

4. The intent of the 3-second rule is to stop the jockeying in what is called the "center-pivot play." Therefore, in cases other than the above, and those described in the note following this rule and under "comments on the rules" the officials must use their judgment as to the intent, and effect upon the opponents of a player in his free throw area. The 3-second rule is therefore merely a guide for the official.

Rule 15. Section IX, X. Personal Fouls

During the discussion of charging, blocking, pushing, and tripping fouls, it was suggested that the position of the players involved should be taken as the basis upon which decisions would be made. For example,

1. In the case of the dribbler attempting to go round an opponent, if the opponent has established himself in the path of the dribbler, it is the responsibility of the dribbler to go around the opponent. If the dribbler in this situation charges into the opponent, then the dribbler, not the guard, has committed a personal foul.
2. In the case of screening, if the player who is making the screen, has established his position, and then is pushed or charged by an opponent, such opponent has committed a personal foul. If, however, as noted in the paragraph on blocking on page 29 of the Official Rule Book, charging or blocking occurs as the player who, in attempting to screen, moves into his position, then the greater responsibility should be on the player who is attempting to screen.
3. If a player has taken a position around the basket, then his opponent must be responsible for the contact of pushing or charging in getting around this player in an attempt to get at the ball. Such player, the player who has established himself in a position first, is entitled to that position.
4. Three situations where a player is shooting for goal were discussed
 - (a) If the defensive player is standing between the goal and an offensive player who is shooting and this offensive player charges or jumps into the guard as he comes into the basket to make his shot, or after he has made the shot, then the offensive player has committed the foul.
 - (b) If the defensive player jumps, charges, or runs into an offensive player who is set for, is making, or has made a shot, then the defensive player has fouled
 - (c) If the offensive player is moving (dribbling or running as he receives a pass) toward the goal as he makes his shot and at the same time the defensive player who is between the offensive player and the goal moves out to meet this offensive player so that they run, jump, or charge into each other, then the foul may be on either or both or upon neither, depending upon the judgment of the official.
5. In the case of a player dribbling around an opponent, the opponent must drop his arm if it is extended or he will be responsible for fouling if the dribbler is put at a disadvantage thereby.
6. If a player who is shooting for goal hits the extended arm of an opponent with his arms so that his shot is interfered with, said