of his shorter opponents and obtain possession of the ball as readily as under the lower goals. The fact that the goals were higher gave more time for the players to get into position for rebounds and thus permitted the shorter players to fight more effectively for the ball. They had opportunity to recover after jumping and then spring again for the ball. With the ten foot basket the exceptionally tall player would never lose his position because he would seldom jump from the floor.

On the other hand it was observed that the tip-in shots and the pleasing play incident to the set-up shot was practically eliminated when the higher baskets were used. With the goals at the added heights the players seemed to be unable to control their shots when coming in toward the baskets at a rapid rate of speed. They, therefore, resorted to the more set shots a little farther out from the baskets and even to the longer shots which were equally as easy to make. Thus a game with less passing and more long shooting resulted. This factor might be overcome as the players became more accustomed to the changed heights of the goals.

From the standpoint of roughness, there seemed to be less contact under the higher goals. This was due largely to the shooting being longer, which fact in turn spread the players over the court and made less concentration under the basket.

Fatigue was more noticeable in the case of the higher goals than in the case of the lower one. Without asking for information in this connection, the players complained that their fingers and wrists seemed to cramp and to tire after shooting at the high goals for a time. They felt that the shots at the higher goals required so much more force than the shots at the ten foot goal that in addition to the fatigue which materially affected the accuracy of the shots, the push shot became more of a heave than a snap shot.