

Gustavus Men's Basketball: Celebrating A Century of Excellence



First Row (l to r): Mike Kauls, Chris Jimenez, Jason Quam, Tim Klaus, Bob Southworth, Joel Stoltenow
Second Row (l to r): Brent Olson, Aaron Grove, Asst. Coach Scott Lauinger, Head Coach Mark Hanson, Asst. Coach Josh Price, Mark McDonnell, Equipment Manager Willie Lundquist
Third Row (l to r): Michael Borgelt, Brad Hanzel, Marc Newell, Luke Schmidt, Hans Engebretson, Neal Campbell

The Gustavus men's basketball team finished the MIAC regular season in first place. After defeating Augsburg and then Carleton in the MIAC Playoff tournament, the Gusties qualified for the NCAA National Tournament. The first game of the tournament matched Gustavus with UW-Whitewater at Whitewater. The Gusties defeated the home team 82-67, which sent Gustavus to their second game of the tournament against Nebraska Wesleyan. Unfortunately, the Gusties came up just short at Nebraska Wesleyan, which won by a score of 61-59. Luke Schmidt ended the season with 1,011 career points, which makes him only the second player in Gustavus history to reach the 1,000-point plateau in his sophomore season. His season total of 540 points is the third highest in school history. Schmidt and Jason Quam were both named to the All-Conference team, while Quam was also selected for the MIAC All-Defensive squad. Marc Newell was named MIAC Co-Sixth Man of the Year. Head Coach Mark Hanson was named Co-Coach of the Year.

1996-97 MIAC Championship Team

No.	Name	Yr.	Pos.	Ht.	Hometown
4	Aaron Grove	JR	PG	6-4	Grey Eagle, MN
10	Jason Quam	SR	W	6-0	Kenyon, MN
11	Chris Jimenez	SR	PG	6-0	Redwood Falls, MN
20	Bob Southworth	SO	W	6-2	Gibbon, MN
21	Mike Kauls	SO	W	6-2	New Brighton, MN
23	Tim Klaus	SR	W	6-4	Owatonna, MN
30	Mark McDonnell	SO	W	6-3	Minnesota Lake, MN
32	Joel Stoltenow	SO	PG	6-3	Waterville, MN
33	Brent Olson	FY	PG	6-4	St. Peter, MN
40	Neal Campbell	JR	W	6-5	Huron, SD
42	Michael Borgelt	FY	P	6-5	Hastings, MN
43	Hans Engebretson	FY	P	6-6	Sartell, MN
44	Brad Hanzel	SR	P	6-7	Jordan, MN
50	Marc Newell	SO	P	6-8	Fergus Falls, MN
54	Luke Schmidt	SO	P	6-7	New Ulm, MN
Head Coach: Mark Hanson					
Assistant Coaches: Mike Boschee, Scott Lauinger, Josh Price					

Overall Record: 21-7 MIAC Record: 16-4

Opponent	Result	Opponent	Result
Luther	L, 66-85	Concordia	W, 65-45
Concordia-St. Paul	W, 70-49	Augsburg	W, 78-68
Bethel	W, 76-60	St. Olaf	W, 75-64
Concordia	W, 69-62	Saint Mary's	W, 65-58
Concordia (CA)	W, 91-82 OT	Hamline	W, 90-75
UC-San Diego	L, 52-59	Carleton	L, 65-74 OT
Augsburg	W, 55-48	St. Thomas	L, 77-62
St. Olaf	W, 70-66	Macalester	W, 75-61
Saint Mary's	W, 67-58	Saint John's	W, 67-63
Hamline	W, 81-63	MIAC Playoffs	
Carleton	W, 69-61	Augsburg	W, 80-62
St. Thomas	L, 58-67	Carleton	W, 57-55
Macalester	W, 55-51	NCAA Playoffs	
Saint John's	L, 60-73	UW-Whitewater	W, 82-67
Bethel	W, 69-62	Nebraska Wesleyan	L, 59-61

The Gustavus men's basketball program is celebrating its 100th season this year. To commemorate this special occasion, there will be an insert in each game program highlighting one of the 16 MIAC Championship teams as well as the outstanding individuals and coaches that have helped make the Gustavus men's basketball program one of the most successful programs in the history of Division III basketball.

The Rules of Basketball

The 13 Original Rules of Basketball

When James Naismith invented "Basket Ball" in December 1891, the ruleset consisted of the following rules:

1. If the player is knocked out of balance by the other team player its called force out.
2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands, but never with the fist.
3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man running at good speed.
4. The ball must be held in or between the hands; the arms or body must not be used for holding it.
5. No shouldering, holding, striking, pushing, or tripping in any way of an opponent. The first infringement of this rule by any person shall count as a foul; the second shall disqualify him until the next basket is made or, if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole of the game. No substitution shall be allowed.
6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violations of Rules 3 and 4 and such as described in Rule 5.
7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls it shall count as a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul).
8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there (without falling), providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges, and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field and played by the first person touching it. In case of dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer, it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on them.
10. The umpire shall be the judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify people according to Rule 5.
11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made and keep account of the baskets, with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.
12. The time shall be two fifteen-minute halves, with five minutes rest between.
13. The side making the most points in that time is declared the winner.

*Under this early version of "Basket Ball", dribbling and most physical contact was outlawed. Dribbling was not part of the original game, but was introduced in 1901. At the time, a player could only bounce the ball once, and could not shoot after he had dribbled. The definition of dribbling became the "continuous passage of the ball" in 1909, allowing more than one bounce, and a player who had dribbled was then allowed to shoot.

Players, substitutes and teams and teammates

Naismith's original rules did not specify how many players were to be on the court. In 1900, five players became standard, and players that were substituted were not allowed to re-enter the game. Players were allowed to re-enter a game once from 1921, and twice from 1934; such restrictions on substitutions were abolished in 1945 when substitutions became unlimited. Coaching was originally prohibited during the game, but from 1949, coaches were allowed to address players during a timeout. While originally a player was disqualified on his second foul, the limit became four fouls in 1911 and five fouls in 1945.

Time limits and shot clock

The first time restriction was introduced in 1933, where teams were required to advance the ball over the center line within ten seconds of gaining possession.

The three-second rule, which prohibits offensive players from remaining in the lane for longer than three seconds, was introduced in 1936. A game central to this rule's introduction was that between the University of Kentucky and New York University. Kentucky coach Adolph Rupp did not take one of his referees with him, despite being warned of discrepancies in officiating between the midwest and east by Notre Dame coach George Keogan, and the game became especially rough. The rule was adopted to reduce roughness in the area between big men; it is now considered to prevent tall players from gaining an advantage by waiting close to the basket.

The shot clock was first introduced by the NBA in 1954, to increase the speed of play. The NCAA adopted a 45-second shot clock for men and the 30-second clock for women in 1985. The men's shot clock was then reduced to 35 seconds in 1993.