

BASKETBALL RULES INTERPRETATIONS OF THE BIG SIX

A. When a basket is made the official will signal the basket by raising his arm and showing two fingers.

B. All held balls are to be put in play in the nearest of the three circles. If there is doubt as to which is the nearest circle, the center is the one used.

C. The official shall place his hand on the back of the player fouled and raise the other hand.

D. Rule 8, Section 8, under Note relative to division line, the following is an attempt to make the rule clear:

If a player passes the ball from his back court to a team-mate who is touching or straddling the division line the ball has been passed into the front court. If a player passes the ball from his front court to a team-mate who is touching or straddling the division line the ball has been passed into the back court. In other words the division line is in the front court or back court according to the position from which the ball is thrown. While he is in legal possession in such position the division line is a neutral area and the player's court location does not change because of any pivot until such time as both feet may touch the floor while entirely on one side of the line. Thereafter any stepping on or over the line changes the court location of the player.

E. We want to call attention to the Note to Officials under Rule 10, Section 1 which is as follows:

"Whenever a ball is regarded to a team out of bounds from its front court area the official must hand the ball immediately to the player who is to put it into play. If there is any confusion or misunderstanding among the players as to the decision the official should obtain possession of the ball and not permit the player entitled to it to play it until both teams have had a chance to recover their positions.

F. Relative to the Substitution Rule. Substitution is permitted after a goal or made free throw. The procedure is as follows: The substitute reports to the scorer, the scorer sounds his horn loudly and quickly, the referee upon hearing the horn blowing his whistle and recognizing the substitute, permitting him to come on the floor. The point we are trying to make is this: That the substitute should not go on the floor in these two situations until he has been recognized by the referee. We would like to impress upon the officials that they warn the timekeepers to make these substitutions before the team that has been scored upon has had an opportunity to put the ball into play. If however, the time-keeper's horn has sounded after the team scored upon has put the ball into play, no play by the team scored upon can follow until the substitution is complete.