

active plays adjacent to the baskets. Such rules might offset some of the advantages of the extra tall players, but, I believe, there is another way and a better one could be used fairly, giving the youth of middle or under-average height a more equal chance with the super-tall players.

I have noted, in checking over the box scores of hundreds of games that quite a large percentage of the games are won by a margin of from only 1 to 6 or 8 points. Many of these games could have been reversed by better foul shooting on the part of the losers. In other words, good foul shooting is now, and could be made, a more decisive factor in a very large percentage of the games. The placing of a premium on good foul shooting and giving the short player an advantage in foul shooting over his taller opponents would go a long way in equalizing the chances of the players under average height against their taller rivals in the matter of scoring. I would suggest accomplishing this end by the following procedure.

A foul shooter of average height of college boys, say 5'10", would shoot fouls from the 15-foot mark, one 5'11" tall from the 16-foot mark, and one 6'0" tall from the 17-foot mark, and so on, until the player 6'6" tall, or over, would shoot fouls from the 23-foot mark which is suggested as the maximum handicap for foul shooting. Likewise, the player under normal size, 5'9" tall could shoot from the 14-foot mark and for each inch shorter in height a reduction of one foot could be made for the foul shooting, down to say 11-foot for the player 5'6" or less in height. Such a rule would encourage the short players to practice foul shooting and with the advantage of the shorter range, many small players would become experts, and a team with good foul shooters, even though they were under normal height, would stand a reasonable chance of winning against super-tall players handicapped by