

NCAA Basketball

Mideast Regional

Lexington, Kentucky

March 13-15



Souvenir Program \$2

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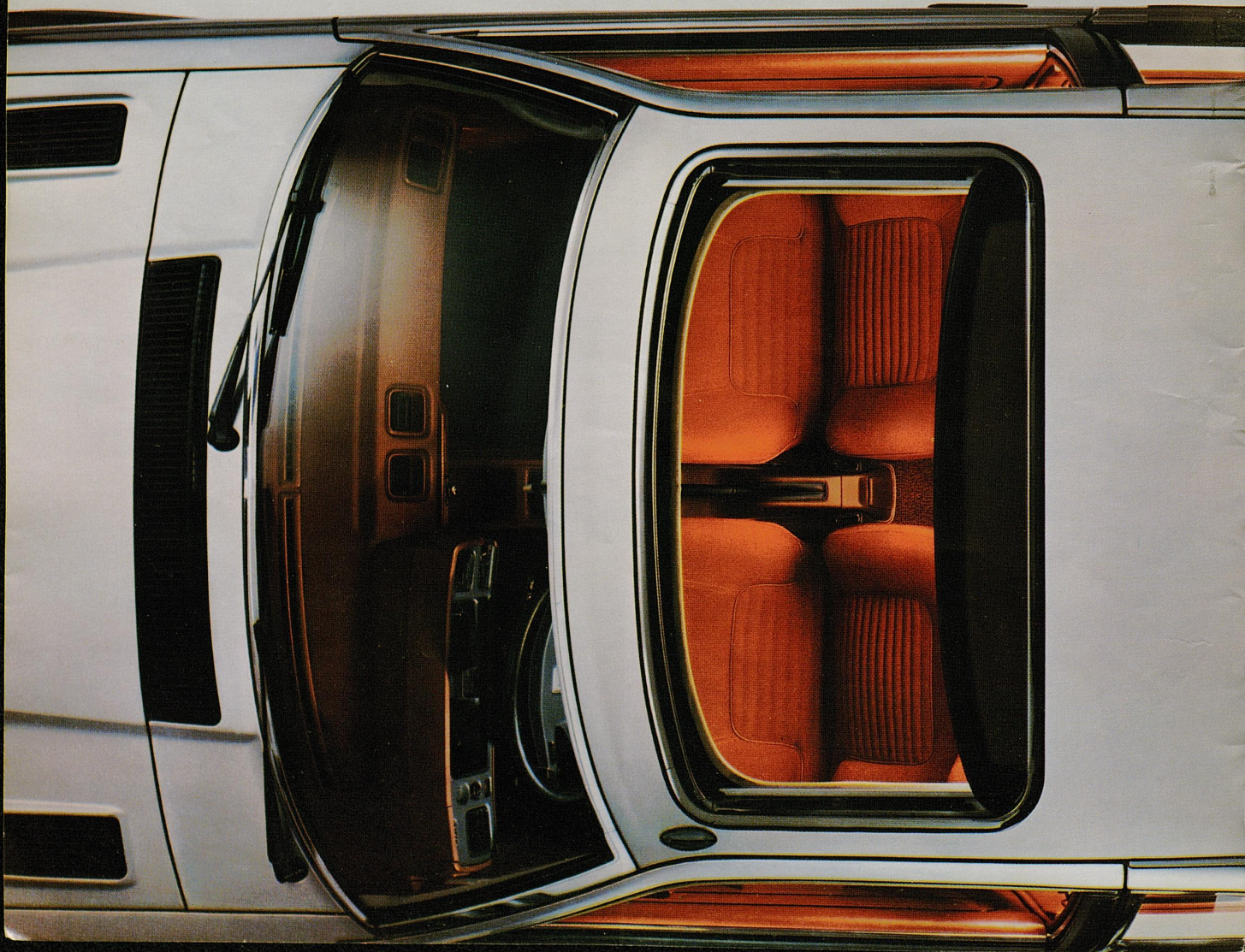
Finally, we come to what may be the nicest thing of all about the Honda Prelude. Once you get in, you don't want to get out. And with a sports car, isn't that the whole idea?

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NCAA Basketball Championship

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College Athletics' Voice

NCAA serves nation's colleges and universities

Progress and growth have become familiar companions for the National Collegiate Athletic Association during its first 74 years as the major governing organization for intercollegiate athletics in the United States.

A call for stricter control of college football by President Theodore Roosevelt because of the violence in the game brought together 13 institutions in 1905, formulating the original communications base for college athletics.

This initial body called itself the Intercollegiate Athletic Association and was officially constituted March 31, 1906. In 1910, the name was changed to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Seven progressive decades have molded this original 13-member body into a membership today of more than 860 colleges, universities, conferences and affiliated organizations.

Administration and rules interpretation occupied early efforts of the organization. Shortly after World War II, the NCAA adopted legislative and executive powers, changing its function into one dealing with virtually all issues concerned with intercollegiate athletics.

Many things have become associated with the NCAA during its colorful history. Highest priority goes to the service it provides to more than 860 members, acting as the true "voice" of college athletics today.

Each January, the NCAA membership comes together at the annual Convention to review, propose and

amend legislation. The Convention presents the opportunity for the nation's institutions of higher learning to speak and act on athletic matters at the national level.

Acting in the best interests of its membership, the NCAA strives to perform these specific functions among its many other responsibilities:

- Conducts 43 annual National Collegiate Championships in 19 sports for three separate divisions. Three championships (Division I, Division II and Division III) are held in baseball, basketball, cross country, golf, lacrosse, soccer, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and wrestling. Two championships (Division I and Divisions II-III) are staged in gymnastics and ice hockey. Fencing, rifle, skiing, indoor track, volleyball and water polo hold single National Collegiate Championships, while football is contested in Divisions I-AA, II and III. The National Collegiate Championship dates back to 1883 in tennis; and during this 76-year history, more than 85,000 student-athletes have competed in these events, with more than 11,000 earning the coveted title of "National Collegiate Champion."

- Maintains 13 rules committees to formulate, copyright and publish rules of play for the government of collegiate sports. Members of these and many other committees are elected by representatives of member institutions at the annual Convention.

- Publishes "official guides" annually for nine sports through the NCAA publishing department.

- Collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football, basketball and baseball through its NCAA statistics service.

- Conducts studies as a means of developing solutions to athletic programs.

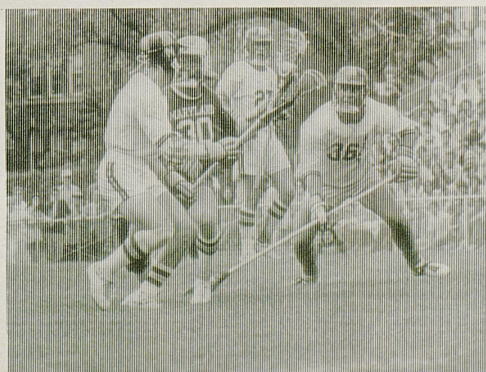
- Represents the membership in legislative and regulatory matters on the state and Federal levels.

- Annually selects the College Athletics Top Ten and the Theodore Roosevelt ("Teddy") Award—the Association's highest honor.

- Administers an honors program which annually awards 80 postgraduate scholarships to recognize outstanding senior student-athletes who have excelled in the classroom as well as athletics. This scholarship is for \$2,000. The program has provided \$1,264,000 to 1,104 recipients since its inception in the 1964-65 academic year.

- Promotes and participates in international sports planning and competition through membership in the United States Olympic Committee, Amateur Basketball Association of the USA, Track and Field Association of the USA, and the United States Baseball, Gymnastics and Wrestling Federations, as well as through NCAA-sponsored competition with Japan.

- Maintains more than 70 full-time staff members at its national headquarters in Mission, Kansas, under the supervision of Executive Director Walter Byers.



1. President Theodore Roosevelt, whose urging for stricter control of college football led to the formation of the NCAA; 2. NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers; 3. NCAA President William J. Flynn; 4. NCAA Secretary-Treasurer James Frank. Other pictures on this page show action from some of the NCAA's 43 national championships. The Association's championship program encompasses 19 sports, with more than 12,000 student-athletes competing annually.

NCAA Division I Basketball Committee



Wayne Duke
Big 10 Conference



Larry Albus
Metro Conference



Ladell Andersen
Utah State



Vic Bubas
Sun Belt Conference



Willis Casey
North Carolina State



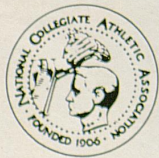
Dave Gavitt
Providence



Andy Geiger
Stanford



Ken Karr
San Diego State



Russ Potts
Southern Methodist



Tom Jernstedt
NCAA



Dave Cawood
NCAA

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

Current chairman of the committee is Wayne Duke, commissioner of the Big Ten Conference. Duke became a member of the committee in 1975. In 1977, he succeeded Stan Watts, retired director of athletics and head basketball coach at Brigham Young University, as committee chairman.

The committee's newest members are Vic Bubas, commissioner of the Sun Belt Conference; Dave Gavitt, director of athletics at Providence College, and Russ Potts, director of athletics at Southern Methodist University. Bubas, Gavitt and Potts were elected from six to nine members.

Andy Geiger, director of athletics at Stanford University, and Ladell Andersen, director of athletics at Utah State University, joined the committee in 1977.

Other committee members include Larry Albus, commissioner of the Metro Conference (since 1974); Willis Casey, director of athletics at North Carolina State University (since 1974), and Ken Karr of San Diego State University (since 1975).

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

Administrative assistance is provided to the committee by Thomas W. Jernstedt, NCAA assistant executive director. Media arrangements are coordinated by David E. Cawood, NCAA public relations director.

Future Championship Dates and Sites

1981 (43rd championship)

First and Second Rounds

March 12-15, 1981

East---- Providence Civic Center
Providence, Rhode Island

Charlotte Coliseum
Charlotte, North Carolina

Midwest-- University of Dayton
Dayton, Ohio

University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Midwest-- University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Wichita State University
Wichita, Kansas

West---- University of California (UCLA)
Los Angeles, California

Regionals

March 19-22, 1981

East---- The Omni
Atlanta, Georgia

Midwest-- Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Midwest-- Louisiana Superdome
New Orleans, Louisiana

West---- University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Finals

1981---- The Spectrum
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(March 28 & 30)

1982---- Louisiana Superdome
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana
(March 27 & 29)

1983---- University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico
(April 2 & 4)

1984---- The Kingdome
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
(March 31 & April 2)

NUMBER ONE IN THE WORLD.

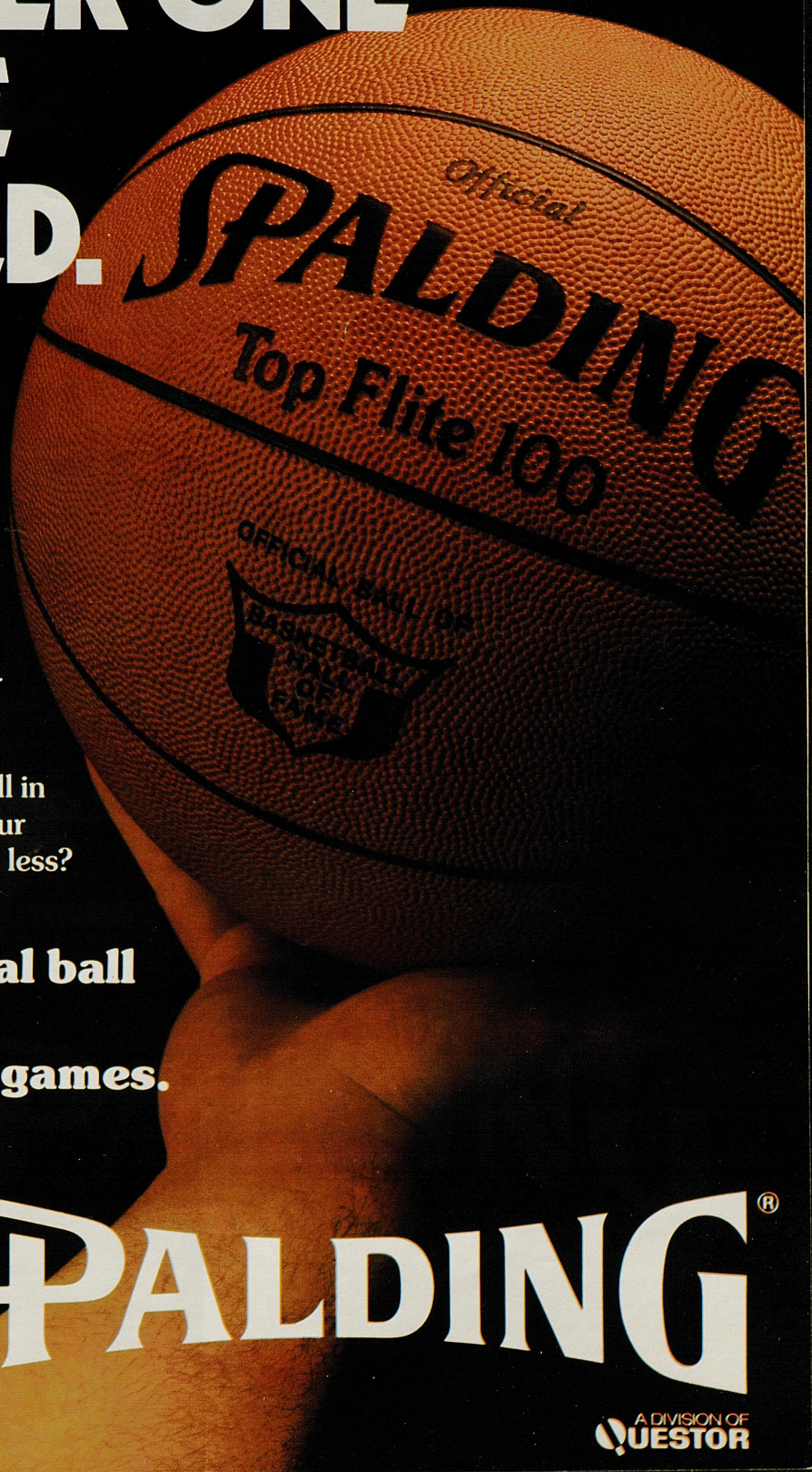
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Bigger and Better

NCAA tournament expands to 48 teams

by Dave Dorr
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Each year you believe the tournament has achieved the millennium. Quite obviously it has not.

—Wayne Duke, 1979

Absolutely no one who has experienced the NCAA basketball championship in even the most remote sense of the word, whether it be just a brush as a spectator from the edges or those who have felt intimately the throb of excitement on the floor as players, would dispute that statement.

This athletic event, which matured mightily in the decade of the 1970s, has forced itself into the American sports consciousness with the drama and grandeur seldom before known in basketball. Anytime. Anywhere.

It has been shaped by the feelings, emotions and ideas of a few men, becoming an impelling challenge for them to keep the tournament at a high level. Their opinions, not always acceptable to all, have meant changes that they believe to be for the best. Too, the changes have not always been met with acceptance.

Nonetheless, the tournament continues to progress; an event that can be measured both by the ingenuity and the frailties of those who steer it on a course that certainly has not wavered much in the last few years. They are human traits; they are to be expected.

Consider this observation of Wayne Duke, commissioner of the Big Ten Conference and one of the men who sit in judgment of the teams that await invitations each March from the NCAA Division I Basketball Committee:

"There are other sports events that have earned the support and attention of large numbers of people, but no event has captured the emotion and excitement of the entire nation as has the National Collegiate basketball championship. It is the single greatest collegiate sports event of the year. . ."

Duke is chairman of the committee that administers the tournament. As one might surmise, the job of the current committee is a far cry from that of the men who doggedly pursued the idea of a national championship way back there in 1938.

The embryonic years vividly are portrayed in a marvelous book, "The Classic" (NCAA, the Lowell Press), superbly researched by writer Ken Rappoport. Rappoport describes the dominant role of Harold Olsen, the Ohio State basketball coach, who proposed the idea for such a tournament in a letter to the National Association of Basketball Coaches. It was not an idle daydream.

Eight teams, representing each of the NCAA's eight geographical districts, played in the first tournament in 1939 at Northwestern University. The eight-team format was used until 1951, when it was doubled.

From that start, the field has grown to the 48 that began competition this year en route to the Final Four at Market Square Arena. The tournament has expanded three times since 1974: From 25 to 32 in 1975, from 32 to 40 in 1979 and from 40 to 48 for the 1980 tournament.

Besides increasing the size of the 1980 tournament, the rule limiting the number of teams that can be selected from a conference to two was rescinded. A major factor in the change was a three-way title tie last season

among Michigan State, Purdue and Iowa in the Big Ten, which does not decide its NCAA tournament representative in a postseason tourney.

The limitations placed the tournament committee in an uncomfortable position. The Big Ten was considered by almost everyone to be the nation's strongest league. But, a rule was a rule. Purdue was left out.

"I don't want to sound provincial, but there is no question that Purdue should have been in the tournament last year," said Duke. "It was an unusual situation."

It also demonstrated the harsh realities the committee faces in maintaining the delicate balance between conference-affiliated schools and the independents.

"Many conference schools argue that they play round-robin schedules," said Duke, "and they say, 'We don't have the won-lost records the independents have because we beat up on each other (in conference play).'"

"The independents take the view that since they aren't in a conference the committee must protect places for them in the tournament."

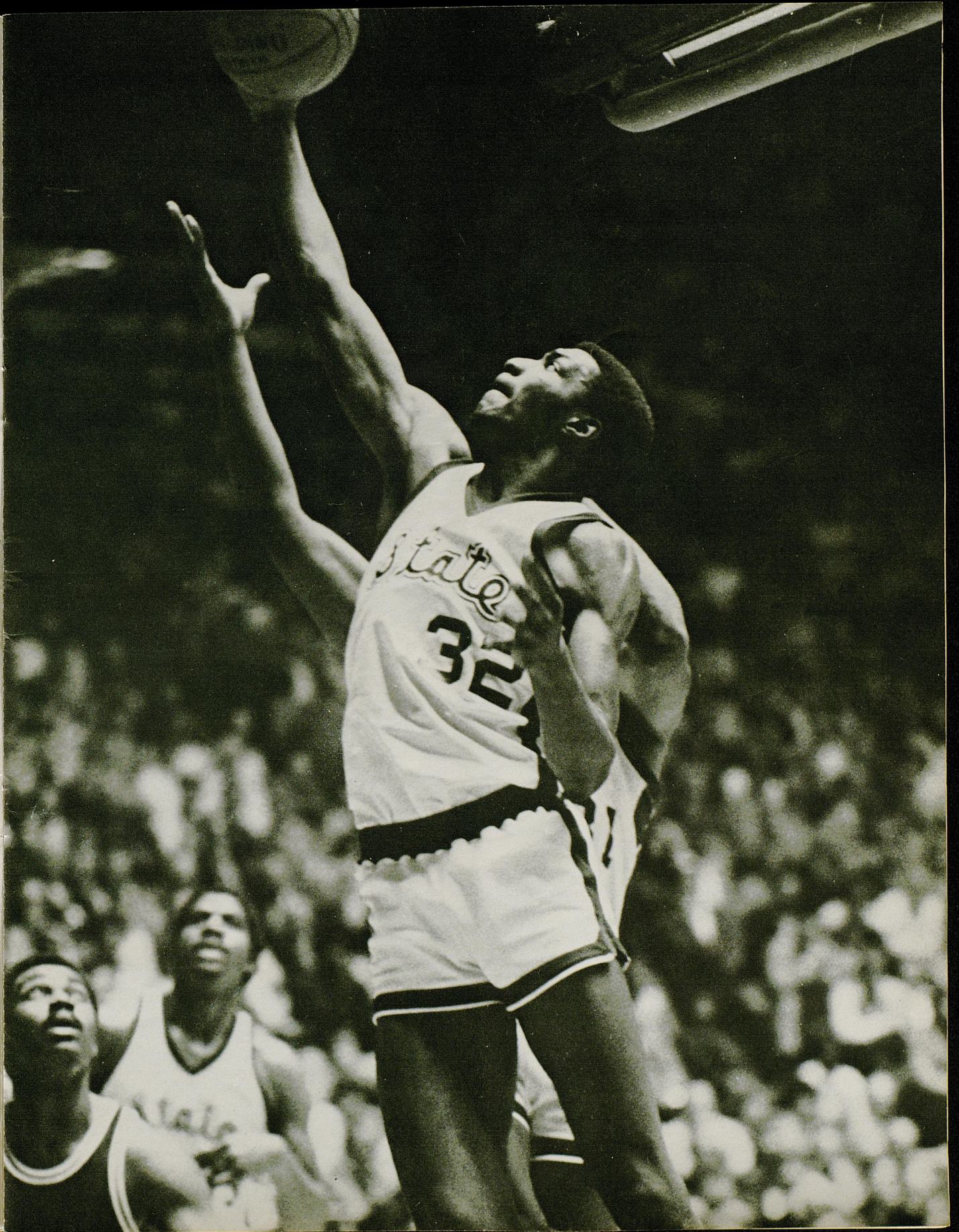
The increase to 48 teams—and the correspondent rule that now permits selection of an unlimited number of teams from one conference—was welcome news to the perennially powerful Atlantic Coast Conference. It, like the Big Ten, has suffered in the past because of too many good teams.

It turns out that further expansion was not a mandate on which the tournament committee stood in unanimity.

(continued on page 9)

Opposite: Michigan State's Greg Kelsner scores during the 1979 tournament, the only 40-team event ever.

Photo: Malcolm Emmons



The College

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 (Long Beach)
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 Cincinnati, U. of
 Citadel, The
 Clemson U.
 Colgate U.
 Colorado State U.
 Colorado, U. of
 Columbia U.
 Connecticut, U. of
 Dartmouth College
 Dayton, U. of
 Delaware, U. of
 Duke U.
 Duquesne U.
 East Carolina U.
 Eastern Kentucky U.
 Eastern Michigan U.
 East Texas State U.
 Emory & Henry College
 Florida, U. of
 Florida State U.
 Fresno Pacific College
 Furman U.
 Georgetown U.
 Georgia, U. of
 Georgia Tech
 Grambling State U.
 Hampden Sydney
 Harvard U.
 Hawaii, U. of
 (Honolulu)
 Holy Cross College
 Houston, U. of
 Illinois, U. of
 Illinois State U.
 Indiana U.
 Indiana State U.
 Iowa, U. of
 Iowa State U.
 Kansas, U. of
 Kansas State U.
 Kent State U.
 Kentucky, U. of
 Louisiana St. U.
 Louisiana Tech U.
 Louisville, U. of
 McNeese St. U.
 Marquette U.
 Maryland, U. of
 Memphis St. U.
 Miami, U. of
 (Ohio)
 Miami, U. of
 (Florida)
 Michigan St. U.
 Michigan, U. of
 Minnesota, U. of
 (Minneapolis)
 Mississippi, U. of
 Mississippi St. U.
 Missouri, U. of
 Montana St. U.
 Montana, U. of
 Morgan St. U.
 Navy
 Nebraska, U. of
 Nevada, U. of
 (Las Vegas)
 Nevada U. of (at Reno)
 N. Mexico St. U.
 N. Mexico, U. of
 New York U.
 (New York)

N. Carolina, U. of
 N. Carolina St. U.
 N. Dakota, U. of
 N. Texas St. U.
 Northern Illinois U.
 Northeast Louisiana U.
 Northeastern U.
 N. Michigan U.
 N.W. La.
 Northwestern U.
 Notre Dame, U. of
 Old Dominion U.
 Ohio State U.
 Ohio, U.
 Oklahoma, U. of
 Oklahoma St. U.
 Oregon, U. of
 Oregon State U.
 Pacific, U. of
 Penn State U.
 Penn., U. of
 Pittsburgh, U. of
 Portland State U.
 Princeton U.
 Providence
 Puerto Rico, U. of
 Purdue U.
 Rice U.
 Richmond, U. of
 Rutgers U.
 St. John's U.
 St. Louis U.
 San Diego St. U.
 San Frans., U. of
 San Jose St. U.
 Slippery Rock St. College
 S. Carolina, U. of
 S. California, U. of
 S. Methodist U.
 South Fla., U. of
 Southern Miss., U. of
 South Dakota, U. of
 S. Eastern La. U.
 S. Illinois U.
 S.U. and A&M
 (Baton Rouge)
 S.W. Texas St. U.
 S.W. La., U. of
 Stanford U.
 Syracuse U.
 Temple U.
 Tennessee, U. of
 Texas, U. of
 Texas A&M U.
 Texas A&I
 Texas, U. of (at Arlington)
 (U. of)
 Texas Christian U.
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Duke, at first, was hesitant; it was for him a dilemma: "In the final assessment, though, I felt because college basketball competition has improved so much over the years we had to provide flexibility for conference teams; to accommodate the Purdues or, for example, the ACC where, on a couple of occasions teams weren't in the tournament and should have been," he said.

"To accommodate you've got to increase the size of the field. My view is we'll be at 48 for a while."

Metro Conference Commissioner Larry Albus, who will relinquish his spot on the committee following the finals at Indianapolis, concurred, then gave another reason why the committee voted for expansion.

"I would have been willing to wait a year to go to 48," said Albus. "But we felt we should get the format to the place where it would be for a while."

"We had problems in previous years with the distribution of teams in the regionals with early match-ups of strong teams that you shouldn't have. But the structure forced us to go by that. The tournament has evolved now to a magnificent thing. The exhilaration and enthusiasm that there is in March with college basketball . . . well, there's nothing else like it."

Probably it was the year 1973 that more than anything else is responsible for the inexorable growth and popularity of the tournament as we know it today. Tom Scott was the committee chairman then; and it was during his tenure that he initiated the enlargement of the tournament to 32 teams and conference runner-ups were added as at-large entries, a significant change.

In 1973, for the first time, the semi-finals were played on Saturday and the finals on Monday night. It was in this prime time that a television audience of 40 million watched with awe as Bill Walton sank 21 of 22 shots in a magnificent performance at St. Louis and led UCLA to its seventh straight national championship.

Tournament income exceeded \$2 million for the first time. Obviously, the nation noticed. Tickets to the 1974 finals at Greensboro were sold out a year in advance. That was another first. This tournament that once was little more than a daydream of Harold Olsen was suddenly embraced by a hungry sports public that, through TV, had been enraptured and fascinated by the pulsating beat of the national championship and by John Wooden's incredible Walton Gang.

La Salle's victory over Bradley in 1954 at Kansas City was the first championship game to be televised nationally. To those who were a part of this initial TV effort, there is disbelief at the manner in which the tournament surged in massive acceptance. Its growth was unprecedented.

From an undistinguished beginning in 1939 that produced a deficit, the tournament has swept forward. In 1973 the Final Four teams each received \$81,961. At Salt Lake City a year ago that total rose to \$235,000 (Penn received \$274,000 because it played an additional game), and it undoubtedly will go even higher in the future because of a new two-year contract between NBC and the NCAA for \$18.5 million.

An amalgam of forces have combined to keep the records tumbling. Nine of the 10 highest-rated basketball telecasts in history are of college games. Last year's final between Michigan State and Indiana State was seen by 50 million, a record. Radio and TV income of the 1979 tournament reached \$5,218,888. Attendance last year for college basketball in America was more than 30 million, also a record.

Who owns the secret formula for this scintillating progress? Is it little more than a run of luck? Quite frankly, some of it may have been a fortuitous blend of events.

Freshmen began playing at a varsity level in 1973. The limitation on scholarship grants has contributed to a proliferation of the abundant high school talent in this country, creating a competitive balance that is unique.

Reinstatement of the spine-tingling slam-dunk and the construction of many new arenas are parts of the boom of the 1970s. So too was the domination of UCLA and the suffocating zone press that was a trademark of the Wooden teams.

UCLA won five of its 10 national championships in the golden decade of the 1970s; while there were those who thought the brilliant Bruins stifled the college game, the fact is that the nation was following college basketball as never before—waiting and wondering when the Wooden Soldiers would prove to be mere mortals. No, the millennium has not arrived. Each year seems to be better than the last. Remember these highlights?

—1974: UCLA's 88-game streak was shattered at Notre Dame on a jump shot from the corner by Irish guard Dwight Clay. In the NCAA semifinals at Greensboro, North Caro-



Earvin "Magic" Johnson helped put passing back into basketball with his 1979 NCAA finals play.

Tournament Expansion (Continued)

lina State snapped the Bruins' amazing string of 38 successive tournament victories by winning in two pressure-cooker overtimes.

—1975: In the last game of Wooden's masterful career, the Bruins outfought Kentucky in a furious game at San Diego to win another NCAA crown. It was a fitting ending for the man they called coach.

—1976: Indiana pounded Big Ten rival Michigan at Philadelphia and completed a 32-0 season.

—1977: North Carolina-Charlotte and its star, Cedric "Cornbread" Maxwell, was the Cinderella team of the Final Four at Atlanta. The irrepressible Al McGuire, later to misidentify Maxwell as "Cheesecake", closed out his career with tears of happiness as his Marquette Warriors defeated North Carolina in the NCAA final.

—1978: Another Cinderella team, Fullerton State, hung on for as long as it could before bowing to Arkansas in the championship game of the West Regional. In the finals at St. Louis, robust Kentucky got 41 points from Jack "Goose" Givens and dumped Duke for the title.

—1979: The long-awaited matchup of Indiana State's Larry Bird and the Magic Man, Michigan State's Earvin Johnson, came about at Salt Lake City in the national championship game. These two wizards put the pass back into basketball. DePaul's Ray Meyer, a gentle grandfather, became the sentimental favorite to win it all.

A record number of 261 Division I teams started the 1979-80 season. Is a 48-team tournament bracket large enough? The NABC didn't think so and made its wishes known to the tournament committee. The request? Enlarge to 64 teams. To this, Albus said:

"... I'd rather be more conservative and have the tournament grow gradually than make one big jump and have everything else catch up.

"We thought it (64 teams) was too much. We think selectivity is important. Some will say, 'Why don't you throw out automatic qualifying if you're going to take that many teams?' Without automatic qualifying, a Lamar might not have gotten in the tournament as it did last year."

Twenty-three of the 48 spots in the

1980 tournament went to automatic conference qualifiers. The remaining 25 were filled by independents and other conference teams.

As the tournament grows both in prosperity and popularity, ominous clouds are forming on the horizon. Outside influences, inherent in an event the size of this tournament that measures the breadth of the land and involves thousands of players, can reach their tentacles into a lot of shadowy corners. Ignominious temptations are many, an irrefutable fact. College basketball has been stained before by point-shaving scandals.

Warns Duke: "The increased emphasis on gambling changes the very nature of how a fan reacts to the game, the player, the coach. It creates a changed atmosphere—a dangerous atmosphere—for an athletic contest."

Duke was a member of the NCAA national office staff for 11 years as assistant to the executive director. He has seen first-hand how the basketball championship has burgeoned.

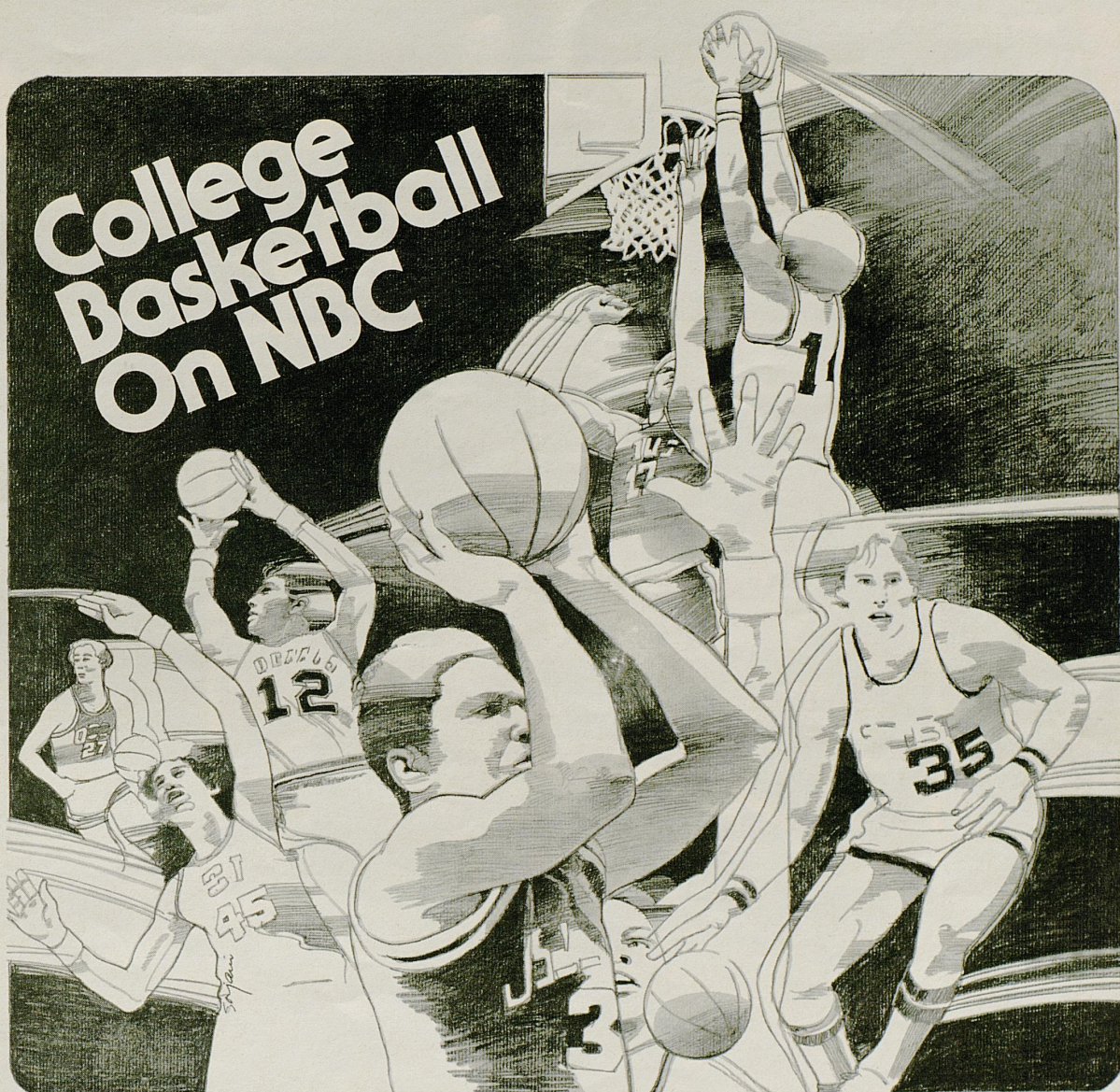
The balance that has left its imprint on this tournament in the last half of the decade of the 1970s is the best thing that could have happened to it. It is wide-open now. Balance? The Final Four fields in the last six years—from Greensboro to Salt Lake City—have included 20 different teams and just three repeaters: UCLA, Marquette and Kentucky. There have been six different champions.

On the surface, the tournament would appear to be free of most damaging deficiencies. So where does it go from here?

"Interest will be heightened by the overall competitiveness of college basketball," said Duke. "Hopefully, we're beyond the days when one team can dominate."

Had there been any reason for disquiet, the legendary Hank Iba could have put it to rest. "I knew the tournament was going to be a great one," he said of the nation's passion for a college basketball event of this magnitude. "You knew good and well the NCAA was going to draw. You could see it coming."

And coming, still. Iba doesn't miss much and he didn't miss on this prediction. As the decade of the 1980s is ushered in at Market Square Arena, the tournament is indeed everything everyone says it is: A classic.



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NCAA Frenzy



Just as the basketball played in the semifinals and finals games of the NCAA tournament are intense, the scene surrounding the court is also alive with excitement.

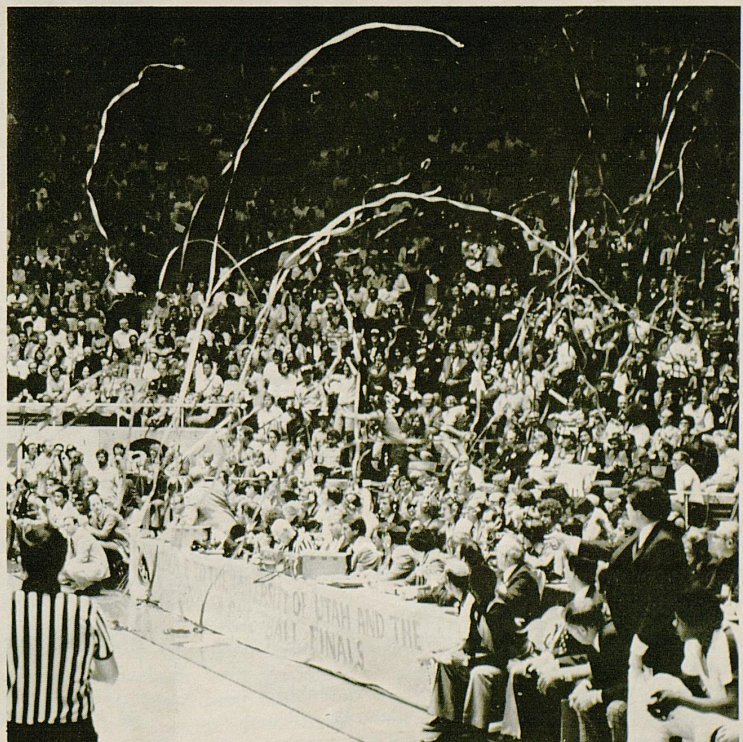
Fans attending the games have a view of humanity in its most agitated state. It is a kaleidoscope that includes a bespectacled nine-year-old, his face full of awe, leaning precariously over a rail to reach a player and obtain an autograph;

pixie-like cheerleaders who orchestrate the frenzy of their team's rooters with acrobatics, pyramids, yells and fight songs; and paper shakers that come alive after even mediocre plays and convert sections of the arena seats into a motion picture of their team's colors.

Coaches stalk the sidelines reflecting their teams' progress or lack of it. Brass bands inject background music and the press scurries

about the borders of the court recording the entire scene on film and tape.

There are tears, thrills, laughter and dejection — all in the same building and all at the same time. It is the NCAA Championship, the mecca of college basketball. It is the culmination of dreams for everyone in attendance and is perhaps the most exciting sports event in America.



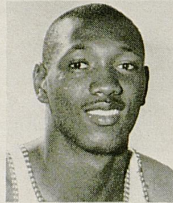
Quiz

How much do you know about NCAA basketball?

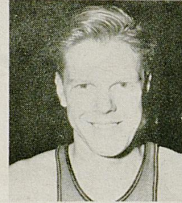
by **Paul Borden**
Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger

Questions

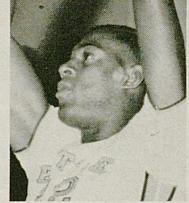
- In what year was the current format sending four regional champions to the Final Four adopted?
 - 1943
 - 1951
 - 1956
 - 1960
 - 1964
 - 1974
 - 1977
- True or false: UCLA's first NCAA tournament victory came in a regional third-place game.
- The individual one-game scoring record for a regional game is held by:
 - Austin Carr
 - Oscar Robertson
 - Elgin Baylor
 - Bob Kurland
- What two teams combined for 227 points for an all-time regional scoring record?
 - Elvin Hayes
 - Bill Walton
 - Nate Thurmond
 - Wilt Chamberlain
- How many regional championships has UCLA won?
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
- Who holds the record for single-game field-goal percentage?
 - Jerry West
 - Cliff Hagan
 - Oscar Robertson
 - Bill Bradley
- Who holds the record for single-game free-throw percentage?
 - Jerry West
 - Cliff Hagan
 - Oscar Robertson
 - Bill Bradley
- What team was the first to play a six-game tournament series?
 - Arkansas
 - San Francisco
 - UCLA
 - Michigan State
- Who is the only three-time winner of the NCAA championship's most outstanding player award?
 - Arkansas
 - San Francisco
 - UCLA
 - Michigan State
- What team holds the record for field-goal percentage in one game?
 - Arkansas
 - San Francisco
 - UCLA
 - Michigan State
- What team holds the one-game record for free-throw percentage?
 - Fordham
 - West Virginia
 - Holy Cross
 - Kansas
- True or false: UCLA won its first regional championship in 1962.
- What was the last year in which regional third-place games were played?
 - 1948
 - 1950
 - 1955
 - 1957
- True or false: DePaul won its first regional championship in 1979.
- What team ended UCLA's record string of 10 straight regional championships?
 - 1948
 - 1950
 - 1955
 - 1957
- The first 100-point game in NCAA tournament play was in:
 - 1944
 - 1946
 - 1950
 - 1953
- The leading scorer in the 1957 NCAA championship play was:
 - Johnny Green
 - Wilt Chamberlain
 - Len Rosenbluth
 - Gene Brown
- Match the champion with the runner-up:
 - Wisconsin, 1941
 - Iowa
 - Marquette
 - Kansas State
 - Duke
 - North Carolina
 - California
 - Washington State
 - Kansas State
- Which of the following coaches NEVER had a team reach the Final Four?
 - Phog Allen
 - Tex Winter
 - Everett Case
 - Joe Lapchick
 - Bones McKinney



Elvin Hayes



Bob Kurland



Elgin Baylor

Answers

1952. Although the field was expanded from eight to 16 teams in 1951, only two teams advanced to the championship.
- True. In 1956, UCLA beat Seattle, 94-70, in a regional third-place game.
- Robertson scored 66 points for Cincinnati against Arkansas in a regional third-place game in 1958.
- In 1970, Iowa beat Notre Dame 121-106 for third place in the Midwest regional.
- Thurmond had 31 rebounds for Bowling Green against Mississippi State in a regional third-place game in 1963.
- UCLA has won 13 regional championships in 20 tournament appearances.
- Bill Walton, UCLA, hit 21 of 22 field goal attempts in the 1973 championship game against Memphis State.
- Bradley, Princeton, was 16-for-16 in free throws in a first-round game against St. Joseph's in 1963.
- Fenn, in 1979, finishing fourth.
- Lew Alcindor, UCLA, 1967, 1968, 1969.
- San Francisco was 89 of 87 (.684) against Brigham Young in 1979.
- Fordham was 22 of 22 vs. South Carolina in 1971.
- The Bruins beat Utah State 73-62 and Oregon State 88-69 for the Far West title. They finished fourth.
- 1975.
- 1975.
- Idaho State beat the Bruins, 76-75, in the 1977 West regional semifinals.
- Utah 108, Seattle 88, in the 1955 West regional third-place game.
- Utah 42, Dartmouth 40, in the 1944 championship game.
- Rosenbluth, North Carolina, scored 140 points.
- a-7, b-3, c-8, d-1, e-6, f-4, g-2, h-5.
- Joe Lapchick, whose teams won more than 70 percent of their games (335 victories), never had a team make the Final Four.

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PAGE(S) MISSING

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University of Kentucky



Providing educational opportunities for Commonwealth

Truly one of the leading land grant institutions in the nation, the University of Kentucky has a national and international reputation in such diverse fields as medicine, business, engineering, law and agriculture.

Situated in the heart of the beautiful Bluegrass region of Kentucky, the main campus at Lexington has more than 22,000 students enrolled.

Another 17,000 students are enrolled in the 13 community colleges operated by UK across the state. The community colleges offer students the opportunity of taking the first two years of their undergraduate work at home or working toward an associate degree in a two-year technical-vocational program to qualify them for job opportunities. The colleges also sponsor numerous continuing education and adult education programs to meet the educational needs of their communities.

UK community colleges are located at Ashland, Henderson, Cumberland, Elizabethtown, Prestonsburg, Hopkinsville, Somerset, Louisville, Paducah, Hazard, Maysville, Madisonville and Lexington.

UK is the largest employer in the Lexington/Fayette County area with

7,500 permanent, full-time employees on the payroll. There are another 2,000 employees who work for UK throughout the state in its community colleges and in its agricultural programs for a total of 9,500 full-time employees.

The gross monthly payroll on the Lexington campus alone is in excess of \$9 million.

The main campus, near downtown Lexington, comprises about 625 acres of land on which there are more than 200 buildings and other structures, walks, malls, gardens, playing fields, recreation space and parking. The University also has some 6,750 acres in agricultural research farms and 4-H Club centers in Lexington and various parts of the state. UK also has 14,495 acres in its Robinson Forest in Eastern Kentucky.

The University of Kentucky has an outstanding residence hall system ranging in facilities from the 23-story, twin-tower Kirwin-Blanding complex to the new Greg Page Stadium View Apartments for both undergraduates and married students. Some 5,000 UK students live in the residence halls with another 1,500 students in UK's 21 fraternities and 15 sororities.

The current annual budget for the University is about \$240 million, about half which comes from state appropriations, and the rest from tuition and fees, federal funding, income from auxiliary services and the University hospital and grants and gifts.

Gifts to the University of Kentucky have shown a remarkable increase in the past decade, from just \$618,000 in 1969 to now almost \$4 million annually.

UK has a graduate school and 17 academic colleges . . . Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Engineering, Business and Economics, Education, Home Economics, Library Science, Social Professions, Architecture, Communications, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Allied Health Professions and Pharmacy.

The colleges of Dentistry and Pharmacy have been ranked among the top five professional colleges in their specialties in the nation.

The UK Library system is one of the finest university libraries in the nation. The library now has some 1.7 million volumes and ranks 13th in the nation in its microfilm holdings.

The UK Honors Program for stu-

(Continued on page 36)

Duke University



Located on over 12,930 acres of forested campus in Durham, North Carolina, Duke University is proud of its reputation as a national leader in academics and athletics. Its 1,256 faculty and 9,000 students are jointly engaged in teaching, learning and research in an Undergraduate College of Arts and Sciences, Ph.D. programs in 33 disciplines, and in distinguished professional schools of Medicine, Law, Divinity, Engineering, Nursing, Forestry and Graduate Business Administration. Its libraries, with holdings approaching three million books, rank among the largest in the nation, while its laboratories account for almost \$50 million of scientific research annually. The Duke Hospital serves almost 400,000 patients a year, over 30,000 of whom are inpatients. Its facilities were augmented in 1979 with a new hospital building, constructed at a cost of \$91 million, which provided unrivaled facilities in which to provide medical care to persons from throughout the country.

The academic stature of Duke is supplemented by a beautiful campus centered around the Duke Chapel and Gardens, and includes over 40 tennis courts, a

golf course and a modern aquatic center, in addition to gymnasiums, stadiums and playing fields. The University annually attracts thousands of applicants to its schools and departments from throughout the nation. Although a national university in every sense, Duke takes pride in its ties to North Carolina and the South.

Although less than 55 years old, Duke University has a distinguished athletic tradition. Its football teams have played in the Sugar, Cotton, Orange and Rose Bowls, and its basketball teams have reached the NCAA championship tournament on five occasions during the last two decades. Its intercollegiate athletic program in 13 men's sports and seven women's sports is dedicated to the principle that excellence in academics is not inconsistent with excellence in intercollegiate athletics. It takes great pride that during this decade over 85 percent of students on athletic grants-in-aid in basketball and football graduated with their classes.

Duke enters its second half-century with confidence that a distinguished private university can play a significant role in intercollegiate athletics.



TERRY SANFORD
President

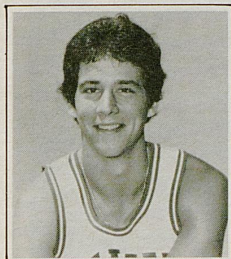


TOM BUTTERS
Athletic Director

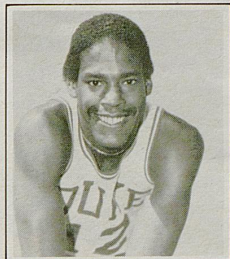


BILL FOSTER
Head Coach

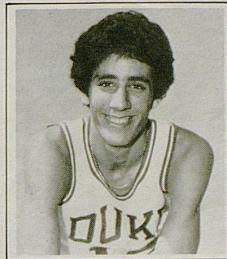
1979-80 Duke University Blue Devils



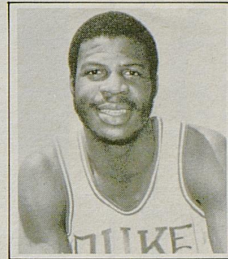
11 Jim Corrigan
Guard



12 Vince Taylor
Guard



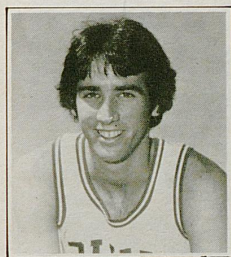
14 Chip Engelland
Guard



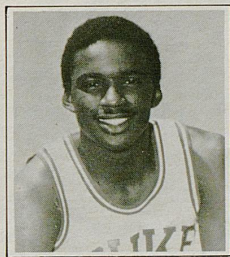
20 Gene Banks
Forward



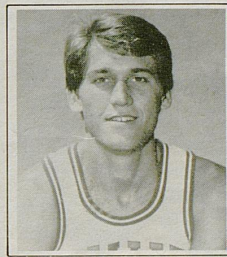
21 Bob Bender
Guard



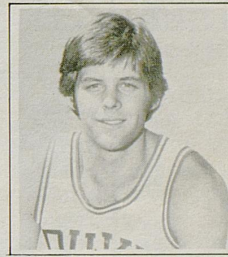
22 Tom Emma
Guard



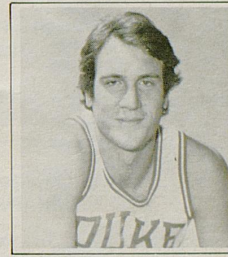
23 Larry Linney
Guard-Forward



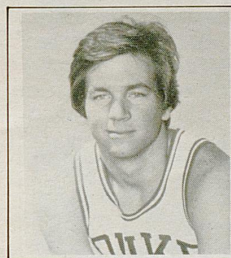
30 Jim Suddath
Forward



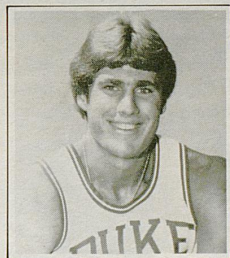
31 Mike Tissaw
Forward-Center



33 Kenny Dennard
Forward



41 Allen Williams
Forward



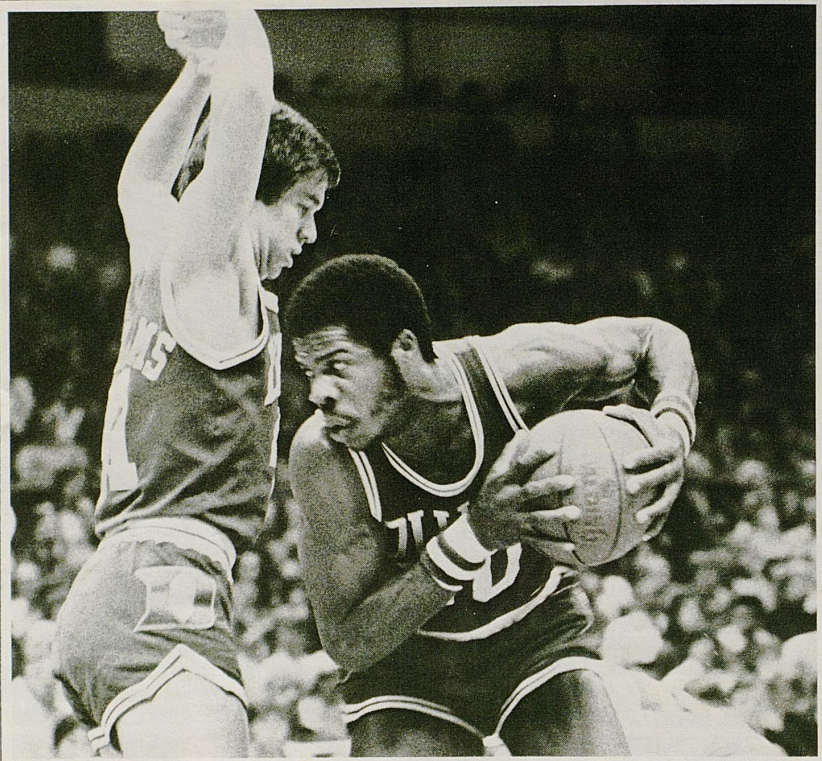
43 Mike Gminski
Center

| No. | Name | Pos. | Ht. | Wt. | Class | Hometown |
|-----|-----------------|------|------|-----|-------|------------------------|
| 11 | Corrigan, Jim | G | 5-11 | 165 | Sr. | Winston-Salem, N. C. |
| 12 | Taylor, Vince | G | 6-5 | 190 | So. | Lexington, Ky. |
| 14 | Engelland, Chip | G | 6-4 | 180 | Fr. | Pacific Palisades, Ca. |
| 20 | Banks, Gene | F | 6-7 | 210 | Jr. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 21 | Bender, Bob | G | 6-2 | 180 | Sr. | River Forest, Ill. |
| 22 | Emma, Tom | G | 6-2 | 175 | Fr. | Manhasset, N. Y. |
| 23 | Linney, Larry | G-F | 6-4 | 190 | Jr. | Asheville, N. C. |
| 30 | Suddath, Jim | F | 6-6 | 195 | Jr. | East Point, Ga. |
| 31 | Tissaw, Mike | F-C | 6-8 | 210 | Fr. | Fairfax, Va. |
| 33 | Dennard, Kenny | F | 6-8 | 220 | Jr. | King, N. C. |
| 41 | Williams, Allen | F | 6-8 | 210 | Fr. | Princeton, W. Va. |
| 43 | Gminski, Mike | C | 6-11 | 255 | Sr. | Monroe, Conn. |

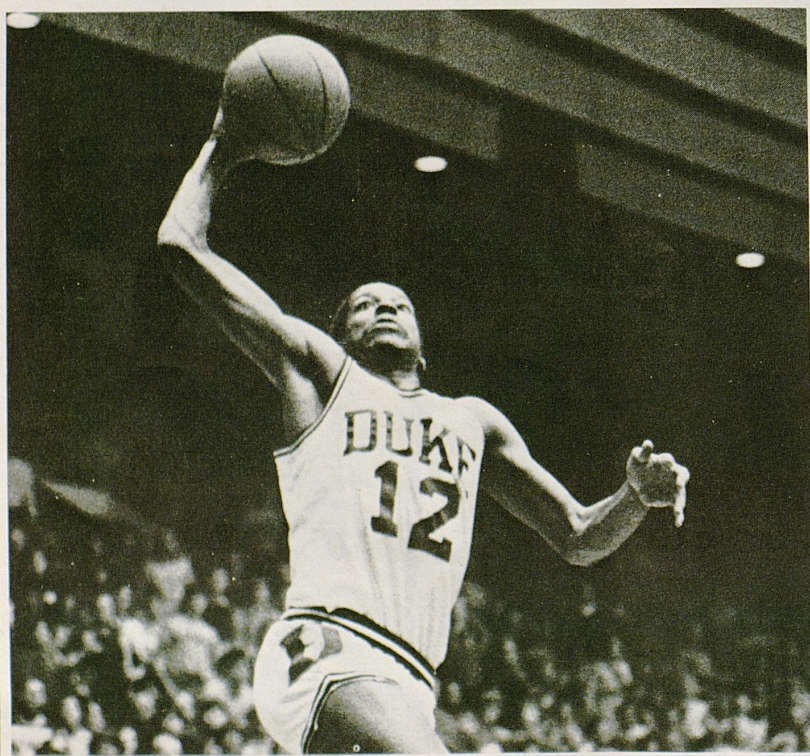
Season Results

Record (Won 19, Lost 8)

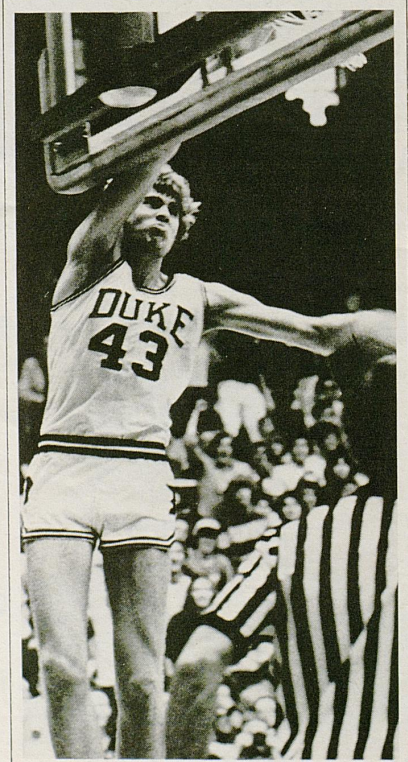
| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----|
| 82 | U. of Kentucky | 76 |
| 72 | N. C. State | 70 |
| 86 | UNC | 74 |
| 81 | Princeton | 45 |
| 92 | East Carolina U. | 73 |
| 70 | U. of Pennsylvania | 57 |
| 70 | Boston College | 64 |
| 82 | Providence College | 78 |
| 92 | Vermont | 67 |
| 87 | Cincinnati | 75 |
| 73 | Colgate U. | 44 |
| 55 | Georgia Tech | 42 |
| 82 | Clemson U. | 87 |
| 67 | U. of North Carolina | 82 |
| 67 | Wake Forest U. | 66 |
| 67 | N. C. State U. | 56 |
| 56 | Georgia Tech | 49 |
| 84 | U. of Virginia | 90 |
| 78 | U. of Pittsburgh | 69 |
| 82 | Wake Forest U. | 61 |
| 82 | U. of Maryland | 101 |
| 69 | U. of Virginia | 73 |
| 77 | Marquette U. | 80 |
| 59 | N. C. State U. | 76 |
| 66 | U. of Maryland | 61 |
| 87 | Clemson U. | 82 |
| 71 | U. of North Carolina | 96 |
| ACC TOURNAMENT | | |
| 75 | N. C. State | 62 |
| 75 | North Carolina | 61 |
| 73 | Maryland | 72 |
| NCAA TOURNAMENT | | |
| 52 | Penn | 42 |



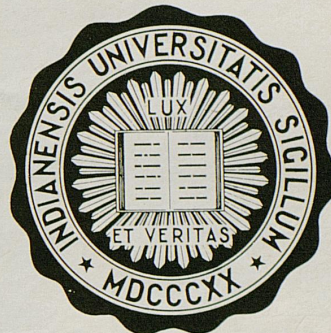
Gene Banks



Vince Taylor



Mike Gminski



Indiana University

One of the oldest state universities west of the Alleghenies, Indiana University is a pioneer in higher education in the Midwest. Founded in 1820 as Indiana State Seminary, the Indiana General Assembly changed the school's name to Indiana University in 1838. It is chartered by the Assembly as "The University of the State" and, as such, is head of Indiana's public school system.

Indiana University has grown from this beginning to a Bloomington campus of 1,850 wooded acres with 31,526 students on campus in 1978-79. Bloomington campus is one of three major divisions within the University, including Indiana-Purdue at Indianapolis and regional campuses at South Bend, Fort Wayne (shared with Purdue University), Kokomo, Southeast (Jeffersonville-New Albany) and East (Richmond). The total University enrollment in 1978-79 totaled 75,150, making Indiana University the 10th largest University in the nation.

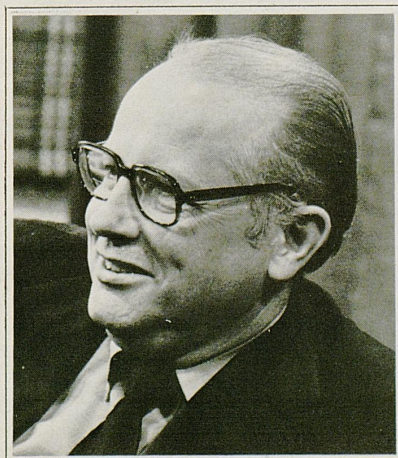
Indiana offers degrees in more than 60 fields through the College of Arts and Sciences, Graduate School, Normal College of American Gymnastic Union, Schools of Business, Dentistry, Public and Environmental Affairs, Education, Health-Physical Education-Recreation, Law, Medicine, Music, Nursing, Herron School of Art, Optometry, Continuing Studies, and Division of General and Technical Studies,

Biological Sciences, Allied Health Services, University Division, Summer Sessions, and Program for Afro-American Affairs.

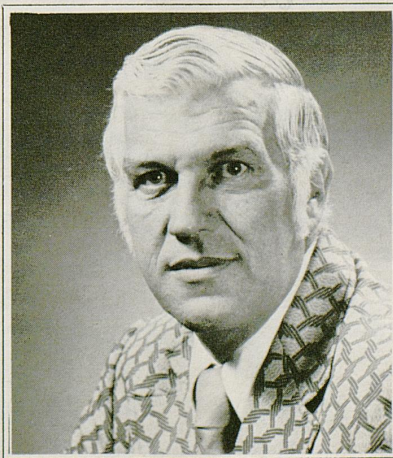
Bloomington campus has residence halls providing living quarters for over 12,500 single students with married student housing of over 1,400 apartments and trailers. The Bloomington campus has an active fraternity and sorority program with 20 sororities and 34 fraternities.

The University is an important research center. During 1977-78, I.U. received \$47.5 million in grants, gifts and contracts received from federal and state agencies, corporations and non-profit foundations and organizations to sponsor research programs, special training and educational programs and academic symposia, institutes and seminars.

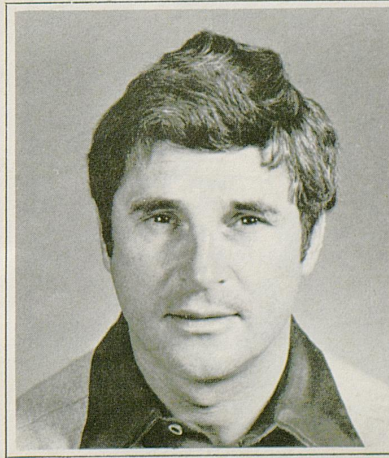
Among the notable research facilities at I.U. are the 200-million variable particle cyclotron for atomic research, the Institute for Sex Research (Kinsey Institute) in Bloomington, and, at Indianapolis, the Center for Advanced Research, the Krannert Institute of Cardiology, the Multi-Purpose Arthritis Center and the Diabetes Research and Training Center. I.U. faculty and staff are noted for research in dentistry, business, government, environment, human genetics, heart disease, education, highway safety, earth sciences, psychiatry, optics and many other areas.



DR. JOHN W. RYAN
President

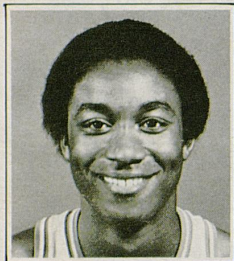


RALPH N. FLOYD
Athletic Director

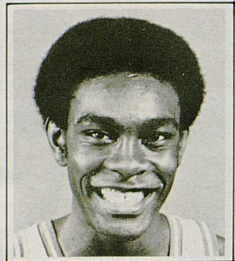


BOB KNIGHT
Head Coach

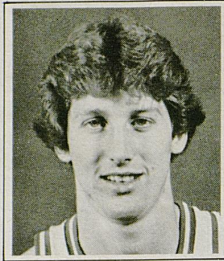
1979-80 Indiana Hoosiers



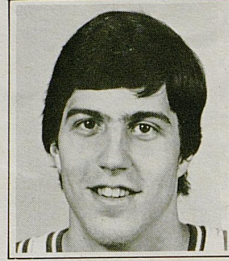
11 Isiah Thomas
Guard



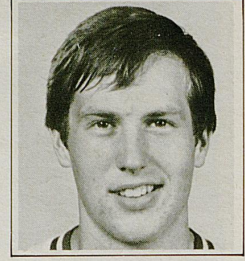
20 Jim Thomas
Guard



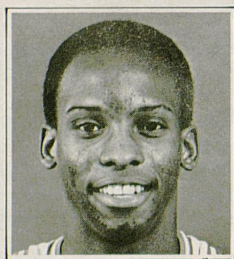
23 Chuck Franz
Guard



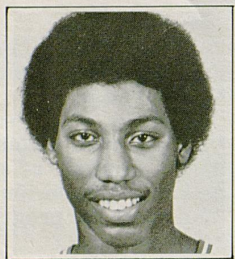
24 Randy Wittman
Guard



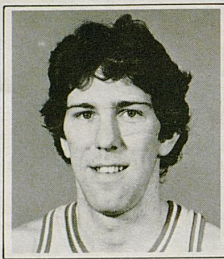
30 Ted Kitchel
Forward



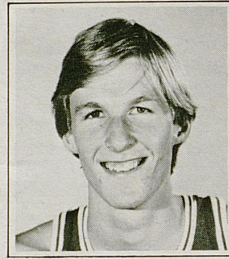
31 Tony Brown
Guard



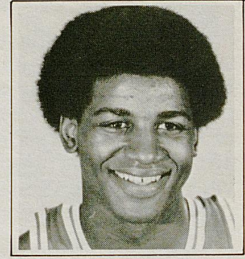
32 Landon Turner
Forward-Center



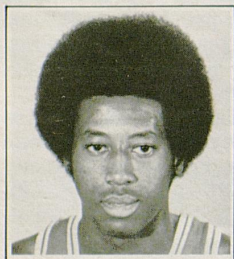
34 Steve Risley
Forward



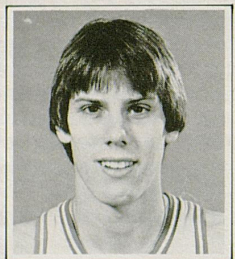
40 Glen Grunwald
Forward



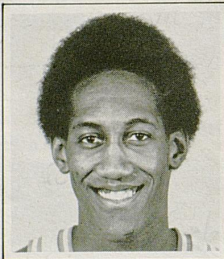
41 Butch Carter
Guard



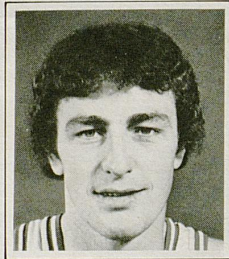
42 Mike Woodson
Forward



44 Phil Isenbarger
Forward



45 Ray Tolbert
Forward-Center



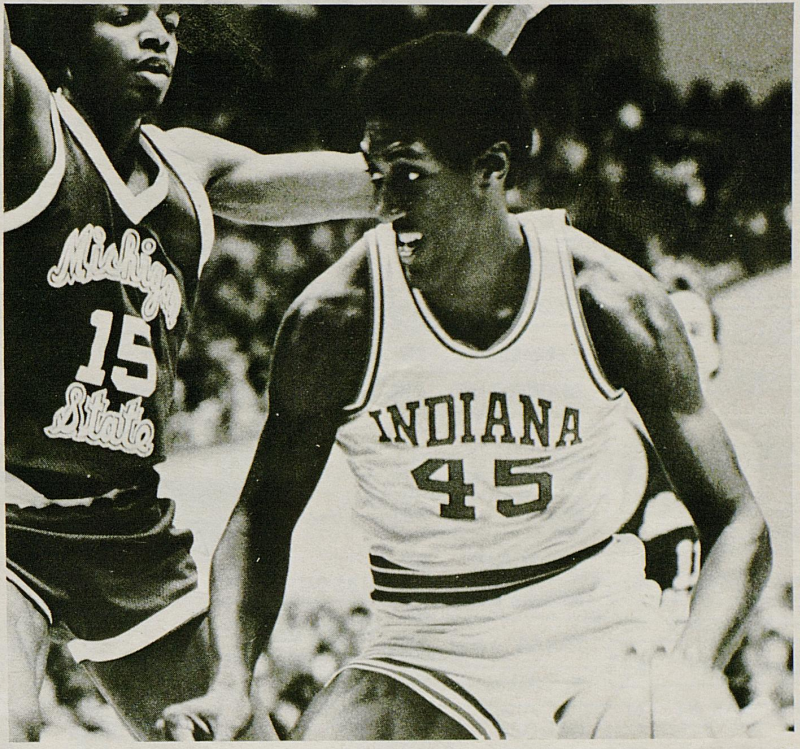
54 Steve Bouchie
Forward

| No. | Name | Pos. | Ht. | Wt. | Class | Hometown |
|-----|------------------|------|------|-----|-------|----------------------|
| 11 | Thomas, Isiah | G | 6-1 | 185 | Fr. | Chicago, Ill. |
| 20 | Thomas, Jim | G | 6-3 | 190 | Fr. | Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. |
| 23 | Franz, Chuck | G | 6-2 | 165 | Fr. | Clarksville, Ind. |
| 24 | Wittman, Randy | G | 6-6 | 205 | So. | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 30 | Kitchel, Ted | F | 6-8 | 210 | So. | Galveston, Ind. |
| 31 | Brown, Tony | G | 6-2 | 180 | Fr. | Chicago, Ill. |
| 32 | Turner, Landon | F-C | 6-10 | 220 | So. | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 34 | Risley, Steve | F | 6-8 | 230 | Jr. | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 40 | Grunwald, Glen | F | 6-9 | 206 | Sr. | Franklin Park, Ill. |
| 41 | Carter, Butch | G | 6-5 | 200 | Sr. | Middletown, Ohio |
| 42 | Woodson, Mike | F | 6-5 | 198 | Sr. | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 44 | Isenbarger, Phil | F | 6-8 | 190 | Jr. | Muncie, Ind. |
| 45 | Tolbert, Ray | F-C | 6-9 | 218 | Jr. | Anderson, Ind. |
| 54 | Bouchie, Steve | F | 6-8 | 220 | Fr. | Washington, Ind. |

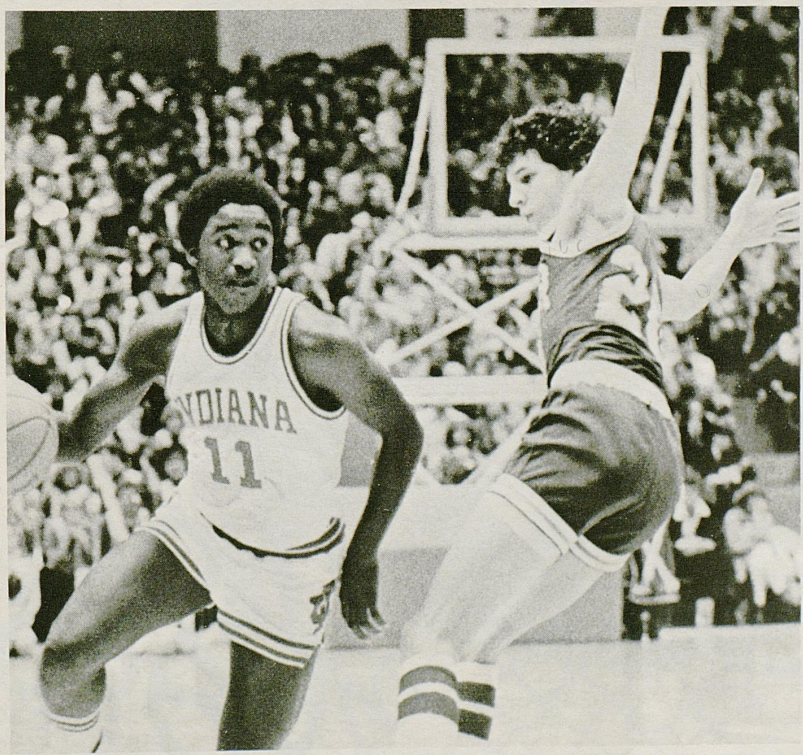
Season Results

Record (Won 22, Lost 7)

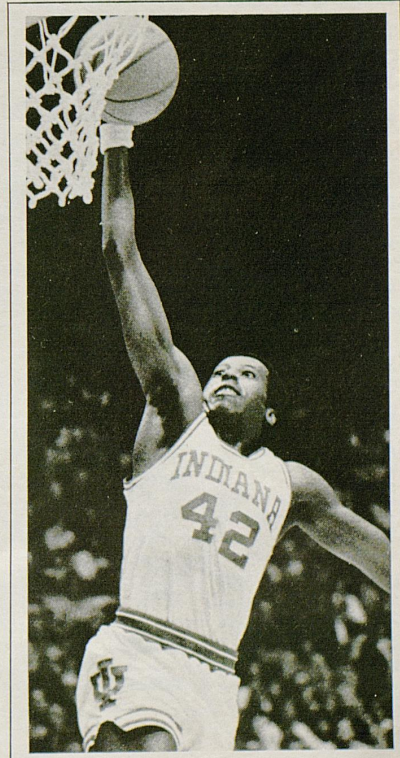
| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 78 | USSR | 50 |
| 80 | Miami | 52 |
| 92 | Xavier (Ind. Classic) | 66 |
| 75 | Texas | 43 |
| 76 | Georgetown | 69 |
| 58 | Kentucky | 69 |
| 80 | Toledo | 56 |
| 57 | No. Carolina | 61 |
| 70 | Tennessee | 68 |
| 61 | Brown | 52 |
| 58 | Ohio State | 59 |
| 50 | Wisconsin | 52 |
| 63 | Michigan | OT 62 |
| 72 | Michigan State | 64 |
| 81 | Iowa | 69 |
| 81 | Northwestern | 72 |
| 47 | Minnesota | 55 |
| 69 | Purdue | 58 |
| 60 | Illinois | 54 |
| 51 | Purdue | 56 |
| 83 | Northwestern | 69 |
| 68 | Illinois | 89 |
| 66 | Iowa | 55 |
| 67 | Minnesota | 54 |
| 75 | Michigan State | 72 |
| 65 | Michigan | 61 |
| 61 | Wisconsin | 52 |
| 76 | Ohio State | OT 73 |
| NCAA TOURNAMENT | | |
| 68 | Virginia Tech | 59 |



Ray Tolbert

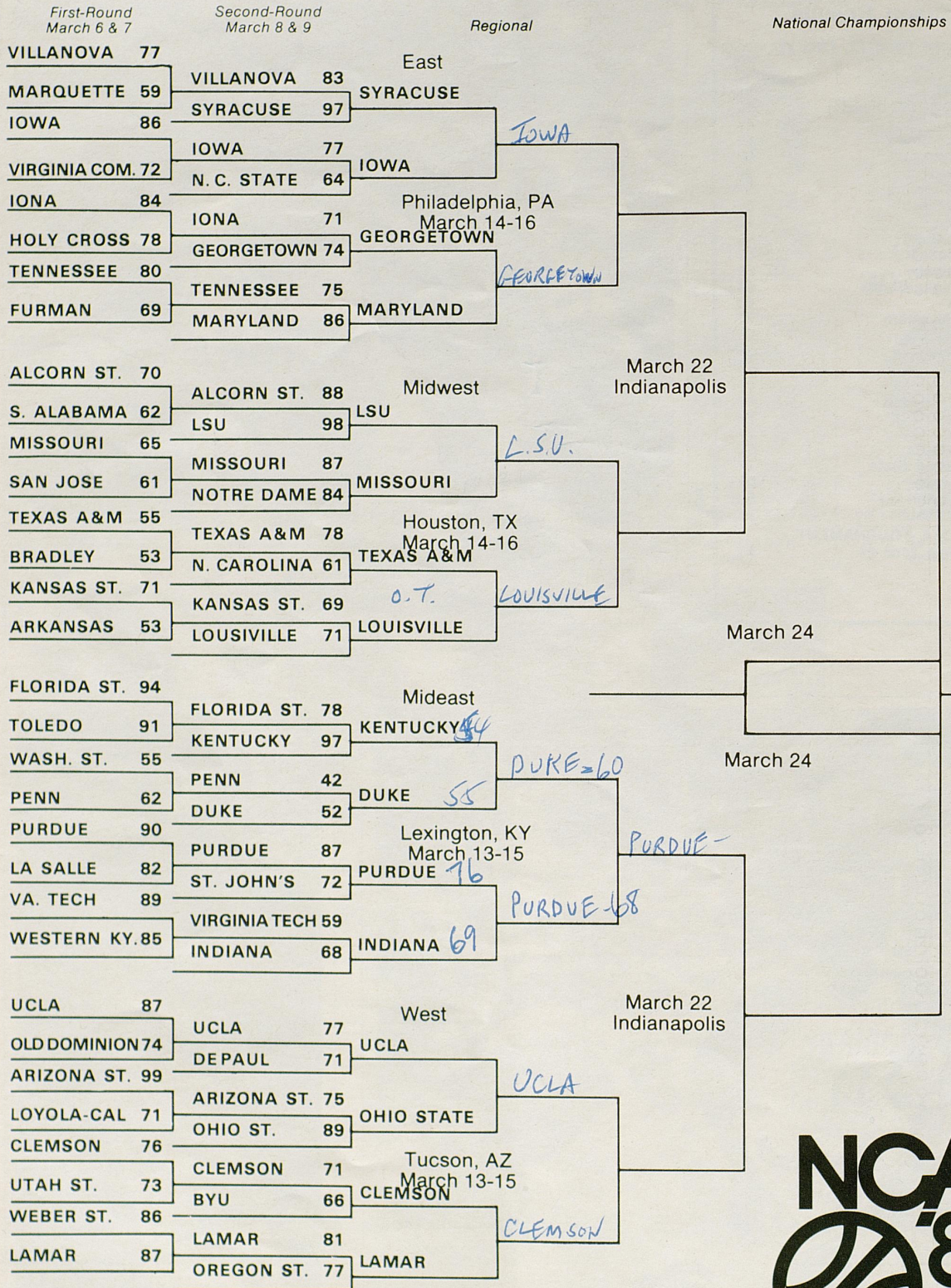


Isiah Thomas



Mike Woodson

1980 National Collegiate Basketball Championship



Frank B. Hall & Co.

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takes skill... experience... teamwork
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Duke

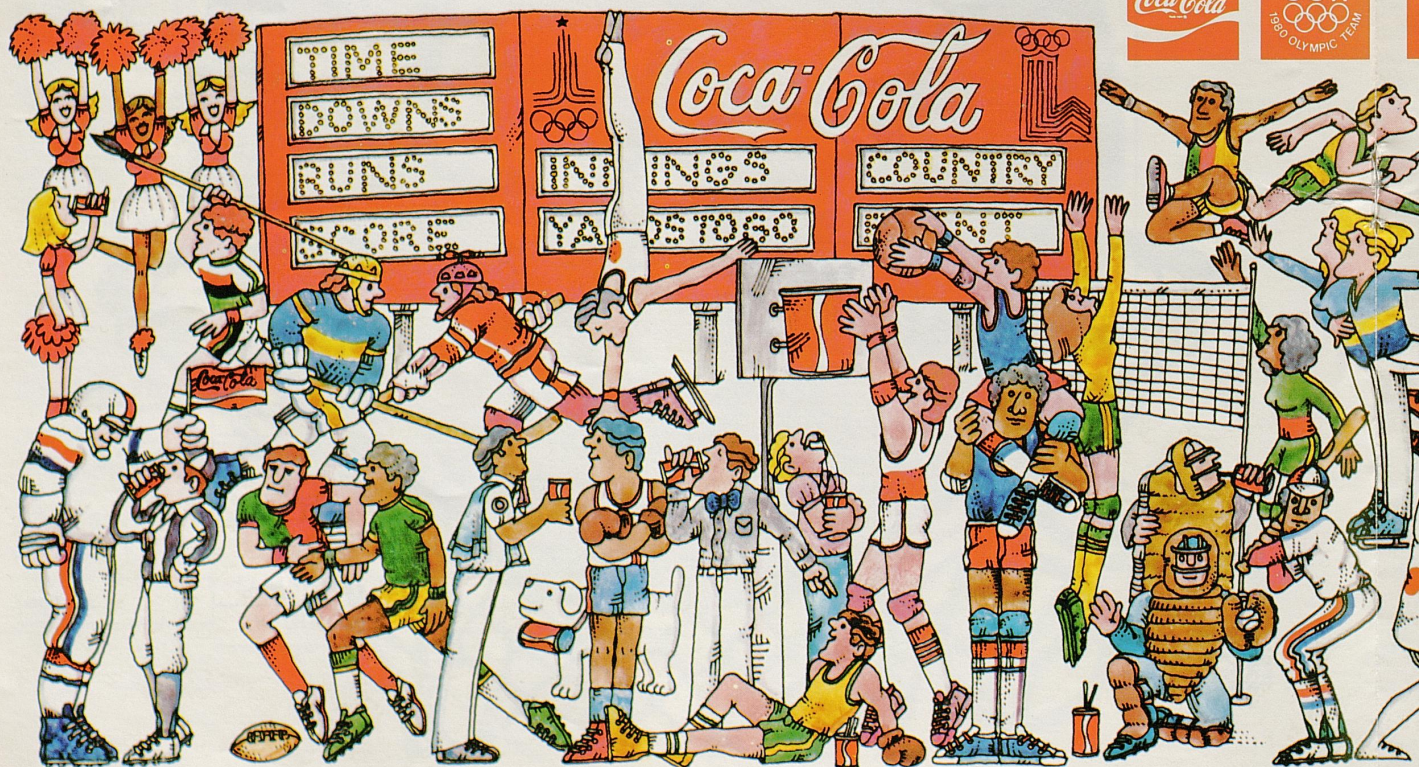
| | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----|------|-----|
| 11 | Jim Corrigan | G | 5-11 | 165 |
| 12 | Vince Taylor | G | 6-5 | 190 |
| 14 | Chip Engelland | G | 6-4 | 180 |
| 20 | Gene Banks | F | 6-7 | 210 |
| 21 | Bob Bender | G | 6-2 | 180 |
| 22 | Tom Emma | G | 6-2 | 175 |
| 23 | Larry Linney | G-F | 6-4 | 190 |
| 30 | Jim Suddath | F | 6-6 | 195 |
| 31 | Mike Tissaw | F-C | 6-8 | 210 |
| 33 | Kenny Dennard | F | 6-8 | 220 |
| 41 | Allen Williams | F | 6-8 | 210 |
| 43 | Mike Gminski | C | 6-11 | 255 |

HALF
DUKE-30 PURDUE-28
FINAL
DUKE-60 PURDUE-68

Indiana

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----|------|-----|
| 11 | Isiah Thomas | G | 6-1 | 185 |
| 20 | Jim Thomas | G | 6-3 | 190 |
| 23 | Chuck Franz | G | 6-2 | 165 |
| 24 | Randy Wittman | G | 6-6 | 205 |
| 30 | Ted Kitchel | F | 6-8 | 210 |
| 31 | Tony Brown | G | 6-2 | 180 |
| 32 | Landon Turner | F-C | 6-10 | 220 |
| 34 | Steve Risley | F | 6-8 | 230 |
| 40 | Glen Grunwald | F | 6-9 | 206 |
| 41 | Butch Carter | G | 6-5 | 200 |
| 42 | Mike Woodson | F | 6-5 | 198 |
| 44 | Phil Isenbarger | F | 6-8 | 190 |
| 45 | Ray Tolbert | F-C | 6-9 | 218 |
| 54 | Steve Bouchie | F | 6-8 | 220 |

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Kentucky

Purdue

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 185 | 4 | Kyle Macy | G | 6-3 | 188 |
| 190 | 10 | Dirk Minniefield | G | 6-3 | 180 |
| 165 | 12 | Bo Lanter | G | 6-1 | 175 |
| 205 | 15 | Chris Gettelfinger | G | 6-2 | 190 |
| 210 | 25 | Jay Shidler | G | 6-1 | 187 |
| 180 | 31 | Sam Bowie | C | 7-1 | 219 |
| 220 | 32 | Derrick Hord | F | 6-6 | 210 |
| 230 | 33 | Tom Heitz | F | 6-8 | 215 |
| 206 | 34 | Chuck Verderber | F | 6-6 | 220 |
| 200 | 40 | Fred Cowan | C-F | 6-8 | 210 |
| 198 | 44 | Charles Hurt | F | 6-6 | 215 |
| 190 | 52 | LaVon Williams | F | 6-7 | 220 |
| 218 | | | | | |
| 220 | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----|------|-----|
| 11 | Keith Edmonson | G | 6-5 | 195 |
| 12 | Steve Walker | F | 6-5 | 210 |
| 20 | Brian Walker | G | 6-2 | 185 |
| 21 | John Anthrop | G | 5-11 | 175 |
| 22 | Joe Barry Carroll | C | 7-1 | 245 |
| 23 | Mike Searce | F | 6-7 | 210 |
| 24 | Lee Cummings | G | 6-2 | 180 |
| 32 | Kevin Stallings | G | 6-5 | 200 |
| 33 | Drake Morris | F-G | 6-5 | 195 |
| 35 | Ted Benson | C | 6-10 | 225 |
| 41 | Jon Kitchel | G | 6-5 | 195 |
| 44 | Roosevelt Barnes | G | 6-2 | 195 |
| 45 | Arnette Hallman | F | 6-7 | 205 |

HALF
 PURDUE 37 - INDIANA - 26
 FINAL - U 76 - U 69



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PHOTO BY BOB D'AMORE

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*EPA estimates for comparison purposes for GS Model with 5-spd. trans. The mileage you get may vary depending on how fast you drive, the weather, and trip length. The actual highway mileage will probably be less. California, $\overline{16}$ estimated mpg, 27 estimated highway mpg.

**Manufacturer's suggested retail prices. Slightly higher in California. Actual prices established by dealers. Taxes, license, freight, optional equipment and other dealer charges are extra. All prices subject to change without notice. Mazda's rotary engine licensed by NSU-WANKEL.

University of Kentucky



Medicine, business, engineering, law and agriculture form the basis of the fields of study that have made the University of Kentucky one of the leading land grant institutions in the nation.

Located in the Commonwealth's beautiful bluegrass region, the main campus at Lexington has more than 22,000 students enrolled. In addition, there are another 17,000 students enrolled in 13 community colleges operated by the University across the state.

The community colleges offer two-year degrees in undergraduate studies or in technical-vocational programs to qualify them for job opportunities. The colleges also sponsor numerous continuing education and adult programs to meet the educational needs of their communities.

The main campus, near downtown Lexington, comprises about 625 acres of land on which there are more than 200 buildings and other structures, walks, malls, gardens, playing fields, recreation space and parking. The University also has some 6,750 acres in agricultural research farms and 4-H Club centers in Lexington and various parts of the state. UK also has 14,495 acres in its Robinson Forest in Eastern Kentucky.

UK has a graduate school and 17 academic colleges . . . Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Engineering, Business and Economics, Education, Home Economics, Library Science, Social Professions, Archi-

ture, Communications, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Allied Health Professions and Pharmacy.

The colleges of Dentistry and Pharmacy have been ranked among the top five professional colleges in their specialties in the nation.

The University has had only eight presidents since its founding in 1865. Dr. Otis Singletary, now in his 11th year as UK president, is a history scholar and nationally recognized university administrator. He came to UK from Texas where he served as executive vice chancellor for academic affairs of the University of Texas system.

UK graduates almost 6,000 students each year from the main campus and the community colleges.

The University of Kentucky continues to grow as a leader among the nation's top educational institutions.

And, as President Singletary says:

"I think Kentuckians have traditionally had some affection for their state university. I think they want it to do some things that demonstrably work for the benefit of this society, and I think we are going to continue to do those things.

"Given that kind of natural affection and concern, I see no reason why this University should not continue the kind of growth and development that has been going along, and, in my opinion, going on here now."



DR. OTIS A. SINGLETARY
President

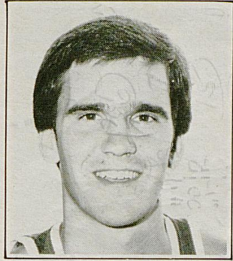


CLIFFORD O. HAGAN
Athletics Director

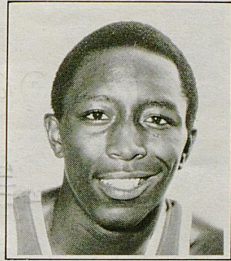


JOE B. HALL
Head Coach

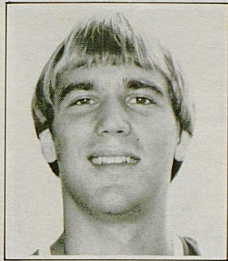
1979-80 Kentucky Wildcats



4 Kyle Macy
Guard



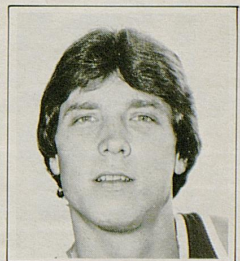
10 Dirk Minniefield
Guard



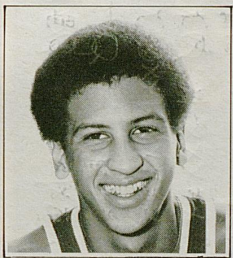
12 Bo Lanter
Guard



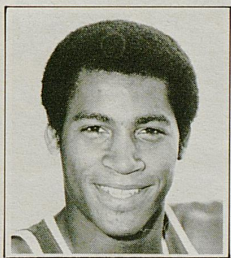
15 Chris Gettelfinger
Guard



25 Jay Shidler
Guard



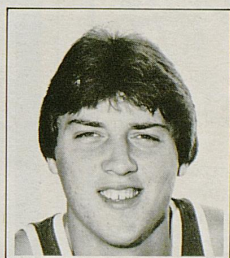
31 Sam Bowie
Center



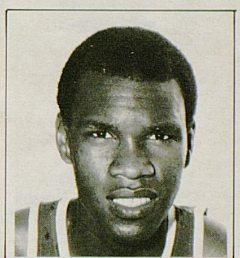
32 Derrick Hord
Forward



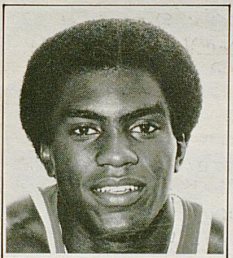
33 Tom Heitz
Forward



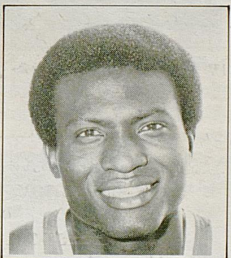
34 Chuck Verderber
Forward



40 Fred Cowan
Center-Forward



44 Charles Hurt
Forward



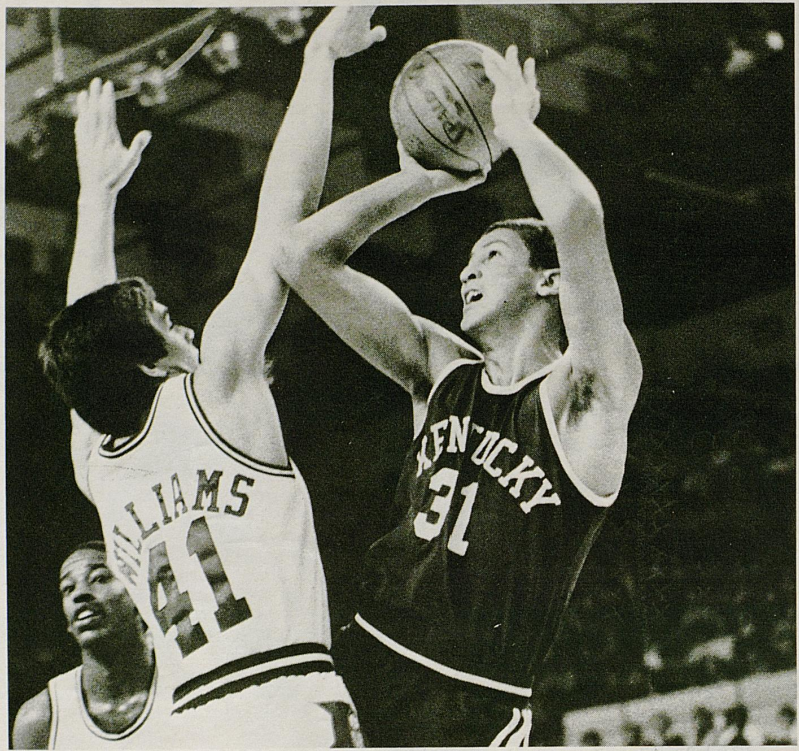
52 LaVon Williams
Forward

| No. | Name | Pos. | Ht. | Wt. | Class | Hometown |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----|-----|-------|---------------------|
| 4 | Macy, Kyle | G | 6-3 | 188 | Sr. | Peru, Ind. |
| 10 | Minniefield, Dirk | G | 6-3 | 180 | Fr. | Lexington, Ky. |
| 12 | Lanter, Bo | G | 6-1 | 175 | So. | Versailles, Ky. |
| 15 | Gettelfinger, Chris | G | 6-2 | 190 | Jr. | Knoxville, Tenn. |
| 25 | Shidler, Jay | G | 6-1 | 187 | Sr. | Lawrenceville, Ill. |
| 31 | Bowie, Sam | C | 7-1 | 219 | Fr. | Lebanon, Pa. |
| 32 | Hord, Derrick | F | 6-6 | 210 | Fr. | Bristol, Tenn. |
| 33 | Heitz, Tom | F | 6-8 | 215 | Fr. | Hamilton, Ind. |
| 34 | Verderber, Chuck | F | 6-6 | 220 | So. | Lincoln, Ill. |
| 40 | Cowan, Fred | C-F | 6-8 | 210 | Jr. | Sturgis, Ky. |
| 44 | Hurt, Charles | F | 6-6 | 215 | Fr. | Shelbyville, Ky. |
| 52 | Williams, LaVon | F | 6-7 | 220 | Sr. | Denver, Colo. |

Season Results

Record (Won 29, Lost 5)

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 76 | Duke | 82 |
| 79 | Bradley | 58 |
| 97 | Alaska | 68 |
| 57 | Iona | 50 |
| 80 | Baylor | 46 |
| 126 | South Carolina | 81 |
| 57 | Kansas | 56 |
| 69 | Indiana | 58 |
| 95 | Georgia | 69 |
| 78 | California | 52 |
| 61 | Purdue | 60 |
| 86 | Notre Dame | 80 |
| 67 | Auburn | 65 |
| 47 | Tennessee | 49 |
| 79 | Mississippi | 73 |
| 64 | Alabama | 78 |
| 76 | Florida | 63 |
| 106 | Vanderbilt | 90 |
| 89 | Miss State | 67 |
| 56 | Georgia | 49 |
| 60 | LSU | 65 |
| 64 | Auburn | 62 |
| 83 | Tennessee | 75 |
| 86 | Mississippi | 72 |
| 72 | Alabama | 63 |
| 95 | Florida | 70 |
| 91 | Vanderbilt | 73 |
| 74 | Nev. Las Vegas | 69 |
| 71 | Mississippi State | 65 |
| 76 | LSU | (OT) 74 |
| SEC TOURNAMENT | | |
| 69 | Auburn | 61 |
| 70 | Mississippi | 67 |
| 78 | LSU | 80 |
| NCAA TOURNAMENT | | |
| 97 | Florida State | 78 |



Sam Bowie



LaVon Williams



Kyle Macy

Purdue University



Despite its reputation for excellence in engineering, agriculture and science, people are Purdue's greatest strength. In just more than a century, Purdue has grown from a staff of six and a student body of 39 to a faculty in excess of 2,600 serving a student population of over 40,000 on four campuses.

A corps of astronauts, three U. S. Secretaries of Agriculture, college and corporation presidents, a U. S. Senator and three Noble Prize winners claim Purdue as their alma mater, a mere few of nearly 215,000 alumni.

This fall, Purdue centered its 109th year under the guidance of its eighth president, Dr. Arthur Gene Hansen. Since its founding in 1869 as the Indiana link to the nation's land-grant system established by President Lincoln in the Morrill Act, Purdue has built solid reputations in a variety of academic disciplines.

The mission of the University is not limited to the classrooms of the graduate and undergraduate programs, but reaches out actively to serve in many other ways. More than 90,000 are annually enrolled in more than 800 continuing education programs.

More subtle changes are occurring in curricula as the University remains highly sensitive to the needs and problems of modern society and of its students. An example is the four-year-old interdisciplinary engineering program which is "people-oriented" rather than "thing-oriented."

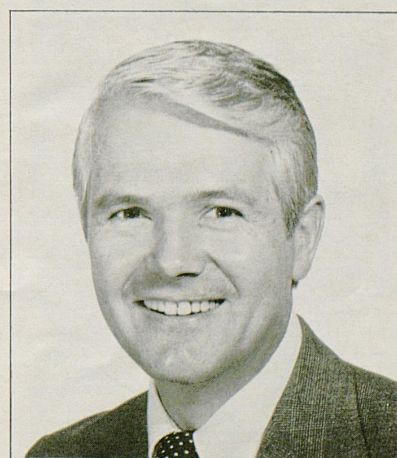
But that just proves once more that despite its size—the University is the nation's 20th largest university—Purdue's greatest foundation is its people. This fall's new student enrollment of approximately 6,700 will boost the total on the West Lafayette campus to 33,500.



DR. ARTHUR G. HANSEN
President

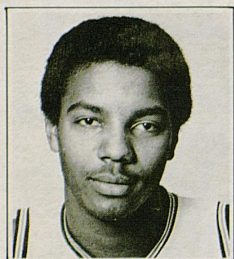


GEORGE KING
Athletic Director

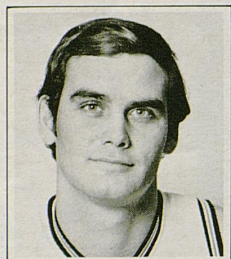


LEE ROSE
Head Coach

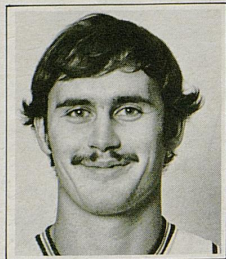
1979-80 Purdue Boilermakers



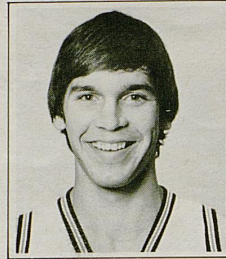
11 Keith Edmonson
Guard



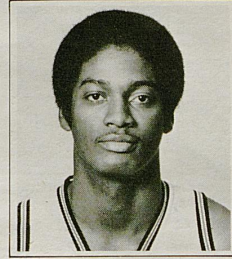
12 Steve Walker
Forward



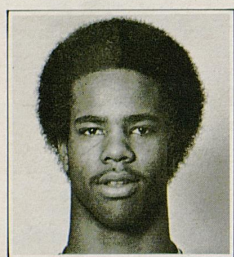
20 Brian Walker
Guard



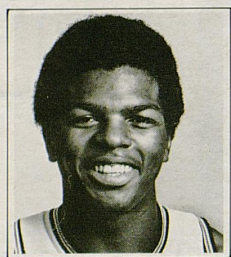
21 John Anthrop
Guard



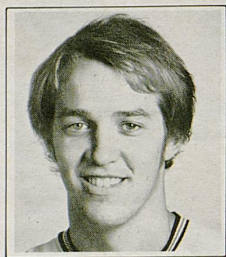
22 Joe Barry Carroll
Center



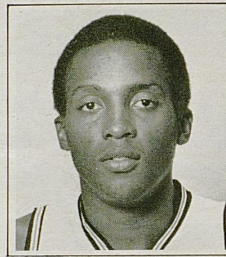
23 Mike Searce
Forward



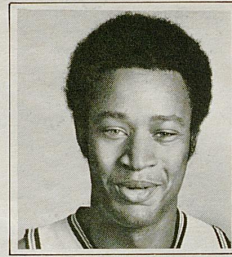
24 Lee Cummings
Guard



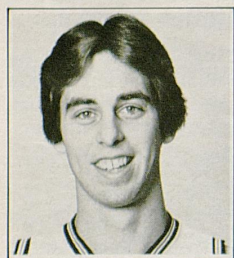
32 Kevin Stallings
Guard



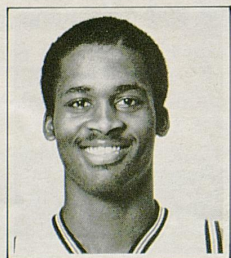
33 Drake Morris
Forward-Guard



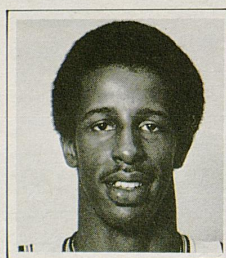
35 Ted Benson
Center



41 Jon Kitchel
Guard



44 Roosevelt Barnes
Guard



45 Arnette Hallman
Forward

| No. | Name | Pos. | Ht. | Wt. | Class | Hometown |
|-----|--------------------|------|------|-----|-------|--------------------|
| 11 | Edmonson, Keith | G | 6-5 | 195 | So. | San Antonio, Texas |
| 12 | Walker, Steve | F | 6-5 | 210 | Sr. | Lebanon, Ind. |
| 20 | Walker, Brian | G | 6-2 | 185 | Jr. | Lebanon, Ind. |
| 21 | Anthrop, John | G | 5-11 | 175 | Sr. | Lafayette, Ind. |
| 22 | Carroll, Joe Barry | C | 7-1 | 245 | Sr. | Denver, Colo. |
| 23 | Searce, Mike | F | 6-7 | 210 | So. | Lexington, Ky. |
| 24 | Cummings, Lee | G | 6-2 | 180 | So. | Chicago, Ill. |
| 32 | Stallings, Kevin | G | 6-5 | 200 | So. | Collinsville, Ill. |
| 33 | Morris, Drake | F-G | 6-5 | 195 | Jr. | East Chicago, Ind. |
| 35 | Benson, Ted | C | 6-10 | 225 | Fr. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 41 | Kitchel, Jon | G | 6-5 | 195 | So. | Galveston, Ind. |
| 44 | Barnes, Roosevelt | G | 6-2 | 195 | Jr. | Fort Wayne, Ind. |
| 45 | Hallman, Arnette | F | 6-7 | 205 | Sr. | Chicago, Ill. |

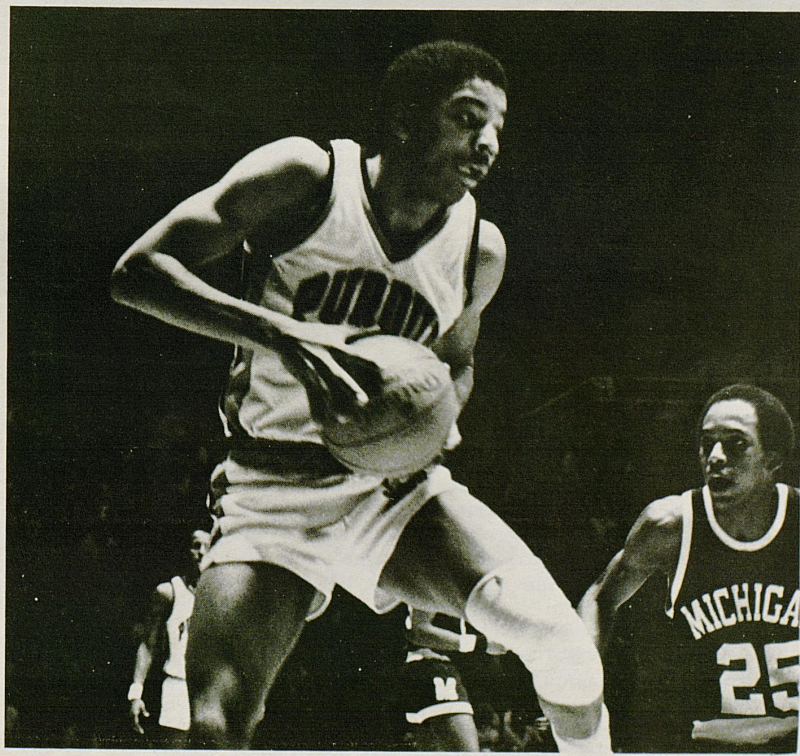
Season Results

Record (Won 20, Lost 9)

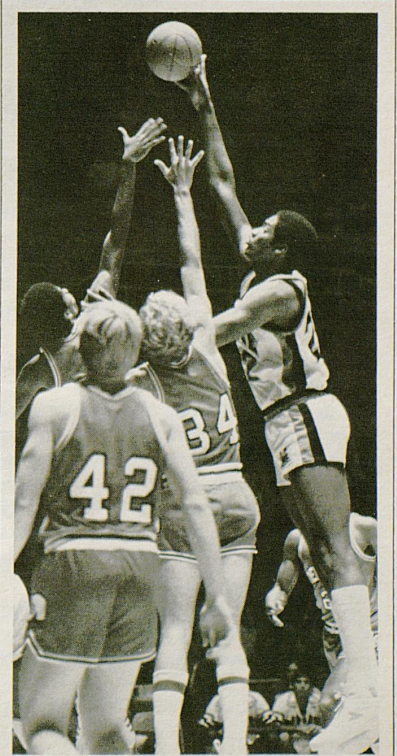
| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| 65 | Colorado State | 55 |
| 83 | Butler | 60 |
| 105 | SE Louisiana | 59 |
| 76 | Providence | 44 |
| 78 | Nebraska | 56 |
| 85 | SMU (Ky. Invt'l) | 60 |
| 60 | Ky. | 61 |
| 82 | Tulsa | 58 |
| 74 | Michigan State | 73 |
| 58 | Ohio State | 67 |
| 74 | Illinois | 66 |
| 68 | Michigan | 61 |
| 61 | Syracuse | 66 |
| 68 | Northwestern | 63 |
| 61 | Minnesota | 67 |
| 73 | Wisconsin | (OT) 60 |
| 50 | Indiana | 69 |
| 70 | Iowa | 56 |
| 56 | Indiana | 51 |
| 58 | Minnesota | 56 |
| 59 | Iowa | 74 |
| 54 | Northwestern | 57 |
| 69 | Wisconsin | 61 |
| 64 | Michigan | 75 |
| 72 | Illinois | 69 |
| 60 | Ohio State | 64 |
| 91 | Michigan State | 73 |
| NCAA TOURNAMENT | | |
| 90 | La Salle | 82 |
| 87 | St. John's | 72 |



Brian Walker



Keith Edmonson



Joe Barry Carroll

KENTUCKY

dents who have shown a record of academic achievement now has more than 600 students enrolled. The UK debate team consistently ranks among the top debate teams in the nation. The UK law school moot court team and the livestock judging teams at UK's ag school also consistently rank among the top ones.

UK is noted for its research efforts, especially in the fields of energy, tobacco and cancer.

UK's Institute for Mining and Minerals Research is a national leader in energy-related research, especially in the areas of coal liquefaction and gasification.

The UK Tobacco and Health Research Institute is a world-wide leader in research on the problems of tobacco and health.

Kentucky is a tobacco-growing state, the largest producer of burley tobacco. The UK College of Agriculture has been responsible over the years for the development of 80 percent of the burley tobacco varieties grown anywhere in the world, and its research on tobacco diseases has saved farmers millions of dollars.

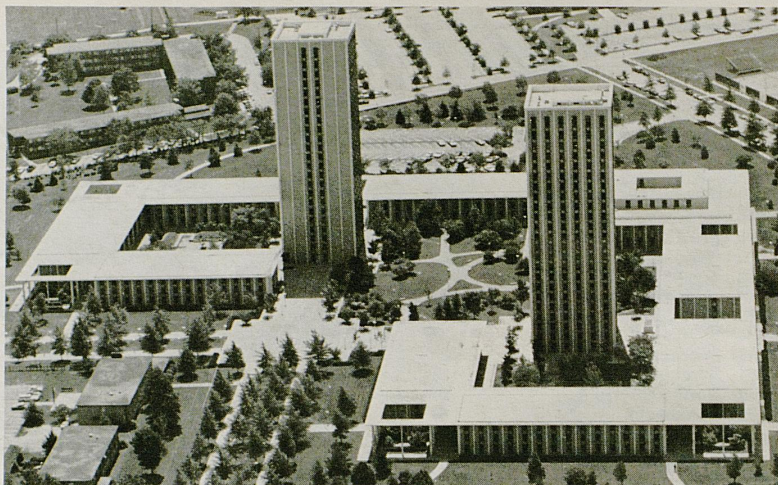
Kentucky also is a world leader in the thoroughbred horse industry. Scientists at UK did much to save this industry a few years ago when a dreaded disease, called contagious equine metritis (CEM), struck the industry. And vaccines developed at UK for horses are being used all over the world.

Cancer related research funding at the University has doubled to more than \$4 million since 1974 when the Ephraim McDowell Community Cancer Network, an organization affiliated with UK, was founded. The Network plays a key role in this important research area at UK.

UK has an outstanding faculty with some of the top teachers and researchers in the nation. The UK mathematics department has five faculty members who have been awarded the prestigious Sloan Fellowship; and the political science department consistently ranks among the top such departments in the nation in the number of scholarly papers published.

The University also ranks among the top 50 research institutions in the nation, another solid testimonial to its faculty.

In the arts, close to 100,000 people attend the many art, music and theatre productions at UK. The UK Marching Band is one of the best col-



The Blanding-Kirwin twin-tower complex, a part of the residence hall system that houses some 5,000 UK students on campus.

legiate contingents in the country, and the UK orchestra, the chorus and the theatre offer sterling performances throughout the year.

A real boon to the arts at UK was the opening of UK's new Center for the Arts. The building contains a 400-seat recital hall, a 1,500-seat concert hall and the 20,000 square-foot UK Art Museum.

UK's Albert B. Chandler Medical Center, named for the former Kentucky governor and senator, A. B. "Happy" Chandler, has a wide range of programs in education, patient care and research.

The five colleges of the Medical Center—Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy and Allied Health—have more than 2,000 students enrolled. Extramural funding in support of teaching, research and public service has more than doubled in the past 10 years to some \$11.4 million in 1979.

Of major significance in the area of medical research is the recent opening of the Sanders-Brown Research Center on Aging, one of the first facilities of its kind in the nation. The building, made possible by a matching grant from the John Y. Brown Jr. Foundation (he's now Kentucky's governor), will enable UK scientists and researchers to study the biologic aspects of aging with the ultimate goal of improving the quality of life for the aging.

The University has had only eight presidents since its founding in 1865. Dr. Otis Singletary, now in his 11th year as UK president, is a history scholar and nationally-recognized university administrator. He came to UK

from Texas where he served as executive vice chancellor for academic affairs of the University of Texas system.

UK graduates almost 6,000 students each year from the main campus and the community colleges.

The UK Alumni Association, therefore, continues to grow in numbers of clubs (60) and paid members (22,000). Besides the 31 clubs in Kentucky, there are 29 organized alumni groups outside of the state from Los Angeles to New York.

For old alums and friends of the University, there's a tour of the UK campus any weekday on a double-decker bus, "Old Blue." The free, guided tour of the campus departs each Monday through Friday at 2 p.m. from near the Administration Building.

The UK Art Museum is open daily, except Monday, from Noon to 5 p.m. The Anthropology Museum is open each weekday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. And campus visitors enjoy a spectacular view of the campus from atop the 18-story Patterson Office Tower.

The University of Kentucky continues to grow as a leader among the nation's top educational institutions. And, as President Singletary says:

"I think Kentuckians have traditionally had some affection for their state university. I think they want it to do some things that demonstrably work for the benefit of this society, and I think we are going to continue to do those things.

"Given that kind of natural affection and concern, I see no reason why this University should not continue the kind of growth and development that has been going along, and, in my opinion, is going on here now."



WE BUILT OUR NEW SHOES TO MAKE THE BASKETBALL HALL OF FEET.

We've named our new low-cut the Nike Franchise. We're calling the hi-top the Nike Franchise Hi.

We're also calling both these new basketball shoes sensational.

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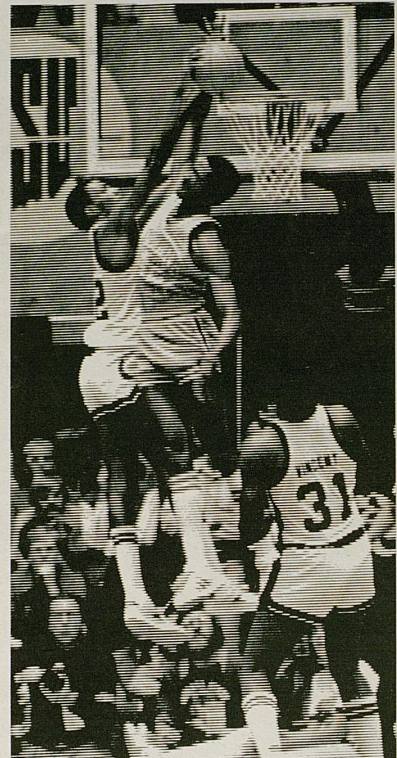
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The REAL Story on Strategy

by Frank Boggs
Colorado Springs Sun

Basketball is a tremendously complicated game. For one example, those players who advance to this stage of NCAA tournament play can run and chew gum at the same time. Much of the strategy is finalized in the locker rooms, only minutes before battle. But few of us non-athletes have the privilege of observing first-hand.

I was just lucky.

My big opportunity came about 10 years ago when Oklahoma City University, which is where Abe Lemons coached before he coached at Pan American, which is where he coached before he coached at Texas, played twice in Alaska.

The team was met at the airport by coaches and higher-ups from the Anchorage school. They were gracious hosts. They asked Lemons if his team would need to practice that day, since the game was not until the next night. Lemons looked around the airport lobby for the team captain, John Nelson. Then he turned to the hosts.

"We'll take a vote on whether we practice," he said. "Ya see, we're from the United States, which is a democracy." The Alaska delegation, which had thought of themselves all along as also being good citizens of the US of A, looked at each other. Funny.

"Captain Nelson!" yelled Lemons. "Take a vote and see if we want to practice today."

"Yes, sir!" said the captain. He left. He was back in a flash with his report.

"Coach Lemons," he said, "I got six no's, two yes's and three I don't cares."

"That's it, then," said Lemons. "No practice."

It was a couple of nights later in Fairbanks I was permitted to attend the final pregame meeting. There was a blackboard, turned white by years of x's and o's drawn by visiting coaches. Lemons ordered everyone to sit down and be quiet. I sat down too, quietly.

He began erasing. And erasing. And erasing. Finally, the blackboard was black again. "Awright, men, lemme have your attention."

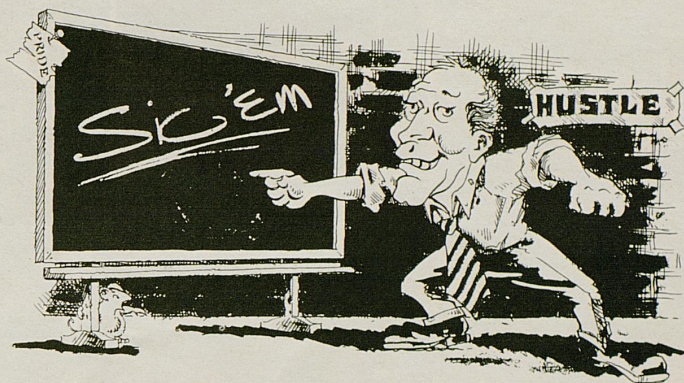
I leaned forward, hopeful of gaining some piece of vital strategy that could be worked into my story of the game. Real inside stuff.

Lemons picked up the chalk and began writing.

"Sic 'em!" he wrote. And we all left the locker room.

Sometimes, there is important strategy being carried out on the bench, too.

Hank Egan, coach of the Air Force Academy, recalls his days as a player at the Naval Academy. At the time he



was about the sixth man, therefore sat next to the coach so he could quickly be located.

Navy is winning by about 18 points with four minutes to play. The coach ordered in the last group, which also did not include Egan. Suddenly, as can happen in basketball, the lead is vanishing at an alarming pace. The coach grabs Egan's knee.

"Go in for Egan!" he screams.

Egan isn't sure how to do that, but figures it best to do something. So he reports to the scorer's table. There is no immediate break in the action, so he waits, and waits. Meanwhile, the lead is being built back and an assistant coach motions for Egan to forget the whole thing; to come back to the bench. He does.

The coach is waiting for Egan. "What the hell's the matter with you?" he says to Egan. "You've been killing us out there!"

Sometimes, there is a lot of strategy going on between the two involved coaches. Egan and Marquette's Al McGuire had such a session.

With about three minutes to play, in Milwaukee, Air Force is about 20 points down to Marquette. Egan starts counting players. Marquette has six.

So Egan began stomping the floor and screaming, trying to get play halted. The officials won't look at him. Egan continued his tirade until, finally, McGuire walked down to see why all the commotion.

By now the refs decided to check, too. "What's the matter?" asked McGuire.

"Well," said Egan, "under the circumstances, with you being 20 points ahead and all, don't you think five players should be enough?"

McGuire counted. One . . . two . . . three . . . four . . . five . . . six.

"Oh, yeah," says McGuire. "That's a technical on us."

It's still the only time Egan ever saw a coach call a T on himself.

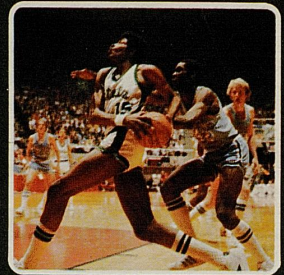
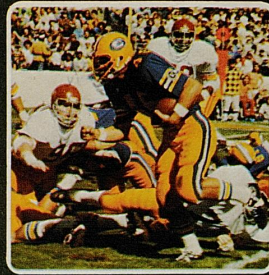
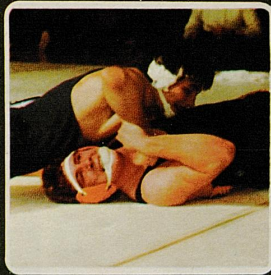
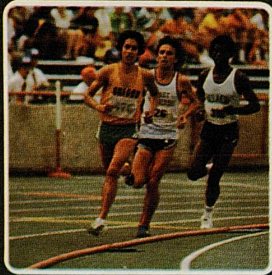
Maybe it was in that same game, or in one of the Air Force-Marquette games anyway, that McGuire began yelling "New York!" to his team. Egan knew that was McGuire's play for the full-court lob. Egan began yelling instructions at his team. "Watch the lob!" he hollered. "Watch the lob!"

Marquette then got off the long lob. And scored. Egan was furious. He called for time and worked up his finest scowl.

"I told you guys to watch the lob!" he said.

One of the players spoke up.

"We did," he said.



NCAA Library of Films

Relive the excitement of NCAA championships by purchasing or renting colorful, action-packed films from the NCAA Library of Films.

Films from 11 NCAA sports—basketball, football, golf, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, soccer, swimming, track and field, volleyball and wrestling—are available for purchase or rent.

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All films are 16mm and produced in color with sound. No other film formats are available.

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| 0871 | 1971 Highlights | 20 min |
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Three Makes it Better

1979 officials experiment proves successful

There's an extra person on the court for college basketball games these days who rapidly is becoming a fixture on the collegiate scene.

Three-man officiating crews, once an experimental feature, now are becoming commonplace.

The first appearance of the three-man crew at the National Collegiate Basketball Championship was in 1979, after the NCAA Executive Committee approved a recommendation from the Division I Basketball Committee. That experiment worked so well the basketball committee recommended its continuation, and the Executive Committee agreed.

It was the Division I Basketball Committee that took the lead in implementing the change, hoping to make the NCAA championship an even better event than it already was. Additional support was obtained from the board of directors and officers of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, representing a cross section of the nation's leading basketball coaches, who concurred in the recommendation.

There have been many advantages seen by college basketball administrators, coaches and game officials in the use of the three-man system. Among the benefits are:

Providing necessary additional coverage for fouls, lane violations and sideline jump ball situations behind the tosser.

- A deterrent for hand checking and illegal use of hands by either the offense or the defense.
- Covering all sidelines and both baselines.
- Providing demanded coverage for a full-court press.
- Preventing officials from becoming physically exhausted during the important closing stages of the game.
- Providing more effective bench and crowd control.

Although the NCAA did not adopt the three-man system for its tournament until 1979, conferences in several parts of the country have used the format for a number of years. The Big Ten Conference pioneered the concept on the collegiate level, con-



Three officials provide better coverage.

ducting a limited experimental program in nonconference games in the 1967 season. The Big Ten has continued to use the three-man format since that time, with the exception of the 1974-75 season.

The Atlantic Coast Conference introduced the three-man concept for the 1977-78 season, and several other conferences implemented the concept for the 1978-79 campaign. Included among the conferences using the system last season were the Ivy League, Big Five (Philadelphia), Metro Conference, Pacific-10 Conference, South-

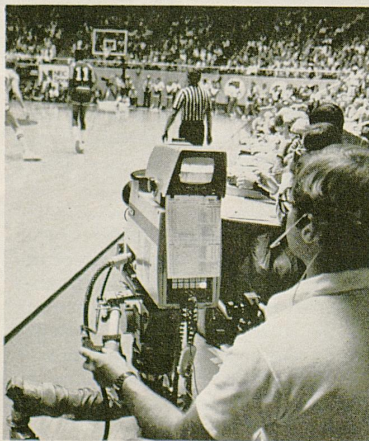
eastern Conference and Southwest Conference.

In addition, 20 Eastern independents and eight major Midwest independents adopted the system for the 1978-79 season, bringing the total to nearly 100 Division I institutions using the three-man format.

Some innovations come and go from the game of basketball, and there has been heated debate on both sides of the three-man officiating question; however, it appears more likely that three-man officiating teams may become a permanent part of the NCAA basketball tournament.



1. NBC's cameras get right into the DePaul bench during last year's action in Salt Lake City; 2. Announcers Billy Packer, Dick Enberg and Al McGuire prepare for telecast; 3. Enberg and McGuire interview DePaul coach Ray Meyer and his wife; 4. Here's what the action looks like from the cameraman's vantage point. Photos courtesy of NBC Sports.



On Stage!

NBC, NCAA Productions offer television coverage

by **David P. Seifert**
**NCAA Assistant Director
of Public Relations
and Promotion**

It's a tough act to follow, but NBC Sports will enjoy trying.

Again this year, NBC is providing television coverage of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. The network is putting together this year's coverage mindful of the fact that last year's tournament was the most watched in history. And the Indiana State/Michigan State final topped off that accomplishment with the

largest viewing audience ever to watch a basketball game.

So, while you may have been able to obtain a ticket to the 1980 championship, your friends at home will be in good company. About 50 million viewers for the championship game, in fact.

That is NBC's estimate of the audience for the Monday night prime-time telecast of the finals this year, again to be carried on 212 stations.

And, after all, those 50 million viewers will have some advantages over you, even though you will be

part of the excitement in the arena. NBC again is planning expert commentary, pregame and postgame shows, instant replays, close-ups of cheerleaders, interesting camera angles, interviews and in-depth analysis.

This will be the 12th consecutive year that NBS Sports will present the NCAA semifinals and finals to a nationwide viewing audience. With last year's record in the final game, the top seven basketball telecasts in history (and eight of the top 10) are NCAA finals games.

For the fourth straight year, NCAA



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television coverage

Productions is providing televised coverage for tournament games not carried by NBC, with each game in the new 48-team format being televised by one of the two organizations.

NBC's coverage began with national doubleheaders March 8 and 9. Regional doubleheaders March 15 and 16, the national semifinals March 22 and the championship game March 24 will complete the network coverage.

Producer for NBC telecasts is George Finkel, coordinating producer for all NBC Sports basketball coverage. Harry Coyle will be directing his 12th consecutive championship game, while Don Ohlmeyer will be the executive producer.

Have you ever thought about what goes into a televised basketball game in the NCAA tournament? Here's a quick look at many of the pieces that fit together like a giant puzzle.

After NBC Sports selected the games it would televise, NCAA Productions began developing a separate network by scheduling games and arranging service for games NBC would not be televising.

As early as last fall, tentative plans (including talent and equipment) were

arranged for each tournament site. When possible, NCAA Productions used facilities of NBC Sports at sites where both originated telecasts.

In addition, many other behind-the-scenes activities were being arranged. Tournament managers and media coordinators at the sites were planning the assignments of television liaison officials, technicians and numerous other support personnel. Commercial and game formats were established. Promotional messages were prepared. And countless other details were fit together by NBC and NCAA Productions, separately and cooperatively.

That record-breaking Indiana State/Michigan State telecast last year drew a 24.1 rating, surpassing the 1975 NCAA championship game between UCLA and Kentucky, which drew a 21.3. That means of all the television sets in America, 24.1 percent were tuned to the basketball game. Also, the game's "share" was 38, meaning that of the sets in use during that time period, 38 percent were tuned to the game.

The 24.1 rating is a long way from the 14.4 earned in the UCLA/Purdue 1969 championship game, the first

televised by NBC. The big jump came in 1973, when the NCAA went "prime-time" with Memphis State/UCLA. That game, in which Bill Walton made 21 of 22 shots in a record performance, had a 20.5 rating, the first to surpass the 20 mark. In fact, only four basketball games ever have drawn a rating of 20 or better (the fourth was the 1976 Indiana/Michigan championship game).

You might think about these many factors the next time you're watching an NCAA basketball telecast. Remember the countless miles of cable laid. Or the many hours of preparation done by producers, directors, production crews and announcers. There's also the travel, pressures of precision decisions, close quarters in remote vans and the transfer of equipment and staff.

The efforts of the NBC Sports and NCAA Productions teams for all those factors many times go unrecognized.

Now that you have an idea of what goes into a basketball telecast, you can sit back and join in the excitement of today's game. But don't worry about your friends at home. They are sharing in their own kind of excitement.

Footnote for tomorrow's stars



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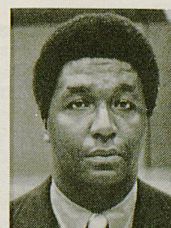


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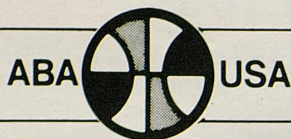
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AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America (ABAUSA) serves as the National Governing Body (NGB) for men's and women's basketball in the United States, as well as being a Class A Member of the United States Olympic Committee. ABAUSA is responsible for the preparation and selection of a team that will hopefully lead to the gold medals in men's and women's basketball in the Olympic Games to be held in Moscow July 19 to August 3. In addition to the United States, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are the only other teams to date to qualify for the Games by virtue of their second and third place finishes in Montreal. Only the defending gold medalist, the Soviet Union, has qualified for the women.

Last year, NCAA Champion Michigan State University began their season by defeating the Soviet Union with a score of 76-60. Second place Indiana State outscored the Soviets by a score of 83-79. During their 1979 tour, Brigham Young, Indiana, Notre Dame, Old Dominion, and Syracuse managed to stop the Soviets on their 9 and 5 tour.

Plans are already well underway for the United States basketball representatives to Moscow. The selection process is determined by the ABAUSA Games Committees. The committees also determine the policies and procedures for national team competitions.

The committee for men, chaired by Charles Neinas, commissioner of the Big Eight Conference, consists of Tom Apke, Brice Durbin, Wayne Embry, Oscar Erickson, Lynn Farrell, Jim Fox, Marv Harshman, Bill Hosket, Peter Humanik, Floyd Lay, Ben Lewis, Scott May, Pete Newell, Jim Oshust, Wilbur Renken, Fred Schaus, Robert Sechrest, Dean Smith, Edward Steitz, John Thompson, Bill Vining, and Ned Wulk. Dave Gavitt of Providence College will serve as the head coach of the 1980 Olympic Team. Gavitt will be assisted by Larry Brown of UCLA and Dee Rowe of Connecticut. Joe Vancisin of the NABC will serve as manager. Tentative plans call for the trials to be conducted in late May of 1980.

The committee for women, chaired by Claudia Dodson of the Virginia High School League, consists of Mildred Barnes, Carole Baumgarten, Dolores Billhardt, Jody Conradt, Betty Jo Crumm, Pat Head, Pat Landis, Darlene May, Billie Jean Moore, Louise O'Neal, Lea Plarski, Sue Ross, Jeanne Rowlands, Ruthie Webster, and Susan Zinn. Sue Gunter of Steven F. Austin University will serve as the head coach of the 1980 Olympic Team. Gunter will be assisted by Pat Head of Tennessee and manager Lea Plarski of St. Louis Community College. Trials have been set for the week of March 24 at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs, the home of ABAUSA.

ABAUSA policy is developed by the Council elected from the constituent membership. The Council meets periodically during the year. There is also an annual meeting for all constituent members during the summer months.

The President of ABAUSA is George Killian, executive director of the NJCAA in Hutchinson, Kansas. Vice President — Men is Tom Jernstedt, assistant executive director of the NCAA in Mission, Kansas. Vice President — Women is Billie Jean Moore, coach of UCLA and the 1976 Olympic Team representing AIAW. Secretary-Treasurer is Brice Durbin, executive director of the NFSHSA in Kansas City, Missouri.

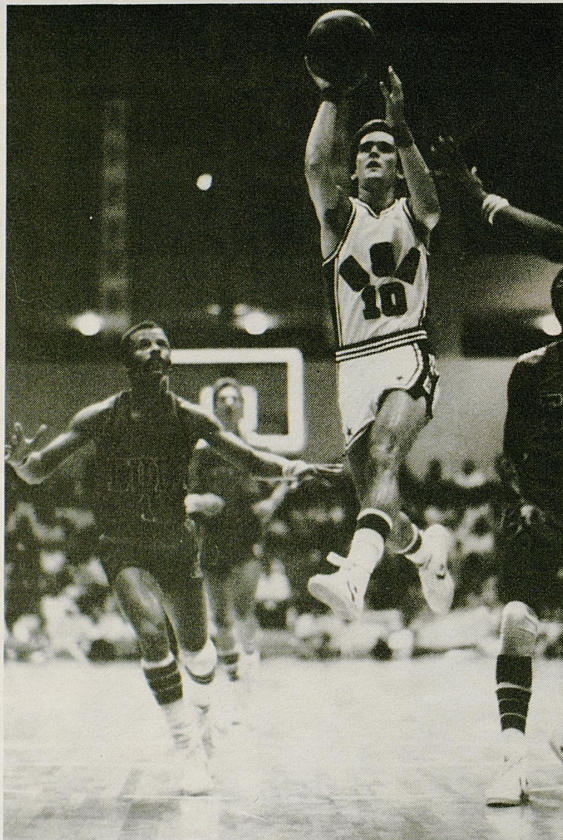
Other representatives to the Council include Mildred Barnes, Ernest Casale, Clifford Fagan, Jim Fox, Patricia Head, Floyd Lay, Charles Morris, Charles Neinas, Bruce Parkinson, Cherri Rapp, and Wilbur Renken.

In addition to sponsoring foreign tours and preparing teams for the Olympic Games, ABAUSA serves as the United States member to the Federation Internationale de Basketball Amateur (FIBA), which has headquarters in Munich, West Germany. ABAUSA must, therefore, administer the regulations of FIBA as they pertain to the United States. Seventeen foreign teams received ABAUSA sanction to tour the United States last year, while nearly one hundred United States teams traveled to all corners of the earth. Responsibilities include sanctioning all international competition involving United States teams, licensing of international officials, and issuing of travel permits to United States players wishing to play in foreign leagues.

The United States has had a very busy and productive year in 1979 preparing for Moscow. The U.S. men won the gold medal in both the Pan American and World University games, while the women captured the gold medals in the Eighth FIBA World Championships in Korea and the World University Games in Mexico City. The future also looks promising as the National Junior Men's Team selected from the National Sports Festival traveled to Brazil in August for the First FIBA World Championships for Junior Men. They returned as the undefeated Champion with their closest game being sixteen points against the Soviet Union.

Executive Director of ABAUSA is William L. Wall who, for twenty years, served as a college coach, official, and administrator. Tom McGrath and Rebecca Roberts serve as the assistant executive directors.

Sponsor memberships are available for \$15 by contacting ABAUSA at the address listed below. No government funds are available for our projects. Contributions are tax deductible as ABAUSA is a registered "not for profit" organization, exempt under IRS Code 501-C-3.



ABAUSA Constituents

Amateur Athletic Union (AAU)
Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW)
Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA)
National Amateur Basketball Association (NABA)
National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC)
National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA)
National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)
National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHSA)
National Jewish Welfare Board (NJWB)
National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA)
United States Armed Forces
Women's Basketball Association (WBAA)
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)

ABAUSA

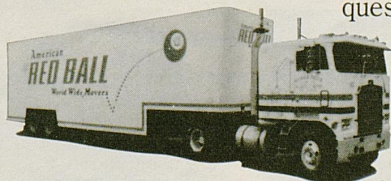
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'We'd work for free'

USBWA members enjoy NCAA assignment

by Steve Guback, Washington Star
USBWA Executive Director

Talk to any basketball writer and he'd undoubtedly admit, without even being under oath, that he'd work for free this week. Nobody is going to tell the boss that, but when you're at the NCAA Basketball Championship, well, you're among friends.

The friendships start being renewed about midweek when the first of many press conferences is held, a four-way telephonic hookup with the competing coaches; and the excitement starts building from there. Next, the teams arrive. You watch the workouts from the front row. You talk with the players, listen to the coaches, write your impressions and the quotes, and then mingle again with friends.

Your adrenaline starts pumping with every phrase. By the time of the first tipoff, when the bands are playing and the crowd is chanting and the players are jockeying on the court for position, you lean back along press row in your chair and admit secretly to yourself: "Man, this is really livin'."

For any of the 500 members of the U. S. Basketball Writers Association, the NCAA finals are like breaking the tape at the end of a tough race. It's not much different from being a member of a competing team. There is exhilaration from simply being here. The hard part is still ahead. Deadlines, space limitations, the pressures, transmitting problems. But the event is something you never forget, no matter how many you've attended over the years.

The USBWA, which dates back to 1956, was formed to promote more interesting and informative coverage of basketball and to serve as a liaison among the working press, the basketball sanctioning bodies and the fans.

Like the NCAA championship, the USBWA has grown and prospered almost beyond belief. When Wayne Duke, then NCAA assistant executive director; Tippy Dye, then basketball coach at the University of Washington, and Bob Russell, then a sportswriter for the Chicago Daily

News, decided an organization of basketball writers might not be a bad idea, nobody dreamed it would amount to this.

The USBWA now acts as a clearing house for ideas on how to constantly improve coverage for the writers and the basketball fans. If we improve the flow of information and increase writing standards, it better serves our readers and, we think, the game itself. We have a USBWA writing contest, sponsored by the Eastman Kodak Company, to encourage and reward superior coverage.

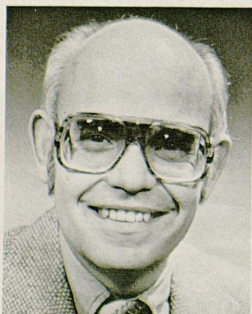
But the USBWA goes beyond that. Two years ago, the USBWA inaugurated a Most Courageous Award. The first recipient was the late John Kratzer of William and Mary, who served as an inspiration to his team while fighting a two-year losing bout with cancer. This year's recipient is Bill Wanstrath, a high school player from Batesville, Indiana, who set standards in courage and determination by becoming an outstanding player, a major shot-blocker, a top rebounder (12.2 per game) and a key scorer on a strong 18-5 team, although he has only one arm.

The USBWA also has inaugurated a \$1,000 scholarship named after former executive director and president Ray Marquette, who died tragically in a 1977 plane crash. It goes to a needy and talented youngster who is in college or about to attend college and plans to major in print journalism with the intention of becoming a sportswriter.

The USBWA has its own publication, The Tipoff, which carries information about the lodge members and the collegiate game.

We also select an all-America team, sponsored by Pizza Hut, the company which funds our scholarship. The team is selected through a committee of regional representatives from each NCAA district, using balloting by the entire membership as a guide. We select our own Coach of the Year and Player of the Year, nationally and in each NCAA district, as well as all-district teams.

The USBWA also works closely with the Basketball Hall of Fame, the wire services, the National Association of Basketball Coaches and helps select the NCAA honors awards.



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First Vice-President
Roanoke (Va.) Times &
World News



Frank Boggs
Second Vice-President
Colorado Springs Sun



Steve Guback
Executive Director
Washington Star

Tournament Records

EAST REGION GAME RECORDS

INDIVIDUAL

Field Goals Made—19 (28), Jeff Mullins, Duke vs. Villanova, semifinal, Raleigh, N. C., 1964.
Field Goals Attempted—30, Lennie Rosenbluth (15), North Carolina vs. Canisius, semifinal, Philadelphia, Pa., 1957.
Field Goal Percentage—1.000* (10 of 10), Marvin Barnes, Providence vs. Pennsylvania, semifinal, Philadelphia, Pa., 1973.
Free Throws Made—17 (20), Barry Kramer, NYU vs. West Virginia, third place, College Park, Md., 1963.
Free Throws Attempted—20, Barry Kramer (17), NYU vs. West Virginia, third place, College Park, Md., 1963; Lennie Chappell (16), Wake Forest vs. St. Joseph's, semifinal, College Park, Md., 1962.
Free Throw Percentage—1.000* (13 of 13), Bill Bradley, Princeton vs. Providence, championship, College Park, Md., 1965; Mike Maloy, Davidson vs. St. John's, semifinal, College Park, Md., 1969.
Most Rebounds—24, Tom Burleson, North Carolina State vs. Providence, semifinal, Raleigh, N. C., 1974.
Most Points—44, Rod Thorn, West Virginia, vs. St. Joseph's, semifinal, College Park, Md., 1963.
 *Minimum 10 made

TEAM

Field Goals Made—44 (77), North Carolina vs. Boston College, third place, Providence, R. I., 1975; 43 (75), Duke vs. Connecticut, championship, Raleigh, N. C., 1964.
Field Goals Attempted—103 (41), St. Joseph's vs. West Virginia, third place, Charlotte, N. C., 1960.
Field Goal Percentage—.683* (41 of 60), Princeton vs. Providence, championship, College Park, Md., 1965.
Free Throws Made—36 (49), NYU vs. St. Joseph's, third place, College Park, Md., 1962.
Free Throws Attempted—50 (33), West Virginia vs. St. Joseph's, semifinal, Charlotte, N. C., 1959.
Free Throw Percentage—1.000* (22 of 22), Fordham vs. South Carolina, third place, Raleigh, N. C., 1971.
Most Rebounds—65, West Virginia vs. St. Joseph's, semifinal, Charlotte, N. C., 1959; North Carolina vs. Princeton, semifinal, College Park, Md., 1967.
Most Personal Fouls—35, DePaul vs. Virginia Military Institute, semifinal, Greensboro, N. C., 1976.
Most Points—110, North Carolina vs. Boston College, third place, Providence, R. I., 1975; 109, Princeton vs. Providence, championship, College Park, Md., 1965.
 *Minimum 15 made

TWO-TEAM

Field Goals Made—77, St. Joseph's (41) vs. West Virginia (36), third place, Charlotte, N. C., 1960.
Field Goals Attempted—188, St. Joseph's (103) vs. West Virginia (85), third place, Charlotte, N. C., 1960.
Free Throws Made—63, La Salle (35) vs. Canisius (28), championship, Philadelphia, Pa., 1955.
Free Throws Attempted—89, NYU (49) vs. St. Joseph's (40), third place, College Park, Md., 1962.
Most Rebounds—124, West Virginia (63) vs. St. Joseph's (61), third place, Charlotte, N. C., 1960.
Most Personal Fouls—58, St. Joseph's (30) vs. NYU (28), third place, College Park, Md., 1962.
Most Points—206, West Virginia (106) vs. St. Joseph's (100), third place, Charlotte, N. C., 1960.

MIDEAST REGION GAME RECORDS

INDIVIDUAL

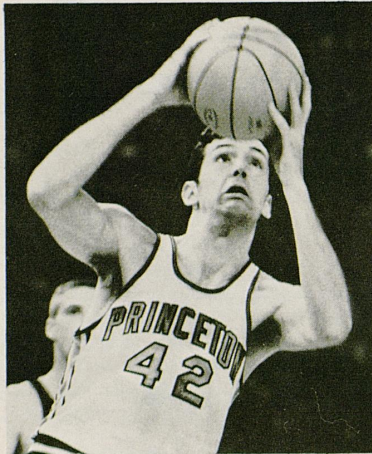
Field Goals Made—22 (39), Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Iowa, third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
Field Goals Attempted—39 (22), Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Iowa, third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
Field Goal Percentage—.919* (11 of 12), Pembroke Burrows, Jacksonville vs. Iowa, semifinal, Dayton, Ohio, 1970.
Free Throws Made—17 (22), Roger Newman, Kentucky vs. Ohio State, championship, Louisville, Ky., 1961.
Free Throws Attempted—22 (17), Roger Newman, Kentucky vs. Ohio State, championship, Louisville, Ky., 1961.
Free Throw Percentage—1.000* (12 of 12), Dan Issel, Kentucky vs. Miami (Ohio), third place, Madison, Wis., 1969.
Most Rebounds—31, Nate Thurmond, Bowling Green vs. Mississippi State, third place, East Lansing, Mich., 1963.
Most Points—42, Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Iowa, third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
 *Minimum 10 made



Jerry West



Pembroke Burrows



Bill Bradley



Elvin Hayes (44)

Midwest (continued)

TEAM

Field Goals Made—52 (98), Iowa vs. Notre Dame, third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
Field Goals Attempted—106 (41), Indiana vs. Miami (Ohio), third place, Lexington, Ky., 1958.
Field Goal Percentage—.621* (41 of 66), Kentucky vs. Miami (Ohio), semifinal, Dayton, Ohio, 1978.
Free Throws Made—35 (52), Iowa vs. Morehead State, semifinal, Iowa City, Ia., 1956.
Free Throws Attempted—52 (35), Iowa vs. Morehead State, semifinal, Iowa City, Ia., 1956.
Free Throw Percentage—.955* (21 of 22), Vanderbilt vs. Marquette, semifinal, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1974.
Most Rebounds—66, Michigan State vs. Notre Dame, semifinal, Lexington, Ky., 1957.
Most Personal Fouls—35, Iowa vs. Morehead State, semifinal, Iowa City, Ia., 1956.
Most Points—121, Notre Dame vs. Iowa, third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
 *Minimum 15 made

TWO-TEAM

Field Goals Made—97, Iowa (52) vs. Notre Dame (45), third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
Field Goals Attempted—195, Iowa (98) vs. Notre Dame (97), third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
Free Throws Made—68, Iowa (35) vs. Morehead State (33), semifinal, Iowa City, Ia., 1956.
Free Throws Attempted—105, Iowa (52) vs. Morehead State (53), semifinal, Iowa City, Ia., 1956.
Most Rebounds—122, Miami (Ohio) (65) vs. Indiana (57), third place, Lexington, Ky., 1958.
Most Personal Fouls—50, Kentucky (24) vs. Notre Dame (26), semifinal, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.
Most Points—227, Notre Dame (121) vs. Iowa (106), third place, Columbus, Ohio, 1970.

MIDWEST REGION GAME RECORDS

INDIVIDUAL

Field Goals Made—21 (36), Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati vs. Arkansas, third place, Lawrence, Kansas, 1958.
Field Goals Attempted—36 (21), Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati vs. Arkansas, third place, Lawrence, Kansas, 1958.
Field Goal Percentage—.923* (12 of 13), Dennis Holman, Southern Methodist vs. Cincinnati, third place, Lubbock, Texas, 1966.
Free Throws Made—23 (26), Bob Carney, Bradley vs. Colorado, semifinal, Stillwater, Okla., 1954.
Free Throws Attempted—26 (23), Bob Carney, Bradley vs. Colorado, semifinal, Stillwater, Okla., 1954.
Free Throw Percentage—1.000* (11 of 11), Bob Hickman, Kansas vs. Texas, semifinal, Manhattan, Kansas, 1960.
Most Rebounds—25, Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Texas Christian, championship, Wichita, Kansas, 1968.
Most Points—56, Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati vs. Arkansas, third place, Lawrence, Kansas, 1958.
 *Minimum 10 made.

TEAM

Field Goals Made—47, Houston (84) vs. Notre Dame, third place, Wichita, Kansas, 1971; Kansas State (47) vs. Houston, third place, Lawrence, Kansas, 1970.
Field Goals Attempted—102 (39) Notre Dame vs. Houston, third place, Wichita, Kansas, 1971.
Field Goal Percentage—.638* (30 of 47), Arkansas vs. Indiana State, championship, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1979.
Free Throws Made—38 (44), Bradley vs. Colorado, semifinal, Stillwater, Okla., 1954.
Free Throws Attempted—45 (31), New Mexico State vs. Drake, championship, Lawrence, Kansas, 1970.
Free Throw Percentage—.900* (18 of 20), Memphis State vs. Kansas State, championship, Houston, Texas, 1973.
Most Rebounds—76, Houston vs. Texas Christian, championship, Wichita, Kansas, 1968.
Most Personal Fouls—32, Drake vs. New Mexico State, championship, Lawrence, Kansas, 1970.
Most Points—119, Houston vs. Notre Dame, third place, Wichita, Kansas, 1971.
 *Minimum 15 made.

TWO-TEAM

Field Goals Made—86, Houston (47) vs. Notre Dame (39), third place, Wichita, Kansas, 1971; Kansas State (47) vs. Houston (39), semifinal, Wichita, Kansas, 1971.
Field Goals Attempted—186, Notre Dame (102) vs. Houston (84), third place, Wichita, Kansas, 1971.
Free Throws Made—68, Oklahoma City (35) vs. Kansas State (33), semifinal, Lawrence, Kansas, 1956.
Free Throws Attempted—80, Oklahoma City (40) vs. Texas (40), third place, Lawrence, Kansas, 1963.
Most Rebounds—131, Houston (76) vs. Texas Christian (55), championship, Wichita, Kansas, 1968.

Most Personal Fouls—57, Texas (30) vs. Oklahoma City (27), third place, Lawrence, Kansas, 1963.
Most Points—225, Houston (119) vs. Notre Dame (106), third place, Wichita, Kansas, 1971.

WEST REGION GAME RECORDS

INDIVIDUAL

Field Goals Made—20 (35), Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, semifinal, Seattle, Wash., 1953.
Field Goals Attempted—35 (14), Marv Roberts, Utah State vs. UCLA, championship, Seattle, Wash., 1970.
Field Goal Percentage—882* (15 of 17), Dennis Awtrey, Santa Clara vs. Long Beach State, third place, Seattle, Wash., 1970.
Free Throws Made—18 (22), John O'Brien, Seattle vs. Wyoming, third place, Seattle, Wash., 1953.
Free Throws Attempted—22 (18), John O'Brien, Seattle vs. Wyoming, third place, Seattle, Wash., 1953.
Free Throw Percentage—1.000* (10 of 10), Robert Smith, Nevada-Las Vegas vs. Arizona, semifinal, Los Angeles, Calif., 1976.
Most Rebounds—28, Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Pacific, third place, Los Angeles, Calif., 1966.
Most Points—45, Bob Houbregs, Washington vs. Seattle, second round, Seattle, Wash., 1953.
 *Minimum 10 made.

TEAM

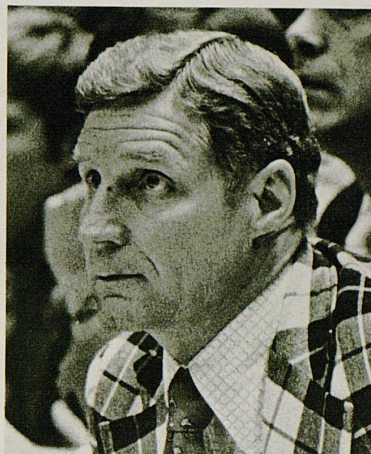
Field Goals Made—51 (97), UCLA vs. Dayton, semifinal, Tucson, Ariz., 1974.
Field Goals Attempted—100 (43), Houston vs. Pacific, third place, Los Angeles, Calif., 1966.
Field Goal Percentage—619* (26 of 42), Oregon State vs. Houston, semifinal, Los Angeles, Calif., 1966.
Free Throws Made—41 (48), Utah vs. Santa Clara, third place, Seattle, Wash., 1960.
Free Throws Attempted—48 (41), Utah vs. Santa Clara, third place, Seattle, Wash., 1960.
Free Throw Percentage—947* (18 of 19), Seattle vs. California, semifinal, San Francisco, Calif., 1958.
Most Rebounds—76, UCLA vs. Weber State, semifinal, Provo, Utah, 1972.
Most Personal Fouls—36, Seattle vs. UCLA, semifinal, Corvallis, Ore., 1964.
Most Points—114, Arizona vs. Nevada-Las Vegas, semifinal, Los Angeles, Calif., 1976.
 *Minimum 15 made.

TWO-TEAM

Field Goals Made—91, UCLA (51) vs. Dayton (40), semifinal, Tucson, Ariz., 1974.
Field Goals Attempted—194, Houston (100) vs. Pacific (94), third place, Los Angeles, Calif., 1966.
Free Throws Made—63, Seattle (39) vs. Utah (24), third place, Corvallis, Ore., 1955.
Free Throws Attempted—84, Seattle (45) vs. UCLA (39), semifinal, Corvallis, Ore., 1964.
Most Rebounds—132, Pacific (67) vs. Houston (65), third place, Los Angeles, Calif., 1966.
Most Personal Fouls—65, Seattle (36) vs. UCLA (29), semifinal, Corvallis, Ore., 1964.
Most Points—223, Arizona (114) vs. Nevada-Las Vegas (109), semifinal, Los Angeles, Calif., 1976.

CHAMPIONSHIP COACHES

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1939 Howard Hobson, Oregon | 1960 Fred Taylor, Ohio State |
| 1940 Branch McCracken, Indiana | 1961 Edwin Jucker, Cincinnati |
| 1941 Harold Foster, Wisconsin | 1962 Edwin Jucker, Cincinnati |
| 1942 Everett Dean, Stanford | 1963 George Ireland, Loyola (Ill.). |
| 1943 Everett Shelton, Wyoming | 1964 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1944 Vadal Peterson, Utah | 1965 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1945 Henry Iba, Oklahoma State | 1966 Don Haskins, Texas-El Paso |
| 1946 Henry Iba, Oklahoma State | 1967 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1947 Alvin Julian, Holy Cross | 1968 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1948 Adolph Rupp, Kentucky | 1969 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1949 Adolph Rupp, Kentucky | 1970 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1950 Nat Holman, CCNY | 1971 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1951 Adolph Rupp, Kentucky | 1972 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1952 Forest Allen, Kansas | 1973 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1953 Branch McCracken, Indiana | 1974 Norm Sloan, North Carolina State |
| 1954 Kenneth Loeffler, LaSalle | 1975 John Wooden, UCLA |
| 1955 Phil Woolpert, San Francisco | 1976 Bobby Knight, Indiana |
| 1956 Phil Woolpert, San Francisco | 1977 Al McGuire, Marquette |
| 1957 Frank McGuire, North Carolina | 1978 Joe Hall, Kentucky |
| 1958 Adolph Rupp, Kentucky | 1979 Jud Heathcote, Michigan State |
| 1959 Pete Newell, California | |



Norm Sloan



Adolph Rupp

Tournament Records

ALL-TIME SCORING LEADERS

| Player, Institution (Years Competed) | Games | FG | FT | Points | Avg. |
|---|-------|-----|----|--------|------|
| Elvin Hayes, Houston (1966-67-68)----- | 13 | 152 | 54 | 358 | 27.5 |
| Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati (1958-59-60)--- | 10 | 117 | 90 | 324 | 32.4 |
| Lew Alcindor, UCLA (1967-68-69)----- | 12 | 115 | 74 | 304 | 25.3 |
| Bill Bradley, Princeton (1963-64-65)----- | 9 | 108 | 87 | 303 | 33.7 |
| Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1969-70-71)----- | 7 | 117 | 55 | 289 | 41.3 |
| Jerry West, West Virginia (1958-59-60)---- | 9 | 97 | 81 | 275 | 30.6 |
| Jerry Lucas, Ohio State (1960-61-62)----- | 12 | 104 | 58 | 266 | 22.2 |
| Bill Walton, UCLA (1972-73-74)----- | 12 | 109 | 36 | 254 | 21.2 |
| Gail Goodrich, UCLA (1963-64-65)----- | 10 | 84 | 67 | 235 | 23.5 |
| Marques Johnson, UCLA (1974-75-76-77)--- | 16 | 96 | 42 | 234 | 14.6 |
| Tom Gola, La Salle (1954-55)----- | 10 | 77 | 75 | 229 | 22.9 |
| Cazzie Russell, Michigan (1964-65-66)---- | 9 | 81 | 64 | 226 | 25.1 |
| Len Chappell, Wake Forest (1961-62)----- | 8 | 72 | 77 | 221 | 27.6 |
| Paul Hogue, Cincinnati (1960-61-62)----- | 12 | 93 | 35 | 221 | 18.4 |
| Jimmy Collins, New Mexico St. (1968-69-70) | 11 | 91 | 37 | 219 | 19.9 |
| Bill Russell, San Francisco (1955-56)----- | 9 | 89 | 31 | 209 | 23.2 |
| Richard Washington, UCLA (1974-75-76)--- | 13 | 94 | 21 | 209 | 16.1 |
| Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame (1974-75-76)--- | 8 | 73 | 57 | 203 | 25.4 |
| Eddie Owens, Nev.-Las Vegas (1975-76-77) | 10 | 88 | 26 | 202 | 20.2 |
| Jeff Mullins, Duke (1963-64)----- | 8 | 84 | 32 | 200 | 25.0 |

BEST SINGLE-GAME PERFORMANCES

| Player, Institution vs. Opponent, Year | Round | FG | FT | TP |
|--|-------|----|----|----|
| Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Ohio, 1970----- | 1st | 25 | 11 | 61 |
| Bill Bradley, Princeton vs. Wichita State, 1965 | C* | 22 | 14 | 58 |
| Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati vs. Arkansas, 1958 | C | 21 | 14 | 56 |
| Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Kentucky, 1970----- | 2nd | 22 | 8 | 52 |
| Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Texas Christian, 1971 | 1st | 20 | 12 | 52 |
| Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Loyola (Ill.), 1968----- | 1st | 20 | 9 | 49 |
| Hal Lear, Temple vs. Southern Methodist, 1956----- | C* | 17 | 14 | 48 |
| Austin Carr, Notre Dame vs. Houston, 1971----- | C | 17 | 13 | 47 |

ALL-TIME REBOUNDING LEADERS

| Player, Institution (Years Competed) | g | rb | avg. |
|---|----|-----|------|
| Elvin Hayes, Houston (1966-67-68)----- | 13 | 222 | 17.1 |
| Lew Alcindor, UCLA (1967-68-69)----- | 12 | 201 | 16.8 |
| Jerry Lucas, Ohio State (1960-61)----- | 12 | 197 | 16.4 |
| Bill Walton, UCLA (1972-73-74)----- | 12 | 159 | 13.3 |
| Sam Lacey, New Mexico State (1968-69-70)----- | 11 | 157 | 14.3 |
| Marques Johnson, UCLA (1974-75-76-77)--- | 16 | 138 | 8.6 |
| Curtis Rowe, UCLA (1969-70-71)----- | 12 | 131 | 10.9 |
| Mel Counts, Oregon State (1962-63-64)----- | 9 | 127 | 14.1 |
| John Green, Michigan State (1957, 1959)----- | 6 | 118 | 19.7 |
| Artis Gilmore, Jacksonville (1970-71)----- | 6 | 115 | 19.2 |
| Sidney Wicks, UCLA (1969-70-71)----- | 12 | 112 | 9.3 |
| Paul Silas, Creighton (1962, 1964)----- | 6 | 111 | 18.5 |
| Bill Bradley, Princeton (1963-64-65)----- | 9 | 108 | 12.0 |
| Phil Hubbard, Michigan (1976-77)----- | 8 | 96 | 12.0 |

BEST SINGLE-GAME PERFORMANCE

| Player, Institution vs. Opponent, Year | rd | rb |
|---|-----|----|
| Nate Thurmond, Bowling Green vs. Mississippi State, 1963----- | C | 31 |
| Jerry Lucas, Ohio State vs. Kentucky, 1961----- | RC | 30 |
| Toby Kimball, Connecticut vs. St. Joseph's (Pa.), 1965----- | 1st | 29 |
| Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Pacific, 1966----- | C | 28 |
| John Green, Michigan State vs. Notre Dame, 1957----- | 2nd | 27 |
| Paul Silas, Creighton vs. Oklahoma City, 1964----- | 1st | 27 |
| Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Loyola (Ill.), 1968----- | 1st | 27 |
| Howard Jolliff, Ohio vs. Georgia Tech, 1960----- | 2nd | 26 |
| Phil Hubbard, Michigan vs. Detroit, 1977----- | 2nd | 26 |
| Jerry Lucas, Ohio State vs. Western Kentucky, 1960----- | 2nd | 25 |
| Elvin Hayes, Houston vs. Texas Christian, 1968----- | RC | 25 |



Bill Walton



Lew Alcindor



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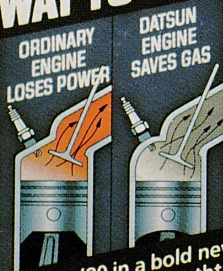
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