

12. 14-2 and 14-7. These sections to be reworded to be in harmony with the change which was made in Section 9. Also the committee adopted the interpretation that the restriction for entering the lane applies only to touching the floor in the lane, i.e., the plane of the lane line is not to be considered the restricting area and a player is not in the lane until he has touched the floor.

13. 14-9. It is to be considered a violation if a free throw does not enter the basket or touch the ring even though it might touch the backboard. Touching of the ball by any player before it touches the ring is assumed to end the free throw.

14. 15-A-1. In (b) the term "a player" is to be replaced by "an opponent".

15. 15-C-9. The Editor was authorized to attempt a rewrite of the first question in the attempt to clarify certain dribble situations.

16. 15-C-12-Penalty. The penalty is to be reworded and rearranged to include two changes. Whenever a player who is in the act of throwing for a goal is fouled from behind or is roughly handled from any direction, two free throws are to be awarded regardless of whether the goal is made or missed. Also, after any personal foul, the Captain of the offended team may choose to refuse the free throw (or last one in case of a multiple throw) and to put the ball in play from out of bounds at the center of the sideline. Such option will not be allowed in the case of a double foul.

17. GENERAL: The Editor was authorized to check the use of the term "misses" and the terms "possession" and "control" and to make changes in wording wherever these terms might be erroneously used or might lead to doubt in the minds of the readers.

Other Committee Action

There was considerable discussion relative to the possible use in future years of a backboard which would be made considerably smaller than the present one through elimination of superfluous areas at the edges and corners and which might be constructed with a convex surface rather than a plane surface. It was pointed out that the edges and corners are used a negligible number of times in actual play and the waste space has become a detriment because of changes in style of play and in court markings. A different type board would have the following advantages:

1. It would permit freer use of the four-foot end space.
2. It would greatly increase the visibility of the basket from corners of the gymnasium and from directly behind the backboard.
3. The removal of the lower edge of the backboard would increase the space under the basket from which a goal might be made.
4. It would simplify the bridgework which is necessary for hanging the backboard since the weight would be reduced by nearly one-half and the span would not be so great as to cause warping or twisting.
5. Such backboards would have a more pleasing streamlined appearance.

These facts have been verified through extensive research made by several members of the committee and through the demonstration which was attended by the committee members.

The committee instructed the Editorial Committee to use at least one page in the almanac section of the guide for diagrams and material calling attention to the proposed modified backboard and to the fact that the backboard of future years will probably be of this type. In order that those who are interested in equipment