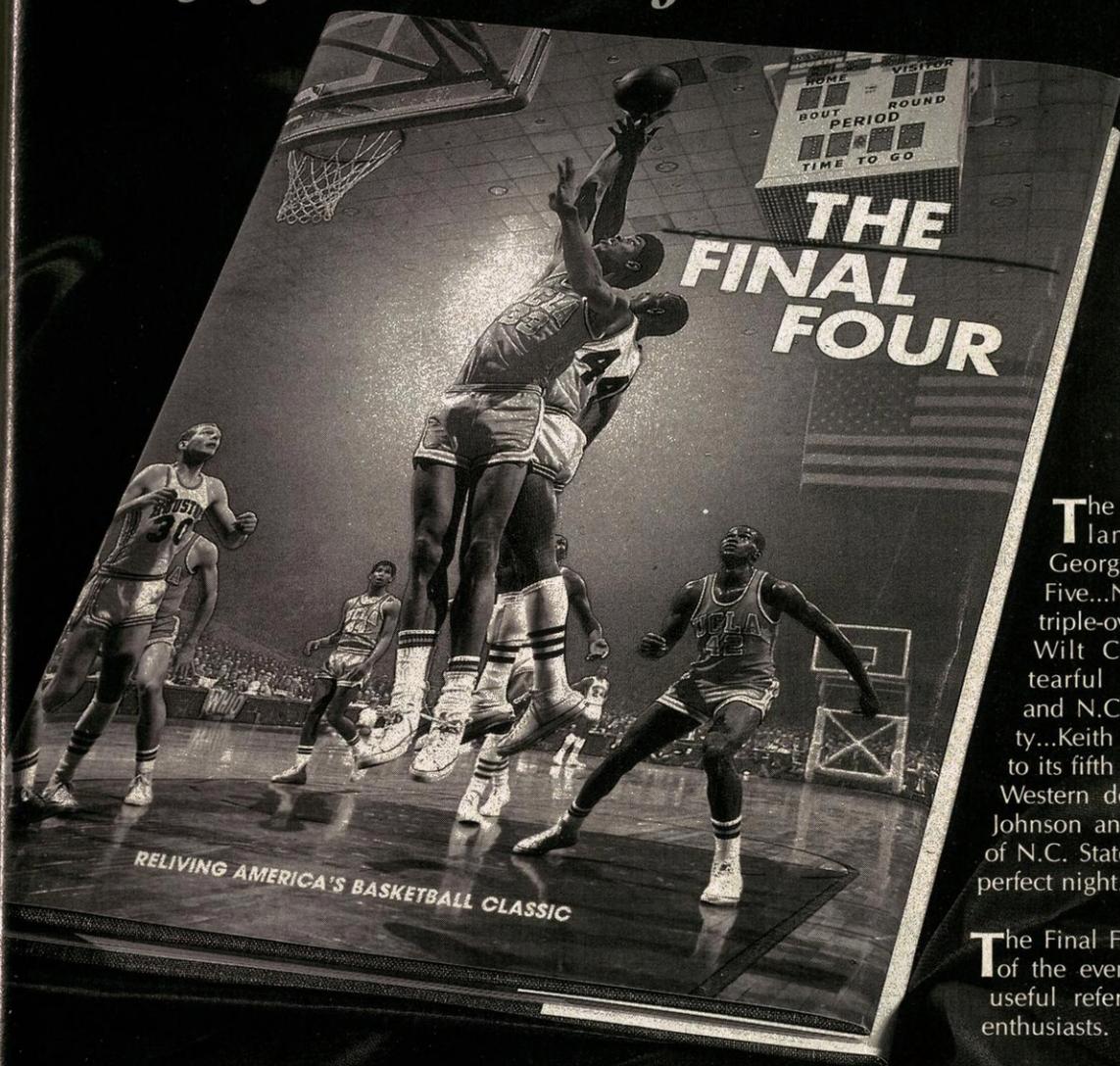
— Colorado President
E. Gordon Gee

"I don't blame the kids when they first come here. They just weren't prepared in high school. When they were young the teachers and coaches didn't steer them into academics more."

Seton Hall is a private institution with a little more than 8,000 students. Regardless of academic backgrounds, freshmen student-athletes are quickly indoctrinated in the academic rigors of college at large state universities where all students can easily get lost in the numbers.

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man receives a 50-page student-athlete's handbook, a collection of NCAA forms and rules, university registration schedules, responsibilities on the part of the student-athlete and the "Total Person Program," hints on test taking and suggestions on time management.

Moreover, all Missouri freshmen must attend a 10-week study skills improvement course on Sunday evenings. Topics include everything from organization for the first day of classes to computer practice and advice on coping with the combined stresses of athletics and academics.

Those identified as "high risk" students receive special reading improvement tutors as well as individualized help for all classes.

The program, which also includes drug education, has been widely used as a model for academic excellence around the country. Results were evidenced by 117 student-athletes, or a quarter of those in the Missouri athletics department, earning grade point averages of 3.0 or better in the fall of 1988.

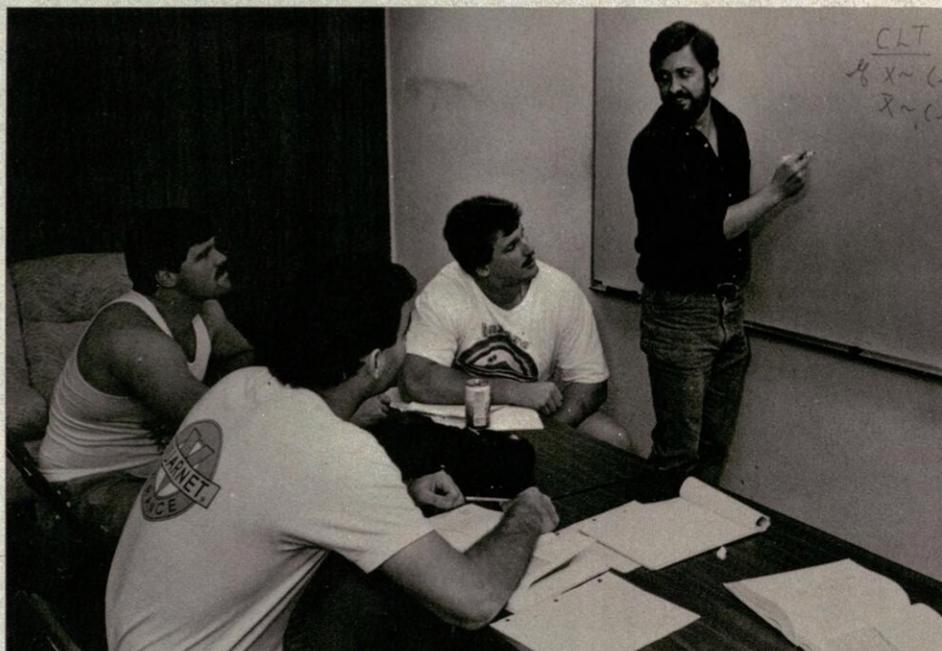
"The football and basketball players have overwhelming demands by the public and the media," said "Total Person Program" Director Dr. Chris Sinatra-Ostlund. "We give them the other side. We tell them the attention is not that big a deal. It won't continue forever."

Colorado Academic Coordinator Theo Gregory also heads up a comprehensive support system called the "Total Person Program." As proof that academics come before athletics, freshmen and transfers are required to attend study table from 7:30-9:30 a.m. each weekday. All others with a grade point average under 2.3 must attend four morning study tables. Gregory said the timing is intended to get students when they are fresh in the morning instead of tired from a long day of classes and practice.

Gregory creates his own competitive setting. Players with the highest grade points at each position on the football team have their pictures in a hallway on the Academic Starters team. Student-athletes in all sports with the top grades earn "Gregory Scholar" sweatshirts. Junior tailback Eric Bieniemy, an All-America candidate, claimed he has no specific rushing goals, only a desire to earn a Gregory sweatshirt.

Gone are the days when student-athletes slide through on non-academic coursework that rarely leads to a degree.

"We just don't offer a path of least resistance," said Gregory. Missouri's Sinatra-Ostlund said: "This is a difficult academic institution and there are no easy ways to go. It's a shock for the freshmen that they have



Academic support programs for student-athletes are becoming a budgetary priority at numerous schools.

that much work to do."

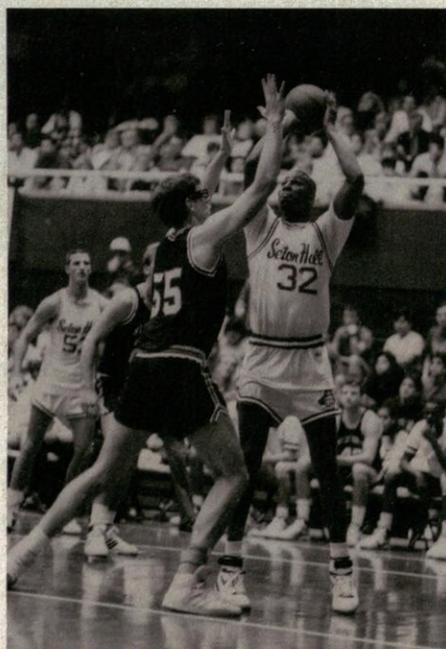
Gregory's walls are filled with pictures of himself and Gee at graduation surrounded by athletes in their caps and gowns.

The next goal at Nebraska is tracking graduation rates. Osborne is pushing the football team in that direction, with a rule

no one can leave for the summer unless he has completed 30 hours of course work for the previous two semesters — six more than required by NCAA academic progress rules.

"The football and basketball players have overwhelming demands by the public and the media. We give them the other side. We tell them the attention is not that big a deal. It won't continue forever."

**— Dr. Chris Sinatra-Ostlund
Director of the Missouri
"Total Person Program"**

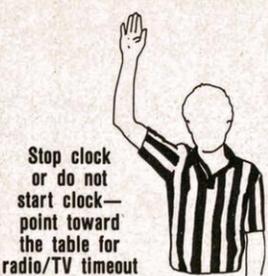
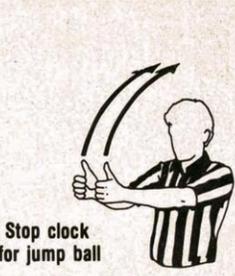
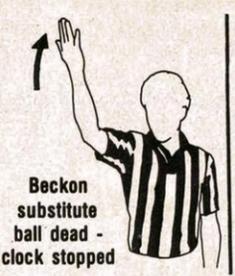
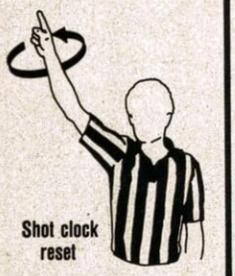
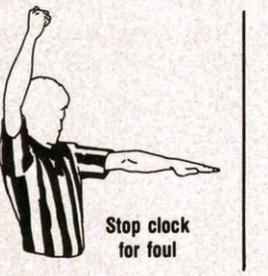
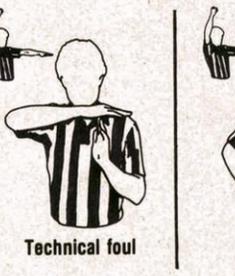
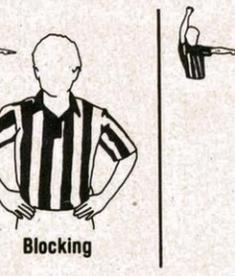
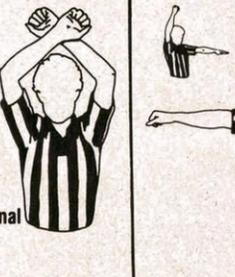
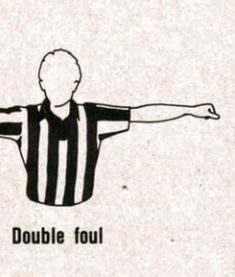
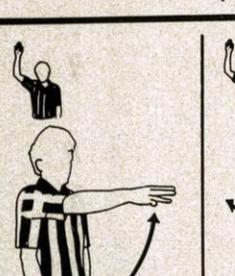
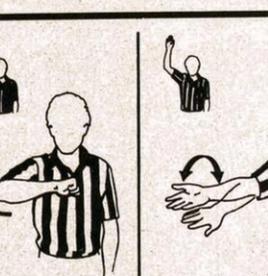
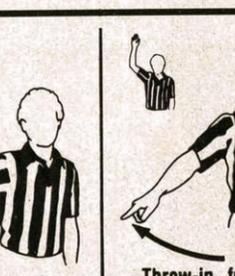
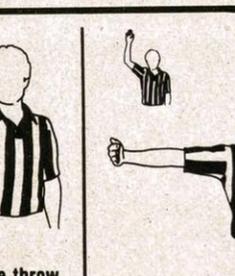
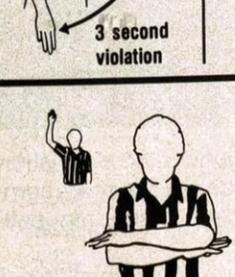
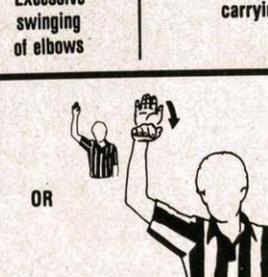
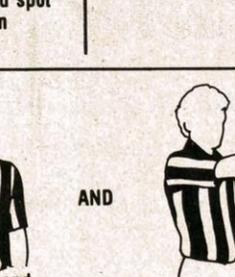
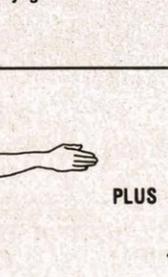
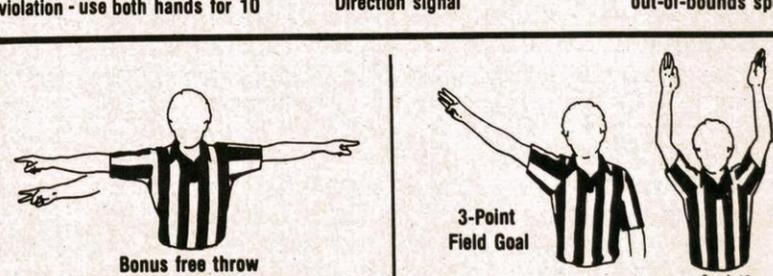


Anthony Avent sat out his freshman season at Seton Hall due to Proposition 48 and worked his way on to the Dean's list.

And at Seton Hall, Cunningham is encouraged by the players who return after their eligibility has expired. "Many of these guys have a lot of money waved in front of their faces from the NBA or European teams," Cunningham said. "They tell me graduation is important and they're looking forward to sitting in classes here to finish up."

"It means we got through academically. We helped give them an identity as students as well as athletes." ●

Official Basketball Signals — 1989-90

 Start clock	 Stop clock or do not start clock— point toward the table for radio/TV timeout	 Stop clock for jump ball	 Beckon substitute ball dead - clock stopped	 Shot clock violation	 Official's timeout
 Shot clock reset	 Stop clock for foul	 Technical foul	 Blocking	 Holding	 Pushing or charging
 Illegal use of hand	 Player control foul	 Intentional foul	 Double foul	 Traveling	 Illegal dribble
 3 second violation	 Excessive swinging of elbows	 Over and back or carrying the ball	 Throw-in, free throw or designated spot violation	 Not closely guarded	 Lane violation
 No score	OR  Goal counts or is awarded	AND  Direction signal	PLUS*  Point(s) scored use 1 or 2 fingers *for awarded goal on basket interference or goaltending	AND  5 or 10 second violation - use both hands for 10	PLUS  Designates out-of-bounds spot
 Bonus free throw for 2nd throw drop 1 arm - for 2 throws use 1 arm with 2 fingers		 3-Point Field Goal Attempt And If Successful			

Drugs and the Athlete... a losing combination.



Athletes command a unique position in American society and in societies throughout the world. Many view the athlete as a hero who strives for perfection. The public expects excellence, and to achieve these high standards and thereby maintain public favor, the athlete must maintain peak alertness, responsiveness, efficiency and coordination.

A small segment of the athlete population has resorted to the use of drugs (e.g., anabolic steroids, amphetamines and various "street drugs") purported to improve physical performance. The decision to use drugs to improve physical performance, for the most part, has not been based on sound information and could have dire physical consequences for involved individuals. Further, such usage violates NCAA ethical principles.

The ethics of sport need to be emphasized, particularly in that taking drugs to improve performance constitutes cheating. There is need to reemphasize the fact that the important thing in sport is to compete honorably; to win at all costs is a contradiction to the meaning of sport.

The athlete should not carry all the blame for the situation. Coaches, trainers and the medical profession need to share some of this burden, as does the public, for expecting and frequently demanding a winning effort every time.

Society has placed a number of demands upon the athlete. If one believes that athletes and the general public will make sound judgments most of the time when provided with the necessary information, educating athletes and others about drug effects, appropriate drug use and the skills needed to cope with such problems could have substantial benefits to the individual and to society.

The NCAA has produced a pamphlet entitled "Drugs and the Athlete...a losing combination," which includes the latest and best information available on the problem of solving drugs in sports. To order, send \$3 for 12 copies to: NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.



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Baseball		1980 Men's Final Four Highlights		20 min	1985 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	25 min
*1989 College World Series Highlights	25 min	1979 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	1984 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	20 min	
*1988 College World Series Highlights	22 min	1978 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*1989 Season Preview	22 min	
*1987 College World Series Highlights	25 min	1977 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	Football		
*1986 College World Series Highlights	25 min	1976 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*1988 Season Preview	22 min	
*1985 College World Series Highlights	25 min	1975 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*1987 Season Preview	25 min	
*1984 College World Series Highlights	20 min	1974 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*1986 Season Preview	25 min	
*1983 College World Series Highlights	20 min	1973 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*1985 Season Preview	25 min	
*1982 College World Series Highlights	20 min	1972 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*1984 Season Preview	20 min	
*1981 College World Series Highlights	20 min	*1971 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*1983 Season Preview	20 min	
*Baseball: The College Game (1986)	25 min	*1970 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	*Available on videotape only; not available on 16mm film. Highlights from selected championship years are available on 16mm film for rental only for the following sports: Men's Golf Men's Gymnastics Ice Hockey Men's Lacrosse Men's Soccer Men's Swimming Men's Track and Field Men's Volleyball Wrestling		
Basketball		*1968 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min			
*1989 Men's Final Four Highlights	40 min	*1989 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	24 min			
1988 Men's Final Four Highlights	22 min	1988 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	22 min			
1987 Men's Final Four Highlights	25 min	1987 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	25 min			
1986 Men's Final Four Highlights	25 min	1986 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	25 min			
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1982 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	1982 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	25 min			
1981 Men's Final Four Highlights	20 min	1981 Division I Women's Championship Highlights	25 min			

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1989-90 Championships Dates and Sites

National Collegiate - Men's and Women's

Fencing (46th): March 24-28, 1990 at a site to be determined.

Rifle (11th): March 9-10, 1990 at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Skating (37th): March 7-10, 1990 at Stowe, Vermont (University of Vermont host).

National Collegiate - Women's

Golf (9th): May 23-26, 1990 at Arthur Hills Golf Course, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina (University of South Carolina host).

Gymnastics (9th): April 20-21, 1990 at Gill Coliseum, Corvallis, Oregon (Oregon State University host).

Lacrosse (9th): May 20, 1990 at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

National Collegiate - Men's

Gymnastics (48th): April 19-21, 1990 at Sam Houston Coliseum, Houston, Texas (Houston Baptist University host).

Volleyball (21st): May 4-5, 1990 at George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia.

Water Polo (21st): November 24-26, 1989 at Indiana University Natatorium, Indianapolis, Indiana (Indiana University, Bloomington host).

Division I - Women's

Basketball (9th): March 30 and April 1, 1990 at University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Cross Country (9th): November 20, 1989 at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Field Hockey (9th): November 18-19, 1989 at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Soccer (8th): November 18-19, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Softball (9th): May 23-27, 1990 at ASA Hall of Fame Stadium, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University cohosts).

Swimming and Diving (9th): March 15-17, 1990 at University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Tennis (9th): May 9-17, 1990 at University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Track, Indoor (8th): March 9-10, 1990 at Hoosier Dome, Indianapolis, Indiana (The Athletics Congress and Midwestern Collegiate Conference cohosts).

Track, Outdoor (9th): May 30-June 2, 1990 at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Volleyball (9th): December 14 and 16, 1989 at Neal S. Blaisdell Center, Honolulu, Hawaii (University of Hawaii host).

Division II - Women's

Basketball (9th): March 23-24, 1990 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Cross Country (9th): November 18, 1989 at East Stroudsburg University, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Soccer (2nd): November 11-12, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Softball (8th): May 18-20, 1990 at a site to be determined.

Swimming and Diving (9th): March 7-10, 1990 at a site to be determined.

Tennis (9th): May 6-12, 1990 at University of California-Davis, Davis, California.

Track, Indoor (5th): March 9-10, 1990 at University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

Track, Outdoor (9th): May 24-26, 1990 at Hampton University, Hampton, Virginia.

Volleyball (9th): December 8-10, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Division III - Women's

Basketball (9th): March 16-17, 1990 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Cross Country (9th): November 18, 1989 at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

Field Hockey (9th): November 10-11, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Lacrosse (9th): May 20, 1990 at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Soccer (4th): November 11-12, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Softball (9th): May 18-21, 1990 at Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Swimming and Diving (9th): March 8-10, 1990 at Norris Aquatic Center, Evanston, Illinois (Wheaton College host).

Tennis (9th): May 13-19, 1990 at a site to be determined.

Track, Indoor (6th): March 9-10, 1990 at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Track, Outdoor (9th): May 23-26, 1990 at North Central College, Naperville, Illinois.

Volleyball (9th): November 17-18, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Division I - Men's

Baseball (44th): June 1-9, 1990 at Rosenblatt Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska (Creighton University host).

Basketball (52nd): March 31 and April 2, 1990 at McNichols Arena, Denver, Colorado (University of Colorado host).

Cross Country (51st): November 20, 1989 at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Football (I-AA) (12th): December 16, 1989 at Paulson Stadium, Statesboro, Georgia (Georgia Southern University host).

Golf (93rd): June 6-9, 1990 at Innisbrook Golf and Tennis Resort, Tarpon Springs, Florida (University of Florida host).

Ice Hockey (43rd): March 30 & April 1, 1990 at Joe Louis Arena, Detroit, Michigan (Michigan State University host).

Lacrosse (20th): May 26 and 28, 1990 at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Soccer (31st): December 2-3, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Swimming and Diving (67th): March 22-24, 1990 at Indiana University Natatorium, Indianapolis, Indiana (Indiana University, Bloomington host).

Tennis (106th): May 18-27, 1990 at Hyatt Grand Champion Resort, Indian Wells, California (University of Southern California host).

Track, Indoor (26th): March 9-10, 1990 at the Hoosier Dome, Indianapolis, Indiana (The Athletics Congress & Midwestern Collegiate Conference cohosts).

Track, Outdoor (69th): May 30-June 2, 1990 at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Wrestling (60th): March 22-24, 1990 at University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Division II - Men's

Baseball (23rd): May 26-June 1, 1990 at Pater-son Field, Montgomery, Alabama (Troy State University host).

Basketball (34th): March 24-26, 1990 at Springfield Civic Center, Springfield, Massachusetts (American International College and Springfield College cohosts).

Cross Country (32nd): November 18, 1989 at East Stroudsburg University, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Football (17th): December 9, 1989 at Braly Municipal Stadium, Florence, Alabama (University of North Alabama host).

Golf (28th): May 15-18, 1990 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Soccer (18th): December 1-2 or 2-3, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Swimming and Diving (27th): March 7-10, 1990 at a site to be determined.

Tennis (28th): May 14-20, 1990 at Dwight Davis Tennis Center, St. Louis, Missouri (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville host).

Track, Indoor (5th): March 9-10, 1990 at University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

Track, Outdoor (28th): May 24-26, 1990 at Hampton University, Hampton, Virginia.

Wrestling (28th): March 2-3, 1990 at a site to be determined.

Division III - Men's

Baseball (15th): May 25-28, 1990 at C.O. Brown Field, Battle Creek, Michigan (Albion College host).

Basketball (16th): March 16-17, 1990 at Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio.

Cross Country (17th): November 18, 1989 at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

Football (17th): December 9, 1989 at Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl, Phenix City, Alabama (Columbus College and Phenix City Jaycees cohosts).

Golf (16th): May 22-25, 1990 at a site to be determined.

Ice Hockey (7th): March 23-24 or 24-25, 1990 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Lacrosse (11th): May 19, 1990 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Soccer (16th): November 17-18 or 18-19, 1989 at a site to be determined (on campus).

Swimming and Diving (16th): March 15-17, 1990 at Schroeder Swim Center at Brown Deer, Wisconsin (Wheaton College host).

Tennis (15th): May 13-20, 1990 at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Track, Indoor (6th): March 9-10, 1990 at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Track, Outdoor (17th): May 23-26, 1990 at North Central College, Naperville, Illinois.

Wrestling (17th): March 2-3, 1990 at Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York. 

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