

to the rule in the front court. He then passes the ball to a team mate who is advancing into the front court but who when he receives the ball is touching or straddling the center line. This is to be ruled as legal because the evident intent of the player receiving the ball is to advance it and play aggressive basketball. The game is not ~~to~~ to be slowed up or interrupted because of such technicalities. It is the intent that is important.

2. A player is standing on the center line and receives the ball from the back court. He has advanced into the front court. A team mate is standing or straddling the center line. The ball is passed back and forth between these two players without any apparent attempt to advance the ball. This is illegal.

3. A player is standing on or straddling the center line and receives the ball from the back court. He has advanced to the front court. He pivots into the back court and a teammate comes around him into the back court and receives the ball. This is illegal.

4. A player is standing on or straddling the center line and receives the ball from the back court. He has advanced it to the front court. As he receives the ball he pivots and then dribbles or passes into the front court or to a player moving into the front court. This is ~~***~~ legal.

Rule 14 Section 12. The Pivot Play or three second rule.

Here again the coaches were definitely and unanimously in favor of the spirit and principle of this rule, namely, to eliminate the great amount of crowding and rough play that is concentrated in this one spot by reason of undue delay and maneuvering on the part of other players while the pivot player stands in the lane with his back to the goal and hogs the ball, withholds it from play.

With respect to the explanation on pages 29 and 30 entitled "The Center-pivot Play" they made the following specific ruling:

The idea of the one yard distance from the pivot man at the free throw line is to be discarded. Decisions on this play are to be made on the basis as to whether charging, blocking, holding, tripping or guarding from the rear has occurred as interpreted on all other plays on the court.

Rule 7 Sections 8-9-10. The rules which pertain to the movement of the feet of the player.

The coaches called attention to the fact that officials should study carefully and closely the different phases of the rules which pertain to traveling or the movement of the feet of the players, so that they have clearly in mind and are able to differentiate accurately all of these conditions. Too many mistakes are being made in making decisions on these rules.

The officials are directed to use good common sense in making their decisions and presented the following explanation as a case in point:

In pivoting the lifting of the heel or toe of the pivot foot