

officials' alertness. In the fore courts, watch for travelling and fouls. That is where travelling gives the offensive team a tremendous edge, and where most of the fouls are committed. FOLLOW THIS RULE, HOWEVER. IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT IN YOUR MIND THAT A FOUL HAS BEEN COMMITTED, DON'T CALL IT.

(4) THE BLOCK, OR SCREEN: The committee is agreed upon this basic points. First, there must be contact. There is no block under any circumstances without contact. Any man is entitled to occupy any position on the floor, provided he gets there first, and firmly possesses that position. A collision does not necessarily mean that there has been a block. Two men may be running in different directions, and not see each other at all before they collide. Don't permit one team to do something that you will not allow the other team to do. Again, follow the rule --IF YOU ARE NOT SURE, DON'T CALL IT.

(5) THE OFFENSIVE ZONE: All the coaches, we believe, are chiefly concerned with protection for their shooters and cutters. We don't want the officials to get the idea that they are to loosen up on rough work under the baskets. That is where we want them to go to work. Cutters must be protected, shooters must be protected, always making sure that rough work isn't THE SHOOTERS' FAULT, or THE CUTTERS' FAULT. We don't want boys hurt by being cut down under the basket, ridden into the stands, thrown out of bounds, etc. We would call your attention to certain shooters and cutters who fake fouls. Follow the rule -- MAKE SURE.

(6) THE PIVOT MAN: The pivot man is permitted to back up until he makes contact. His defensive man is permitted to come forward to the same degree. Boring back into the defensive man by the pivot player is not permitted nor is pushing forward into the pivot man. Make sure that the pivot man, when he turns for his shot, is not riding into the defensive man, or pushing off from him. Many times it is not the defensive man's fault at all.

(7) OFFENSIVE MAN DRIBBLING INTO THE BASKET: We are instructing the officials to use common sense in determining the responsibility for the fouls committed when a fast dribbling offensive man goes into the basket, and when there is no doubt that a foul has been committed.

If the dribbler is ahead of his defensive man, the foul is more likely to be committed by the defensive man. If they start on something like even terms, it depends upon the handling of the situation by the individuals as to which commits the foul. They have equal responsibility. If the defensive man is nearer the basket than the offensive man, the foul is more likely to be committed by the dribbler.

We have attempted to cover the points that have caused the most criticism this season. We believe that the coaches and officials should work together. We are agreed that this is the way we want basketball played among our teams, and we believe these interpretations strike a medium between interpretations in other sections of the country, and former interpretations in this district.