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RULING: Under ordinary circumstances the count would not continue provided A1 is on his way out of the lane by the time the three seconds have elapsed or if he dribbles in the lane toward the basket. The purpose of the rule is to prevent the jockeying for position in the free throw lane, and under the described circumstances continuous offensive play should not be hindered.

9. Play (1): A1 stands with one foot outside the lane and one foot inside at the time his team secures possession. While a teammate has the ball he lifts the foot which is inside the lane and pivots so that the lifted foot is brought down again inside the lane or on the line. Should the three-second count continue through the entire movement?

RULING: Yes.

Play (2): In the same situation A1 actually steps entirely outside the lane and then steps back in. Should the three-second count continue through the entire operation?

RULING: No.

10. Play: A1 is listed by the coach as a starting player two minutes before game time. One minute later the coach enters the name of A6 instead of A1, and the game starts with A6 in the line-up. Should a free throw be awarded?

RULING: If the scorer accepted this change it was an error on his part and no free throw should be awarded.

11. Play: After a successful free throw following a personal foul is the official required to obtain the ball and give it to Team B out-of-bounds under the basket?

RULING: No. The official should not touch the ball unless it is free in his locality. In that case it would be proper for him to toss the ball to a B player in order to speed the play.

12. Play: Team A makes a successful free throw following a personal foul and a Team A player touches the ball as it drops through the net. Is this to be ruled as a technical foul?

RULING: Some allowance is to be made for instinctively jumping for the ball. Any positive act by a Team A player indicating an intent to delay the game is a technical foul.

A CONVENTION BY-PRODUCT

The playing of intersectional games has become so common now that one can hardly realize that they were a novelty a few years ago. As this is written the University of California is in New York; Drake is meeting teams in the Pacific Northwest; Southern California is in Kansas City; Nebraska is enroute to San Francisco; and Notre Dame is in New Orleans. And the season is hardly begun.

A number of factors have contributed to this wave of intersectional contests. Better places to play; accommodations for an increased number of spectators; inherent attractiveness of the sport; and better administration of games have all had important parts. As a by-product of the activities of this Association must be considered its effect upon game administration. The officiating panel conducted at the Chicago convention combined with the long discussion on rule interpretations paved the way for more uniformity in the calling of plays so that a team from one territory can meet those from another under more satisfactory conditions. Ideal conditions have not yet arrived but attendance at the annual convention by an increased number of leading coaches soon will bring the end of intersectional differences, and basketball will reach an undreamed-of popularity.