

THE BASKETBALL RULES FOR 1933-1934

The following statements summarize the changes in the Basketball Rules which will go into effect next season. The exact wording cannot be given at the present time, but the substance of the changes is given herewith.

Rule 14, Section 12. The words "with his back to the basket" are deleted making the three-second rule apply to any player who has the ball in his free throw lane, regardless of his position with respect to the basket.

Rule 5, Section 4. A player may reenter the game twice.

Rule 8, Section 8 (b). When the ball is in a team's front court following a jump ball, pass from out of bounds, throw for goal, or loss of possession of the ball by the opponents, only the first player of the offensive team who touches the ball may cause it to go into the back court. As soon as the ball is touched in the front court by a second player of either team, the right of the offensive team to cause the ball to go into the back court ceases until one of these four plays has recurred.

Rule 10, Section 1, and Rule 14, Section 12. Whenever the ball is awarded to a team out of bounds in its front court, the referee or umpire must handle the ball before it is put into play. In the Penalty following Rule 14, Section 12, the words "on the side" are deleted, making it possible to put the ball into play on the ends of the court following violations.

Rule 14, Section 13. The following interpretation is added: "Under Penalty (b), an offensive player shall not be deemed to have interfered with the ball unless he touches the basket or some part thereof."

Rule 8, Section 5 (a). When the game is played in quarters the ball shall be put in play at the beginning of the second and fourth quarters as after any ordinary suspension of play; that is, as provided in Rule 11, Section 3.

Rule 7, Section 3. A statement is to be inserted cautioning officials about calling held ball too frequently and too quickly. On free throws officials will be requested not to stand in the free throw lane or in the free thrower's line of vision; and not to blow the whistle to indicate a goal.

Rule 7, Section 9, has been rewritten and will state specifically what foot movements are permitted when a player has the ball. The important change is in the following:

A player who is progressing when he receives the ball may use a two-count rhythm in coming to a stop or in getting rid of the ball, the first count occurring

- a. as he receives the ball if one foot is in contact with the floor at the time he receives it;
- b. as the foot strikes the floor or as both feet strike the floor simultaneously after he receives the ball if both feet are off the floor when he receives the ball.

If he comes to a stop on the count of one, he may pivot on either foot; but if he uses the two counts he may pivot only on the rear foot if one foot is in advance of the other. If neither foot is in advance of the other he may lift either foot - etc., as in the old statement.

In the Comments on the "Center-Pivot Play," the references to "one yard away" on the part of the defensive player are to be omitted.

Front and back courts are to be required on all courts to provide for the ten-second rule. The center line is mandatory on courts 75 or more feet in length. On courts less than 75 feet long, two lines may be used, each line to be forty feet from the farther end line, thus making the front court forty feet long. In no case, however, are the lines to be inside the free throw lines; if a court is so small that this would happen, the free throw lines are to be extended to denote the front and back courts.