

The rule liberalizing substitution makes the game less of a grind than it formerly proved to be. If a player is tired and fatigued, he can be replaced by a man who has been resting. It seems, therefore, that the time has come to apply some of the principles which operate in football. When a goal or a touchdown has been scored, time is out until play is resumed at the kickoff. Why not now stop the watch after a goal, either from the foul line or from the field, has been scored? Time would be resumed when the ball is tossed at center. It is the opinion of a substantial percentage of officials, coaches, and fans that too much time is wasted or lost after ~~goals~~ (foul and field) have been scored. Why not blow the whistle after goals are scored and resume time at the toss up?

It is recommended that the following paragraph be added to Section 1, Rule 11:

Time shall be taken out whenever a goal (foul or field) has been scored, and, resumed, when the ball is tossed at center

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When a ball is put in play from out of bounds after a time-out, when does the watch start? This question has occasioned much discussion. Some officials take the position that time is in when the ball leaves the player's hands; others take the position that time is resumed at the signal of the referee. In order to clarify this point it is suggested that a question-answer be listed under Section 3, Rule 11. The following is recommended:

Question.:

When does the time keeper start the watch after a time out, when play is again resumed with the ball in possession of a player who is out of bounds?

Answer.:

When the referee signals for time to start. This signal would be similar to the one he now uses when a player is in the act of tossing a ball from the free throw line.

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The philosophy of basketball makes it inadvisable to have much personal contact among the players. However, personal contact is unavoidable. It is necessary, then, to define what type of personal contact shall constitute a foul. Theoretically, any personal contact is a foul. Practically, and for the sake of the best interest of the game, only rough personal contact and contact that actually interferes with the rights of the opponents and the success of the play which the opponent is making, should constitute a foul. Often an official calls a foul on the guard, who, in attempting to strike the ball from the hands of a dribbler, misses the ball and strikes the dribbler's arm. There has been no roughness. The dribbler continues on