

*or when he intentionally hits the ball to the field, purposely to be put out, or if he is given first base on called balls.*

A base-hit should be scored in the following cases :

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base.

When a ball is hit *with such force* to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. (In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base-hit and exempt the fielder from the charge of an error.)

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

That in all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a base-hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire. *In no case shall a base-hit be scored when a base-runner has been forced out by the play.*

#### FIELDING.

Where a batsman is given out by the umpire for a foul strike, or where the batsman fails to bat in proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. *In all cases of "out" for interference, running out of line, or infield fly dropped, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base-runner or batsman.*

An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a put-out or other play of the kind.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

#### ERRORS.

An error shall be given for each misplay which allows the striker or base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," bases on the batsman being struck by a "pitched ball," or in cases of illegally pitched balls, balks and passed balls, *all of which comprise battery errors*, shall not be included in said column.

---

## BASKETBALL.

BY

JAS. NAISMITH, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE, INVENTOR OF  
BASKETBALL.

**F**IFTEEN years ago basketball was introduced to meet a need that was urgent at the time and is of just as much moment to-day, viz.: There was a demand for some form of winter sport which would develop the whole man and at the same time be of such a nature that it would attract the individual. Formal gymnastics was about the only form of exercise that was available for the winter months, when outdoor games could not be indulged in. It was difficult to interest men, in this subject, who wanted simply health and recreation. It was generally agreed that there was no game that could be used in this way and the question of producing one was introduced. It seemed impossible, but that it was accomplished has been shown by the success that has attended basketball since its inception.

In the spring of 1892 it was first played in the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Mass., and was carried by the students,



during their vacation, to their homes and introduced into their associations. Wherever it was introduced it became a permanent part of the physical work. When the school year was completed it was carried to widely different parts of the United States and Canada and it was not long until it was scattered to all parts of the world. Wherever the Y. M. C. A. was found there was basketball, and it was soon recognized as the Association game.

The first public announcement was as a new game published in the *Triangle*, the Training School paper. The thirteen original rules were given, and it was illustrated by a young Japanese who was then in school. These rules had been typewritten and placed on the bulletin board of the gymnasium for the direction of the students who first played the game.

Outside of the Y. M. C. A. one of the earliest institutions to take up basketball was the reformatory at Elmira, and in the *Summary* of the same year there is a short description of the game and an account of its origin.

Another institution that early took it up was Carlisle Indian School, and here it soon became a great favorite and has retained its popularity to the present time. It is one in which the Indian youth excels, and it has been credited with being one of the causes of the football success of Carlisle. When travelling in the woods one day the writer was surprised to find a couple of basketball goals made of wood hanging on two trees in a little clearance, with no habitation near.

In the early days of basketball it had much more of the recreative. The skill at present displayed had not been developed. There were no experts and there were always many ludicrous situations in the course of the game. So interesting was it to the spectators at that early date that within a month of its first introduction there was always a crowd of spectators watching the work of that same class which had revolted against their regular exercise but were enthusiastic over basketball.

The popularity of the game attracted the ladies, and a class was organized to play it and was kept up through the season. It was taken up by Smith College under the direction of Miss Berenson, and it has been for many years a prominent feature of the athletic work in that institution. It has spread among the ladies' colleges until it is played in nearly all and has been looked upon by some as distinctively a ladies' game. Some athletes have scorned it for this reason, but a very short trial has convinced them that though it may be played by ladies, it may be made so strenuous that a football man is soon glad to call time to recover his wind. The rules have been so modified that the ladies may take part in the game without fear of doing themselves an injury. They have been published in the Spalding Athletic Library. This is the only form of the game that the ladies should use.

The Western teams took some of these modifications and used them



in the boys' game, with the result that the game in the West is to-day much cleaner than in the East and the rules are much better observed, without destroying any of the skill, but on the other hand it has made it much swifter and more pleasant to look at.

The next modification of the rules was made to accommodate the professional teams in and around Philadelphia. The style of the game was somewhat changed to make it more interesting to the spectators. The contesting teams are enclosed in a screen so that the ball is always in play and there is not an idle moment from whistle to whistle. This style of game is confessedly for the spectators, and is no longer a sport, but is a form of entertainment which entails hard work on the players.

There was another attempt to formulate a set of rules differing from those gotten out by the rules committee. This was an attempt on the part of some of the colleges to obtain rules which would be better suited for college sport. The rules in force were thought to be too tame for men who were accustomed to the more vigorous of the outdoor sports such as football, etc. Most of the rules which were aimed at ungentlemanly conduct and rough play were eliminated, on the supposition that they were unnecessary and made the game too gentle. But the most expert players are the very ones who want the game kept as clean as possible, as then only can true skill be shown, and there is less dependence on weight and roughing the opponent. One year's trial was enough to convince the most sceptical of the wisdom of these rules, for there was no end of trouble on this very point. And even football has incorporated one of these rules for the first time in its latest edition, viz.: the one penalizing profanity on the field of play. The openness of the play and the closeness of the spectators to the field in basketball demand that the game be clean and free from objectionable features. There are teams for which there is no need of such a rule, but among the great number of men playing the game there are bound to be some who cannot control their tempers and their speech, and one of the chief benefits of this and other games is the cultivation of self-control. It is to be hoped that soon we will have two sets of rules only, one for the ladies and one for the men, each of these eliminating all the roughness and unfair play, so that the game may fulfil its mission of making men and women rather than basketball players.

At first there were nine men on each side, and frequently the whole class was divided into two sides. Thus a great many were able to get the benefit of the game. As many as fifty have played it at one time, and often there has been more than one ball used, when the whole scene resembled a grand carnival of fun rather than the game as we understand it to-day. Unfortunately this phase of the game has almost disappeared, and it is fast becoming a spectacle for the crowd rather than fun for the players. Whether the pleasure and recreation of the many outweigh the benefits derived from the skill



developed and displayed by the few, is the question that will decide the style of play adopted in any community.

The interest to the player does not lie in competition alone, for men will play with the ball where there are only a few present, and when a game is impossible and science is wanting. The sport of putting the ball into the basket seems to have an attraction sufficient to hold the expert as well as the novice. Indeed so strong is this attraction that in many institutions the ball is kept under lock and key to prevent its constant use. In others it is omitted from the equipment because it proves too attractive and disrupts regular class work in gymnastics. There is not a director of a gymnasium who has not at times wished that there was no such game as basketball.

If the game could be properly controlled, there would be no better method of giving students the necessary recreation than by giving each man the proper amount of basketball. A sufficient amount of exercise can be obtained in a short time; and that of an all-round nature, so that the control of the body, agility, and skill would go hand in hand with recreation and the acquisition or preservation of health.

The chief dangers of the game are those that pertain to the administration rather than to the game itself. The first and the one that most nearly approaches an inherent one is the danger of over-exertion. When a game is attractive enough to hold the interest of the player there is a tendency to work at it more than is good for him. Consequently the thing that is the game's best attribute becomes its greatest source of danger.

The remedy for this is, not to eliminate its interest, but to regulate its use. The evils of over-indulgence in this game are the development of the heart over the rest of the body and a drain on the nervous system.

The tendency to-day is to place too much importance on the development of skill, and this leads to many of the evils that are associated with the other games. When the winning of the game is such an important factor there is too great a temptation for the ordinary athlete to use unfair tactics, either in the personnel of the team, or in the method of play. Many institutions are limiting basketball to contests within the institution, and in nearly every case there are more men playing the game and usually these are the men who would not take part in other sports; while if winning outside games is the prominent feature there is apt to be a number of the men on the team who are on the other athletic teams, and thus they get a double share, and in the case of students it interferes with their class work.

Another tendency is to overlook the plain meaning of the rules and by mutual agreement to avoid the infliction of the penalties. While this may do no harm in some particular game, yet a repetition makes precedent more powerful than the written rules and no end of trouble ensues when teams from different sections of the country meet. The



violation of a rule should receive its penalty irrespective of the choice of the opponents, who may wish to take advantage of the same leniency when an opportunity occurs. Until the proper sentiment is established among the players, the only way for the game to be kept clean is for the officials strictly to enforce the rules regardless of the immediate results to the team. We owe something to the game, as well as to the team.

Basketball comes nearer being an international game than any other, and for this reason there should be as much uniformity as possible in the rules.

At present it seems as if the game were wavering in the balance between being one of skill and money-making, and accomplishing its original purpose, of giving health and recreation. Too often the value of a game is measured by its ability to attract a crowd to the grand stand, instead of its ability to attract a crowd to the field of play.

I believe it is possible to make basketball do double duty, by having the institution divided so that there is one section who play the game for its sport while there may be some who wish to specialize in this branch. These two classes of players should be kept apart, for the one party will destroy the benefits for which the other is seeking. Neither party should monopolize either the field of play or the time of the directors. There is a tendency for the director to devote his time to the men who wish to compete, and to allow the other class to play without any direction. If it is necessary that either team be neglected, it is better to spend the time on the men who do not know the game rather than on the experts, for they will work out new combinations with a very little suggestion. It is to be sincerely hoped that whatever modifications are made for the sake of the experts a due consideration will be had for the players who are seeking health and recreation from the sport.

#### OFFICIAL BASKETBALL RULES.

Adopted June, 1899, at Springfield, Mass.; Revised by Executive Committee of the Basketball Rules Committee, October 23, 24, 1905, at New York City.

**RULE 1. SECTION 1.**—Basketball may be played on any grounds free from obstruction, said grounds not to exceed 6,000 square feet of actual playing space.

**SEC. 2.** There must be a well defined line marked around the floor or field. The side boundaries shall be at least three feet from the wall, fence or other obstruction. The end boundaries shall be directly below the surface against which the goal is placed. This line shall form the boundary of the field of play. Upon agreement by both teams the boundary lines may be dispensed with.

**SEC. 3.** The field shall be divided into three equal parts by field lines, parallel to the end boundary lines.

**SEC. 4.** The field shall be laid out as per the regular plan.

**RULE 2. SECTION 1.**—The ball shall be spherical; it shall be made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case; it shall be not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference; the limit of variableness shall not be more than one-fourth of an inch in three diameters; it shall weigh not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces.

**SEC. 2.** The ball shall be provided by the home team; except in serial championships, when it shall be furnished by the championship committee; it shall be tightly inflated and so laced that it cannot be held by the lacing, and shall otherwise be in good condition.



## 60 SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as such and will be packed in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games. The REFEREE may in all match games and shall in serial championships declare all games void when this rule is violated.

RULE 3. SECTION 1.—The baskets shall be hammock nets of cord, suspended from metal rings 18 inches in diameter (inside). The rings shall be placed 10 feet above the ground in the centre of the short side of the actual playing field. The inside rim shall extend 6 inches from a rigid supporting surface.

SEC. 2. In case the supporting surface is not a wall of the building, a special background must be provided, which shall measure at least 6 feet horizontally and 4 feet vertically, and extend not less than 3 feet above the top of the basket. It may be of any solid material, but must be permanently flat, perpendicular and rigid.

SEC. 3. The baskets shall be rigidly supported. There must be no projections beyond the sides nor above the upper edge of the basket.

SEC. 4. The baskets made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official baskets.

SEC. 5. The "official" baskets must be used in all match games. The REFEREE may in all match games and shall in serial championships declare all games void when this rule is violated.

SEC. 6. No spectators or others shall be permitted nearer than six feet of the baskets in any direction. The REFEREE shall see that this rule is enforced.

RULE 4. SECTION 1.—Teams shall number not less than *five* nor more than *nine* members.

RULE 5. SECTION 1.—The officials shall be a REFEREE, two UMPIRES, two SCORERS, two TIMEKEEPERS, and four LINESMEN; to be selected by each team.

RULE 6. SECTION 1.—The REFEREE in all cases must be a thoroughly competent and impartial person, and shall not be a member of either of the competing organizations.

SEC. 2. In all but championship games the visiting team shall choose the REFEREE, but shall notify the home team before the day of the game. Any team neglecting to send such notification within the limit specified shall forfeit the right to appoint the REFEREE. In all championship games the REFEREE shall be selected by the championship committee.

SEC. 3. Before the game begins the REFEREE shall see that the regulations respecting the ball, goal and grounds are adhered to. By mutual agreement of the CAPTAINS, the REFEREE may allow alterations in the rules regarding grounds and time, but not in goal, ball or teams. The REFEREE shall ascertain before the commencement of the game the time for beginning, or any other arrangements that have been made by the CAPTAINS.

SEC. 4. The REFEREE shall be judge of the ball. He shall decide when the ball is in play, to whom it belongs, when a goal has been made, and have power to call all fouls provided for in the rules.

SEC. 5. The REFEREE shall approve of the SCORERS, TIMEKEEPERS and LINESMEN before the game begins.

SEC. 6. Whenever the ball is put in play by tossing it up the REFEREE shall stand so that he shall throw the ball in a plane at right angles to the side lines.

SEC. 7. The REFEREE shall call time when necessary by blowing a whistle.

SEC. 8. No player but the CAPTAIN shall address any official. The REFEREE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 9. The REFEREE is the superior officer of the game and shall decide all questions not under the jurisdiction of the other officials, but he shall have no power to alter the decisions made by the other officials when it is in regard to matters under their jurisdiction.

SEC. 10. The REFEREE's term of office shall only extend from the time the game begins until it is concluded, and his decision awarding the game must then be given. His jurisdiction shall then end and he shall have no longer any power to act as REFEREE.

SEC. 11. The REFEREE decides when a goal has been made. (Rule 12, section 27.)

SEC. 12. Puts the ball in play. (Rule 12, sections 4, 5, and 6.)

SEC. 13. Indicates the two players nearest ball when time was called and who are to jump for it when play is resumed. (Rule 12, section 7.)

SEC. 14. Throws ball up when it is held by two or more players for any length of time. (Rule 12, section 9.)

SEC. 15. Awards point to opposing team when goal is touched. (Rule 12, section 28.)

SEC. 16. Makes decisions on Rule 12, section 30.

SEC. 17. Decides on violations of Rule 12, section 31.

SEC. 18. Disqualifies for rough play. (Rule 12, section 22.)

SEC. 19. Blows whistle when ball goes out of bounds. (Rule 12, section 14.)

SEC. 20. Makes all decisions on violations of Rule 12, section 5.

SEC. 21. Decides when player has held ball more than 5 seconds outside. (Rule 12, section 18.)

SEC. 22. Makes decisions when ball is bounced, etc., to out of bounds. (Rule 12, section 15.)

SEC. 23. Makes decisions on goals thrown according to Rule 12, section 34.



SEC. 24. Decides whether ball was in the air when whistle sounded and whether goal counts. (Rule 12, section 33.)

SEC. 25. When the whistles of two or more officials are sounded simultaneously, the one calling attention to a foul shall take precedence.

SUGGESTION.—*That whistles of different pitch be used.*

SEC. 26. Decides whether a goal thrown by a team making a foul counts. (Rule 12, section 35.)

SEC. 27. Decides games won by default. (Rule 12, section 36.)

SEC. 28. Decides when game has been won by default according to Rule 12, section 37.

SEC. 29. Announces the score of a defaulted or forfeited game. (Rule 12, section 38.)

SEC. 30. Calls fouls for persistent intentional delays. (Rule 12, section 3.)

SEC. 31. Calls fouls when the following rules are violated: Rule 6, section 8; Rule 12, sections 3, 4, 6, 24.

RULE 7. SECTION 1.—The UMPIRES in all cases must be thoroughly competent and impartial persons, and shall not be a member of either of the competing organizations.

SEC. 2. The UMPIRE shall be judge of the players, shall make decisions and call fouls as follows: UMPIRES call fouls for violations of Rule 12, sections 5, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 14, 42, 47, 43, 44, 45, 56.

SEC. 3. The UMPIRES shall make their decisions independently of each other, and a foul called by one shall not be questioned by the other.

SEC. 4. Whenever a foul is made the UMPIRE calling it shall blow a whistle, indicate the offender, and announce the nature of the foul, so that both the offender and the SCORER can hear it.

RULE 8. SECTION 1.—The SCORER shall be appointed by the management of the home team, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. If the visiting team so desires they may appoint an ASSISTANT SCORER, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. The ASSISTANT SCORER shall have no power to make decisions and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the SCORER. The SCORER's record is the only "official" score. In serial championship games the SCORER and his assistant shall be appointed by the Championship Committee, and their relation to each other shall be the same as the foregoing.

SEC. 2. The SCORER, before the commencement of the game, shall secure from the management of each team a list of their players, with their positions.

SEC. 3. He shall notify the REFEREE when a player shall be disqualified according to Rule 12, section 22.

SEC. 4. Match games shall be scored in and according to the details in the Spalding official score book, and this shall constitute the official record of the game.

SEC. 5. The use of blackboard, cards, etc., to announce the score to spectators, shall be in charge of the SCORER or one of his assistants and only the official score shall be announced thereon. In case of mistake on the board, cards, etc., it shall be corrected according to the record in the official score book.

RULE 9. SECTION 1.—A TIMEKEEPER shall be appointed by the management of the home team, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. If the visiting team so desires they may appoint an ASSISTANT TIMEKEEPER, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. The ASSISTANT TIMEKEEPER shall have no power to make decisions, and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the TIMEKEEPER. The TIMEKEEPER's record is the only "official" time. In serial championship games, the TIMEKEEPER and his assistant shall be appointed by the Championship Committee, and their relation to each other shall be the same as the foregoing.

SEC. 2. He shall note when the game starts and shall blow his whistle indicating the expiration of the actual playing time in each half.

SEC. 3. Time consumed by stoppages during the game shall be deducted only on order of the REFEREE. Time involved in making "free throws," etc., shall not be considered stoppages.

RULE 10. SECTION 1.—The LINESMEN shall be appointed by the management of the home team and subject to the approval of the REFEREE.

SEC. 2. There shall be four LINESMEN; two from each side.

SEC. 3. The LINESMEN shall stand at the four ends of the division lines. Their particular places shall be given them by the REFEREE.

SEC. 4. The LINESMEN shall be judges of fouls made by stepping on or crossing over the field lines, and shall call such fouls.

RULE 11. SECTION 1.—CAPTAINS shall be indicated by each side previous to the commencement of a match; they must be players in the game.

SEC. 2. The CAPTAINS shall be the representatives of their respective teams.

SEC. 3. The CAPTAINS shall toss for choice of baskets and be entitled to call the attention of the officials to any violations of the rules which they think have been made.

SEC. 4. Before the commencement of a match each captain shall furnish the SCORER with a list of their players with their positions.

RULE 12. SECTION 1.—The game shall consist of two halves of fifteen minutes each, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. This is the time of actual play. These times may be changed by agreement of CAPTAINS and REFEREE except in serial championship games, in which case the Championship Committee shall make the change if necessary.



## 62 SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

SEC. 2. The teams shall change baskets at the end of the first half.

SEC. 3. Any persistent or intentional delay of the game shall be counted as a foul against the team so delaying. The REFEREE shall call this foul.

SEC. 4. At the opening of the game, at the beginning of the second half, after each goal, and at such other times as hereinafter provided, the REFEREE shall put the ball in play at the centre. Whenever the ball is put in play at the centre the players who are to jump for same must keep both feet within the circle, and the REFEREE shall toss the ball up in a plane at right angles to the side lines to a greater height than either of the centre players can jump, and so that it will drop between them. Section 3 may be applied when players delay game by not coming to centre promptly or stepping out of circle before or during jumps.

SEC. 5. When the REFEREE puts the ball in play at centre, he shall blow his whistle when the ball reaches its highest point, after which it must be first touched by either or both of the centres. If the ball is batted to outside by one or both of the centres it shall again be put in play at centre. The ball may either be caught or batted by one of the centres.

SEC. 6. Whenever the ball is put in play other than in the centre, the players who are to first touch the ball must not stand further than two feet from the spot indicated by the REFEREE where the ball is to fall and have both feet together until the jump is made. If this rule is violated, section 3 may be applied by the REFEREE.

SEC. 7. If the ball is in bounds when "time" is called the REFEREE shall stand between the players and the nearer side line and put the ball in play by tossing it up in such a manner that it will drop near the spot where it was when "time" was called. The two opponents nearest this spot when time was called shall be the first to touch the ball after play is resumed. They shall be indicated by the REFEREE. If, however, the ball is held in tie between the centre and forward or guard (i. e., over the field line) the ball shall be tossed up between the centre and her centre opponent indicated by the REFEREE.

SEC. 8. If the ball is out of bounds when "time" is called, play shall be resumed at the whistle of the REFEREE the same as if time had not been called.

SEC. 9. When the ball is held by two or more players for any length of time the REFEREE shall blow his whistle, stop the play and throw the ball up from where it was held. (Rule 6, section 6; also Rule 12, section 7.)

SEC. 10. The ball may be thrown or batted in any direction with one or both hands.

SEC. 11. The ball shall not be kicked or struck with the fists. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 12. A player shall not advance with the ball while in bounds, nor across the line to out of bounds with one or both feet. She must play it from the spot on which she catches it. Allowance is to be made for one who catches it while running, provided she throws it at once or stops as soon as possible. If in the judgment of the REFEREE she stops as soon as possible and at the end of the run she has one foot over the line, touching the floor on the outside, a foul for carrying over shall not be called if she immediately withdraws the foot that is over the line, but if she carries the foot that is inside the field of play to the floor on the outside, a foul shall be called for carrying over. This shall not be interpreted as interfering with a player's turning around without making progress as long as she keeps one foot in place. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 13. When a ball has been caught with both hands it shall not be bounded on the floor more than three times, and that at least knee height, until it has been touched by some other player. This does not interfere with her throwing for goal twice or more in succession, even if no other player touches it between times. The UMPIRE or REFEREE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 14. The ball is out of bounds only when it has completely crossed the line and is either touching the floor or in the possession of a player who has one or both feet outside, except as provided in section 12.

SEC. 15. When the ball is caused to go out of bounds in any manner intentionally or unintentionally (except in violation of section 12) and remains there, the REFEREE shall give it to the opposite side at the point where it left the field of play.

SEC. 16. In case of a doubt in the mind of the REFEREE as to which side caused the ball to go out of bounds, it shall be tossed up between two players indicated by the REFEREE, at the point where it left the field of play.

SEC. 17. When the ball goes out of bounds and immediately returns, play shall continue whether or not it was touched while out of bounds, except if the whistle of the REFEREE is blown, the ball shall then be put in play as though it had not returned to the field of play.

SEC. 18. A player is allowed five seconds to hold the ball out of bounds. A player must not step over the boundary line until after she has played the ball, and if, in the judgment of the REFEREE, either of these rules is violated, the REFEREE shall give the ball to an opponent.

SEC. 19. The ball may be thrown into the field of play in any direction, from any spot (outside of bounds) on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the point where the ball crossed it. The ball may be thrown or bounced into the field of play, and must be played by some other player before the player



who passed it in can again play it. When either of these rules are violated the REFEREE shall give the ball to the opponent at the same spot.

SEC. 20. There shall be no interfering with the player who is returning the ball: that is, no part of the person of her opponent shall be outside of the field of play, and the ball may not be touched until it has crossed the line. If either of these rules is violated the REFEREE shall return the ball to the player who had it and have it again put in play at the original place.

SEC. 21. There shall be no tackling, holding or pushing of an opponent. The hands or arms shall not be used in any way to interfere with the progress of a player who has not the ball. Grasping the clothing of a person or player with the hands or putting one or both arms about a player shall be called holding. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 22. There shall be no shouldering, tripping, striking, kicking, hacking, or intentional or unnecessary roughness of any kind. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule. The REFEREE may for the first, and shall for the second offence, disqualify the offender, for that game and for such further period as the Committee in charge shall determine. A foul is a violation of the rules, whether committed unintentionally, ignorantly or otherwise. The fact that a foul is made is the only guide for the officials in calling the same. The REFEREE has power to disqualify for violation of this rule whether foul was called or not.

SEC. 23. A substitute shall be allowed for a player who has been disqualified, and the foul made by her shall be counted.

SEC. 24. Whenever, because of sickness or accident to a player, it becomes necessary for the REFEREE to call "time," play must be resumed in five minutes. If the injured player is unable to resume play by that time, a substitute shall take her place, or the game starts at once without her. If it becomes necessary for any reason to change the players the REFEREE may, upon notice from the captain, call "time" for the substitution; providing the SCORER has been notified and the new player is ready to start at once. Section 3 may be applied when necessary. A player once removed from the game cannot play again during that game.

SEC. 25. A game must be decided by the winning of the most points in thirty minutes playing time, or the amount of time agreed upon previously by captains and REFEREE, except in case of a tie.

SEC. 26. In case of a tie the game shall continue (without exchange of baskets) until either side has made two additional points. The goals may be made either from field or foul line, the team first scoring 2 points wins. In case of a tie and both teams make the second points simultaneously through both teams scoring on double fouls, the game shall continue, as provided for in section 28.

SEC. 27. A goal made from the field shall count as two points; a goal made from a foul shall count as 1 point; a goal thrown shall count for the side into whose basket the ball is thrown, even though it was done by mistake. To constitute a goal, the ball must enter and remain in the basket until after the REFEREE'S decision. The REFEREE decides when a goal has been made.

SEC. 28. If the basket or ball is touched by an opponent when the ball is on the edge of the basket, the REFEREE shall award 1 point to opposing team.

SEC. 29. If a player while trying for goal is fouled by an opponent, and it is called by either the REFEREE or UMPIRE, the REFEREE shall award 1 point to the team whose player was fouled, and if the player succeeds in making a goal, it shall also count. This shall not interfere with an additional free throw for goal from foul line.

SEC. 30. When a foul has been made the opposite side shall have a free throw for the basket at a distance of fifteen feet from a point on the floor directly beneath the centre of the basket, measuring towards the opposite basket. The player having a free throw shall not cross the fifteen-foot line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. If this rule is violated, a goal, if made, shall not be scored, and if missed, the ball shall be dead and put in play in the centre. The ball cannot be thrown to any person, but must be thrown at the basket. The REFEREE makes the decisions for violations of this rule.

SEC. 31. No player shall stand nearer than six feet to the thrower, nor in a lane six feet wide from the thrower to the basket, nor interfere with the ball until after it reaches the basket. The player shall not be interfered with in any way whatever, either by players or spectators. If this rule is violated by one of the opposite team, and a goal is not made, she shall have another free throw. If violated by one of her own team, or by players of both teams and a goal is made, it shall not count, and whether missed or made, the ball shall be thrown up in the centre. If the goal is not made and no rules have been violated the ball shall be in play. The players must stay back of the line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. The REFEREE makes the decisions for violation of this rule.

SEC. 32. When two or more fouls are called at same time on opposite sides, they shall be thrown in succession and the ball shall be put in play at the centre after the last throw. When two or more fouls are called at the same time on one team, they shall be thrown in succession. If a goal is made on the last throw, the ball shall be put in play, at the centre; if missed the ball is in play.

SEC. 33. If a player throws for the basket and the REFEREE decides the ball



## 64 SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

was in the air when the whistle of the REFEREE, UMPIRE or TIMEKEEPER or LINESMAN sounded, and the throw results in a goal, it shall count.

SEC. 34. When a player makes a throw for the basket and the REFEREE decides that part of her person was touching the floor out of bounds, if a goal is thrown it shall not count; if not made, the ball shall be considered in play.

SEC. 35. A goal thrown before the whistle can be blown for a foul *made by the team throwing it* shall not count. The REFEREE makes decisions on this rule.

SEC. 36. If only one team puts in an appearance at the appointed time, the REFEREE shall announce that the team complying with the terms agreed upon shall be declared the winner of the game by default. (See section 37.)

SEC. 37. When it happens, however, that neither team is ready to begin playing at the hour appointed for the game, the team which completes its number first and appears on the field ready for play cannot claim a default from its opponent. The latter shall be entitled to fifteen minutes' additional time, and if then unable to present a full team shall be obliged to play short-handed or forfeit the game. The REFEREE shall be the authority on this rule.

SEC. 38. Any team refusing to play within three minutes after receiving instructions to do so from the REFEREE shall forfeit the game. (See section 39.)

SEC. 39. The REFEREE shall announce a team defaulting or forfeiting a game the loser by the score of 2 to 0.

SEC. 40. Two hands on a ball are necessary to secure it. In case of doubt in the mind of the REFEREE as to which player first put her two hands on the ball, he shall toss it up at the spot where it was held by the players.

SEC. 41. In no case may a player remove the ball from the hands of an opposing player, either by *snatching* or *batting* it. The UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 42. The ball may not be held longer than three seconds inside of bounds. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 43. The ball may not be "juggled;" *i. e.*, tossed into the air and caught again to evade holding. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 44. Touching the field line or the ground beyond with any part of the body constitutes a foul. (This does not debar a player from leaning or reaching over the field line.) The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 45. No guarding may be done over the opponent's person when she has the ball. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 46. No player may hand the ball to another player. The ball must be *thrown* to another player. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

RULE 13. SECTION 1.—The UMPIRE shall make decisions and call fouls for the violation of all rules except those specifically reserved to the REFEREE. See Rule 6, section 8; Rule 12, sections 3, 4, 6, 24.

SEC. 2. Fouls are classified according to their penalties, as follows:

### GENERAL.

1. Players addressing officials (Rule 6, section 8).
2. Touching the ball in centre (Rule 12, section 5).
3. Kicking or striking ball (Rule 12, section 11).
4. See Rule 12, section 12.
5. Bouncing the ball more than three times or lower than the knee (Rule 12, section 13).
6. Holding more than three seconds (Rule 12, section 43).
7. Delaying game (Rule 12, section 3).
8. Tackling, holding, pushing opponents (Rule 12, section 21).
9. Snatching or batting ball from hands of an opponent (Rule 12, section 42).
10. Juggling (Rule 12, section 44).
11. Touching the field line with any part of the body (Rule 12, section 45).
12. Guarding over an opponent's person (Rule 12, section 46).
13. Handing the ball to another player (Rule 12, section 47).

### SPECIFIC.

Fouls for which Players may be Disqualified:

1. Striking.
  2. Kicking.
  3. Shouldering.
  4. Tripping.
  5. Hacking.
  6. Unnecessary rough play. (Rule 12, section 22.)
- Officials are expected to be as strict as possible. In all cases not covered by these rules officials are to use their own judgment, in accord with the general *spirit* of the rules.