

Another advantage, and it's quite a big one, is that this rule would tend to balance offensive and ~~at~~ defensive play without placing undue burden on either, and prevent stalling by set offensive or defensive formations as under existing play. The defense would be attempting to sense which way their rivals would turn, thus having to guard either end of the court, while the offense, which would have an option of shooting at either goal, would possess much more deception and maneuverability. All this would undoubtedly increase offensive and defensive strategy and add much excitement to an already spine-tingling sports event.

(2). Add a sixth player to the present total of five.

Many basketball observers would contemplate that Rule No. 1 would tend to tire a quintet inasmuch as the team would have to cover much more ground than they have today. To offset this, Lt Wells suggests an addition of a sixth man. True, ten men on a court already crowd things pretty badly but being spread out from one end of the court to another would quickly remedy the situation. This rule need not necessarily ~~apply~~ apply to high school courts, which are much smaller than the college variety and where a team of five would fit quite adequately.

(3). Have a so-called "neutral zone" in center of court.

This rule, in its entirety, is just another part of Rule No. 1. This particular zone would extend from one end of the 12-foot diameter circle in the center of the court to the other end. A team in possession of the ball, thus, would have to cross the farthest line of this zone before it can reverse and "try for its own goal."

Naturally, many questions remain unanswered concerning the three new rules. What happens when the ball is out of bounds? What about free throws? Like every other problem these will be solved as the game goes on. Most of the present-day rules would still be intact were the three listed changes ever inserted into the