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The newest members of the committee are McKinley Boston Jr., director of men’s athletics at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; and Rudy A. Davalos, director of athletics at the University of New Mexico.

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On the Cover

The puzzle which is the 57th annual NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship is closer to being solved. The 64-team field has been narrowed to 16 teams as regional competition this weekend in East Rutherford, Birmingham, Kansas City and Oakland will determine which four teams advance to Seattle for the 1995 Final Four. The regional program cover was designed by Jamie Barker.
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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. The Commission currently 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 four times per year, in January, April, June and September or October.

The NCAA membership has accorded the President's 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.

In its first year of operation, the Commission conducted the most definitive survey in history of presidential viewpoints regarding athletics. That resulted in the Commission's call for a special Convention of the NCAA in June 1985, and that "integrity" Convention approved all of the Commission's proposals. The Commission then called another special Convention in June 1987 and launched a 18-month National Forum to discuss the proper place of athletics within higher education. At the January 1990 Convention, all of the Commission's proposals resulting from the Forum (which included a survey of more than 4,000 student-athletes nationwide) were approved. The Commission continued its far-reaching "reform agenda" at the 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 Conventions, with strong support from the NCAA Council.

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 worked cooperatively with the NCAA Council and appropriate NCAA constituencies in dealing with major athletics policy issues.

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NCAA Council &
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. Members of 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 specific 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 79 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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Search into Louisville basketball coach Denny Crum’s storied think tank and you are likely to come up with the night of March 16, 1980.

A big win for the Cardinals? Yes. But, better yet, a win that went against a trend in NCAA championship history. Upsets? No. They were always trendy and still are. Something more noteworthy.

At The Summit, in Houston, Crum’s Cardinals, a No. 2 seed in the NCAA Midwest regional, went against Dale Brown’s No. 1 seed LSU Tigers.

Louisville led, 31-29, at halftime. But before the game Crum confided in a close friend the Cardinals were going to win the game in a huge upset.

Good prediction. In the game’s final 20 minutes, Louisville ran the Bayou Tigers out of town, shooting 72 percent (hitting 18 of 25 field goals) and winning 86-66.

“It’s one of the best 20 minutes of basketball any of my teams has ever played,” Crum said.

Obviously, Crum’s teams have won more-important games. His 1980 team won the first of Louisville’s two NCAA championships when it defeated Larry Brown’s UCLA Bruins, 59-54. And his 1986 squad beat Duke, 72-69, in the title game at Dallas.

The victory over LSU, however, is arguably Crum’s most-important win, considering it propelled the Cardinals on a mission that wouldn’t end until the national title belonged to Louisville.

“We used a switching man-to-man defense that night against LSU,” Crum said. “I felt we had a good defensive game plan set and we had some guys really step up and play their best.”

Guard Darrell Griffith, for example, led the Cardinals with 17 points but played only 18 minutes. Griffith picked up his third personal foul before halftime.

“Nobody thought we had a chance against LSU,” Crum said. “We started one freshman, three sophomores and a senior.”

What was significant about the victory was LSU would join the 1980 NCAA championship’s three other top-seeded teams failing to make the Final Four at Indianapolis.

Syracuse, No. 1 in the East, lost to fifth-seed Iowa (77-64) in the regional final; Kentucky, the top-seed in the Mideast, fell on its home court to fourth-seed Duke (55-54) in the regional semifinal; and DePaul, No. 1 in the West, lost to Larry Brown’s Cinderella UCLA Bruins, a No. 8 seed, 77-71 in the second round. UCLA’s amazing run in the 1980 event started at Tempe, Arizona, when Rod Foster poured in 18 points against a shocked DePaul defense.

“With the rise of the Bruins, comes the fall of DePaul.”

After all the No. 1 seeds had fallen, the championship game matched a No. 2 seed (Louisville) vs. a No. 8 seed (UCLA).
By FRANK DASCENZO
Durham Herald-Sun
Despite being outscored by the Wildcats (32-20), being outscored 31-18 in the second half and missing 13 free throws, it was Duke's flawless opening 20 minutes that spelled doom for Kentucky.

Duke shot 63 percent in the first 20 minutes and held a commanding 37-23 lead at halftime.

Kentucky's leading scorer was guard Kyle Macy (15.4 ppg) but he made only three of nine shots and scored just six points. The only Wildcat in double figures was Fred Cowan, who scored a game-high 26 points, 12 coming at the free throw line.

The Wildcats' lanky freshman center Sam Bowie, who had averaged 12.9 points per game during the regular season, made just one of four shots and fouled out in the second half.

"We'd played Duke earlier (in the first Tipoff Classic at Springfield, Massachusetts) and lost in overtime (82-76) and we really wanted to try to correct that," Macy said.

"Maybe this was one year the tournament committee didn't do such a good job of seeding. Maybe Duke deserved to be a higher seed. We felt a lot of pressure to win at home. Duke had a good team but we were young, with (Dirk) Minniefield and Bowie. I really think this was a case where it was a negative to be playing at home when everyone expected us to win and get to the Final Four."

Mike Gminski led the Blue Devils with 17 points and Lexington native Vince Taylor played one of the best games of his career, making seven of nine shots and scoring 15 points.

There were 23,380 Kentucky partisans in Rupp Arena. Never was such a large crowd so quiet at the end of the game.

It was Foster's 113th, and last, victory as Duke's coach. And it came only a few days before the Blue Devils lured a then-obscure Mike Krzyzewski, who was actually interviewed for the Duke job in Lexington, Kentucky, as Foster's successor from Army.

That left the 1980 Final Four field with a No. 2 (Louisville), No. 5 (Iowa), No. 6 (Purdue), which defeated an emotionally drained Duke in the Mideast final, and a No. 8 (UCLA).

Since 1979 when the NCAA began seeding teams, that's the first and only time a Final Four was without a No. 1 seed. For 15 consecutive years since, at least one No. 1 seed has made the Final Four.

"When you think about that, it really is amazing," Crum said. "It kind of goes to show you what a good job the selection committee has done through the years."

Seeding, Crum says, has long been a controversial subject. It's something that's likely to remain the greatest annual March debate. "The committee has a tough job and a thankless one," Crum said. "Somebody inevitably gets ticked off at tournament time."

What the No. 1 seeds in the 1980 NCAA championship represented, however, were three teams without much national title experience.

Kentucky is the exception. The Wildcats won five NCAA titles, the last coming in 1978, the others in 1948, '49, '51 and '58. Syracuse played for the national championship in 1987 (and lost to Indiana 74-73) but the Orangemen's only other Final Four showing was 1975.

And although DePaul reached the Final Four in 1979, its only other appearance came in 1943. LSU reached the Final Four the following year, in 1981, and again in 1986. But other than 1953, when LSU finished fourth, those are the only Final Four trips in Tiger history.

Had somebody told Crum on the night of his 1980 Louisville team's victory over LSU that No. 1 seeds wouldn't have such a problem in the future, he might not have believed it.

"Seeding teams is a process that not everybody wants to understand," Crum said. "But last year some of us went to Charlotte and Tom Butters, who was tournament selection committee director, explained the process. How it's done. And that cleared up a lot of things."

By comparison, the 1980 Final Four remains shocking when the 1993 teams are mentioned. In 1993, three No. 1 seeds advanced to the Final Four — Kentucky, Michigan and North Carolina. The lone non-top seed to make it was Roy Williams' Kansas team, a lowly No. 2 that defeated Indiana, the No. 1 seed, in the Midwest regional final.
READY TO PARTY WITH SOME REAL NUTS?

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His Arizona State teammates and coaches in 1970 called him "Yack" because he never shut up. He talked to everybody, anywhere, any time. Mostly, Bill Kennedy talked on the basketball court. That was his stage. He had a line for every opponent.

Every player he defended got an earful about how he would stop him. Sometimes, all that yacking got Kennedy in trouble with that breed of people he liked least — referees.

"I was on shaky ground, at best, with them," he said, laughing, leaning back in his chair in the Maricopa (Arizona) County office, where he works as control services manager. "I used to holler at the officials. I wasn't understanding of officials when I played. I was hit with a couple techs (technicals) in my life."

These days, referees crack down on players who talk too much, and Kennedy gives out technicals to players who seem intent on expressing their opinions too harshly.

The 47-year-old Kennedy, who is in his 10th year of officiating college basketball games, couldn't be happier as one of them. This year, he is officiating games in three conferences — the Big Sky, the Big West and the Pacific-10. The past four seasons, he was one of the select few to be invited to officiate an NCAA tournament game. Last year, he got all the way to a regional final.

"That was the greatest thrill," he said. "It's like the feeling a player would get. You dream of making it to the tournament, to the dance. Then, you get greedy after awhile. You don't want to just get there. You want to go farther. You want to get to the Final Four. That's my ultimate goal — to officiate a Final Four game."

Kennedy never dreamed of being an official when he played at Arizona State from 1969-72. He just loved to have fun on the court. He was the original court jester. And he played some pretty good hoops, starting at point guard after coming from a small four-year college in West Virginia and walking on at Arizona State.

"Two days after practice, I was given a scholarship," Kennedy said. "I had to sit out that first year, but they appreciated me for my work ethic."

The first season he arrived, the Sun Devils went 4-22. The following year, in Kennedy's first season playing, Arizona State went 19-7 with Kennedy as the starting point guard. That is when he gained his nickname from teammate Seabern Hill, who scored 36 points in one game in 1970.

"I would call him 'High Britches,' because he wore his shorts up so high," Kennedy said. "It would be a lot of playground jabber with Seabern. Finally, he said, 'All you do is yack, yack, yack.' The name stuck."

Then-Arizona State coach Ned Wulk never would have guessed "Yack" as being a future ref.

"During the time I coached, I never saw anybody as a future official," said Wulk, who was one of the more volatile college coaches in the 1970s. "I could see the things he could do as a player. I think good players make good officials."

But the biggest part of Kennedy's game isn't tolerated anymore in games.

"I would talk so fast and never shut up," Kennedy said. "I would carry on conversations, and, every now and then, I would throw some trash talking in. It was the competitive edge that I had. I usually guarded the high scorer on the other team, so I'd try to get in his head."

He still boasts today about doing a psyche job on Southern California all-American guard Paul Westphal. Kennedy said he helped hold Westphal to 12 points, well below his scoring average, and Arizona State beat Southern California, which, at the time, was ranked among the top 10 teams in the country.

That was one of his biggest achievements. Now, he gets his thrills being the guy he used to detest, making the calls, blowing his whistle at mouthy players.

"They took away my game," he said, jokingly. "You get penalized if you trash talk now."

But Kennedy feels quite comfortable in the role of an official today, something he began doing a little after his playing days at Arizona State ended in 1972. It wasn't on purpose.

Kennedy had a few chances to play pro basketball. He was drafted by the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association. That didn't work out. He had opportunities to pursue a career overseas, but decided to return to Tempe, Arizona.

"I think personally I was upset at that point with the game of basketball," he said. "I was just disappointed."

He did play some semi-pro ball and, in the mid-1970s, won a...
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If you really want to reward superior effort, award a superior award. Like the luxury-performance sedan from Oldsmobile, which Motor Trend magazine said "will put the folks at Acura, Lexus and Infiniti on notice." Sorry. No team discounts.

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big tournament in Montana with a team of ex-Arizona State players, he said.

Kennedy started a recreational league in southern Phoenix that wasn’t exactly recreational. The best high school and college players in Phoenix gravitated toward the Salvation Army gym, and, as Kennedy said, “played for blood.”

“It was the best ball in town,” Kennedy said. “We didn’t have enough money to hire officials, so I would officiate when I wasn’t playing.”

Kennedy said he had no background, no instruction in officiating. He dived into it, using judgment and instinct.

“That changed my perspective on referees in a hurry,” he said. “They would argue. They’d yell at you. I started appreciating referees. I made a complete turnaround. You have to be a policeman on the court, especially in recreation ball. That’s where everything can happen. No blood, no foul. You have to stop that mentality.”

Gaining an understanding and enjoying his new role, Kennedy slowly evolved over the years in officiating. He worked five years as an Arizona Interscholastic Association official, calling high school games in the Phoenix metropolitan area.

“I felt if I could referee that type of (playground) basketball (in a rough, competitive neighborhood), I could referee anything,” Kennedy said. “I quickly learned that what appears to be a foul may not be.”

He doesn’t regret getting into officiating out of necessity to run the league.

“If I had it all over to do again, I’d do the same thing,” Kennedy said.

Kennedy credits NBA referee Tommy Nunez for helping him continue with officiating.

“He was pretty encouraging,” Kennedy said. “He would come down to the Salvation Army, where I was reffing, and said, ‘You should get paid for this.’ ”

So Kennedy took classes for officials with the AIA, and it blossomed from there. But he never worked a state tournament game, which, he says today, is an inside joke.

But he had fun at it. He also got to keep track of his three sons, who played at Tempe High School.

Although he became friends with some of the youths he guided at a south-side Phoenix gym he ran and was picked to officiate their high school games, he kept things in perspective and remained objective.

“You have to stay neutral,” Kennedy said. “You can’t let friendships get in the way, or you won’t be an official for very long. You just have to call it the way you see it.”

Kennedy’s sons wish their father sometimes officiated the games they played in at Tempe High. But those were games he would only attend as a fan, not a referee.

Gerhard Schreur, who played basketball with Kennedy at Arizona State, coached Kennedy’s sons at Tempe. Schreur, much like Wulk was at Arizona State, didn’t have much tolerance for officials and would become red-faced over calls.

“I would be sitting in the stands, watching my boys play, and Gerhard would look up at me after a call he didn’t like and ask for help,” Kennedy said. “I’d just raise my hands, and say, ‘There’s nothing I can do to help. It’s not my problem.’ ”

Kennedy says he’s had no problems with his employer over the years mixing “fun” with work during the basketball seasons. He says he makes up for lost work over the summer when he doesn’t take vacation.

“I put in a lot of time,” Kennedy said. “Fortunately, I work for people who are very understanding.”

Kennedy said he spends about four days a week on the road, mostly moving up and down the coast.

He keeps pennants in his office of all the NCAA postseason games he officiated. They’re banners of pride.

“All games are big, but when you get to the NCAA tournament, that’s a great honor,” he said. “You can’t help but get caught up in the emotion. It’s like being a player. You’ve got the butterflies before the game. You (have) got that adrenaline rush. The arena is packed. It’s loud. You know everyone is watching you to make sure you make the right call.”

Kennedy admits he hasn’t always made the right call.

“I catch myself going, ‘Damn, I wish I had that call over to do again,’” he said. “But when you nail it, and you know you made the right call, it’s a great feeling.”

It’s not always a great feeling, because the job of an official is basically thankless. No matter the call, especially those with games in the balance, it’s bound to upset somebody.

“You have to have thick skin,” Kennedy said. “You have to let things quickly roll off. If you don’t, you’ll end up seeking professional help real soon. You have a job to do, and you have to try to do it the best way you can. You can’t please everyone, but it’s not your job to please. Your job is to keep the game in order, make the right calls.”

His best friends usually are the officials he works with. They help him out if he’s not able to make the call, if he’s blocked from view of making the call.

“We’re all in this together, and we’re all pretty close,” he said. “You have to be. You meet a lot of people, fans, players and coaches. There are coaches who can be pretty bad, but there are those who appreciate you.”

Kennedy just hopes he can do the job that will take him to the NCAA Final Four. That’s his dream, but not one he obsesses over.

“If it happens, great,” he said. “And if it doesn’t happen, great, because not everybody can do what I do.”
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Plus: Thousands of other NCAA prizes. It's time to play Pennzoil's Four to The Final Four. And it's awesome, baby! Because you could win one of four trips for two to The Final Four. In 1995, or 1996. Or an official NCAA Basketball, Cap, T-shirt or Pin.

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November 25 — Lou Roe scored 34 points, fueling Massachusetts’ 104-80 upset of top-ranked, defending national champion Arkansas. The victory vaulted the Minutemen to their first No. 1 ranking in school history.

December 3 — Colgate center Adonal Foyle, a freshman from the island of Canouan who has been playing basketball for only three years, grabbed 25 rebounds in a 91-87 overtime loss to Texas Southern.

January 4 — North Carolina State ended North Carolina’s five-week No. 1 reign with an 80-70 upset.

January 6 — Citing an inadequate recovery from back surgery and exhaustion, Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski took a leave of absence from the Blue Devil program for the remainder of the season. Restricted earnings coach Pete Gaudet was named interim head coach.

January 14 — Duke fell to Virginia, 91-88, in double overtime. The loss knocked the Blue Devils out of the top 25 for the first time since the fifth week of the 1986-87 season.

February 1 — Maryland center Joe Smith, proving again that he is no ordinary Joe, turned in one of the most complete performances of the season: 29 points, 21 rebounds and seven blocked shots in a 71-62 triumph over Virginia.

February 2 — Greg Newton’s putback at the buzzer fell short, leaving Duke with an 0-8 mark in the ACC after a stirring comeback against second-ranked North Carolina. Tar Heels’ guard Donald Williams scored four points in the second overtime to seal a 102-100 triumph.

February 11 — LSU forward Clarence Caeser made three steals in a 76-74 loss to Alabama to become the Southeastern Conference’s career steals leader. Caeser broke a record held by LSU’s Ethan Martin, who had 279 steals from 1977-81.

February 14 — No. 23 Mississippi State took the bloom off the Valentine roses of Kentucky fans in a 76-71 upset of the fourth-ranked Wildcats in Rupp Arena. It was the first time since 1967 that the Bulldogs beat the Wildcats in Lexington. Marcus Grant scored a career-high 23 points, including six treys.
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November 25 — Gary Trent, the “Shaq of the MAC” (Mid-American Conference), powered Ohio to the Pre-Season National Invitation Tournament title with a 33-point, 20-rebound effort in an 84-80 overtime victory against New Mexico State.

December 1 — Mitch Taylor of Southern-Baton Rouge connected on a school-record 12 three-pointers in an 84-80 rout of Louisiana Christian.

December 3 — Kansas freshman Raef LaFrentz scored a team-high 18 points and grabbed a team-leading nine rebounds to help the Jayhawks end Massachusetts’ brief hold on the No. 1 ranking with an 81-75 victory in the inaugural John R. Wooden Classic in Anaheim, California.

December 10 — Seven different Troy State players made three-pointers to set an NCAA single-game record for three-pointers with 28 (on 74 attempts) in a 148-132 loss to George Mason.

December 12 — Southern-Baton Rouge guard Tim Roberts scored a school-record 56 points in a 132-44 defeat of Faith Baptist. It was his third performance of 41 points or more.

January 7 — Oregon guard Orlando Williams knocked down seven three-pointers in the Ducks’ 95-91 overtime victory against Ohio State to become the fifth No. 1-ranked team this season.

January 28 — Kansas breezed past Connecticut, 88-59, ending the Huskies’ reign as Division I’s only undefeated team.


February 6 — Junior center Bryant Reeves became the first Oklahoma State player to score 30 points and grab 20 rebounds in a game as the 24th-ranked Cowboys upset No. 2 Kansas, 79-69.

February 18 — Kansas beat Kansas State, 78-67, to become the fifth No. 1-ranked team this season.

February 18 — Hometown hero Fred Hoiberg, affectionately known as the “mayor” of Ames, Iowa, scored a career-high 41 points to lead Iowa State past Colorado, 108-68.

Michigan State guard Shawne Respert became the Spartans’ all-time leading scorer this season.
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Foot Locker is
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Togetherness Helped Pete Newell’s California Team Win the 1959 NCAA Title

By David Bush • San Francisco Chronicle

“We learned so many valuable lessons from Pete,” said center Darrall Imhoff, the one team member who played professionally. “He was like a father to so many of us. We’d make a mistake and he’d come to us and instead of jumping all over us, he’d say, ‘You never learn if you don’t make mistakes.’ And because of that, we rarely made the same one twice.”

The 1958-59 season was Newell’s fifth at California, and in hindsight the basketball world should have seen the championship coming. His first team was 9-16 and just 1-11 in league play, but it laid the foundation for the teamwork, discipline and defense that would become the California Golden Bears’ trademark.

In Newell’s third year, California won the Pacific Coast Conference, losing to defending national champion San Francisco in the West regional final. The following year, the Bears repeated as PCC champs and dropped an overtime decision to Seattle and Elgin Baylor in the NCAA regional final.

“That team should have gone to the Final Four,” said Newell. “And the next year we had a lot more height and a better bench, so I figured we would be pretty good.” They certainly were.

Newell’s practice regimen included grueling drills that stressed conditioning and cohesiveness. “In the preseason workouts Don Bowden (a California distance runner who was the first American to run a sub four-minute mile) would take us up through Strawberry Canyon for a run,” said forward Bill McClinton, now a high school teacher. “The idea was to finish in a pack. When we ran a five-man weave, if some-
Halfback, Yale University '59-60
Helped Yale to its last undefeated season

322 Career Kickoff Return Yards
7th on Yale’s single-season kickoff return list

363 Career Rushing Yards

415 Career Receiving Yards

66 Career Points

Chairman and CEO,
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American Airlines salutes Kenneth L. Wolfe as our first Collegiate Legend Of Business — an award honoring the spirit and achievement of college athletes who turn their success in sports into something special in life.
body dropped the ball, we would all have to start over. It was all designed to bring us together."

The 1958-59 team opened with three straight wins before losing, 68-65, to then No. 1 ranked Kansas State and its star Bob Boozer. "We probably could have won that game, but I played a lot of reserves at the end," said Newell. "I wanted to see how they would react and give them some experience."

That decision paid off for Newell, as the bench was battle-ready in postseason. Playing a third game in four nights, California lost at St. Louis in late December, and from that point on would dominate the PCC with a 14-2 record. The two losses were emphatically reversed on the Bears' home court.

The NCAA postseason was not the elaborate affair it is today. The field was just 23 teams, only one team per conference was invited, and there was no national television. Word on the Bears was slow to spread. In handicapping the final 16, Sports Illustrated rated California 15th.

The Final Four in Freedom Hall brought California cross country to face three highly regarded teams from the Eastern time zone.

Robertson, of course, was sometimes mistaken for God in those days, but not in Dalton's mind. As the teams lined up for the opening tipoff, Dalton offered Robertson his hand and said, "My name's Dalton. What's yours?"

Newell later coached Robertson on the 1960 Olympic team, and during the Games, Oscar finally asked him, "That forward you had last year. Didn't he really know my name?"

Dalton not only knew Robertson's name, but thanks to the comprehensive scouting report prepared by Newell's assistant (and successor at California) Rene Herreras, he also knew his habits.

California had Robertson. West Virginia had West. Louisville had the home court. California had no respect.

"But we were very confident," said Dalton, who drew defensive assignments of Robertson one night, West the next. "We had played teams with big names before, Boozer, Guy Rodgers. They didn't intimidate us."

"We had no thought of losing," said Imhoff. "Knowing the situation and how we could play at crunch time, we didn't think anything but winning."

The Bears had thrashed a good St. Mary's (California) team, 66-46, in the West regional final, but were still a heavy underdog to Cincinnati. A scrawny 6-3 Dalton seemed an unlikely choice to take on all-Americans, but not to Newell. "For one thing, he was a great tennis player, real quick," said Newell. "And he was a tremendous competitor. He would get himself all juiced up and he'd think he could hold God to 20 points under his average."

Robertson wasn't shut out, he did score 19. But he got only one field goal in the back-and-forth second half. A hook shot by Imhoff broke a 54-54 tie with 2:04 left and with impeccable foul shooting, California held on for a 64-58 victory and a date with...
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West Virginia for the championship the next night.

"All week we had been pointing for Cincinnati," said Dalton. "We didn't start on West Virginia until Saturday. All we had was a chalk talk. They didn't have a day between the semifinals and finals the way they do now."

At first that didn't seem to matter. The Bears were able to neutralize West and two minutes into the second half were ahead, 47-34. But the title would not come easy. West Virginia began trapping the Bears, and giving California a dose of its own medicine. The Mountaineers chipped away at the lead.

"We didn't panic exactly," said Dalton. "But we lost a little of our confidence factor. We started to throw the ball away."

Al Buch (below) helped Bob Dalton double-team Oscar Robertson in California's semifinal win over Cincinnati.

"Instead of attacking the press, we were hanging on. We got rattled," said McClintock.

West Virginia got within one point at 69-68 when a goaltending call on Imhoff gave West a basket at 1:04. Imhoff atoned by tapping in his own miss with 14 seconds left and rendering the last West Virginia bucket meaningless. The final score was California 71, West Virginia 70.

Imhoff, McClintock and several others from the title team returned the next year as California lost in the NCAA championship game to Ohio State.

That was the end of the basketball glory, but only the beginning of the teamwork. The players stay in touch, not only at the five-year reunions, but in between.

"Thirty-five years later, they still have the same camaraderie," said Newell. "That is very rewarding to me. And they are very supportive of each other. When one guy has a problem, he will get calls from some of the others. They are very generous that way."

And the team is not just the 12 who suited up for the title game. Newell insisted that his five-man practice squad also make the trip to Louisville although they could not play. And when the NCAA passed out the championship watches, Newell made sure the non-protagonists got theirs as well.

The group that includes several teachers, coaches, business executives, a radiologist, a banker and several entrepreneurs now has one thing in common. As of last year they all have degrees.

"I never did graduate," said Imhoff, who went right from California into his 12-year professional basketball career. "After I retired, I went into business and, at my age in the work place, I didn't really need (the degree). But I was the only one who ever played for Pete at Cal and didn't have a degree. So last year I took the units I needed, and I am going to go through the ceremony in May. I did it as much for Pete as I did for myself."

That is the selfless thinking that breeds championship basketball.

"The overriding thing was the way Pete was able to mold a total team concept," said Buch, the team captain, and now a success in the tire and wheel business. "It created a unity that has carried over for years, which is very unusual. It instilled something in all of us that we have carried with us."
To many people, the National Collegiate Athletic Association is a building in Overland Park, Kansas, from which legislation is enacted and enforced upon its member institutions.

Yet to more than 1,000 colleges, universities, conferences and related organizations, the NCAA is the organization through which its members speak. It is a voluntary association devoted to the sound administration of intercollegiate athletics.

As a voluntary membership organization, NCAA rules are enacted by a vote of the member institutions at the important annual Convention. Each member college or university gets the opportunity to vote on the rules that will affect them.

Through the NCAA, member institutions consider an 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 their highest priorities. Working together to enact rules, policies, procedures and organizational goals, its members strive for the common goal of the academic integrity of their programs.

Just as integrity is a key in the academic program, it is also a component in the competition between the NCAA’s 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 of the NCAA’s total program.

To ensure the health and safety of student-athletes, the NCAA sponsors research and study of sports medicine issues. The information provided through these studies guides the NCAA in refining or revising rules of play to ensure maximum safety.

The NCAA administers 79 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, 23 on the Division II level and 24 for Division III members, along with nine sports that have National Collegiate Championships for which all divisions are eligible.

The NCAA also places a high priority on honoring its members and student-athletes, 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 125 high-ranking college student-athletes.

The Walter Byers Scholarship Program recognizes a top male and female student-athlete each year. In addition, the NCAA recognizes the need to assist its members in career development 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.

By DEBBIE BYRNE • Assistant Athletics Director • Old Dominion University
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YEARS OF PREPARATION
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THE BLUEPRINT FOR SUCCESS.

Rewarding Participation... Celebrating Achievement
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 bylaws.

To serve as an overall national discussion, legislative and administrative body for the universities and colleges of the United States in matters concerning 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 to establish rules of eligibility therefore.

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.

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 types of 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, antibribery 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 national television or cable networks 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 athletic 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 14 sports.
Due to technical difficulties, we're unable to show you the picture on the world's flattest 35" picture tube.

Please stand by. The limitations of this page make it impossible for us to show you the most distortion-free, reflection-free picture on television today: the picture on the new Toshiba FST Perfect.

We apologize for the fact that you will not be able to see the most significant step forward in television viewing since Toshiba engineers took the curved screen from the early days of TV (1947) and flattened it (1983) to create the original FST picture tube.

Regrettably, you will also not be able to experience first hand the way the Toshiba dark-tinted picture tube delivers deeper blacks, more vivid colors, and higher overall picture contrast. Nor will you be able to see how the Invar Shadow Mask ensures optimum color purity with the greatest possible picture brightness.

What you won't hear in this ad is equally impressive. The FST Perfect with Dolby Surround Sound has five speakers and a total 43-watt audio system with 4-channel DSP and Cyclone ABX sound. The printed page does have its limitations. But, fortunately for you, the new Toshiba FST Perfect picture tube doesn't.

A 32" inch FST Perfect is also available. FST is a registered trademark of Toshiba Corp. FST Perfect and Cyclone are trademarks of Toshiba Corp. Dolby is a trademark of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corp.

FST Perfect: As good as television gets.
Massachusetts Minutemen
Calipari Has Led Massachusetts to School’s Greatest Heights

Head coach John Calipari’s Massachusetts Minutemen took barely longer than their moniker would indicate to serve notice that they were a force to be reckoned with this season. A nationally televised, 24-point dismantling of defending national champion Arkansas at the Starter Tip-Off Classic in its opening game propelled Massachusetts to the school’s first-ever No. 1 ranking.

The Minutemen have been just as impressive late in the season as they were in that first game. The Atlantic 10 conference regular-season and tournament champion, Massachusetts has been outstanding in the NCAA championship. The Minutemen followed a 68-51 first-round victory over St. Peter’s with a 75-53 mauling of 10th-seeded Stanford to reach the regional semifinal.

To understand just how improbable a No. 1 ranking seemed at Massachusetts, you must first look at the state of the Minuteman program before Calipari’s arrival on campus in 1988. Massachusetts had produced little to brag about besides Julius “Dr. J” Erving. The Minutemen had reached the NCAA just once, in 1962.

Calipari changed Massachusetts’ fortunes in only his second season, posting the school’s first winning record in 11 seasons in 1990. Two years later, Calipari led the Minutemen to their first NCAA appearance in 30 years, and his squad responded by reaching the Sweet 16. Calipari has led Massachusetts to a 153-67 record, four consecutive Atlantic 10 championships and four straight NCAA appearances in his seven seasons in Amherst.

Massachusetts has ridden the power of its inside game to this season’s lofty success. Senior Lou Roe and sophomore Marcus Camby have been dominating in the paint all season.

Roe is a monster inside, averaging 17 points per game on 54 percent shooting, and crashing the boards to the tune of 8.2 caroms per contest. He is also a shot-blocking presence.

Camby may be the team’s most valuable player. The Minutemen suffered two of their four losses while Camby was sidelined with an injury. When he has played, the 6-11 center has been just as outstanding as he was as a freshman. Camby is the only other Minuteman double-figure scorer at 13.7 points per game. He is also second on the team in rebounding at 6.3 boards per contest. He leads the team with more than 90 blocked shots.

Dana Dingle, a 6-6 small forward, joins Roe and Camby on the baseline. Another strong rebounder, Dingle averages 5.6 rebounds per game.

The backcourt may be one of the most underrated in the country. Sophomore Edgar Padilla and senior Derek Kellogg have done more than their share to ensure the Minutemen’s success. Padilla averages 2.6 assists a game and is a good shooter from outside. Kellogg can flat out bury it from behind the arc. His 40.7 three-point percentage leads the team as does his 3.8 assists per game. He is fourth on the team in scoring at 8.3 points per game.

The Massachusetts bench has certainly lived up to its minuteman legacy, ready to play whenever called upon. Forwards Donia Bright and Tyrone Weeks are both strong rebounders, with Bright averaging nearly 10 points per game. Sophomore guard Carmelo Travieso gives Massachusetts an added outside shooter.

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### Season Results

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<td>87-64</td>
<td>at La Salle</td>
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<tr>
<td>81-76</td>
<td>at St. Bonaventure</td>
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<td>85-68</td>
<td>at Rutgers</td>
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<td>90-60</td>
<td>at Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>68-51</td>
<td>St. Peter's (N)</td>
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<td>75-53</td>
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Record: 28-4

### Massachusetts at a Glance

- **President:** David K. Scott
- **Athletics Dir.:** Bob Marcum
- **Basketball SID:** Bill Strickland
- **Head Coach:** John Calipari
- **Asst. Coaches:**
  - Bill Bayno
  - James Flint
  - John Robic
- **Location:** Amherst, Mass.
- **Enrollment:** 17,212
- **Conference:** Atlantic 10
- **Colors:** Maroon and White
- **Nickname:** Minutemen
Warm. Inviting. Elegant.
And That’s Just The Cookies.

The fresh-baked cookies which greet you upon arrival are your first hint that this is a different kind of hotel. With a different kind of people. In short, a truly different place to stay. Now with more than 100 Hotels and Guest Suites in major cities from coast to coast. For reservations, call your travel agent or our toll-free number.

DoubleTree Hotels • Guest Suites
Sweet Dreams
1-800-222-TREE
Oklahoma State Cowboys

Have Scorers, Will Travel (to Seattle)

Of the 815 players who can say they were a part of the 1995 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship, very few boasted a 20-point per game average entering the championship.

Only 23 players — or roughly one in every 35 players competing in this year's championship — owned such an average. Michigan State's Shawn Respert possessed the highest scoring average at 25.5 while Georgetown's Allen Iverson squeaked in at 20.0.

Taking it one step further, only three teams sported two players who each averaged 20 points per game: Texas' Roderick Anderson (20.9) and Terrence Rencher (20.7), Nicholls State's Gerard King (22.3) and Reggie Jackson (22.7) and Oklahoma State's Bryant Reeves (21.5) and Randy Rutherford (20.4).

What makes Reeves' and Rutherford's feat so interesting is that opponents have been unable to solve this double-digit scoring duo dilemma and the entire team has prospered as the Cowboys' 25-9 record attests. Rutherford and Reeves are a rare breed — players who have the ability to carry a team on their shoulders.

Head coach Eddie Sutton hopes the duo's magic continues. The Cowboys entered the East regional on a roll, having won 15 of their last 18, including the 1995 Big Eight Conference tournament title.

The Cowboys advanced to Meadowlands Arena with wins against Drexel (73-49) and Alabama (66-52).

At 7-0, 292-pounds “Big Country” More often than not, Bryant Reeves’ 7-0, 292-pound frame provides too much bulk for opponents to handle.

Reeves is one of the most dominating big men in the nation. Besides being a scorer, Reeves is a strong rebounder (9.6 a contest) and shot blocker. Reeves’ reputation results in double and sometimes triple teams, which frees up teammates.

Rutherford is the school’s most prolific three-point shooter, having connected on more than 250 three-pointers during his career. Reeves scored a career-high 45 points, including 11 three-pointers, in a 78-62 loss at Kansas.

Guard Andre Owens’ stats reflect the offensive prowess of Reeves and Rutherford. The 5-11 junior averages 7.1 assists per game to go along with an 8.1 point scoring average. Owens is also a strong rebounder (3.3 rpg) for his size and is one of the team’s most tenacious defenders.

Senior forward Terry Collins contributes 8.1 points, 3.1 rebounds and 2.6 assists. He will launch it from three-point range if given the opportunity.

Scott Pierce's numbers are humble, but he is a strong NCAA championship run. Against first-round opponent Drexel, the senior scored 13 points. For the season, Pierce is shooting better than 50 percent from the floor.

Six-foot-seven reserve Jason Skaer provides depth on the Frontline, and is averaging 5.6 points and 2.6 rebounds a contest. Guard-forward Chianti Roberts contributes 6.3 points and 3.0 rebounds as a reserve.

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season against then-No. 1 Kansas, scoring 30 points and grabbing 20 rebounds in a 79-69 Cowboy win.

Reeves and Rutherford share a symbiotic relationship on the court. When Reeves is multi-teamed, it frees up the perimeter which is where Rutherford feasts. When Rutherford is hot, Reeves gets more elbow room.

Rutherford, a 6-3 senior, is the school’s most prolific three-point shooter, having connected on more than 250 three-pointers during his career. Reeves scored a career-high 45 points, including 11 three-pointers, in a 78-62 loss at Kansas.
President: Dr. James Halligan
Athletics Dir.: Dave Martin
Head Coach: Eddie Sutton
Asst. Coaches: Paul Graham, Sean Sutton, Randall Dickey
Location: Stillwater, Okla.
Enrollment: 18,500
Conference: Big Eight
Colors: Orange and Black
Nickname: Cowboys

Score Opponent
59-69 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brigham Young (N)
75-57 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Jackson St. (N)
63-73 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arizona (N)
73-51 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Southern Methodist
85-58 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Appalachian St. (N)
86-56 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Texas A&M (N)
93-88 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tulsa
91-53 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Northwest Mo. St.
82-72 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Texas-Pan American
111-67 . . . . . . . . . . . . . LSU (N)
69-72 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Arizona St.
78-93 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Providence
112-72 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Miss. Anchorage
66-74 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Kansas St.
84-45 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Oral Roberts
69-70 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Michigan St.
72-64 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oklahoma
85-70 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Missouri
82-63 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Colorado
82-66 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Nebraska
94-67 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Colorado
79-69 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Kansas
78-81 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Missouri
71-69 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Iowa St.
93-53 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nebraska
70-46 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Kansas St.
74-82 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Oklahoma (OT)
77-49 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Iowa St.
62-78 . . . . . . . . . . . . . at Kansas
68-48 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nebraska (N)
74-58 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oklahoma (N)
62-53 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Iowa St. (N)
73-49 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Drexel (N)
66-52 . . . . . . . . . . . . . Alabama (N)

Record: 25-9
Gillette redefines underarm protection for men.

Gillette has created a unique line of high performance anti-perspirants and deodorants.

Gillette® Series ClearGel Anti-Perspirant is a revolutionary new form of protection – a clear, powerful gel delivered through the Micro-Smooth™ grid applicator.

It goes on smoothly with no white residue to form an invisible barrier of protection against wetness and odor.

There’s Gillette Series ClearGel Deodorant too. The best deodorant protection ever.

And Gillette technology has created advanced deodorant and anti-perspirant sticks. Protection so effective men prefer them over the leading stick.

Look for the Gillette Series next to the Gillette Sensor® razor at your favorite store.
Unlike last year’s surprise Cinderella carriage ride to the Sweet 16, Tulsa comes into East Rutherford, New Jersey, with Golden Hurricane warning flags dotting the New Jersey coast. With much of the NCAA championship under a hurricane watch, East Rutherford finds itself in the eye of the Golden Hurricane.

For the second straight year, Orlando “Tubby” Smith has brought his high-scoring, pressure defense basketball team to the regional semifinals. Combining the experience of last year with the depth of the current Golden Hurricane squad, expectations are at an all-time high in Tulsa. Adding to the expectations are the sixth seed and the at-large bid they received en route to this year’s NCAA championship.

Tulsa advanced to East Rutherford with a come-from-behind victory over Illinois in the opening round. Sparked by a four-point play by senior Alvin “Pooh” Williamson with under a minute left, the Golden Hurricane washed away the Illinois’ lead for good and went on to post a 68-62 win. Tulsa then defeated a dangerous 14th-seeded Old Dominion team. Leading the attack were Shea Seals and Williamson, who scored 31 and 19 points, respectively, en route to the 64-52 win.

Heading the storm front is Smith, who is in his fourth year as head coach at Tulsa. The Golden Hurricane have enjoyed tremendous success as a result of the fast-paced style of play emphasized by Smith and his coaching staff.

Smith has guided Tulsa to back-to-back 20-plus win seasons, a Missouri Valley Conference championship and two consecutive trips to the NCAA championships and the Sweet 16.

Guards Seals and Williamson make up the gale force winds that make the Golden Hurricane so dangerous. Seals, who is regarded as one of the top young players in the country by many basketball coaches, leads the team in scoring by averaging more than 18 points a game.

Complementing Seals is the 5-11 Williamson, who is second on the team in scoring (13.1 ppg.) and in assists with more than three a game. Adding to the scoring punch is junior guard Cordell Love, who is averaging just under 10 points a game and is deadly from three-point range when needed.

Up front, senior forward Kwanza Johnson is the leading rebounder with more than six caroms a game. In addition to controlling the boards, Johnson averages just under 10 points a contest. Junior forward Craig Hernadi adds size to the frontline along with more than three rebounds a game.

The center position is held down by sophomore Rafael Maldonado. The 6-11, 265-pound Maldonado is a definite force in the middle. Equally forceful as Maldonado, juniors J.R. Rollo and Ray Poindexter add valuable points and rebounds to the Golden Hurricane offense along with providing a strong defensive presence. Poindexter averages more than six points and five rebounds per game.

With two more wins this weekend, the Golden Hurricane would take a sudden turn and basketball fans across the nation will be ready to post up Golden Hurricane warning flags along the coast of Washington with “Hurricane Tulsa” heading directly for Seattle.
### Season Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77-57</td>
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<td>at Drake</td>
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<td>at Arkansas</td>
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<td>Creighton</td>
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<td>Northern Iowa</td>
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<td>at Oklahoma</td>
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<td>53-60</td>
<td>.Drake</td>
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<td>64-54</td>
<td>at Evansville</td>
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<td>69-59</td>
<td>at Southwest Mo. St.</td>
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<td>79-66</td>
<td>.Indiana St.</td>
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<td>Wichita St.</td>
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<td>74-68</td>
<td>Bradley</td>
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<td>90-75</td>
<td>at Northern Iowa</td>
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<td>77-63</td>
<td>.Wichita St. (N)</td>
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<td>89-80</td>
<td>.Bradley (N)</td>
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<td>62-77</td>
<td>Southern Ill. (N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>68-62</td>
<td>.Illinois (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-52</td>
<td>Old Dominion (N)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Record:** 24-7

### Tulsa at a Glance

- **President:** Dr. Robert H. Donaldson
- **Athletics Dir.:** Christopher Small
- **Basketball SID:** Don Tomkalski
- **Head Coach:** Tubby Smith
- **Asst. Coaches:** Shawn Finney, Ron Jirsa, Mike Sutton
- **Location:** Tulsa, Okla.
- **Enrollment:** 4,922
- **Conference:** Missouri Valley
- **Colors:** Gold, Blue and Crimson
- **Nickname:** Golden Hurricane
Rutgers University
East Regional Host Institution for the Eighth Time in the Last 10 Years

Dr. Francis Lawrence
President
Frederick E. Gruninger
Athletics Director
Bob Wenzel
Head Basketball Coach

New Jersey, the Garden State and the metropolitan area can again, in March of 1995, enjoy the energy and enthusiasm of NCAA basketball. Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, is proud to serve as the host institution for the NCAA Division I Men’s Basketball Championship East regional for an unprecedented eighth time at Meadowlands Arena.

The spectacle of the East regional is a prelude to 1996, when the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority and Rutgers will host one of the marquee sporting events in the world, the Final Four. The university and the Meadowlends are already well into the preparation and planning for this worldwide focus on college basketball.

The thousands of basketball fans of the metropolitan area are grateful to those who are integral in making the East regional the highlight of the college basketball season in this area. A hearty welcome to New Jersey is sent to those making the trip to the Meadowlands. We hope you’ll take the time to savor the many cultural, educational and entertainment opportunities within a short traveling distance.

Rutgers wishes the best of luck to the teams, coaches and fans of the participating schools. If only you could all make the trip to Seattle!
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Tobacco Road.

It is a trail with a tale well told.
Four teams. One state. One conference.
Four coaches. One mission.
Four sets of frenzied fans. One desire.
Four dreams. One trophy.

This is the way the programs at Duke, North Carolina, North Carolina State and Wake Forest view college basketball.

In the 1990s, two on the road have fulfilled the ultimate dream. Two-time winner Duke and one-time champion North Carolina have carried home the national championship trophy during this decade. Amid much pomp and circumstance, the duo have been the area's pride and joy.

That is until this year. Fresh off an impressive Atlantic Coast Conference tournament championship — including wins over Duke, Virginia and North Carolina — Wake Forest has every reason to believe that 1995 is its year.

Head coach David Odom hopes so.
Odom, in his sixth year at Wake Forest, has led the Demon Deacons to three consecutive 20-win seasons, a feat last accomplished between 1981-84.

With backcourt ace Randolph Childress lighting it up from all over the court and super sophomore center Tim Duncan swatting shots and snaring rebounds, Odom hopes to be the last one dancing come April.

Wake Forest appears to be on the right track. Odom's club advanced to Meadowlands Arena with wins over North Carolina A&T (79-47) and St. Louis (64-59) in Baltimore, Maryland.

Senior guard Randolph Childress catapulted Wake Forest to the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament title in 1995.

A big reason for Wake Forest's success is Childress, arguably the nation's top player. Averaging 18.4 points and 5.0 assists per game, the 6-2 senior's best games come in the team's biggest.

In the ACC tournament, Childress scored a record 107 points in three games, including 37 points in the final against North Carolina. The Clinton, Maryland, native's leaner with 4.0 seconds left against the Tar Heels gave the Demon Deacons their first ACC tournament championship in school history.

As awesome a force as Childress has been from the outside, Duncan has been his equal on the baseline. A lightly regarded recruit two years ago, Duncan has emerged as one of the nation's top big men and is averaging 16.5 points, 12.2 rebounds and 4.1 blocked shots an outing. His rebounding and blocked shot numbers paced the conference in 1995.

If the Demon Deacons are to make it to Seattle, it may be the other players who decide the team's fate.

Forward Travis Banks' game isn't flashy, but his yeoman-like efforts, particularly on defense and on the boards, have been crucial. Averaging 9.6 points and 6.8 rebounds, Banks' court awareness makes him dangerous whenever he gets his hands on the ball.

Promising newcomer Ricky Peral, a native of Valladolid, Spain, can man both forward positions. A 6-10 inside-outside threat, Peral causes matchup problems when he takes his game to the perimeter.

Freshman Jerry Braswell has seen time as a starter in the second half of the season. Averaging 3.7 points a contest, he teams up with reserves Rusty LaRue (6.0 ppg) and Tony Rutland (6.1 ppg) to complement Childress. At times, Odom implements a three-guard offense, to utilize his backcourt depth.
Season Results

Score       Opponent
75-55       N.C.-Greensboro
74-62       at Davidson
70-81       .Florida (N)
74-60       at Canisius
73-49       at Richmond
74-64       Charleston (S.C.)
81-58       at Citadel
95-59       Marshall
72-64       Florida St.
74-64       Duke
66-76       at Maryland
65-67       at Georgia Tech
69-60       Clemson
71-70       at Virginia
61-62       North Caro.
63-51       Vanderbilt
69-61       at North Caro. St.
68-54       at Winthrop
67-69       at Florida St.
62-61       at Duke
63-54       Maryland
78-62       Georgia Tech
64-52       at Clemson
66-63       Virginia
79-70       at North Caro.
83-68       North Caro. St.
87-70       Duke (N)
77-68       Virginia (N)
82-80       North Carolina (N) (OT)
79-47       North Caro. A&T (N)
64-59       St. Louis (N)

Record: 26-5

Wake Forest at a Glance

President:  Dr. Thomas K. Hearn Jr.
Athletics Dir.:  Ron Wellman
Basketball
SID:  John Justus
Head Coach:  David Odom
Asst. Coaches:  Ricky Stokes
               Ernie Nestor
               Russell Turner
Location:  Winston-Salem, N.C.
Enrollment:  3,600
Conference:  Atlantic Coast
Colors:  Old Gold and Black
Nickname:  Demon Deacons
Meadowlands Arena

The Place Where College Basketball Dreams Come True

This weekend's NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship East regional is the start of an exciting year of college basketball for Meadowlands Arena. Next year at this time, the eyes of the world will be on New Jersey when the 1996 Final Four, college basketball's premiere event, comes to Meadowlands Arena.

"Hosting the Final Four will be the culmination of a long love affair between New Jersey, the Sports Authority and college basketball," said Robert E. Mulcahy, III, president and CEO of the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority. "As we did with the World Cup, we will showcase our state and the Sports Complex to the world.

This may be the arena's first Final Four, but hosting an NCAA East regional is nothing new for the venue. The arena has been the site of seven regionals including an unprecedented six straight (1986-91) filled with excitement and drama.

Who can forget North Carolina's overtime win over Cincinnati in 1993 on its way to the national championship or Duke reaching the Final Four from the Meadowlands four times? Or how about Tate George's desperation jumper at the buzzer, which gave Connecticut an unlikely victory over Clemson in 1990? Or Temple's Mark Macon almost single-handedly moving the Owls to the Final Four in 1991 before falling to North Carolina?

"We have a rich college basketball history that will reach its peak when the Final Four comes to the Meadowlands and New Jersey," said Michael Rowe, executive vice president and general manager of Meadowlands Arena and Giants Stadium. "We have to thank the fans who have supported college basketball in this state and helped us show the NCAA that we deserve to host this exciting event."

As college basketball concludes its 14th season at Meadowlands Arena, a rich history continues to develop. More than three million fans have watched more than 265 games at the arena representing 95 different colleges and universities.

In addition to regular season games, the arena has hosted the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference tournament, Atlantic 10 tournament, Atlantic Coast Conference/Big East Challenge, Pre-Season NIT, and the NCAA East regionals.

Meadowlands Arena is part of the Meadowlands Sports Complex which includes Giants Stadium and Meadowlands Racetrack in East Rutherford, and Monmouth Park Racetrack in Oceanport. The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority was created by the New Jersey legislature in 1971 and is the governing body which oversees the operation of the four facilities.

The arena was completed in 1981 and opened that July with six sold-out shows by Bruce Springsteen. Springsteen has frequently been back to the Meadowlands, and his record 11 sold-out shows at the arena in 1992 gave him 34 overall and made him the arena's top-selling artist. He's been joined by such performers as Billy Joel, U2, Def Leppard, Frank Sinatra, Eric Clapton, Bon Jovi and Rod Stewart to help make the Meadowlands Arena one of the top concert venues in the country.

But the Meadowlands Sports Complex has made its outstanding reputation with sports. Both the New York Giants and the New York Jets of the NFL play at Giants Stadium, while the NBA's New Jersey Nets, the NHL's New Jersey Devils and the New Jersey Rockin' Rollers, a professional roller hockey team, call Meadowlands Arena home.

The arena has been the off-campus site of the Seton Hall Pirates since the 1985-86 season, and the Pirates have established a strong and loyal following at the Meadowlands. Last year, Seton Hall ranked 23rd in the nation in attendance, averaging 13,029 fans. The Pirates set an attendance record in 1991-92, averaging 15,132 fans, second only to Syracuse in the Big East, and topped the 15,000 mark again the following year, averaging 15,099.

Attendance records are not the only records to be broken at the arena. The first world record to be set at the arena happened when Eamonn Coghlan set a new mark for the indoor mile (3:49.78) at the 1983 Vitalis/U.S. Olympic Invitational Track and Field Meet — a record that still stands.

More than 27 million people have attended events at Meadowlands Arena since it opened in 1981. The arena has been named Arena of the Year a record seven times by the Performance magazine readers' poll, most recently in 1994. The Sports Complex has garnered a total of 26 awards, also a record.

The Meadowlands Arena staff is proud of its involvement with college athletics and will continue its commitment to bring the best in both collegiate and professional sports to the Meadowlands. Enjoy the games!
One great round deserves another.

Bud Light® salutes college basketball excellence.
Doritos

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Flavors the way you look at life.

Frito-Lay is an official NCAA Corporate Partner.
Duke was no hazard to Arkansas' national title run in 1994

By Bob Holt
Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

After the Arkansas Razorbacks beat Michigan, 76-68, in Dallas to win the 1994 NCAA Midwest regional, exchanged high-fives with President Clinton and cut down the nets, their Reunion Arena locker room seemed strangely subdued.

No one threw a bucket of ice water on coach Nolan Richardson. There were smiles, but no whooping or hollering.

If you had walked in and didn't know better, you might have thought the Hogs had just beaten Alabama or LSU or another one of its Southeastern Conference foes.

The only clue this victory was different was the media members with funny-sounding accents — the kind that make Arkansas end in an "r" — asking the players questions.

"We celebrated on the court," junior point guard Corey Beck said. "Now we've got other business to take care of in Charlotte."

Site of the Final Four.

"We've still got something to prove," sophomore forward Scotty Thurman said. "We want to play the last game of the season — and win it."

The Razorbacks did, thanks to Thurman's last-second heroics. His three-point basket as the shot clock expired and with 50 seconds remaining in the game broke a 70-70 tie and propelled Arkansas to a 76-72 victory over Duke for the Hogs' first NCAA basketball championship.

Thurman now has a place in Final Four history along with players such as Michael Jordan and Keith Smart, whose last-second shots lifted North Carolina (1982) and Indiana (1987) to national titles.

The Hogs followed presidential orders in putting the ball in Thurman's hands.

"I kept screaming to get the ball to Thurman," said Clinton, the former Arkansas governor and unabashed Razorback fan, who watched the game from a Charlotte Coliseum skybox. "He's a tremendous clutch player."

Thurman, who during the season hit game-winning three-pointers at Tennessee and LSU, saw the 35-second shot clock tick down to three seconds as Beck passed the ball to junior center Dwight Stewart.

Stewart, who hit 11 of 20 three-pointers in the NCAA tournament but was 0 of 5 against Duke, was looking for a game-winning three of his own when he caught Beck's pass at the top of the key. But Stewart fumbled the ball, so he passed it to Thurman on the wing.

"When the ball came to me," Thurman said, "I felt like the shot clock was going to run out. I had no choice but to put up the shot."

Thurman figured he was due, considering he had missed his previous two attempts from the field.

Arkansas' fearsome five-some of Corey Beck, Dwight Stewart, Corliss Williamson, Scotty Thurman and Clint McDaniel did little standing around in a hard-fought championship game win over Duke.
"In practice, I hate it when I miss three in a row," he said. "I knew in the game I had missed my last two, so it was time to hit one." Thurman’s shot barely got over Duke forward Antonio Lang.

"His whole body was in my face," Thurman said. Replays showed Lang’s outstretched arm missed the ball by an inch or two.

"I still don’t know how it went in," Lang said. "I was right there and I thought I could tip it. Obviously, I didn’t get a hand on it."

"We’ve made big shots to win games, I guess it was just Arkansas’ turn to make a big shot." The Blue Devils still had a chance to win their third NCAA championship in four years, but sophomore guard Chris Collins missed a three-pointer with 37 seconds left. The Razorbacks then clinched the victory with free throws by junior guards Clint McDaniel and Alex Dillard.

"I really thought it was in," Collins said of his three-point attempt that could have tied the game at 73. "When I shot it, that was probably the best I felt on a shot all night. I was square. I thought it was down. But it rattled in and out.

"You think about the shot Scotty shoots, a rainbow over Antonio, and it goes in and mine doesn’t go down. If it’s the reverse, we might win the national championship." Arkansas overcame a 13-0 Duke run that put the Blue Devils ahead, 48-38, with 17 minutes to play. Richardson called timeout to rally the Razorbacks.

"Our guys who started the game don’t play. But get their butts after it on defense. We did all three.

The Razorbacks, who were led by Williamson’s 22 points, tied the game at 52 and moved ahead, 62-57, but Duke came back to tie the game, 70-70, on all-American senior forward Grant Hill’s three-point basket with 1:29 to play.

That was a heavyweight championship bout," Richardson said. "My turn, your turn. My turn, your turn. My turn.

Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski said it was hard to be disappointed.

"It was a great game," he said. "Everybody won and nobody lost."

"The Hogs held Hill to 12 points on 4of-11 shooting from the field.

"Hill is their workhorse, and we tried to keep pestering him," Richardson said. "I think fatigue set in."

Several Razorbacks alternated guarding Hill.

"Every time I looked up," he said, "they had a different guy on me."

One player Hill probably didn’t expect to see guarding him was Ken Biley, a senior forward who averaged 5.2 minutes during the season, but started against Duke as a reward for four years of service.

"I want to thank coach Richardson for allowing the opportunity to go out there and see what it feels like to be on the court during the national championship game," said Biley, who played the first three minutes, in which Hill didn’t score. 

"I wouldn’t necessarily say I stopped (Hill), but I did have a good time out there. I played as hard as I possibly could, because deep down I knew this was my last opportunity.

"Once I settle down and get married and have a family, I can tell my kids, ‘Hey, I guarded Grant Hill!’"

Arkansas’ other senior, guard Roger Crawford, wasn’t able to play at the Final Four because of season-ending ankle injury he suffered in the Razorbacks’ 85-73 victory over Georgetown in the second round of the Midwest regional.

The Razorbacks dedicated their quest to win the NCAA tournament to Crawford and wore patches on his No. 31 on their jerseys for the last four games.

"Roger’s helped us out a lot," said the Razorbacks. "We were left in Tulsa for the Midwest regional semifinals. I hate that this happened to him his senior year; hopefully, we can win the whole thing for him.

"After the Razorbacks did just that, Crawford got some national exposure when he climbed atop the basket, where Thurman had nailed the three-pointer to beat Duke.

Crawford sat on the rim waving his hands and making the No. 1 sign with his index fingers as his image was captured by photographers from around the country.

Clinton came down on the floor to join the celebration as the Razorbacks finally cut loose and savored the moment.

It had been a pressure-filled season they believed could only be properly capped with Arkansas’ first national basketball championship.

"This has been a long, tough season," Richardson said the day after the game. "There was such a mental strain because we were ranked No. 1 and there were such high expectations for such a young team.

"But there was a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, and we got it."

Arkansas was ranked No. 1 for nine weeks during the regular season, twice as long as any other team, and finished 31-3, including 14-2 in the Southeastern Conference to win its second regular-season conference title in three years.

"We’re in the penthouse now," Richardson said before the Duke game. "But we’re one step from being in the outhouse. If we lose, the headline is, ‘Can’t win the big one.’ That’s the way it works."

Despite the Hogs’ standing in the national polls — they never were ranked lower than No. 6 — they
spent most of the season lamenting the fact they didn’t have enough national respect.

“I remember one week we were ranked No. 4 and won two games and dropped to No. 5 the next week,” said Williamson, who was the SEC Player of the Year. “It’s something like that happening that makes us feel we don’t get enough respect.”

Richardson was upset at the pre-championship game press conference because he had seen on a cable network sports show where a sports writer had picked the Blue Devils to beat the Hogs, noting the “smarter team” would prevail.

“The Razorbacks didn’t like the implication they were winning more on their athletic ability than their brains.

“I think we were the smart team,” Beck said after Arkansas beat Duke. “Most definitely. If you want to say who the smart team is, say the smart team won.”

Williamson was voted the Final Four’s Most Outstanding Player by the media and was joined on the all-Final Four team by teammates Beck and Thurman, and the Blue Devils’ Lang and Hill.

While Richardson acknowledged Williamson’s and Thurman’s contributions, he saved his highest praise for the usually understated Beck, who had 15 points, a career-high 10 rebounds and four assists against Duke.

Richardson was upset after the SEC season when Beck failed to be recognized on even the all-conference third team.

“I was so proud Corey Beck made the all-Final Four team, but he is my most valuable player,” Richardson said. “I’ve never seen one person, with the exception of Paul Pressey (whom Richardson coached at Tulsa), who could do so much to beat you.”

Richardson compared beating Duke in North Carolina to his first Tulsa team beating Syracuse in New York’s Madison Square Garden to win the 1981 National Invitation Tournament championship.

“When you beat a team in your own backyard, that’s sweeter than any juice you’ll ever drink,” he said. “I thought it was a game between two of the smartest coaches in the country — I was one of them — and two talented basketball teams.

“They had three players with gold rings (for NCAA titles in 1991 and ’92) and we had a bunch of young guys trying to keep them from getting another one and trying to get one for ourselves.”

Arkansas advanced to the championship game for the first time in five Final Four appearances with a 91-82 victory over Arizona in the semifinals.

The Wildcats led 67-62 with 8:02 to play, but the Razorbacks then applied their full-court pressure defense and went on a 12-0 run in a 2:04 span to move ahead 74-67 to take control of the game.

“That wasn’t 40 minutes of hell,” said Richardson, referring to his catch phrase to describe Arkansas’ intense style. “That was eight minutes of torture. We had to go for the jugular at that point. We had no choice.”

Williamson finished with 29 points, 13 rebounds and five assists.

“My teammates challenged me to take over,” Williamson said. “And I love it when somebody makes a challenge to me.”

Arizona had no one up to the challenge of stopping Williamson inside.

“Corliss Williamson was a load,” Wildcats coach Lute Olson said. “We simply couldn’t handle him.”

When Williamson was double-teamed, he was able to find his teammates for baskets.

“He did a good job of finding the open people,” Olson said. “Most players lose their poise when they’re doubled, but he didn’t.”

Three-time All-American center Bill Walton, who led UCLA to consecutive NCAA titles in 1972 and 73 and saw Williamson challenge his NCAA championship record 68.6 percent shooting from the field (100 of 149), marveled at Williamson’s play.

“I really enjoyed watching him, especially the way he passes for a big man,” Walton said. “I think that was one of the keys to Arkansas beating Arizona.”

“Arizona played very good defense, but Williamson’s passing ability just picked the defense apart.”

The Razorbacks had been focusing on going to the Final Four since ending the 1992-93 season with an 80-74 loss to North Carolina, the eventual NCAA champion, in the East regional semifinals at East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Two days after the loss to the Tar Heels, the Hogs were back on campus in Fayetteville playing pickup games in Barnhill Arena.

“We felt like we were cheated out of the rest of the season when we lost to North Carolina,” Williamson said. “We felt like we should have kept playing. So, we went out and played in Barnhill the first chance we got.”

The Razorbacks returned the nucleus of their Sweet 16 team, and added the missing pieces to the national championship puzzle with freshmen centers Darnell Robinson and Lee Wilson and Dillard, a three-point shooting specialist who hit an SEC-record 12 treys against Delaware State.

The 6-7 Williamson had been forced to play center as a freshman, but was able to work forward with the arrival of Robinson and Wilson, both 6-11.

“We all felt if we had a big man, we could have won that game against North Carolina last year and

(continued on page 58)
BOB ANASTAS USED TO COACH KIDS TO A WINNING SEASON. NOW HE COACHES THEM TO A WINNING LIFE.

As a high school teacher and coach, Bob Anastas did more than just teach. He learned something, too. He learned that young people want to, and can, deal with the issues which affect their lives. He proved it when he founded SADD (Students Against Driving Drunk). From 1982 to 1993, programs like this contributed to a 62% decrease in traffic deaths involving teenage drunk drivers.*

And he hasn't stopped there. With support from Anheuser-Busch, he has developed a separate and comprehensive program, called “Check In To A Winning Life.”

At each high school and college he visits, Mr. Anastas shows students how to overcome the challenges they all face. By helping them to improve skills such as self-discipline and personal responsibility. Encouraging the support of their parents and educators. And unifying them toward a common goal.

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The American Express" Card is welcomed at The Home Depot, and lots of other places close to home.

Arthur Blank, Co-Founder, The Home Depot
(continued from page 54)

gone to the Final Four,” Williamson said before the Razorbacks played Arizona. “That's not a problem now.”

Richardson said the Hogs wouldn't have made the Final Four without their freshman centers. Robinson, in particular, stepped up his play in the NCAA tournament with 13 points against Georgetown, 14 against Michigan and 12 against Arizona.

“I don't think we could have gone where we are without Darnell and Lee,” Richardson said after the Razorbacks beat Michigan. “Those two kids can make a difference in anybody's program if they're playing well.”

Arkansas moved into Walton Arena last season and went 16-0 at home, including a 120-68 pounding of Missouri, which then went 14-0 in the Big Eight Conference and advanced to the West regional final, where they lost to Arizona.

“I was amazed,” said Duke’s Hill, who watched the Arkansas-Missouri game on television, “I said they'd be in the Final Four.”

The Hogs' only regular-season losses were at Alabama (66-64) and Mississippi State (72-71), when they failed to hit last-second shots.

After losing to Mississippi State, the Razorbacks won 13 consecutive games before losing to Kentucky, 90-78, in the SEC tournament semifinals in Memphis. Arkansas already was assured of a No. 1 seed in the NCAA tournament, and some believed the Kentucky loss actually was a good thing for the Hogs.

“At Kentucky, we had the attitude we couldn't get beat and Kentucky came out and played a great game,” Beck said. “Now we know we can be beat. We've got a changed attitude now.”

Williamson said it was a welcome “reality check that made us realize we've got to play every time we step on the floor.”

North Carolina A&T made things interesting in the Hogs' first-round tilt at Oklahoma City, but the Razorbacks used a late 18-2 run to pull away for a 94-79 victory.

Arkansas then literally fought off Georgetown — Thurman was ejected in the first half when he went on the court to try and break up a scuffle that broke out — 85-73 by hitting 61.4 percent from the field, a season-high by a Hoyas' opponent.

Stewart, 6-9 and 270 pounds, hit all four of his three-point attempts.

“We knew he could shoot, but he gets his shot off so fast,” Georgetown coach John Thompson said. “We were surprised he could pull the trigger that deep and that fast and that accurate.”

The Razorbacks advanced to familiar territory in Dallas, where they used to dominate the Southwest Conference tournament and also where they had won the 1990 Midwest regional to advance to the Final Four in Denver.

Tulsa took Arkansas to overtime in a regular-season matchup before the Hogs won, 93-91, on Williamson's short jumper. At Reunion Arena, however, the Golden Hurricane was no match for the Razorbacks, who won, 103-84, with Thurman and Williamson scoring 21 points each.

Arkansas then denied Michigan a third consecutive Final Four trip by making all the key plays in the last five minutes to win, 76-68. Williamson was held to 12 points, but served as a decoy much of the game, allowing Thurman and McDaniel to combine to hit seven of 14 three-point attempts and Robinson to score on the inside. The 6-11 freshman center tallied 14 points and was named to the Midwest regional all-championship team.

“If we believed all the stats about Michigan, they'd be on their way to the Final Four,” Richardson said. “But our guys believe in themselves. When Michigan came back, as we knew they would, we kept our composure and kept playing.”

It was a big day for Richardson, who before the game was named the Naismith National Coach of the Year and after the victory by giving Clinton a high-five and then hugged the president.

“That's a hell of a day,” Richardson said. “Not many coaches will experience that ever.”

Clinton became the first sitting president to attend a college basketball game when he came to Walton Arena on December 28, 1993, for the Razorbacks' 129-83 victory over Texas Southern.

After the game, Clinton visited with the Razorbacks and impressed them with his knowledge of the game. Clinton then came to Dallas to attend his brother's wedding and watch the Midwest regional final. The president also attended both of the Hogs' Final Four games.

“We want to see the president on home court,” McDaniel said before Arkansas played Arizona. “He's been great following us, but we'd like to make it to where he doesn't have to travel for a change.”

McDaniel and the Razorbacks did just that, visiting Clinton at the White House in June for a ceremony honoring the Hogs' championship season. Shortly before the trip, Thurman admitted it still was hard to believe he had hit the title-winning shot.

“I just can't believe people are comparing my shot to Michael Jordan's,” he said. “It just really hasn't sunk in yet. I don't know if it ever will.”
HOW TO BEAT THE NIGHT ZONE

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Heck. You should get one even if your team doesn’t win. But that’s another ad.
If your team loses, console yourself.

What faster way to pick up your spirits than with a 32-valve, DOHC 250hp V8? How better to restore your faith in the world than with a luxury-performance car designed to go 100,000 miles before its first tune-up? The Aurora, by Oldsmobile. If your team gets blown out, consider buying two.
Announcer Brent Musburger was momentarily at a loss for words, before he finally blurted out, "I can't believe I am saying this, but Seton Hall is going to be playing for the national championship."

Musburger had a lot of company. No one in their wildest dreams could have imagined Seton Hall, for many years a laughingstock of the Big East Conference, playing in the national championship game. But there it was, The Little School That Could, battling Michigan for the most coveted prize in college basketball.

The Seattle Kingdome was the site of the 1989 championship game and 39,187 fans were on hand for what turned out to be one of the most memorable contests of all time.

Spearheaded by the brilliant shooting of Glen Rice, Michigan moved out to a 12-point lead in the second half and Seton Hall's Cinderella season seemed to be coming to a shattering halt. But John Morton, locked in what shooters call "the zone," simply would not let the Pirates die and scored 17 of his team's last 20 points to help forge a 71-71 tie.

There were still 23 seconds left in regulation and everyone in the world knew what was going to happen next: Rice would try for the game-winner.

With Andrew Gaze draped on his shoulders, Rice put the ball on the floor and then launched one of his feathery jump shots. A collective hush came over the Kingdome. Said Gaze: "When the ball left his hand, I thought it was good."

But the shot kicked out, the crowd let out a collective gasp and the championship game went into overtime for the first time in 26 years.

No one was disappointed; the final five minutes were filled with everything a basketball fan could hope for — drama, excitement, great plays and controversy.

With 2:50 to play, Morton knocked down another three-point rainbow and Seton Hall took a 79-76 lead. "John had fire in his eyes," said teammate Daryl Walker. "It was like he was saying, 'follow me, guys, I'm going to take you there.' "

When Sean Higgins missed a jumper on Michigan's next possession, Seton Hall

(continued on page 66)
So I'm spinning around in circles trying to get the jump on all the things I had to get done, when all of a sudden it hit me, Ace! What a great idea!

They helped me get a handle on what I needed and went to great lengths to make sure I had a grip on how to get the job done. Best yet, the money I saved on high-quality Ace Brand products really helped with my cash flow. I mean, to spend more than you have to, well it's just, you know.

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## SCORECARDS

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**Totals**
Morton, as expected, handled the ball away from the basket. Seconds ticked off the clock. The drama heightened. Would Seton Hall write the final chapter and become destiny’s darling? Or would Michigan, guided by an obscure assistant coach named Steve Fisher, find a way to win its first NCAA basketball championship?

These questions lingered unanswered as Morton, bleeding time off the clock, continued to dribble. Finally, with nine seconds to play, Morton fired up a shot.

Air ball.

Rice alertly snatched the ball out of the air and outletted to Robinson, who raced downcourt, weaving through Seton Hall’s defense. “I saw they were a little slow getting back so I took it on to myself to take the last shot,” said Robinson. “I didn’t want to put the burden on anyone else’s shoulders.”

Just inside the foul line, with three seconds remaining on the game clock, Greene swarmed over Robinson and the two players collided, ever so slightly. Greene was whistled for a blocking foul and Robinson was awarded a one-and-one.
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The stakes were clear: A national championship was on the line.

Robinson walked to the charity stripe. Seton Hall called timeout, trying to ice him. "Rumeal has been the man all year," said Michigan's Loy Vaught. "I was confident he would make them."

Fans moved to the edge of their seats. The once-pandemonious Kingdome fell deathly silent. Robinson, a 64 percent free-throw shooter, dipped his knees and fired. Swish. Tie game, 79-79.

"I flashed back to our game with Wisconsin," said Fisher. "Rumeal missed two free throws with seven seconds left and we lost by a point. For the next two weeks, he shot 100 free throws a day."

The practice paid off. Robinson swished the second free throw — making him nine of 10 for the night — and Michigan took an 80-79 lead.

For a fleeting instant, the Hail Mary seemed to have a chance at going through the hoop. But it sailed high off the backboard and fell harmlessly away.

The classic was over. Seton Hall's title dreams were crushed, its prayers unanswered. The last step to the mountain top had proved too steep.

"It's hard to put this whole thing into perspective right now," said Carlesimo. "On one hand, I'm enormously proud of this team and what it has accomplished. On the other, I'm very disappointed. "The kids were just fabulous. They played their hearts out. They just came up a point shy of the national championship."

"People will remember us because we played in one of the greatest basketball games of all time," said Greene. "It's very disappointing to come so close and lose. But we have nothing to be ashamed about."

Nearby, a downcast Walker cleaned out his stall and hung up his uniform for the last time. His face was etched with sadness, his voice near a whisper.

"This is sad, real sad," he said. "We're here together for the last time. It's over for us, the seniors. We're never going to play again. We hung together through so much ... we showed people that we were a great team ... we almost made it all the way."

In the Michigan locker room, Fisher was beside himself with joy. Three weeks earlier, he had been a complete unknown. Then, suddenly, Bill Frieder bolted to Arizona State. Fisher took over as interim coach and directed Michigan to the national championship. Six games, six victories.

The stuff legend is made of.

"I am the happiest man alive," said Fisher, who would go on to nearly win another title with the Fab Five. "We're national champions and no one can take that away from us."

After the crowd had emptied the Kingdome, site of this year's Final Four, Carlesimo started to make his way out of the exit door. Then, suddenly, he gestured to his assistants, pointing to the court.

"We all walked back out to the edge of the court," said former Seton Hall sports information director John Paquette, now assistant commissioner of the Big East. "It was just to see where it happened for the final time. To feel, for one last moment, what it was like to play for the national championship."
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DRIVE A BETTER CAR
He had us rolling in the aisles.

He had us laughing with him instead of at him.

He had us believing that whether or not Sonny Smith could coach, he certainly could quip.

We went to a press conference, and a comedy club broke out on the good ship Queen Mary in Long Beach Harbor. It was the day before the second round of the 1986 West regional, the day before unknown No. 8 seed Auburn would play nationally ranked No. 1 seed St. John's (New York), the day before unknown journeyman Sonny Smith would match wits with college coaching legend Lou Carnesecca.

So the Auburn coach did what he has always done in a long and colorful career as an underdog. Before he matched wits, he matched quips.

Could Walter Berry, St. John's national player of the year candidate, beat Auburn?

"We've been beaten by people I've never heard of so Walter should be able to do it."

What kind of defense did Smith expect from St. John's?

"If they play Georgetown man-to-man, they'll certainly play Auburn man-to-man. I didn't see the St. John's people leave this press conference shaking a minute ago."

Did it concern Smith that too much emphasis on Berry might free another St. John's player for a monster game?

"Willie, uh, what's his name?"

Willie Glass.

"Willie will score 100 points because I couldn't remember his name. I hate guys who get mad about things like that."

Auburn Knocks Off A Berry Good St. John's Team

By KEVIN SCARBINSKY • Birmingham (Ala.) News

Coach Smith, could you repeat that last answer for those of us in the back who couldn't hear?

"You got to worry about me. I failed English in three states."

No one expected Auburn to compete with St. John's or Auburn senior forward Chuck Person to match up with St. John's junior forward Walter Berry or Auburn coach Sonny Smith to match wits with St. John's coach Lou Carnesecca. This may have been Auburn's third straight trip to the NCAA tournament, but it was just the third trip to the tournament in Auburn history. This may have been an Auburn team with 20 wins, but it was just the fifth 20-win season in Auburn history.

St. John's was one year removed from a trip to the Final Four and was expected to return. St. John's had won the Big East regular-season championship, the Big East tournament championship and 31 of 35 games.

In those kinds of situations, Smith retreated behind the sense of humor that always has overshadowed his coaching ability.

"I created that situation myself with that country-boy kind of image I portrayed," said Smith, who in 1989 moved to Virginia Commonwealth after 11 seasons at Auburn. "It was hard to take someone like me seriously."

Even after Charles Barkley had eaten his way through the Southeastern Conference, it was hard to take Auburn basketball seriously. Even after Barkley had led Auburn to its first NCAA championship appearance in 1984, where the Tigers lost in the first round to Richmond, it was hard to think of Auburn as anything more than a football school at which basketball was considered just a diversion between football recruiting and spring practice.

"People called it an upset when we lost to Richmond in 1984," Smith recalled. "We had never been to the tournament be..."
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play Nevada-Las Vegas in one second-round game while Berry and St. John’s would play Auburn in the other. The national press anticipated a face-to-face Berry vs. Bias matchup in the Sweet 16. Almost no one outside the Auburn locker room anticipated what Person would do to St. John’s.

It wasn’t as if the 6-8, 225-pound Person was anonymous. He was Auburn’s all-time leading scorer, and he was the No. 4 career scorer in Southeastern Conference history, distinctions he still has today.

Before Person arrived at Auburn from tiny Brantley, Alabama, the Tigers had not had a winning season in Smith’s four years at the school or in the two years before that. With Person as a freshman, Auburn went 15-13. His sophomore year, Auburn won 20 games, reached the SEC tournament final for the first time and also reached the NCAA championship for the first time.

But those improvements came with Barkley as the center of Auburn’s universe. As a junior, Person became Auburn’s leader, but he was overshadowed for SEC player of the year by Kentucky’s Kenny Walker.

Walker cast the same shadow over Person as a senior, and when Auburn arrived in California for the 1986 NCAA tournament’s opening rounds, Person was dwarfed in reputation for the 1986 NCAA tournament’s opening rounds, Person was dwarfed in reputation by Berry and Bias.

The situation changed when Person stepped on the floor with Berry. In the first minute of their second-round matchup, Berry took a pass in the low post with Person stationed behind him. Person bobbled up and shouted, “No! No!” Berry kicked the ball out to a teammate.

No, no, indeed. Not this day. No super Berry. No beast of the Big East. No No. 1 seed after Auburn pounded St. John’s, 81-65, to advance to the Sweet 16 for the second straight year. Most experts had expected Auburn to sink slowly into the West, but most experts were wrong.

“It seemed that way since St. John’s is St. John’s,” Auburn point guard Gerald White said after the game. “They’ve got the name. They’re on TV all the time. Everybody had doubts. Everybody but us.”

That may have been a bit of false bravado on White’s part. Smith says today that until that win over St. John’s, even Auburn was unsure it deserved a place on the same stage as the best teams in the nation.

“We weren’t sure we belonged there,” Smith said. “That game put us on the map.
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Almost a decade in the distance, it seems not to matter that Auburn did not close the door on Louisville and did not advance to the Final Four. Person made his point, scoring 20, 27, 25 and 23 points in four NCAA games. Auburn made its point, winning 22 games to match a school record set the year before that still stands and going deeper into the NCAA championship than any Auburn team before or since. And Sonny Smith made his point, winning NCAA games that year against the likes of Lute Olson, Lou Carnesecca and Jerry Tarkanian and influencing people with much more than his down-home, aw-shucks sense of humor.

Smith remembered that he might have cost his team its 1985 NCAA regional semifinal game against North Carolina when the Tigers fell behind early but he refused to spend one of his timeouts, preferring to save them for the end of the game like the guy on the other bench.

"I was trying to act like Dean Smith," Sonny Smith said, "and almost got us buried in the first five minutes."

There were no excuses or explanations necessary after the loss in the 1986 regional final. Auburn lost to a Louisville team that would win the national championship, but Auburn gained more respect for its basketball program than ever before.

"That's been the highest peak of my basketball career," Smith said. "The height of a mediocre career. That's what I always tell everyone."

One turnover. Berry had no assists and three turnovers.

"If I sat here and said I didn't look forward to playing with Walter, I'd be lying," Person said. "I wanted to prove I could play with one of the best players in the country, and I think I proved that."

Person went on to be voted the most outstanding player in the West regional, but Smith downplayed his big game against Berry.

"It was a typical game for him," Smith said. "Just in the circumstances it stood out more. National television. Berry. Chuck does that every night."

Smith emphasized that one person, not even one Person, can win a game, and Person was not alone. Auburn's victory was total. Ask Carnesecca.

He watched Auburn outrebound St. John's, 23-9, in the first half and move out to a 44-32 halftime lead.

"Auburn threw everything but the kitchen sink at us in the first half," Carnesecca said. "We tried everything to stop them. Nothing worked."

He watched his team lead exactly twice, 2-0 and 11-10. The closest the Redmen came in the second half was eight points.

"Nobody belted us the way Auburn did," Carnesecca said. "It wasn't an upset. They were in charge."

He watched Auburn drop its usual 3-2 zone and surround Berry almost every time he touched the ball, especially in the second half.

"For us to have won that game," Carnesecca said, "Berry would have had to score 130 points."

Auburn had made its point, and the Tigers were not about to stop there. They moved to the West regional semifinals against Nevada-Las Vegas in Houston, where Person had 25 points and 11 rebounds in a 70-63 win over the Rebels. They moved to the West regional championship game, one win away from the Final Four, where no Auburn team had ever been before. With three and a half minutes left, the Tigers led Louisville by a point.

Person, Smith and friends savored the Tigers' biggest basketball win.
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Which is perhaps why a leading consumer rating magazine named Ace Paint one of the best you can buy.
Northern Iowa Scores Major Upset Over Missouri in 1990

By TOM SHATEL • Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald

Déjà MU.

It was the sound of yet another Missouri shocking upset in the first round of the NCAA championship. How many times had we seen this?

But it was also the sweet sound of March, the ball arching through the air in slow-motion into a net. The silence. And then the roar of chaotic jubilation. The very fiber that holds together the world’s best sporting event.

On March 16, 1990, at Richmond (Virginia) Coliseum, Northern Iowa senior Maurice Newby got the ball with the score tied 71 all and five seconds left to do something with a dream. He let it rip from 24 feet, got pushed back by Missouri’s Anthony Peeler as he released the shot and let his ears tell him what happened.

“I didn’t know it was good until (teammate) Steve Phypey grabbed me,” Newby said then. “Then I knew something good had happened. It doesn’t get any better than this. Hey, this is March Madness.”

For Missouri, which had been ranked No. 1 in the country for four weeks that season, it was March Sadness, again. “It was a one-in-a-million shot,” said Missouri senior guard Lee Coward.

Coward could have been talking about the game, too.

Northern Iowa’s 74-71 victory over Missouri in the first round of the 1990 Southeast regional was the reason they invented the NCAA championship. It had all the David vs. Goliath elements that fuel dreams and TV ratings. There were enough story lines for a mini-series.

There was Missouri, which had been playing out its own Greek tragedy in March for several years. The Tigers would pillage their Big Eight Conference and look Final Four-tough only to be toppled by a feather in the first round of the NCAA championship. It was like clockwork. Alabama-Birmingham in 1986. Xavier (Ohio) in 1987. Rhode Island in 1988. For three straight years, Missouri slipped on the banana peel.

It stopped in 1989 in the irony of ironies. Missouri head coach Norm Stewart had possibly his best team and best chance to finally make the Final Four, but he couldn’t be there to coach them. In February 1989, Stewart found himself battling colon cancer. His Tigers made it to the Sweet 16 before losing to Syracuse. All Stewart could do was watch and wonder: Would that be his best and last chance?

No. His Tigers came back strong in 1989-90. Won the Big Eight Conference. Moved to No. 1 in the polls. And, with their winning experience in the 1989 NCAA championship, were ready this time to make a run.

And then, as if fate was teasing Stewart, he saw his first-round opponent.

Northern Iowa, the school that gave him his first coaching job back in 1961.

It was called the State College of Iowa back then. Stewart was 97-42 in six seasons in Cedar Falls, Iowa, including a 23-4 record in 1963-64 when he took the Panthers to a fourth-place finish in the NCAA’s College Division championship. That was the lower-division championship. But, Northern Iowa had never played in the NCAA championship.

Until 1990.

The architect of this dream was Eldon Miller, a reserved, no-nonsense coach who had arrived in Cedar Falls almost magically in 1986. Miller had been a successful coach at Ohio State in the Big Ten; in 10 years he won 176 games and made four NCAA appearances. But Miller wasn’t the charismatic type. Soon, Buckeye fans were blaming him for letting some of Ohio’s top schoolboy stars leave the state.

Late in the 1986 season, Miller asked for a contract extension that was denied. He said then he had been fired; then-Ohio State athletics director Rick Bay said he had resigned.

Regardless, one month after his last Ohio State team won the NIT, Miller was in Cedar Falls, looking for recruits. So began a journey between the perfect fit of the coach the big school didn’t want and the small school that was overjoyed to have him. In the 1990 NCAA championship, they both had a lot to prove.

“That was one of my all-time favorite teams,” says Miller, now in his eighth year at Northern Iowa. “They went through so much in four years. They were fun to coach, unselfish, had great work ethic and loved to play. I felt great about putting them up against anyone.

“Our goal was to help the school
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become competitive and to get to the NCAA tournament and we were able to do that. That's the dream you fight for all the time."

This was a different and, perhaps, a more preferable fight. Unlike at Ohio State, Miller found himself going after major-school rejects. The kids who were too slow or too short for the Big Ten or Big Eight. In his first class, five of the eight were signed after April 1 and Miller "hadn't seen any of them play." Including a couple of Des Moines East High kids named Maurice Newby and Jason Reese.

"A lot of guys wanted to go there when coach Miller got there," Reese said. "He was a big-time coach. It looked like a big-time program."

As Miller says, "It was the kind of team you build, not recruit." In four years, with the 6-8 blond-haired Reese their leading scorer and foundation in the middle, the Panthers became a team built on balance and students of the game doing the little things. Miller says their greatest characteristics were "depth" and having a "leading scorer in Reese, whose willpower to score was as strong as anyone I've coached."

But in the fourth year, Miller could see another characteristic developing. The Panthers were a resilient bunch. In winning 23 games, they survived many last-possession games. In winning their conference tournament, which secured their first NCAA bid, they beat Illinois-Chicago in triple overtime and beat Southwest Missouri State on Reese's last-second shot.

No wonder the sign at the Richmond Coliseum said, "University of Nothing Impossible."

"What I remember the most about the game," Miller says, "is that the people in town were excited about us being there, but not many thought we had a chance. I kind of liked that because I knew we did. And the team knew that, too."

"To see the kids feel that way is what you live for. To have that kind of arrangement is what the NCAA tournament is all about. That's what makes it the ultimate in sports. Every year, usually four of the top 25 (teams) are going to be (at the Final Four). But occasionally someone else slips in there that plays good basketball. That's what makes it the ultimate sporting event. The dream."

"There isn't a small town in America that doesn't have that dream."

Just hours south, in Columbia, Missouri, they had the dream, too. Stewart had come oh-so-close too many times. A loss in the 1976 Midwest regional championship game to Michigan. A loss in the 1982 Midwest regional third round to the first of Houston's Phi Slama Jama teams. Every time it seemed Stewart's best chance slipped away, he would build a better team.

He did it again in the late 1980s. Stewart had a collection of wonderful talent from Detroit and Missouri, not to mention a flashy freshman point guard from Kentucky named Travis Ford. The heart of the team — seniors Nathan Buntin and Coward and junior Doug Smith — had been through everything from Xavier to watch their coach pass out on an airplane. They weren't going to be denied. This was their year.

That's how it looked in November. Missouri beat Louisville and North Carolina to win the Maui Classic. The Tigers beat Arkansas in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They lost only once (to Illinois) until February. With sophomore swingman Peeler and outside bomber John McIntyre, they could knock you out with devastatingly quick offense or strangle you slowly with their defense.

Their only Achilles' heel, perhaps, was they only went seven deep. Maybe it caught up with them. Or maybe it was just Missouri in March. But after winning the Big Eight regular season title to go 26-3, they were lifeless in a 98-67 loss at Notre Dame and followed that up by dropping the first round of the Big Eight tournament in overtime to last-place Colorado.

Stewart could only hope the two-game slide was a breather in a long year. And then, in the early game on Friday morning in Richmond, Virginia, his worst nightmare unfolded.

"Northern Iowa played a tremendous game," Stewart said afterwards. "We came out flat, but that shouldn't take away from Northern Iowa's effort. We've encountered the same problem and still won."
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Missouri actually scored the first basket, on a short jumper by Smith, for the Tigers' only lead of the game. Then the Tigers settled into a defense that collapsed in on Reese. And the Panthers made them pay.

Northern Iowa made eight three-pointers in the first half, including five in the first eight minutes for a 22-8 lead. Led by treys from Newby, Brad Hill and Troy Muilenburg, the Panthers led by as many as 14 points until Missouri's Mclntyre hit a bomb at the buzzer to cut the lead to 42-31 at the half.

The stage was set. The sold-out, non-partisan crowd could sense the sixth upset by a 14th seed over a No. 3 since the championship field expanded to 64 in 1985. It began cheering for Northern Iowa.

The second half was a whirlwind of emotions, runs and counterpunches. It became a classic NCAA battle as David tried to hold off Goliath.

Missouri opened the second half with a 7-0 run and then adjusted defensively to come out on the perimeter against Northern Iowa. Miller called a timeout and Northern Iowa promptly scored eight straight points to go up 50-38. Another 7-0 run by Missouri. And then it happened. Missouri's Smith, who had scored 20 points in the first 28 minutes, picked up his fifth foul when he bumped Northern Iowa's Jonathan Cox, a low-scoring guard, away from the ball. Talk about the Ides of March. The normally mild-mannered Smith ripped into the official and Northern Iowa promptly scored eight in a row. Missouri's day, a day when it lost its second-round game to Minnesota. Miller and his Panthers, who have since joined the Missouri Valley Conference, have not been to the NCAA championship since. But their legend lives on at the UNI Dome in Cedar Falls. People still talk about that team, that game. As Miller says, "It was a magical moment, part of UNI history."

Today Reese and Muilenburg play in Australia, Newby in Germany. The other players are spread out, in different directions and jobs. Once in a while, when they are home, they get together and relive the moment. Reese was back home in Des Moines last February, back from Australia, when he rumbled through an old box and found it. "I bought a hat — NCAA Regional in Richmond — that weekend and I just broke it out and put it on," said Reese by phone from his home last February. "I had never worn it. It's brand new."

The memories of Northern Iowa's greatest basketball moment figure to stay just as well preserved.
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The 1984 NCAA championship final had its heartbreak, glitter, marquee superstars, adversity, controversy and stunning, game-winning plays. And that was all before tipoff.

When Houston and Georgetown faced each other in Seattle, it was not just a fascinating collision of styles, it was the culmination of a mighty national buildup across the country. As the button-down Hoyas and razzle-dazzle Cougars from Phi Slama Jama worked their way toward each other in the bracket, it was impossible to be a college basketball fan in America and not have an opinion about the two teams.

It began with the centers of attention — Georgetown's Patrick Ewing and Houston's Akeem (now known as Hakeem) Olajuwon. The two seven-footers were playing against each other for the first time ever and their showdown was the easy angle for the game. In fact, at least one sportswriter suggested that a neutral point guard should be appointed and the game could be played between the two centers one-on-one, for the title.

But the snapshot description of the two centers was only the pre-game photo op. This was a game with a history, a theme. This was not the meeting of two schools who were just delighted to have a ticket to the Big Dance.

Each had been there before, and climbed nearly to the mountain top, before enduring the most bitter kind of disappointment. A case could be made that no two NCAA championship final teams had ever faced such an abrupt snap between the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat.

For Houston, the slap of fate was fresh enough to sting. It was one year before, in the 1983 final, when the Cougars and their senior star, Clyde Drexler, seemed to have North Carolina State put to bed. With the game tied, North Carolina State guard Dereck Whittenburg was forced to fire up a long, awkward jump shot under duress. It didn’t even make the rim.

And that was when Wolfpack forward Lorenzo Charles leapt up, caught the shot and dunked it in one motion just as time ran out. In the modern history of the championship, it was considered the second-most heartbreaking way to lose the national championship.

Only the Hoyas could top that. In 1982, Georgetown coach John Thompson was locked in an epic struggle with his friend, Dean Smith. With 16 seconds remaining, Michael Jordan hit the most famous jump shot of his college career to give North Carolina a 63-62 lead.

Georgetown still had a chance and brought the ball over halfcourt for a last shot. Guard Fred Brown, under pressure, thought he saw a teammate to his right and fired a pass without thinking. It turned out to be Tar Heel forward James Worthy, who was then fouled while trying to dribble out the clock. Worthy missed both free throw attempts, but with only two seconds remaining the Hoyas could only manage a desperation heave that fell short.

No, these two teams weren’t dilettantes. They were card-carrying NCAA championship tradesmen. They’d paid their dues.

And then, once the history was out of the way, there was the remarkable journey from the 1984 season. Houston took the traditional path, but Thompson and his Hoyas jumped aboard a plane and vanished into the great Northwest.

When the Hoyas won the Big East tournament, there was some thought that North Carolina, which lost in the Atlantic
“Investing in relationships can make the difference... year after year.”

“At Duke, we pride ourselves on consistency, and the key to that consistency is investing in relationships by putting aside personal goals for the good of the team.

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Mike Krzyzewski—Coach/Educator
Duke University

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We invest in relationships.
Coast Conference tournament, might have to give up its No. 1 seed in the East region to Georgetown. But when his team was sent west instead, Thompson was delighted.

First, it allowed him to support Smith, his long-time pal, and second he had some good memories of playing in the West region from the 1982 run. Those who expected the sometimes curmudgeonly Thompson to raise a fuss at being asked to travel across the country were deeply disappointed.

Thompson's plan was to isolate his team in wind-swept Pullman, Washington, far away from distractions, so he could instill his demanding game toughness. As long as they were in the championship field, Thompson decreed, they would stay on the West Coast.

Thompson's team had the snap and polish of a crack military unit and followed his instructions without hesitation. But in the first game, against Southern Methodist, he almost outsmarted himself.

In a running plot line for Georgetown games that season, Southern Methodist wanted to slow the pace and the Hoyas wanted to make them run. The Mustangs planted themselves in a 2-3 zone, dared the Georgetown guards to shoot from outside and awaited developments.

The game slowed to a crawl and although Southern Methodist took an eight-point lead into halftime, the score was just 24-16. Thompson decided to take drastic measures.

The Hoyas fought their way back into the game after intermission, took a 28-26 lead and then took the air out of the ball. In this day before the shot clock, Thompson was sure that Southern Methodist's Dave Bliss would abandon the zone if the Hoyas held the ball. Instead, the Mustangs laid back, rested and picked off Georgetown passes.

With 34 seconds left in the game, the score was tied at 34-34 and it appeared possible that the No. 1 seed in the West might get knocked off in its first game. The tiny crowd, well below capacity, had adopted Southern Methodist as an underdog and roared displeasure when Georgetown guard Gene Smith was fouled and sent to the line for a one-and-one chance.

Smith was not much more than a 50 percent free-throw shooter and, sure enough, he missed the first. But Ewing was lurking in the lane, cut around Southern Methodist forward Larry Davis, and tipped in the miss. Although the Hoyas added a free throw and Southern Methodist hit a desperation shot at the buzzer to make it 37-36, it was Ewing's tip that decided the game.

That game established the tone for Georgetown in the NCAA championship. The Hoyas were rugged, played fanatical defense, had a shaky outside game, but the poise to win the close ones. They needed it.

Meeting the press afterward, Thompson brought a quart of milk to settle his stomach.

"If they're all going to be like this," he said, "I'm going to need two cartons."

Southern Methodist cemented one other point about the Hoyas. Ewing was more than a seven-footer, he was a franchise, all by himself. Whatever needed to be done, Ewing was prepared to step up and do it. The wins over Nevada-Las Vegas and upstart Dayton weren't as close, but Ewing was still dominant.

"We're not going home," Ewing said, "and that's it."

Meanwhile, Houston was cutting its own swath through the bracket, knocking off Louisiana Tech, Memphis State and Wake Forest en route to Seattle and the Final Four. Drexler and Larry Micheaux may have moved on from the 1983 team, but with Michael Young, Alvin Franklin and returning point guard Reid Gettys, they were more than just a supporting cast for Olajuwon.

The semifinal games set the stage perfectly. While most everyone was talking

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1984 National Championship Game

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Halftime: Georgetown 40, Houston 30

Officials: Spitzer, Tuco, Turner

Attendance: 38,471

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Ewing said, "and that's it."

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The semifinal games set the stage perfectly. While most everyone was talking
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about the faceoff between the country's third-ranked team, Kentucky, and Georgetown, the first game the double-header turned out to have more twists and turns than a soap opera.

The Virginia Cavaliers were determined not to let Olajuwon beat them, and limited him to just five shots, which contributed to a low-scoring game that was tied, 43-43, when it went to overtime.

Young was the difference for Houston, knocking down a game-high 17 points, including the bucket that broke the tie for good in overtime. It was only after the game that Young was informed that his older brother, James Earl, had suffered a superficial gunshot wound to the head the day before. The news had been kept from both Young and his mother by his father, Joe.

With Houston leading, 49-47, Virginia had a chance to re-tie the game in the last two seconds, when star guard Othell Wilson drove the lane. A crowd of Cougars converged on him, but it was Olajuwon — naturally — who blocked the shot to save Houston's 32nd win of the year.

In the other semifinal, Kentucky, with seven-footers Melvin Turpin and Sam Bowie, was expected to present some real problems for Georgetown, and it did. Ewing picked up three fouls in the first 11 minutes and the Wildcats raced to a 27-15 lead. At halftime, Georgetown had closed to 29-22, but there was no indication the Hoyas would get any closer.

But the second half was a defensive clinic. Kentucky failed to score on its first 14 possessions, the five starters missed all 21 of the shots they put up and the Wildcats shot three-for-33, or nine percent, an NCAA record for ineptitude.

Even so, a lot of the smart money was on Houston for the final. For one thing, Georgetown guard Gene Smith, whom Thompson called "my defensive hog," injured his arch and could not play. For another, after the win over Virginia, Houston was on an emotional roll.

The pregame analysis had it that the first big man to get into foul trouble might be the difference. And, although Olajuwon had fouled out of eight games during the season, compared to only two by Ewing, it was the Georgetown center who had to sit down first.

Ironically, that seemed to hurt Olajuwon. The Cougars had run out to an eight-point lead in the first half, but when Ewing went to the bench, Olajuwon tried to take over the middle and got himself in foul trouble. Just 47 seconds before the half, Olajuwon was whistled for his third personal foul.

That was bad enough, but the crusher came 23 seconds after intermission, when the Houston center was called for his fourth personal. Although Houston closed the lead to three halfway through the period, Olajuwon had to back off on the inside game, allowing the Hoyas to score.

Still, Olajuwon played a remarkable game. He finished with 15 points and nine rebounds, while Ewing had 10 points and nine boards. And despite Georgetown outing its ability to hold opponents under 40 percent shooting, the Cougars hit 31 of 56 shots (55.4 percent).

Although the final score saw Georgetown winning by nine, 84-75, it was an epic battle. There were those who left the Kingdome that April night predicting that they had seen the two best big men of their generation.
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*If your plans change, reservations must be cancelled by 6pm hotel time on the day of your arrival. Be sure to ask for and retain a cancellation number to avoid being charged for the first night’s stay.
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CBS Sports

The Evolution of the NCAA Championship from a Unique Perspective

CBS Sports' lead college basketball analyst, Billy Packer, has been a fixture at the NCAA Basketball Championship for 23 years, 21 as a broadcaster. He was on the other side of the table for two years as a member of the Wake Forest basketball team, including one trip to the Final Four. Here, from those unique dual perspectives, Packer examines the evolution of college sports' marquee event.

Time is a usurper of memory, its passage often clouding our perspective. Perhaps that's the reason very few people realize that the magnitude of the NCAA basketball tournament as we know it today, the enthralling annual rite of spring spectacle, is a relatively recent phenomenon. In fact, it was only two decades ago that changes were made that allowed it to develop into one of America's most eagerly anticipated annual events.

Growing up in the mid-1950s in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, I had never heard of the NCAA championship. Only one place counted in those days when it came to basketball — Madison Square Garden and the National Invitation Tournament.

It wasn't until I went away to college at Wake Forest in 1958 that I began to see there was some regional interest in the NCAA tournament. A year earlier, North Carolina had won a triple-overtime game against Kansas and Wilt Chamberlain in the championship game. A man by the name of C.D. Chesley, who was really the founder of regional television, decided that it would be a good idea to televise that game, not on a national basis, because no one wanted it, but simply back to the state of North Carolina.

At that time, however, the only way a team could get into the NCAA tournament was to be the conference champion, because they didn't take multiple teams from a conference. And winning the conference was still a lot more important to teams than getting into the NCAA championship and what they might accomplish once in the tournament.

Wake Forest qualified for the tournament in my junior year and, in 1962, my senior year, we were able to get to the semifinal round by beating Yale in the first round, then beating St. Joseph's (Pennsylvania) and Villanova in the East regional before losing to Ohio State in Freedom Hall in Louisville. The team we beat 82-80 in the consolation game for third place was UCLA, a squad coached by a guy named John Wooden, who was making his first trip to what we still didn't refer to as the Final Four.

The crowds that year at Freedom Hall were enthusiastic. Cincinnati and Ohio State, the No. 1 and No. 2 teams in the nation, were very close-by in proximity to Louisville. This also was the heyday of Adolph Rupp at Kentucky and people in that part of the country loved the college game. Yet, there was no merchandising, no marketing, no office pools, no feeling as a player that you were building off a bracket to come to this championship and still no national interest of note.

But a number of events and factors soon became catalysts in transforming the NCAA championship into the spectacle it is today. In fact, one already had taken place in 1961 when a second college basketball scandal hit in New York, more or less sounding the death knell for the NIT as the major postseason tournament.

Then came the advent of the UCLA era and the national championship became just that. Although teams from the coast had won before — California, Stanford and San Francisco — there never was a program as powerful and dominating as this. UCLA was a tremendous attraction, winning national championships from 1964 through 1975. The Bruins' last title, and Wooden's final game as coach, was their 92-85 championship-game victory over Kentucky in 1975 at San Diego, my first year covering the Final Four as a broadcaster.

The following year brought a change that provided a tremendous lift to regular-season college basketball, which, in turn, translated into a boost for the NCAA tournament. Because hockey wasn't getting good ratings, NBC decided to supplement hockey with college basketball on a regular basis with a national game of the week. Now, people in the East were exposed to talent not just in their region and not just in the postseason, but throughout America all season long.

Another major element in the growth of the tournament was total integration for the black athlete to play at all schools in the United States. That was a major influence, both in the growth of the talent pool and in the quality of the game.

Finally, there was one game which played a pivotal role in the tournament's popularity explosion. Although most fans might believe it was the meeting between Magic Johnson's Michigan State team and an Indiana State squad led by Larry Bird, it was, in fact, a regular-season game in 1974 that forced the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee to alter the tournament's format.

Maryland was ranked No. 3 in the nation that year, but the Terrapins lost to North Carolina State in the ACC tournament final and, therefore, didn't go to the tournament. The committee realized that it was unfortunate that one of the top three teams in America loses in an overtime game to a team which, two weeks later, won the national championship, and Maryland doesn't make it to the tournament.

That loss became the impetus that prompted Willis Casey, the athletics director at North Carolina State, along with Big Ten Commissioner Wayne Duke to say, "Hey, this is nonsense that only one team from a conference goes into this tournament. Let's get the best teams in the country to be involved."

Had the appeal come from Maryland, it might not have had as much of an impact, but it was Willis Casey from the school that won the championship and that made it all the more persuasive. It led to the two-step expansion of the tournament to the current 64 teams. As opposed to diluting the quality of the tournament, as was feared with the first expansion to 48 teams, the move to add teams actually strengthened it.

So, here we are today, a tournament comprised of 64 teams and 63 games played over a 19-day interval that commands — demands — the attention of millions. It's been a remarkable evolution, one we can expect to continue for years to come.
The NCAA-CBS Radio Network

Providing Complete Championship Coverage to Millions Worldwide

For the 14th-straight year, Host Communications teams with CBS Radio Sports to bring the drama of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship to millions of listeners around the world.

NCAA/CBS Radio Network coverage of the NCAA championship provides play-by-play action of 21 men's basketball games to more than 480 affiliate stations across America and more than 400 radio outlets listening worldwide on the Armed Forces Radio Network. This year, the NCAA/CBS Radio Network will provide play-by-play from four selected first- and second-round sites, plus live reports from the other four venues. The network also originates coverage of four selected regional semifinals, all four regional finals and all three games from the NCAA Final Four in Seattle, Washington.

Marty Brennaman and Phil Schaefer will handle game coverage from the Southeast regional in Birmingham, Alabama. Charlie McAlexander and Bob Elliott will cover the action from the West regional in Oakland, California.

John Rooney, Chuck Cooperstein and Gary Sanders will team for coverage from the Midwest regional in Kansas City, Missouri. Gary Cohen and Bill Schoening will form the broadcast team for the East regional in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Anchoring the network's coverage from the NCAA/CBS Broadcast Center in New York is Brad Sham. Sham will team with Bill Raftery to offer analysis and updates throughout the NCAA championship.

In addition to men's games, the NCAA/CBS Radio Network also produces two nationwide call-in programs that offer listeners the chance to swap predictions and ask questions of college basketball's top coaches and experts. The first call-in show aired on Selection Sunday following the announcement of the 64-team field into the NCAA championship. The second call-in show, "The Eve of the Final Four," which airs on Friday, March 31, spotlights the numerous personalities in Seattle for college basketball's national championship.

The NCAA/CBS Radio Network also will originate three games of play-by-play coverage from the NCAA Women's Final Four in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Bob Davis, the voice of the Kansas Jayhawks, and Nancy Lieberman-Cline, a former all-American and women's national player of the year at Old Dominion, will broadcast the NCAA Women's Final Four to a 175-station radio network.
All-Time Arena and Site History

In its 56-year history, the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship has been played in 133 separate arenas in 108 cities, located in 37 states.

And of all these 133 structures housing "March Madness," which was the first to be built? Patten Gym was built in 1910 on the Northwestern campus and became the site of the first NCAA championship game on March 27, 1939, when a near-capacity crowd of 5,500 spectators watched Oregon's "Tall Firs" defeat Ohio State, 46-33. That was to be the only NCAA championship game played there.

Ironically, the original Patten Gym became the first NCAA championship site to disappear when it was torn down in 1940 to make way for another building (a new Patten Gym was built much later at a different site but was never used for men's intercollegiate basketball).

In 1919, Portland's 4,200-seat Pacific International Livestock Pavilion was built. It was a last-minute choice to provide a somewhat-neutral site for the 1959 first-round game (Ray Meyer's DePaul team 57, Portland 56). It is now called the Pacific Exposition Center. Stanford's Old Pavilion, a 1953 site, was built in 1922 and since has been torn down.

Fourth on the list, built in 1925, is Madison Square Garden III, the famous building once located in New York's theater district. It was the site of nine Eastern title games and seven national championship games in the early years (current Madison Square Garden IV never has housed an NCAA championship game).

Sixteen more NCAA championship buildings were erected in the 1920s and 1930s, and 10 of these still regularly are used for college basketball. The oldest of these, built in 1926, is Oregon's McArthur Court. Three were built in 1927 — the Palestra on the Pennsylvania campus, the Wisconsin Field House and Washington's Edmundson Pavilion — and two more in 1928 — Butler's Hinkle Field House and Minnesota's Williams Arena. The St. Louis Arena, built in 1929, is seldom used for college games.

The Palestra was the site of the first NCAA tournament game, March 17, 1939, when Villanova defeated Brown. Ohio State beat Wake Forest in the second game to start the Eastern playoff in the eight-team tournament. Three days later, the Western playoff began in San Francisco at the California Pavilion, built on the man-made Treasure Island for the Golden Gate International Exposition. It was torn down long ago.

NCAA championship games have been played at the Palestra in 20 different years — more years than any other arena. Next at 19 is Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium, built in 1935 and the scene of 83 NCAA games and nine championship games — both figures leading all arenas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arena (Year Built)</th>
<th>City, State</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
<th>Games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Auditorium (1935)</td>
<td>Kansas City, Mo.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Square Garden III (1925)</td>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Omni (1972)</td>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Palestra (1927)</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jon M. Huntsman Center (1969)</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Coliseum I (1951)</td>
<td>Charlotte, N.C.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom Hall (1956)</td>
<td>Louisville, Ky.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Dayton Arena (1969)</td>
<td>Dayton, Ohio</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gill Coliseum (1949)</td>
<td>Corvallis, Ore.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Reynolds Coliseum (1949)</td>
<td>Raleigh, N.C.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole Field House (1955)</td>
<td>College Park, Md.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Field House (1955)</td>
<td>Lawrence, Kan.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro Coliseum (1959)</td>
<td>Greensboro, N.C.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKale Center (1973)</td>
<td>Tucson, Ariz.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauley Pavilion (1965)</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Coliseum (1950)</td>
<td>Lexington, Ky.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence Civic Center (1972)</td>
<td>Providence, R.I.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Dome (1980)</td>
<td>Syracuse, N.Y.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCA Dome (1984)</td>
<td>Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhambra Field House (1951)</td>
<td>Manhattan, Kan.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levitt Arena (1955)</td>
<td>Wichita, Kan.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupp Arena (1976)</td>
<td>Lexington, Ky.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGaw Hall (1952)</td>
<td>Evanston, Ill.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford Civic Center (1975)</td>
<td>Hartford, Conn.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunion Arena (1980)</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Gymnasium (1992)</td>
<td>Nashville, Tenn.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Last summer Jerome was one of more than 66,000 kids aged 10-16 that found someone to show him the way, someone to provide direction in his life. He found that person at one of the 170 universities participating in the NCAA's National Youth Sports Program (NYSP).

NYSP...Giving youth the right start since 1968.
Tournament History

Year-by-Year Details of the NCAA Basketball Championship

1939 * The first National Collegiate men's basketball tournament was held. For the first 12 years, district playoffs were held with the winner entering an eight-team field for the championship. The district games were not considered a part of the tournament. The winners of the East and West regions were the only teams to advance to the final site.

1940 * The National Association of Basketball Coaches held its annual convention at the site of the national final for the first time. It has been held there ever since.

1946 * The championship game was televised locally for the first time in New York City by WCBS-TV as Oklahoma State defeated North Carolina, 43-40. The initial viewing audience was estimated to be 500,000.

1951 * The field was expanded to 16 teams, with 10 conference champions qualifying automatically for the first time. Those 10 conference winners were: Big Seven (Big Eight), Big Ten, Border, Eastern (Ivy), Missouri Valley, Mountain States (also known as Skyline), Pacific Coast (Pacific-10), Southeastern, Southern, and Southwest.

1952 * Tournament games were televised regionally for the first time.

1953 * The bracket expanded from 16 teams to 22 and fluctuated between 22 and 25 teams until 1974.

1954 * The Tuesday-Wednesday format for semifinals and final game was changed to Friday-Saturday.

1957 * The largest media group to that point in the tournament's history was assembled for the final in Kansas City. Coverage included an 11-station television network, 64 newspaper writers and live radio broadcasts on 73 stations in 11 states.

1963 * A contract to run through 1968 was worked out with "Sports Network" for the championship game to be televised nationally. Television rights totaled $140,000.

1964 * The championship game was televised nationally for the first time.

1965 * First-round byes were determined to develop a balanced tournament. The top 16 seeds received byes to the second round.

1966 * Net income for the entire tournament exceeded $500,000 for the first time.

1967 * A television-blackout provision requiring a 48-hour advance sell-out was adopted.

1968 * A maximum of four automatic conference qualifiers and 24 at-large teams. These teams were seeded based on their respective conferences' won-lost percentages in tournament play during the past five years. At-large seeding in each region was based on current won-lost records, strength of schedule and eligibility status of student-athletes for postseason competition.

1969 * The Friday-Saturday format for semifinals and final game changed to Thursday-Saturday.

1970 * NBC recorded the largest audience ever, 9.32 million homes, for a basketball national final.

1971 * The smaller average attendance was lifted. This now gave the committee maximum flexibility to balance the bracket as well as to select the best possible at-large entrants.

1972 * A seeding process was used for the first time for individual teams.

1973 * A maximum of four automatic conference tournament champions could be chosen from the same conference (Big Ten) played in the national championship game with Indiana defeating Michigan.

1974 * The bracket rotation was changed for the first time, eliminating East vs. West bracketing in effect since 1939. East played West and Mideast played Midwest in national semifinals.

1975 * A 32-team bracket was adopted and teams other than the conference champion could be chosen at-large from the same conference for the first time.

1976 * Regional third-place games were eliminated.

1977 * For the first time, two teams from the same conference (Big Ten) played in the national championship game with Indiana defeating Michigan.

1978 * A seeding process was used for the first time for individual teams.

1979 * The bracket was expanded to 40 teams for the first time. All teams were seeded.

1980 * Committee assigned three-man officiating crews for all tournament games.

1981 * The bracket was expanded to 48 teams, which included 24 automatic qualifiers and 24 at-large teams. The top 16 seeds received byes to the second round.

1982 * The limit of no more than two teams from the same conference being allowed in the tournament was lifted. This now gave the committee maximum flexibility to balance the bracket as well as to select the best possible at-large entrants.

1983 * Principles for the seeding and placement of teams were implemented to develop a balanced tournament bracket. They included establishing 12 levels that transcended each of the four regions; dividing each region into three sections with four levels each; only one
The tournament bracket was expanded to include 64 teams, which eliminated all first round byes. The committee realigned each region and renamed the Midwest region the Southeast region. Specifically, the Southern and Mid-Eastern Athletic conferences were moved from the East to the Southeast region; the Big Ten, Mid-American and Southwestern Athletic conferences moved from the Southeast to the Midwest; the Metro and Trans America conferences were moved from the Midwest to the Southeast and the Southland and Southwest conferences were moved from the Midwest to the West region.

North Carolina State's national championship victory over Houston in 1983 attracted a then-record television audience.

Neutral courts were used in all rounds of the championship.

The definition of a "home court" is amended to include playing no more than three games of a regular-season schedule, excluding conference tournaments, in one arena.

The "play-in" is used to identify the 30 automatic-qualifying conferences. The conferences with the lowest rankings by the Ratings Percentage Index (RPI) administered by the NCAA must compete for the available automatic-qualifying positions. The "play-in" is implemented with 33 eligible conferences. Six conference representatives will play for three automatic-qualifying berths in the 64-team bracket.

A minimum facility seating capacity of 12,000 for first and second rounds and regionals was established.

President Bill Clinton became the first sitting president to attend the tournament, when he was present at the Midwest regional championship game in Dallas and the national semifinals and final in Charlotte.

The weighting of the three factors composing the ratings percentage index (RPI), Division I winning percentage, opponents' winning percentage and opponents' opponents' winning percentage, was adjusted from 20-40-20 to 25-50-25. Also a second RPI, adjusted based upon a team's good wins, bad losses and non-conference scheduling, was provided.
All-Time Consensus
All-Americas

1929
Charley Hyatt, Pittsburgh; Joe Schaaf, Pennsylvania; Charles Murphy, Purdue; Vern Corbin, California; Thomas Churchill, Oklahoma; John Thompson, Montana St.

1930
Charley Hyatt, Pittsburgh; Charles Murphy, Purdue; Branch McCracken, Indiana; John Thompson, Montana St.; Frank Ward, Montana St.; John Wooden, Purdue.

1931
John Wooden, Purdue; Joe Reiff, Northwestern; George Gregory, Columbia; Wes Fesler, Ohio St.; Elwood Romney, Brigham Young.

1932
Forest Sale, Kentucky; Ed Krause, Notre Dame; John Wooden, Purdue; Louis Berger, Maryland; Les Witte, Wyoming.

1933
Forest Sale, Kentucky; Don Smith, Pittsburgh; Elliott Loughlin, Navy; Joe Reiff, Northwestern; Ed Krause, Notre Dame; Jerry Nemer, Southern Cal.

1934
Claire Cribbs, Pittsburgh; Ed Krause, Notre Dame; Les Witte, Wyoming; Hal Lee, Washington; Norman Cottom, Purdue.

1935
Jack Gray, Texas; Lee Guttero, Southern Cal; Claire Cribbs, Pittsburgh; Bud Browning, Oklahoma; Leroy Edwards, Kentucky.

1936
Bob Kessler, Purdue; Paul Nowak, Notre Dame; Hank Luisetti, Stanford; Vern Huffman, Indiana; John Moir, Notre Dame; Ike Poole, Arkansas; Bill Kinner, Utah.

1937
Hank Luisetti, Stanford; Paul Nowak, Notre Dame; Jules Bender, LIU-Brooklyn; John Moir, Notre Dame; Jewell Young, Purdue.

1938
Hank Luisetti, Stanford; John Moir, Notre Dame; Fred Pralle, Kansas; Jewell Young, Purdue; Paul Nowak, Notre Dame; Meyer Bloom, Temple.

1939
FIRST TEAM — Irving Torgoff, LIU-Brooklyn; Urgel Winternute, Oregon; Chet Jaworski, Rhode Island; Ernie Andres, Indiana; Jimmy Hull, Ohio St. SECOND TEAM — Bob Calihan, Detroit; Michael Novak, Loyola (Ill.); Bernard Opper, Kentucky; Robert Anet, Oregon; Bob Hassmiller, Fordham.

1940
FIRST TEAM — Ralph Vaughn, Southern Cal; John Dick, Oregon; Bill Hapac, Illinois; George Glumack, North Caro.; Gus Broberg, Dartmouth. SECOND TEAM — Jack Harvey, Colorado; Marvin Huffman, Indiana; James McNatt, Oklahoma; Jesse Renick, Oklahoma St.

1941
FIRST TEAM — Gus Broberg, Dartmouth; John Adams, Arkansas; Howard Engleman, Kansas; George Glumack, North Caro.; Gene Englund, Wisconsin. SECOND TEAM — Frank Baumholtz, Ohio; Paul Lindeman, Washington St.; Oscar Schechman, LIU-Brooklyn; Robert Kinney, Rice; Stan Modzelewski, Rhode Island.

1942
FIRST TEAM — John Kotz, Wisconsin; Price Brookfield, West Tex. St.; Bob Kinney, Rice; Andrew Philip, Illinois; Robert Davies, Seton Hall. SECOND TEAM — Robert Doll, Colorado; Wilfred Doerner, Evansville; Donald Burness, Stanford; George Munroe, Dartmouth; Stan Modzelewski, Rhode Island; John Mandic, Oregon St.

1943
FIRST TEAM — Andrew Philip, Illinois; George Senesky, St. Joseph's (Pa.); Ken Sailors, Wyoming; Harry Boykoff, St. John's (N.Y.); Charles Black, Kansas; Ed Beisser, Creighton; William Gross, Rice. SECOND TEAM — Gerald Tucker, Oklahoma; Bob Rensberger, Notre Dame; Gene Rock, Southern Cal; John Kotz, Wisconsin; Otto Graham, Northwestern; Gale Bishop, Washington.

1944
FIRST TEAM — George Mikan, DePaul; Audley Brindley, Dartmouth; Otto Graham, Northwestern; Robert Brannum, Kentucky; Aba Paine, Oklahoma; Robert Kurland, Oklahoma St.; Leo Klier, Notre Dame. SECOND TEAM — Arnold Ferrin, Utah; Dale Hall, Army; Don Grate, Ohio St.; Bob Dille, Valparaiso; William Henry, Rice; Dick Triptow, DePaul.

1945
FIRST TEAM — George Mikan, DePaul; Robert Kurland, Oklahoma St.; Arnold Ferrin, Utah; Walton Kirk, Illinois; William Hassett, Notre Dame; William Henry, Rice; Howard Dallman, Pennsylvania; Wyndol Gray, Bowling Green. SECOND TEAM — Richard Ives, Iowa; Vince Hanson, Washington St.; Dale Hall, Army; Max Morris, Northwestern; Don Grate, Ohio St.; Herb Wilkinson, Iowa.

1946
FIRST TEAM — George Mikan, DePaul; Robert Kurland, Oklahoma St.; Arnold Ferrin, Utah; Max Morris, Northwestern; Don Grate, Ohio St.; Herb Wilkinson, Iowa; Tony Lavello, Yale; Bill Hassett, Rice.

1947
FIRST TEAM — Ralph Beard, Kentucky; Gerald Tucker, Oklahoma; Alex Groza, Kentucky; Sid Tanenbaum, New York U.; Ralph Hamilton, Indiana. SECOND TEAM — George Kaftan, Holy Cross; John Hargis, Texas; Don...
1948

FIRST TEAM — Murray Wier, Iowa; Ed Macauley, St. Louis; Jim McNeary, Minnesota; Kevin O’Shea, Notre Dame; Ralph Beard, Kentucky. SECOND TEAM — Dick Dickey, North Caro. St.; Arnold Ferrin, Utah; Alex Groza, Kentucky; Harold Haskins, Hamline; George Kaitan, Holy Cross; Duane Kluhe, Indiana St.; Tony Lavelli, Yale; Jack Nichols, Washington; Andy Wolfe, California.

1949

FIRST TEAM — Tony Lavelli, Yale; Vince Boryla, Denver; Ed Macauley, St. Louis; Alex Groza, Kentucky; Ralph Beard, Kentucky. SECOND TEAM — Bob Houbregs, Washington; Walt Dukes, Seton Hall; Tom Gola, La Salle; Johnny O’Brien, Pennsylvania; Bob Houbregs, Washington; Walt Dukes, Seton Hall; Tom Gola, La Salle; Johnny O’Brien, Seattle. SECOND TEAM — Dick Knostman, Kansas St.; Bob Pettit, LSU; Joe Richey, Brigham Young; Don Schlundt, Indiana; Frank Selvy, Furman.

1950

FIRST TEAM — Dick Schnirker, Ohio St.; Bob Cousy, Holy Cross; Paul Arizin, Villanova; Paul Unruh, Bradley; Bill Sharman, Southern Cal. SECOND TEAM — Charles Cooper, Duquesne; Don Lofgran, San Francisco; Kevin O’Shea, Notre Dame; Don Rehlfdt, Wisconsin; Sherman White, LIU-Brooklyn.

1951

FIRST TEAM — Bill Mlkvy, Temple; Sam Ranzino, North Caro. St.; Bill Spivey, Kentucky; Clyde Lovellette, Kansas; Gene Melchiorre, Bradley. SECOND TEAM — Ernie Barrett, Kansas St.; Bill Garret, Indiana; Dick Grotz, Duke; Mel Hutchins, Brigham Young; Gale McCarthy, Oklahoma St.

1952

FIRST TEAM — Cliff Hagan, Kentucky; Rod Fletcher, Illinois; Chuck Darling, Iowa; Clyde Lovellette, Kansas; Dick Grotz, Duke. SECOND TEAM — Bob Houbregs, Washington; Don Meinke, Dayton; Johnny O’Brien, Seattle; Mark Workman, West Va.; Bob Zawoluk, St. John’s (N.Y.).

1953

FIRST TEAM — Ernie Beck, Pennsylvania; Bob Houbregs, Washington; Walt Dukes, Seton Hall; Tom Gola, La Salle; Johnny O’Brien, Seattle. SECOND TEAM — Dick Knostman, Kansas St.; Bob Pettit, LSU; Joe Richey, Brigham Young; Don Schlundt, Indiana; Frank Selvy, Furman.

1954

FIRST TEAM — Frank Selvy, Furman; Tom Gola, La Salle; Don Schlundt, Indiana; Bob Pettit, LSU; Cliff Hagan, Kentucky. SECOND TEAM — Bob Leonard, Indiana; Tom Marshall, Western Ky.; Bob Mattick, Oklahoma; Frank Ramsey, Kentucky; Dick Ricketts, Duquesne.

1955

FIRST TEAM — Tom Gola, La Salle; Dick Ricketts, Duquesne; Bill Russell, San Francisco; Si Green, Duquesne; Dick Garmaker, Minnesota. SECOND TEAM — Darrell Floyd, Furman; Robin Freeman, Ohio St.; Dickie Hemric, Wake Forest; Don Schlundt, Indiana; Ron Shavik, North Caro. St.

1956

FIRST TEAM — Tom Heinsohn, Holy Cross; Ron Shavik, North Caro. St.; Bill Russell, San Francisco; Si Green, Duquesne; Robin Freeman, Ohio St. SECOND TEAM — Bob Burrow, Kentucky; Darrell Floyd, Furman; Rod Hundley, West Va.; Dickie Hemric, Wake Forest; Don Schlundt, Indiana; Ron Shavik, North Caro. St.

1957

FIRST TEAM — Rod Hundley, West Va.; Lennie Rosenbluth, North Caro.; Jim Krebs, Southern Methodist; Wilt Chamberlain, Kansas; Charlie Tyra, Louisville; Chet Forte, Columbia. SECOND TEAM — Elgin Baylor, Seattle; Frank Howard, Ohio St.; Guy Rodgers, Temple; Gary Thompson, Iowa St.; Grady Wallace, South Caro.

1958

FIRST TEAM — Bob Boozer, Kansas St.; Elgin Baylor, Seattle; Wilt Chamberlain, Kansas; Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati; Guy Rodgers, Temple; Don Hennon, Pittsburgh. SECOND TEAM — Pete Brennan, North Caro.; Archie Dees, Indiana; Dave Gambee, Oregon St.; Mike Farmer, San Francisco; Bailey Howell, Mississippi St.

1959

FIRST TEAM — Bailey Howell, Mississippi St.; Bob Boozer, Kansas St.; Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati; Jerry West, West Va.; Johnny Cox, Kentucky. SECOND TEAM — Leo Byrd, Marshall; Johnny Green, Michigan St.; Tom Hawkins, Notre Dame; Don Hennon, Pittsburgh; Alan Selden, St. John’s (N.Y.).

1960

FIRST TEAM — Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati; Jerry West, West Va.; Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.; Darrall Imhoff, California; Tom Stith, St. Bonaventure. SECOND TEAM — Terry Dischinger, Purdue; Tony Jackson, St. John’s (N.Y.); Roger Kaiser, Georgia Tech; Lee Shaffer, North Caro.; Len Wilkens, Providence.

1961

FIRST TEAM — Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.; Tom Stith, St. Bonaventure; Terry Dischinger, Purdue; Roger Kaiser, Georgia Tech; Chet Walker, Bradley. SECOND TEAM — Walt Bellamy, Indiana; Frank Burgess, Gonzaga; Tony Jackson, St. John’s (N.Y.); Billy McGill, Utah; Larry Siegfried, Ohio St.

1962

FIRST TEAM — Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.; Len Chappell, Wake Forest; Billy McGill, Utah; Terry Dischinger, Purdue; Chet Walker, Bradley. SECOND TEAM — Jack Foley, Holy Cross; John Hadlick, Ohio St.; Art Heyman, Duke; Cotton Nash, Kentucky; John Rudometkin, Southern Cal; Rod Thorn, West Va.

1963

FIRST TEAM — Art Heyman, Duke; Ron Bonham, Cincinnati; Barry Kramer, New York U.; Jerry Harkness, Loyola (Ill.); Tom Thacker, Cincinnati. SECOND TEAM — Gary Bradds, Ohio St.; Bill Green, Colorado St.; Cotton Nash, Kentucky; Rod Thorn, West Va.; Nate Thurmond, Bowling Green.

1964

FIRST TEAM — Bill Bradley, Princeton; Dave Stallworth, Wichita St.; Gary Bradds, Ohio St.; Walt Hazzard, UCLA; Cotton Nash, Kentucky. SECOND TEAM — Ron Bonham, Cincinnati; Mel Counts, Oregon St.; Fred Hetzel, Davidson;
Jeff Mullins, Duke; Cazzie Russell, Michigan.

1965
FIRST TEAM — Bill Bradley, Princeton; Rick Barry, Miami (Fla.); Fred Hetzel, Davidson; Cazzie Russell, Michigan; Gail Goodrich, UCLA. SECOND TEAM — Bill Buntin, Michigan; Wayne Estes, Utah St.; Clyde Lee, Vanderbilt; Dave Schellhase, Purdue; Joe Stallworth, Wichita St.

1966
FIRST TEAM — Dave Bing, Syracuse; Dave Schellhase, Purdue; Clyde Lee, Vanderbilt; Cazzie Russell, Michigan; Jim Walker, Providence. SECOND TEAM — Lou Dampier, Kentucky; Matt Guokas, St. Joseph’s (Pa.); Jack Marin, Duke; Dick Snyder, Davidson; Bob Verga, Duke; Walt Wesley, Kansas.

1967
FIRST TEAM — Lew Alcindor, UCLA; Elvin Hayes, Houston; Wes Unseld, Louisville; Jim Walker, Providence; Clem Haskins, Western Ky.; Bob Lloyd, Rutgers; Bob Verga, Duke. SECOND TEAM — Mel Daniels, New Mexico; Sonny Dove, St. John’s (N.Y.); Larry Miller, North Carolina; Don May, Dayton; Lou Dampier, Kentucky.

1968
FIRST TEAM — Wes Unseld, Louisville; Elvin Hayes, Houston; Lew Alcindor, UCLA; Pete Maravich, LSU; Larry Miller, North Carolina. SECOND TEAM — Lucius Allen, UCLA; Bob Lanier, St. Bonaventure; Don May, Dayton; Calvin Murphy, Niagara; JoJo White, Kansas.

1969
FIRST TEAM — Lew Alcindor, UCLA; Spencer Haywood, Detroit; Pete Maravich, LSU; Rick Mount, Purdue; Calvin Murphy, Niagara. SECOND TEAM — Dan Issel, Kentucky; Mike Maloy, Davidson; Bud Ogden, Santa Clara; Charlie Scott, North Carolina; JoJo White, Kansas.

1970
FIRST TEAM — Pete Maravich, LSU; Rick Mount, Purdue; Bob Lanier, St. Bonaventure; Dan Issel, Kentucky; Calvin Murphy, Niagara. SECOND TEAM — Austin Carr, Notre Dame; Jim Collins, New Mexico; John Roche, South Carolina; Charlie Scott, North Carolina; Sidney Wicks, UCLA.

1971
FIRST TEAM — Austin Carr, Notre Dame; Sidney Wicks, UCLA; Artis Gilmore, Jacksonville; Dean Meminger, Marquette; Jim McDaniel, Western Kentucky. SECOND TEAM — John Roche, South Carolina; Johnny Neumann, Missouri; Ken Durrett, La Salle; Howard Porter, Villanova; Curtis Rowe, UCLA.

1972
FIRST TEAM — Bill Walton, UCLA; Dwight Lamar, Southwestern Louisiana; Ed Ratliff, Long Beach State; Bob McAdoo, North Carolina; Tom Riker, South Carolina; Jim Chones, Marquette; Harry Bibby, UCLA. SECOND TEAM — Barry Parkhill, Virginia; Jim Price, Louisville; Bud Stallworth, Kansas; Henry Willmore, Michigan; Richard Fuqua, Oral Roberts.

1973
FIRST TEAM — Doug Collins, Illinois; Ed Ratliff, Long Beach State; Dwight Lamar, Southwestern Louisiana; Bill Walton, UCLA; Ernie DiGregorio, Providence, David Thompson, North Carolina; St.; Keith Wilkes, UCLA. SECOND TEAM — Jim Brewer, Minnesota; Kevin Joyce, South Carolina; Kermit Washington, American; Tom Burleson, North Carolina; St.; Larry Finch, Memphis; Hail Millen, Maryland.

1974
FIRST TEAM — Keith Wilkes, UCLA; John Shumate, Notre Dame; Bill Walton, UCLA; David Thompson, North Carolina; St.; Marvin Barnes, Providence. SECOND TEAM — Len Elmore, Maryland; Bobby Jones, North Carolina; St.; Bill Knight, Pittsburgh; Larry Fogle, Canisius; Campy Russell, Michigan.

1975
FIRST TEAM — David Thompson, North Carolina; St.; Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame; Scott May, Indiana; John Lucas, Maryland; Dave Meyers, UCLA. SECOND TEAM — Luther Burden, Utah; Kevin Grevey, Kentucky; Leon Douglas, Alabama; Gus Williams, Southern California; Ron Lee, Oregon.

1976
FIRST TEAM — Scott May, Indiana; Richard Washington, UCLA; John Lucas, Maryland; Kent Benson, Indiana; Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame. SECOND TEAM — Mitch Kupchak, North Carolina; Phil Sellers, Rutgers; Phil Ford, North Carolina; St.; Earl Tatum, Marquette; Bernard King, Tennessee.

1977
FIRST TEAM — Phil Ford, North Carolina; Butch Lee, Marquette; David Greenwood, UCLA; Mychal Thompson, Minnesota; Larry Bird, Indiana St. SECOND TEAM — Jack Givens, Kentucky; Freeman Williams, Portland State; Rick Robey, Kentucky; Ron Brewer, Arkansas; Rod Griffin, Wake Forest.

1978
FIRST TEAM — Phil Ford, North Carolina; Butch Lee, Marquette; David Greenwood, UCLA; Mychal Thompson, Minnesota; Larry Bird, Indiana State. SECOND TEAM — Jack Givens, Kentucky; Freeman Williams, Portland State; Rick Robey, Kentucky; Ron Brewer, Arkansas; Rod Griffin, Wake Forest.

1979
FIRST TEAM — Larry Bird, Indiana St.; David Greenwood, UCLA; Ervin Johnson, Michigan St.; Sidney Moncrief, Arkansas; Mike Gmehi, Duke. SECOND TEAM — Bill Cartwright, San Francisco; Calvin Nott, Northeast Louisiana; Kelly Tripucka, Notre Dame; Mike O’Koren, North Carolina; St.; Jim Spararkel, Duke; Jim Paxson, Dayton; Sly Williams, Rhode Island.

1980
FIRST TEAM — Mark Aguirre, DePaul; Michael Brooks, La Salle; Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue; Kyle Macy, Kentucky; Darrell Griffith, Louisville. SECOND TEAM — Albert King, Maryland; Mike Gmehi, Duke; Mike O’Koren, North Carolina; St.; Sam Worthen, Marquette; Kelvin Ransey, Ohio State.

1981
FIRST TEAM — Mark Aguirre, DePaul; Danny Ainge, Brigham Young; Steve Johnson, Oregon State; Ralph Sampson, Virginia; Isaiah Thomas, Indiana. SECOND TEAM — Sam Bowie, Kentucky; Jeff Lamp, Virginia; Durand Macklin, LSU; Kelly Tripucka, Notre Dame; Danny Vranes, Utah; Al Wood, North Carolina.
FIRST TEAM — Terry Cummings, DePaul; Quintin Dailey, San Francisco; Ernie Ford, Georgetown; Ralph Sampson, Virginia; James Worthy, North Caro. SECOND TEAM — Dale Ellis, Tennessee; Kevin Magee, UC Irvine; John Paxson, Notre Dame; Sam Perkins, North Caro.; Paul Pressey, Tuba.

1983

FIRST TEAM — Dale Ellis, Tennessee; Patrick Ewing, Georgetown; Michael Jordan, North Caro.; Sam Perkins, North Caro.; Ralph Sampson, Virginia; Wayman Tisdale, Oklahoma; Keith Lee, Memphis St. SECOND TEAM — Clyde Drexler, Houston; John Paxson, Notre Dame; Steve Stipanovich, Missouri; Jon Sunvold, Missouri; Darrell Walker, Arkansas; Sidney Green, Nevada-Las Vegas; Randy Wittman, Indiana.

1984

FIRST TEAM — Wayman Tisdale, Oklahoma; Sam Perkins, North Caro.; Patrick Ewing, Georgetown; Akeem Olajuwon, Houston; Michael Jordan, North Caro. SECOND TEAM — Calbert Cheaney, St. John's (N.Y.); Walt Williams, Alabama; NBA Michael Jordan, North Caro.; Mark Price, Ohio St.; Don MacLean, UCLA; Jon Sunvold, Memorial; Steve Alford, Indiana; Larry Johnson, Nevada-Las Vegas; Glenn Robinson, Purdue; Rodney Rogers, Wake Forest.

1985

FIRST TEAM — Wayman Tisdale, Oklahoma; Patrick Ewing, Georgetown; Keith Lee, Memphis St.; Chris Mullin, St. John's (N.Y.); Xavier McDaniel, Wichita St.; Johnny Dawkins, Duke. SECOND TEAM — Kenny Walker, Kentucky; Jon Koncak, Southern Methodist; Len Bias, Maryland; Mark Price, Georgia Tech; Dwayne Washington, Syracuse.

1986

FIRST TEAM — Len Bias, Maryland; Kenny Walker, Kentucky; Walter Berry, St. John's (N.Y.); Johnny Dawkins, Duke; Steve Alford, Indiana. SECOND TEAM — Dell Curry, Virginia Tech; Brad Daugherty, North Caro.; Danny Manning, Kansas; Ron Harper, Miami (Ohio); Scott Skiles, Michigan St.; David Robinson, Navy.

1987

FIRST TEAM — David Robinson, Navy; Danny Manning, Kansas; Reggie Williams, Georgetown; Steve Alford, Indiana; Kenny Smith, North Caro. SECOND TEAM — Armon Gilliam, Nevada-Las Vegas; Danny Manning, Kansas; Reggie Williams, Georgia Tech; Stacey Augmon, Nevada-Las Vegas; Shaquille O'Neal, LSU; Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount; Alonzo Mourning, Georgetown; Rumeal Robinson, Michigan; Dennis Scott, Georgia Tech; Doug Smith, Missouri.

1988

FIRST TEAM — Gary Grant, Michigan; Hersey Hawkins, Bradley; J.R. Reid, North Caro.; Sean Elliott, Arizona; Danny Manning, Kansas. SECOND TEAM — Mark Macon, Temple; Rony Seikaly, Syracuse; Danny Ferry, Duke; Jerome Lane, Pittsburgh; Mitch Richmond, Kansas St.; Michael Smith, Brigham Young.

1989

FIRST TEAM — Sean Elliott, Arizona; Pervis Ellison, Louisville; Danny Ferry, Duke; Chris Jackson, LSU; Stacey King, Oklahoma. SECOND TEAM — Mookie Blaylock, Oklahoma; Sherman Douglas, Syracuse; Jay Edwards, Indiana; Todd Lichti, Stanford; Glen Rice, Michigan; Lionel Simmons, La Salle.

1990

FIRST TEAM — Derrick Coleman, Syracuse; Chris Jackson, LSU; Larry Johnson, Nevada-Las Vegas; Gary Payton, Oregon St.; Lionel Simmons, La Salle. SECOND TEAM — Hank Gathers, Loyola Marymount; Kendall Gill, Illinois; Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount; Alonzo Mourning, Georgetown; Rumeal Robinson, Michigan; Dennis Scott, Georgia Tech; Doug Smith, Missouri.

1991

FIRST TEAM — Kenny Anderson, Georgia Tech; Jim Jackson, Ohio St.; Larry Johnson, Nevada-Las Vegas; Shaquille O'Neal, LSU; Billy Owens, Syracuse. SECOND TEAM — Stacey Augmon, Nevada-Las Vegas; Keith Jennings, East Tenn. St.; Christian Laettner, Duke; Eric Murdock, Providence; Steve Smith, Michigan St.

1992

FIRST TEAM — Jim Jackson, Ohio St.; Christian Laettner, Duke; Harold Miner, Southern Cal; Alonzo Mourning, Georgetown; Shaquille O'Neal, LSU. SECOND TEAM — Byron Houston, Oklahoma St.; Don MacLean, UCLA; Anthony Peeler, Missouri; Malik Sealy, St. John's (N.Y.); Walt Williams, Maryland.

1993

FIRST TEAM — Calbert Cheaney, Indiana; Anfernee Hardaway, Memphis St.; Bobby Hurley, Duke; Jamal Mashburn, Kentucky; Chris Webber, Michigan. SECOND TEAM — Terry Dehere, Seton Hall; Grant Hill, Duke; Billy McAffrey, Vanderbilt; Eric Montross, North Caro.; J.R. Rider, Nevada-Las Vegas; Glenn Robinson, Purdue; Xavier McDaniel, Wichita St.; Johnny Dawkins, Duke.

1994

FIRST TEAM — Grant Hill, Duke; Jason Kidd, California; Donnell Marshall, Connecticut; Glenn Robinson, Purdue; Clifford Rozier, Louisville. SECOND TEAM — Melvin Booker, Missouri; Eric Montross, North Caro.; Lamond Murray, California; Khalid Reeves, Arizona; Jalen Rose, Michigan; Corliss Williamson, Arkansas.
Championship Records

FIRST AND SECOND ROUND — GAME RECORDS

SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL

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. 10 FGM) — 100.0% (11-11), Kenny Walker, Kentucky vs. Western Ky., SE 2nd, 1986

Most Three-Point Field Goals — 11, Jeff Fryer, Loyola Marymount vs. Michigan, West 2nd, 1990

Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted — 22, Jeff Fryer, Loyola Marymount vs. Arkansas, MW 1st, 1989

Highest Three-Point Field Goal Percentage (Min. 5 FGM) — 100.0% (7-7), Sam Cassell, Florida St. vs. Tulane, SE 2nd, 1993

Most Free Throws — 23, Travis Mays, Texas vs. Georgia, MW 1st, 1990

Most Free Throws Attempted — 27, David Robinson, Navy vs. Syracuse, East 2nd, 1986; Travis Mays, Texas vs. Georgia, MW 1st, 1990

Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 12 FTM) — 100.0% (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 — 16, Sam Crawford, New Mexico St. vs. Nebraska, East 1st, 1993

Most Blocked Shots — 11, Shaquille O’Neal, LSU vs. Brigham Young, West 1st, 1992

Most Steals — 8, Darrell Hawkins, Arkansas vs. Holy Cross, East 1st, 1993; Grant Hill, Duke vs. California, MW 2nd, 1993

SINGLE-GAME, TEAM

Most Points — 149, Loyola Marymount vs. Michigan (115), West 2nd, 1990

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 Marymount (119), West 1st, 1988; Michigan vs. Loyola Marymount (149), West 2nd, 1990

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 — 80.0% (28-35), Oklahoma St. vs. Tulane, SE 2nd, 1992

Lowest Field-Goal Percentage — 22.0% (18-82), Tennessee Tech vs. Loyola (Ill.), SE 1st, 1963

Most Three-Point Field Goals — 21, Loyola Marymount vs. Michigan, West 2nd, 1990

Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted — 40, Loyola Marymount vs. Michigan, West 2nd, 1990

Highest Three-Point Field Goal Percentage (Min. 7 FGM) — 88.9% (8-9), Kansas St. vs. Georgia, West 1st, 1987 (ot)

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. 15 FTM) — 100.0% (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 Marymount, West 2nd, 1988

Most Blocked Shots — 13, Brigham Young vs. Virginia, West 1st, 1991


Most Personal Fouls — 39, Kansas vs. Notre Dame, MW 1st, 1975

Most Players Disqualified — 6, Kansas vs. Notre Dame, MW 1st, 1975
**SINGLE-GAME, TWO TEAM**

**Most Points** — 264, Loyola Marymount (149) vs. Michigan (115), West 2nd, 1990

**Most Field Goals Made** — 94, Loyola Marymount (49) vs. Michigan (45), West 2nd, 1990

**Most Field Goals Attempted** — 184, Ohio (94) vs. Notre Dame (90), SE 1st, 1970

**Most Three-Point Field Goals** — 27, Wisconsin (15) vs. Missouri (12), West 2nd, 1994

**Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted** — 59, North Caro. A&T (31) vs. Arkansas (28), MW 1st, 1994

**Most Free Throws Made** — 69, Morehead St. (37) vs. Pittsburgh (32), SE 1st, 1957

**Most Free Throws Attempted** — 97, Morehead St. (54) vs. Pittsburgh (43), SE 1st, 1957

**Most Rebounds** — 134, Marshall (68) vs. Southwestern La. (66), MW 1st, 1972

**Most Assists** — 55, Michigan (30) vs. Florida (25), West 2nd, 1988

**Most Blocked Shots** — 18, Iowa (10) vs. Duke (8), East 2nd, 1992

**Most Steals** — 28, North Caro. A&T (16) vs. Arkansas (12), MW 1st, 1994

**Most Personal Fouls** — 61, West Va. (32) vs. Manhattan (29), East 1st, 1958

**ABBREVIATION KEY**

2nd — Second Round Game

1st — First Round Game

OR — Opening Round Game

East — East Region

SE — Southeast/Mideast Region

MW — Midwest Region

West — West Region
Regional Championship Records

REGIONAL RECORDS

SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL

Most Points — 56, Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati vs. Arkansas, MW R3d, 1958
Most Field Goals — 22, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Kentucky, SE RSF, 1970
Most Field Goals Attempted — 42, Dwight Lamar, Southwestern La. vs. Louisville, MW RSF, 1972

Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 10 FGM) — 100.0% (10-10), Marvin Barnes, Providence vs. Pennsylvania, East RSF, 1973; Christian Laettner, Duke vs. Kentucky, East RF, 1992 (ot)


Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted — 16, Jeff Fryer, Loyola Marymount vs. Nevada-Las Vegas, West RF, 1990

Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 5 3FGM) — 100.0% (5-5), Hubert Davis, North Caro. vs. Eastern Mich., East RF, 1991; Jamal Mashburn, Kentucky vs. Wake Forest, SE RSF, 1993

Most Free Throws — 23, Bob Carney, Bradley vs. Colorado, MW RSF, 1954
Most Free Throws Attempted — 26, Bob Carney, Bradley vs. Colorado, MW RSF, 1954

Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 10 FTM) — 100.0%, Bill Bradley (13-13), Davidson vs. St. John’s (N.Y.), East RSF, 1969

Most Rebounds — 34, Fred Cohen, Temple vs. Connecticut, East RF, 1956

Most Blocked Shots — 9, David Robinson, Navy vs. Cleveland St., East RSF, 1986
Most Steals — 7, Ricky Grace, Oklahoma vs. Iowa, West RSF, 1987 (ot)

SINGLE-GAME, TEAM

Most Points — 131, Nevada-Las Vegas vs. Loyola Marymount (101), West RF, 1990
Fewest Points — 20, North Caro. vs. Pittsburgh (26), East RF, 1941
Largest Winning Margin — 49, UCLA (109) vs. Wyoming (60), West RSF, 1967

Most Points Scored by Losing Team — 109, Nevada-Las Vegas vs. Arizona (114), West RSF, 1976 (ot)

Most Field Goals — 52, Iowa vs. Notre Dame, SE R3d, 1970
Most Field Goals Attempted — 106, Indiana vs. Miami (Ohio), SE R3d, 1958

Highest Field-Goal Percentage — 74.4% (29-39), Georgetown vs. Oregon St., West RF, 1982

Lowest Field-Goal Percentage — 12.7% (8-63), Springfield vs. Indiana, East RSF, 1940

Most Three-Point Field Goals — 17, Loyola Marymount vs. Nevada-Las Vegas, West RF, 1990

Most Three-Point Field Goals Att. — 41, Loyola Marymount vs. Nevada-Las Vegas, West RF, 1990

Highest Three-Point Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM) — 80.0% (8-10), Kansas St. vs. Purdue, MW RSF, 1988

Most Free Throws — 41, Utah vs. Santa Clara, West R3d, 1960

Most Free Throws Attempted — 53, Morehead St. vs. Iowa, MW RSF, 1956

Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 15 FTM) — 100.0% (22-22), Fordham vs. South Caro., East R3d, 1971


Largest Rebound Margin — 33, Cincinnati (68) vs. Texas Tech (35), MW RSF, 1961

Most Assists — 35, Nevada-Las Vegas vs. Loyola Marymount, West RF, 1990

Most Blocked Shots — 13, Louisville vs. Illinois, MW RSF, 1989

Most Steals — 17, Duke vs. St. John’s (N.Y.), MW RF, 1991

Most Personal Fouls — 41, Dayton vs. Illinois, East RSF, 1952

Most Players Disqualified — 5, Dayton vs. Illinois, East RSF, 1952; St. Joseph’s (Pa.) vs.
Purdue's Cuonzo Martin nailed a regional record-tying eight three-pointers last year against Kansas.


SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAM
Most Points — 232, Nevada-Las Vegas (131) vs. Loyola Marymount (101), West RF, 1990
Most Field Goals Made — 97, Iowa (52) vs. Notre Dame (45), SE R3d, 1970
Most Field Goals Attempted — 196, Austin Peay (99) vs. Kentucky (97), SE RSF, 1973 (ot)
Most Three-Point Field Goals — 24, Loyola Marymount (17) vs. Nevada-Las Vegas (7), West RF, 1990
Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted — 59, Loyola Marymount (41) vs. Nevada-Las Vegas (18), West RF, 1990
Most Free Throws Made — 68, Iowa (35) vs. Morehead St. (33), SE RSF, 1956; Oklahoma City (35) vs. Kansas St. (33), MW RSF, 1956
Most Free Throws Attempted — 105, Morehead St. (53) vs. Iowa (52), SE RSF, 1956
Most Rebounds — 132, Pacific (Cal.) (67) vs. Houston (65), West R3d, 1966
Most Assists — 58, Nevada-Las Vegas (35) vs. Loyola Marymount (23), West RF, 1990
Most Blocked Shots — 17, Duke (11) vs. Temple (6), East RF, 1988
Most Steals — 27, Loyola Marymount (14) vs. Nevada-Las Vegas (13), West RF, 1990
Most Personal Fouls — 60, UCLA (36) vs. Seattle (24), West R3d, 1956; Seattle (31) vs. UCLA (29), West RSF, 1964

ABBREVIATION KEY
RF-Regional Final Game
RSF-Regional Semifinal Game
R3d-Regional Third Place Game
East-East Region
SE-Southeast/Mideast Region
MW-Midwest Region
West-West/Far West Region
*Record later vacated

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### East Region Championship Records

#### EAST REGION

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<td>Most Points</td>
<td>50, David Robinson, Navy vs. Michigan, 1st, 1987</td>
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<td>22, David Robinson, Navy vs. Michigan, 1st, 1987</td>
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<td>38, Bob Cousy, Holy Cross vs. North Caro. St., RF, 1950</td>
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<td>Most Assists</td>
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<td>Most Blocked Shots</td>
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<td>Most Steals</td>
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**SINGLE-GAME, TEAM**

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<td>Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 15 FTM)</td>
<td>100.0% (22-22), Fordham vs. South Caro., R3d, 1971</td>
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**SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAM**

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<td>61, West Va. (32) vs. Manhattan (29), 1st, 1958</td>
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RF — Regional Final Game; RSF — Regional Semifinal Game; R3d — Regional Third Place Game; 2nd — Second Round Game; 1st — First Round Game; OR — Opening Round Game
Southeast Region Championship Records

### SOUTHEAST REGION

#### 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. 10 FGM)**: 100.0% (11-11), Kenny Walker, Kentucky vs. Western Ky., 2nd, 1986
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals**: 8, Glen Rice, Michigan vs. North Caro., RSF, 1989; Jamie Mercurio, Miami (Ohio) vs. North Caro., 1st, 1992; Cuonzo Martin, Purdue vs. Kansas, RSF, 1994
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**: 20, Chris Walker, Villanova vs. LSU, 1st, 1990
- **Highest Three-Point Field Goal Percentage (Min. 5 3FGM)**: 100.0% (7-7), Sam Cassell, Florida St. vs. Tulane, 2nd, 1993
- **Most Free Throws**: 17, Roger Newman, Kentucky vs. Ohio St., RF, 1961
- **Most Free Throws Attempted**: 24, Donnie Gaunce, Morehead St. vs. Iowa, RSF, 1956
- **Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 11 FTM)**: 100.0% (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**: 8, Tim Duncan, Wake Forest vs. Charleston (S.C.), 1st, 1994
- **Most Steals**: 7, Delray Brooks, Providence vs. Austin Peay, 2nd, 1987 (ot)

#### 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 (I'll) (111) vs. Tennessee Tech (42), 1st, 1963
- **Most Points Scored 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**: 80.0% (28-35), Oklahoma St. vs. Tulane, 2nd, 1993
- **Lowest Field-Goal Percentage**: 22.0% (18-82), Tennessee Tech vs. Loyola (I'll), 1st, 1963
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals**: 16, Kentucky vs. Wake Forest, RSF, 1993
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**: 38, Kentucky vs. Marquette, 2nd, 1994
- **Highest Three-Point Field Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM)**: 81.8% (9-11), *Alabama vs. North Caro. AKT, 1st, 1987
- **Most Free Throws**: 38, Loyola (I'll) vs. Kentucky, R3d, 1964
- **Most Free Throws Attempted**: 54, Morehead St. vs. Pittsburgh, 1st, 1957
- **Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. 15 FTM)**: 100.0% (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**: 33, Kansas vs. Tenn.-Chatt., 1st, 1994
- **Most Blocked Shots**: 10, Providence vs. Georgetown, RF, 1987; LSU vs. Georgia Tech, 2nd, 1990
- **Most Steals**: 19, Providence vs. Austin Peay, 2nd, 1987 (ot)
- **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**: 196, Austin Peay (99) vs. Kentucky (97), RSF, 1973 (ot)
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals**: 29, Purdue (15) vs. Kansas (8), RSF, 1994
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**: 51, Kentucky (38) vs. Marquette (13), 2nd, 1994
- **Most Free Throws**: 69, Morehead St. (37) vs. Pittsburgh (32), 1st, 1957
- **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**: 51, Wake Forest (27) vs. Alabama (24), 2nd, 1991
- **Most Blocked Shots**: 16, Oklahoma (9) vs. Louisiana Tech (7), 2nd, 1989
- **Most Steals**: 26, Providence (19) vs. Austin Peay (7), 2nd, 1987 (ot); Arkansas (16) vs. Georgia St. (10), 1st, 1991; Kentucky (17) vs. Tennessee St. (9), 1st, 1994; Duke (17) vs. Michigan St. (9), 2nd, 1994
- **Most Personal Fouls**: 55, Providence (29) vs. Austin Peay (25), 2nd, 1987 (ot)

*RF - Regional Final Game; RSF - Regional Semifinal Game; R3d - Regional Third-Place Game; 2nd - Second Round Game; 1st - First Round Game; OR - Opening Round Game*
The Midwest Region Championship Records include individual and team records across various basketball statistics.

**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**: *42, Dwight Lamar, Southwestern La. vs. Louisville, RSF, 1972.
- **Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 10 FGM)**: 92.3% (12-13), Dennis Holman, Southern Methodist vs. Cincinnati, R3d, 1966.
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**: 22, Jeff Fryer, Loyola Marymount vs. Arkansas, 1st, 1989.
- **Highest Three-Point Field Goal Percentage (Min. 5 3FGM)**: 100.0% (6-6), Rex Walters, Kansas vs. Ball St., 1st, 1993.
- **Most Free Throws Attempted**: 27, Travis Mays, Texas vs. Georgia, 1st, 1990.
- **Highest Free-Throw Percentage (Min. II FTM)**: 100.0% (12-12), Arlen Clark, Oklahoma St. vs. Loyola (Ill.), 1st, 1958; Larry Finch, Memphis 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 Steals**: 8, Grant Hill, Duke vs. California, 2nd, 1993.

**Record later vacated**

**Single-Game, Team**

- **Most Points**: 120, Arkansas vs. Loyola Marymount (101), 1st, 1989.
- **Fewest Points**: 42, Loyola (La.) vs. Oklahoma St. (59), 1st, 1958.
- **Largest Winning Margin**: 43, Indiana (97) vs. Wright St. (54), 1st, 1993.
- **Most Points Scored by Losing Team**: 106, Notre Dame vs. Houston (119), R3d, 1971.
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals**: 14, Duke vs. Southern Ill., 1st, 1993.
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**: 39, Loyola Marymount vs. Arkansas, 1st, 1989.
- **Highest Field-Goal Percentage (Min. 10 FGM)**: 80.0% (8-10), Kansas St. vs. Purdue, RSF, 1988; Maryland vs. Massachusetts, 2nd, 1994.
- **Most Rebounds**: 76, Houston vs. Texas Christian, RF, 1968.
- **Largest Rebound Margin**: 33, Cincinnati (68) vs. Loyola (La.), 1st, 1977.
- **Most Assists**: 51, Arkansas vs. Loyola (35) vs. Arkansas (26), 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 Three-Point Field Goals**: 20, California (10) vs. Duke (10), 2nd, 1993; Tulsa (12) vs. Oklahoma St. (8), 2nd, 1994.
- **Most Assists**: 51, Arkansas (31) vs. Tulsa (20), RSF, 1994.
- **Most Blocked Shots**: 15, Louisville (13) vs. Illinois (2), RSF, 1989; Georgia (8) vs. Texas (7), 1st, 1990.

**RF** - Regional Final Game; **RSF** - Regional Semifinal Game; **R3d** - Regional Third-place Game; **2nd** - Second Round Game; **1st** - First Round Game; **OR** - Opening Round Game.

*Record later vacated*
**West Region Championship Records**

**SINGLE-GAME, INDIVIDUAL**

- **Most Points**: 45, Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, RSF, 1953; Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount vs. New Mexico St., 1st, 1990
- **Most Field Goals**: 20, Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, RSF, 1953
- **Most Field Goals Attempted**: 35, Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, RSF, 1953; Mary Roberts, Utah St. vs. UCLA, RF, 1970; Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount vs. New Mexico St., 1st, 1990
- **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**: 11, Jeff Fryer, Loyola Marymount vs. Michigan, 2nd, 1990
- **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)**: 100.0% (5-5), Mitch Richmond, Kansas St. vs. Georgia, 1st, 1987 (ot); Kwame Evans, Geo. Washington vs. New Mexico, 1st, 1993; Dwayne Morton, Louisville vs. Minnesota, 2nd, 1994
- **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. 12 FTM)**: 100.0% (16-16), Fennis Dembo, Wyoming vs. UCLA, 2nd, 1987

**SINGLE-GAME, TEAM**

- **Most Points**: 149, Loyola Marymount vs. Michigan (115), 2nd, 1990
- **Fewest Points**: 29, Baylor vs. Oklahoma St. (44), RF, 1946
- **Largest Winning Margin**: 49, UCLA (109) vs. Wyoming (60), RSF, 1967
- **Most Field Goals**: 94, Loyola Marymount vs. Michigan (49), 2nd, 1990
- **Most Field Goals Attempted**: 194, Houston (100) vs. Pacific (Cal.) (94), R3d, 1966
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals**: 27, Wisconsin (15) vs. Missouri (12), 2nd, 1994
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**: 59, Loyola Marymount vs. Nevada-Las Vegas, RF, 1990
- **Highest Three-Point Field Goal Percentage (Min. 7 3FGM)**: 88.9% (9-10), Kansas St. vs. Arizona, 3rd, 1987

**SINGLE-GAME, TWO-TEAM**

- **Most Points**: 264, Loyola Marymount (149) vs. Michigan (115), 2nd, 1990
- **Most Field Goals**: 94, Loyola Marymount (49) vs. Michigan (45), 2nd, 1990
- **Most Field Goals Attempted**: 194, Houston (100) vs. Pacific (Cal.) (94), R3d, 1966
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals**: 27, Wisconsin (15) vs. Missouri (12), 2nd, 1994
- **Most Three-Point Field Goals Attempted**: 59, Loyola Marymount (41) vs. Nevada-Las Vegas (18), RF, 1990
- **Most Free Throws**: 64, Bradley (38) vs. Colorado (26), RSF, 1954
- **Most Free Throws Attempted**: 92, Seattle (52) vs. UCLA (40), R3d, 1956
- **Most Rebounds**: 132, Pacific (Cal.) (67) vs. Houston (65), R3d, 1966
- **Most Blocked Shots**: 14, Nevada-Las Vegas (9) vs. Arizona (5), RSF, 1988; Brigham Young (13) vs. Virginia (1), 1st, 1991; Nevada-Las Vegas (8) vs. Georgetown (6), 2nd, 1991
- **Most Steals**: 27, Loyola Marymount (14) vs. Nevada-Las Vegas (13), RF, 1990
- **Most Personal Fouls**: 60, UCLA (36) vs. Seattle (24), R3d, 1956; Seattle (31) vs. UCLA (29), RSF, 1964

*Record later vacated*
The NCAA Foundation

The NCAA Foundation was created in 1988 to support the academic mission of intercollegiate athletics and to promote personal growth and development opportunities for young men and women. Governed by a Board of Directors of nationally-prominent leaders in education, business, sports and entertainment, the Foundation is a tax-exempt, non-profit corporation. Funding for the Foundation endowment is provided by the NCAA and by gifts from the private sector. Earnings from the endowment are used to support NCAA-approved programs within the mission of the Foundation.

Degree-Completion Awards

In response to the NCAA’s concern about graduation rates of student-athletes, the Association created the Degree-Completion Award Program.

A scholarship committee, chaired by Don A. Aripoli of Southwest Missouri State University, receives award applications and reviews and selects the recipients. Others on the committee are Ron Dickerson, Temple University; Alan Hauser, Appalachian State University; Elizabeth Kurpius, Indiana University, Bloomington; Lee McElroy, California State University, Sacramento; Eleanor Morris, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Leo Munson, Texas Christian University; and Ursula R. Walsh, NCAA director of research and staff liaison.

The NCAA Foundation currently contributes $500,000 annually to the scholarship program. Efforts are underway to increase the level of funding available for degree-completion awards. During the past several years, Converse has contributed $150,000 to the program, allowing for 28 Converse degree-completion awards to be granted. Also, to date, AT&T Long Distance has contributed more than $160,000 and has pledged approximately $60,000 per year for the next several years.

In its seventh year, the Degree-Completion Award Program has produced encouraging results. More than 700 awards have been made at a total cost of approximately $3.5 million. For the last several years, the graduation rate of the award recipients has approximated 90 percent.

CHOICES Grant Program

“Alcohol abuse is the most serious social problem on our campus” is a statement frequently made by the leaders of colleges and universities across the nation.

Responding to their concerns, the NCAA Foundation requested and received a $2.5 million grant from Anheuser-Busch to develop and implement an alcohol-education program.

The high quality of college sports enables athletics departments to become very effective vehicles for delivering challenging and effective messages regarding the use of alcohol.

In 1990, the CHOICES grant program was created. For three years, member institutions submitted proposals for funding of positive alcohol-education programs and activities that integrate athletics departments in presenting the messages. The programs utilize athletes, athletics or related events to deliver the educational program to the entire campus. Such programs target the entire student body or community rather than providing programs solely for student-athletes.

After three years of offering the grants, more than $420,000 has been awarded to colleges and universities.

A new CHOICES program is being developed with a grant offering to be made in the fall/winter of 1994/95. The first of these new awards should be made in the spring of 1995.

Winning For Life Program

Entergy Corporation, in cooperation with the NCAA Foundation, established the Winning for Life Program in 1992 through a pledge of $500,000 to the Foundation. This program is designed to promote study in the sciences and provides recognition awards as well as postgraduate scholarships to deserving student-athletes at NCAA institutions in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. After only two years of the program, 49 awards have been granted. Twelve of these honorees received postgraduate scholarships.

Nominations for the third group of award winners will be received in the winter of 1995, and these winners will be recognized during a banquet in the spring of 1995.

Sports Journalism Scholarship Program

In 1992, The Freedom Forum made a grant of $150,000 to the Foundation to support a three-year sports journalism scholarship program. This program was created to foster freedoms of speech and press while promoting quality sports-journalism education at the collegiate level.

To date, 18 $3,000 scholarships have been awarded to juniors at NCAA institutions to assist them in pursuing their undergraduate degrees and sports journalism goals. The third round of applications was mailed to the NCAA institutions the first week of October, with eight new scholarship winners to be selected in the spring of 1995.

Financial Support

Persons or companies who are interested in the well-being of student-athletes and college athletics can assist by making tax-deductible contributions to the NCAA Foundation.

For information regarding these and other opportunities to support NCAA athletics, please write or call: The NCAA Foundation

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One of the most significant "works in progress" and greatest success stories in New Jersey is the Meadowlands District. Today, this area, which is slightly larger than Manhattan, is considered one of the most prestigious business centers in the nation.

The Meadowlands District was originally settled by the Dutch in the early 17th century and became the site of many prosperous farming settlements. Its central location and access to ports made it a key factor in American development. But with the Industrial Revolution came shortsightedness and gross mismanagement of the environment.

Following World War II, people began to re-examine the Meadowlands and envision its rebirth. For a long time, proponents of the revitalization effort were met with skepticism. And while they argued for a regional approach to Meadowlands development, opponents contended such a policy would violate the state's strong home rule tradition.

Through perseverance and against great adversity, the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission (HMDC) was formed. The responsibilities of this unique commission were then, and continue to be;
1) providing for the orderly and comprehensive development of the district,
2) providing space for industrial, commercial, residential and other uses,
3) protecting the district from air and water pollution,
4) managing the solid waste of more than 166 municipalities.

In 1985, a milestone was surpassed with the investment of $1 billion in commercial, industrial, residential and recreational development. That figure is expected to double by the year 2000. Tens of millions of dollars were also invested in the late 1980s as developers like Hartz Mountain Industries, Bellemead Corporation and Troast Enterprises helped to turn an industrial wasteland into an economic and recreational haven.

Today, the Meadowlands boasts a sports complex, modern office buildings with prestigious tenants, industrial complexes, luxury townhouses, high-rise condominiums, fabulous born-again rivers and streams and environmental sanctuaries. The total workforce exceeds 100,000. With more than 1,800 corporations in the district, the annual combined payroll is more than $1.8 billion.

While New Jersey takes pride in the economic rejuvenation the district has experienced, perhaps the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission's greatest triumph is the marked improvement in the quality of the Hackensack River and the return of the animals, fish and fowl.

The cornerstone of park development in the Meadowlands is the creation of the 2,000-acre DeKorte State Park, which offers walkways, paths and trails throughout the Meadowlands for observing the wildlife and wetlands.

The Meadowlands bears witness to the fact that the environmental interests of a region can be protected, and the development of business and industry can be nurtured while ensuring a decent quality of life for its people. It is one of the few areas in the country where this claim can be made.
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2 THE PLAZA AT THE MEADOWLANDS - Rt. 3 at Harmon Meadow Blvd. (Secaucus) - 5 minutes from arena. More than 40 fine stores, restaurants and movies. Affordable shopping in a beautiful, park-like setting. Mon. thru Sat. 10 am to 9 pm. Sunday noon to 5 pm.

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4 DAYS INN MEADOWLANDS - 850 Route 120 - 1 mile from arena. The closest hotel to the arena that offers convenient, comfortable accommodations at economical rates. Dining, lounge. Reservations recommended. Major credit cards. 617-8888


6 HAMPTON INN/MEADOWLANDS - 250 Harmon Blvd. - New hotel in the area with 151 guest rooms. Convenient to restaurants, entertainment and shopping. Basketball fans are welcomed. Restaurants nearby. All rooms include free & pay movies. Reservations required. Major credit cards. 210-867-4400; 800-HAMPTON

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8 MARRIOTT AT GLENPONTE - I-80 & I-95 intersection - 6 minutes from arena. 341 rooms. 15 floors. A Mobil Four Star suburban hotel in a beautifully landscaped setting, offering a panoramic view of the area and the New York City skyline. Health club and an indoor pool, restaurant, lounge, gift shop. Reservations recommended. Major credit cards. 836-0600

9 MARRIOTT EAST SIDE - Lexington Ave. between 48th & 49th Streets (New York) - Close to Fifth Avenue shopping and a short cab ride to Broadway. Join all the fun in Champions, the classic American Sports Bar & Restaurant located in the hotel's lower level. Reservations suggested. Major credit cards. 212-755-4000

10 NOVOTEL MEADOWLANDS HOTEL - One Polo Ave. - 1 mile from arena. 219 rooms & 6 floors. Affordable rates, convenient location and friendly service make Novotel a smart choice for your travel plans. Dining, health club, Jacuzzi, sauna, indoor pool, lounge & entertainment. Reservations recommended. Major credit cards. 896-6666, 800-882-3252

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12 SHERATON MEADOWLANDS HOTEL - 2 Meadowlands Plaza - 1 mile from arena. 430 rooms. 20 floors. Located directly across from the Meadowlands Complex. Host to many college & pro football teams, baseball, NBA & NHL teams. Sports bar & health club, 2 restaurants, 24 hour room service. Shops, indoor pool, A/P service, & lounge. Major credit cards. 896-0500; 800-325-3535

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For the first time ever, all 79 NCAA intercollegiate championships are represented under one roof in brilliant photographic, memorabilia and video displays at the NCAA Visitors Center, located at the national office in Overland Park, Kansas, a suburb of Kansas City. Presenting a historic and current look at the 21 intercollegiate sports and saluting the great moments and recognizing the outstanding individuals who have been a part of the college sports experience since the NCAA’s inception in 1906, this 12,000-square-foot facility begins its fifth year of operation. The drama and emotion of championship competition in the three NCAA divisions unfolds in contemporary and historic form with more than 900 photographs, multimedia presentations and artifact displays.
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NCAA
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Even the die-hard sports purist would have to agree the art of sport is influenced by science. And in modern sport the application of scientific study is extending well beyond game strategy. In fact, the NCAA has an entire division devoted to using science to help ensure safety and fairness on the court and on the field.

The NCAA Sports Sciences Division, working in conjunction with the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports (CSMAS), researches, collects and develops information on everything from artificial turf to anorexia. For this year’s championship athletes, the Sports Sciences division has played a role in one form or another in everything from their diet to the type of playing surface they are using. Plus, any drug testing for the athletes follows strict scientific and legal procedures developed by the division.

**A Drug Information Resource**

NCAA member institutions look to Sports Sciences as an information resource in their efforts to implement drug-testing programs and institutional drug-education efforts.

Since 1986, the Sports Sciences staff has administered the NCAA postseason drug-testing program. The program enables athletes who compete in any postseason game to participate in the drug testing program. The program tests for substances on the NCAA list of banned drugs to protect athletes and to prevent teams from gaining an artificial advantage.

A new year-round testing program was approved in January 1990 by the NCAA membership. The program involves year-round testing for all Division I-A and Division I-AA football teams. In 1992, this program was expanded to include all Division I men’s and women’s track and field teams. Division II football was added to the program in 1994.

The program gives a 48-hour notice and focuses on a select group of drugs, specifically anabolic steroids, diuretics and urine manipulators. The program, which is also handled by the Sports Sciences division, may be expanded in the future to include other sports.

The NCAA Sports Sciences Division also directs numerous programs in drug-use prevention, intervention and education. These programs reach out to college student-athletes, coaches and athletics administrators as well as to grade school and high school youth. Since 1991, more than 200 representatives have attended the NCAA/Betty Ford Professional in Residence (PIR) program. Thanks to the generosity of ABC Sports, each NCAA institution has the opportunity to send two representatives to the three-day PIR program at the Betty Ford Center. By participating in the patient experience, the program, which is entering its fifth and final year, is designed to raise awareness and to provide a better understanding of the diseases of alcoholism and drug addiction.

**Sports Medicine Examines College Athletics**

Sports Sciences also assists a CSMAS subcommittee in the annual review of sports medicine proposals. In 1994-95, the NCAA may provide up to $70,000 to member institutions for sports science research. Past research funded by the NCAA includes a two-year study on weight loss in wrestling and its effect on performance, and a two-year study on the cause of stress fractures in female runners.

Sports Sciences and the CSMAS continually seek new information with which to update the “NCAA Sports Medicine Handbook.” This publication, first printed in 1981, presents NCAA position statements on 27 sports medicine issues ranging from participation of the pregnant student-athlete to blood-borne pathogens and intercollegiate athletics.

The division also plays an important role in helping institutions reduce sports-related injuries. The NCAA Injury Surveillance System (ISS), operated by Sports Sciences, monitors injuries in 16 collegiate sports. It is the most comprehensive injury reporting system in the entire country. During the 1993-94 season, more than 400 institutions participated in the ISS, submitting data on more than 20,000 injuries.

ISS raw data are provided voluntarily by member institutions. Data are reviewed by the Competitive Safeguards Committee and other NCAA committees to help reduce injury rates through changes in rules, equipment or coaching techniques. For example, the ISS has revealed differences between knee-injury rates for men and women participating in basketball. The differences provide stimulus for further evaluation of conditioning programs used with basketball athletes.

Sports Sciences also brings together experts from various member institutions for the benefit of all institutions. A good example of this occurred in 1992 in the development of the Association’s current policy on bleeding. Input from medical authorities from the Association’s Competitive Safeguards Committee, as well as representatives from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Association for Practitioners in Infection Control (APIC) was used to develop a standard statement regarding bleeding wounds that is being applied in all NCAA championships.

The Sports Sciences Division publicizes its information in the *Sports Science Education Newsletter*, a bi-annual supplement to *The NCAA News*, professional journals and at various meetings. In the past year, for example, the Sports Sciences staff participated in a symposium addressing sports-medicine issues in college athletics at the national meeting of the National Athletic Trainers Association. Presentations such as these serve to inform the sports medicine community at large as well as member institutions of the NCAA’s findings and activities in specialized areas.

Science is indeed playing an important role in shaping college athletics. Whether it is refining procedures to test for performance enhancing drugs or programs to assist athletes in avoiding or recovering from eating disorders, the NCAA Sports Sciences Division is indelibly involved in preserving the integrity of sport by applying science to promote safe and fair intercollegiate competition.
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BUDWEISER SALUTES THE 1995 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

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Carlstadt, NJ
Civic leader and former Olympic gold medalist Robert Mathias was named the 29th recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Mathias received the award at the 1995 NCAA Convention in San Diego.

The "Teddy" is named for the 26th president of the United States who played a key role in the creation of the NCAA in 1906. It is awarded annually to a nationally known distinguished citizen who earned a varsity letter in college and has exemplified the ideals and purpose of college athletics through continuing interest in physical fitness and sport.

While at Stanford, Mathias excelled in both football and track and field. He won Olympic gold medals in the decathlon in 1948 and 1952 and is the only American athlete to win the event twice. His performance in 1952 set both Olympic and world records.

Currently, Mathias is the president of American Sports Kids Association which is a non-profit organization that provides assistance to children through participation in sports. From 1977 to 1984, he was the director of the U.S. Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs. Mathias also worked as the executive director of the National Fitness Foundation from 1984 to 1986.

As a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1966 to 1977, Mathias was a member of the Agriculture and Foreign Affairs Committee. He also served as a delegate to the House NATO Conference.

Silver Anniversary Honorees

The Silver Anniversary Awards honor former student-athletes who have distinguished themselves in the 25 years following the completion of their collegiate athletic careers.

Indiana's Lesley Bush participated in two Olympics as a diver and won a gold medal in 1964 for the 10-meter event. In addition to her Olympic achievements, Bush also won five Amateur Athletic Union championships. She also was the first female inducted into the Indiana Athletic Hall of Fame.

Bush has taught high school biology for 23 years. She has also worked as a diving coach at both the collegiate (Arizona and Princeton) and high school levels.

Bush is an active environmentalist who helped develop a county-wide recycling program. She also serves as the coordinator of Coral Shores (Florida) High School's student volunteer program.

Robert Mathias (left) is presented the Theodore Roosevelt award by NCAA president Joseph N. Crowley during the honors dinner at the 1995 NCAA Convention in San Diego.

Larry Echohawk for Brigham Young was a two-year starter at safety and played in every game of his three-year career. As a senior, he was named first-team all-Western Athletic Conference for his academic achievements.

After graduation from Brigham Young, Echohawk earned a law degree from the University of Utah. He has taught law at Brigham Young, Utah and Idaho State.

Echohawk also has been active in politics; in 1990, he became the first Native American to be elected to the office of Attorney General in the state of Idaho. He also served on the Governor's Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse and created a county team for the investigation and prevention of child abuse.

A three-time all-American, Bob Lanier helped lead St. Bonaventure to the 1970 Final Four. He averaged 27 points and 18 rebounds per game during his three-year collegiate career.

Lanier went on to a successful career in the National Basketball Association playing for the Milwaukee Bucks and Detroit Pistons; both teams have retired his jersey. He was named to the NBA all-star team eight times.

From 1980 to 1984, Lanier was the president of the NBA Players Association. One of his notable achievements as president was the creation of the first revenue-sharing plan in professional sports history.

His civic contributions include working with the Boys Club of Metropolitan Detroit and serving as the chair of the NBA "Stay-in-School" program.

Kwaku Ohene-Frempong was selected as Yale's male athlete of the year as a senior for his achievements in track and soccer. He earned a total of seven letters for his participation in both sports. Ohene-Frempong was selected all-Ivy Group four times and still holds Yale's indoor record for the 60-yard high hurdles.

Currently, Ohene-Frempong is the director of the Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He also is an associate professor of pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1969, Purdue's Mike Phipps was a Heisman Trophy runner-up and a consensus all-American. He was an all-Big Ten selection in football three times and twice for his academic accomplishments.

He went on to the National Football League in 1970. He played quarterback for the Cleveland Browns from 1970 to 1975. From Cleveland, Phipps went to Chicago and played for the Bears until 1981.

Today, Phipps is an agent with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance with offices in Florida and Indiana. In addition to his work in insurance, he is the owner of two businesses — a network marketing distribution system and sports trading card firm.

Mike Reid of Penn State was the winner of the Outland Trophy in 1970 and was chosen by the Cincinnati Bengals in the first round of the draft. He was named the NFL Defensive Rookie of the Year in 1970.

After spending 10 years with the Bengals, Reid used his music degree and embarked on a second career as a songwriter. Two of his songs won Grammy Awards in 1985, and he composed the score for "Quilts," a modern dance piece which has been performed on Broadway.

Today's Top VIII

Today's Top Eight awards are presented annually to senior student-athletes who have achieved success in athletics, shown leadership qualities and displayed academic prowess.
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consecutive Division III volleyball championships. A three-time consensus all-American, Albers leads all divisions in single season and career hitting percentage and is Washington's (Missouri) career leader in blocks.

A 1993 GTE academic all-American, Albers has earned a 3.4 grade point average while pursuing a degree in business. She is currently secretary of the senior class and a member of the university's honorary leadership society which recognizes students for their leadership, character and involvement in campus activities.

Oregon's Kelly Blair is a two-time Pacific-10 Conference heptathlon champion and the 1994 Pac-10 long jump champion. The 1993 NCAA heptathlon champion also holds Oregon and Pac-10 records in the event. She placed third in the heptathlon in the 1993 World University Games and fourth in the 1994 USA Track and Field Championships.

Blair is a recipient of an NCAA postgraduate scholarship. She majored in finance and economics and had a 3.8 grade point average. Her academic honors include being named an academic all-American twice and Pac-10 all-academic three times.

Florida State linebacker Derrick Brooks is a two-time consensus all-American and a recipient of all-Atlantic Coast Conference honors in 1993 and 1994. He was a member of the '93 squad that was voted national champion.

A communications major with a 3.2 grade point average, Brooks is one of 15 football players to be awarded a postgraduate scholarship by the National Football Foundation and the College Hall of Fame. He also was a member of an NCAA Special Committee that was created to study the feasibility of a Division I-A Football Championship.
It’s the third game of the decade this week.

So the guys come over. And the pizza comes. And everybody starts yelling. And all that stuff that’s been on your mind is gone. Lost, buried, drowned out in buzzers and horns and a realization. On the screen, you see a bunch of guys who got picked by somebody else to be on a team. On the couch, you see a bunch of guys who just sort of picked each other. Guys who, between screams and mouthfuls of cheese and pepperoni, ask how it’s going with you and that new girl. And are you feeling better about work. And have you heard from Jake and Shelley. And do you want to go to the lake this summer because, you know, if we all went, it would be cheaper. It’s good to get together and howl for a while. And this is the game. This is the one. Yeah. This is the game you’ve been waiting for. So call the guys. Then call us.
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