

November 24, 1939.

Mr. Lee K. Anderson, Secretary,  
Oklahoma High School Athletic Association,  
314 Key Building,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Lee:

I am answering your kind favor of the 21st instant. I am leaving Sunday for Cleveland, Ohio, to hold an interpretation meeting for Floyd Rowe in the Cleveland public schools and in towns adjacent to Cleveland.

Our open rules meeting will be Sunday afternoon, December 10, at 2 p.m. in the Hotel Continental, Kansas City. All the conferences - the Big Six, the Missouri Valley, and the smaller conferences - will have their meeting at that time. The Big Six coaches meeting, closed for interpretation, will be Sunday, December 10, at 10 a.m.

In regard to the interpretation on Rule B-A, this change is in harmony with the attempt to remove a number of inconsistencies which appeared in the rule of former years due to the ambiguous use of the terms "control" and "possession". In this year's code there is a definite distinction between the two terms. A player is in possession only when he is holding the ball. He is in control during a dribble and during a pass from one player to another player of his own team. Control ends when the opponent has secured possession or when there is a try for goal, or when it is evident that the opponent has an equal chance of recovering a loose ball.

Under Rule 15-C, this rule is not intended to apply when a player is shooting for the basket, when he twists or turns or has his back to the basket, but it is intended more to be interpreted against the defensive player who uses the push in the back. They are trying to eliminate that. Of course, if an offensive player were turning in the air with his back to the basket but making an actual attempt to shoot, and the defensive player would push him in the back with both hands, then he is supposed to get two shots. And of course any defensive player who fouls a shooter from behind when the shooter is in the act of trying for a goal will also get two shots because the player should have a right to score two points.

It has been necessary to take an extreme stand in the matter. The present rule applies not only to a foul which appears to be deliberately committed, but also any other foul which is committed from behind the thrower. This applies whether or not the thrower