

May 14, 1940

There is another change which seems to be of equal importance and that is temperature. What happens to a basketball when it is handled rapidly by a team during a game. I think we all appreciate the fact that there usually is a pretty wide temperature range in the atmosphere of the hall itself before the game when the ball would be tested, and after the beginning of the game when the hall was full of people. I think it is quite possible that there would be as much as a  $10^{\circ}$  temperature change just because of the animal heat generated. Add to this the heat which must be internally generated in the basketball when it is handled and dribbled, and it seems to me that we might discover that there was as much or more change in the bounce of a basketball during a game than the amount of tolerance the rules permit.

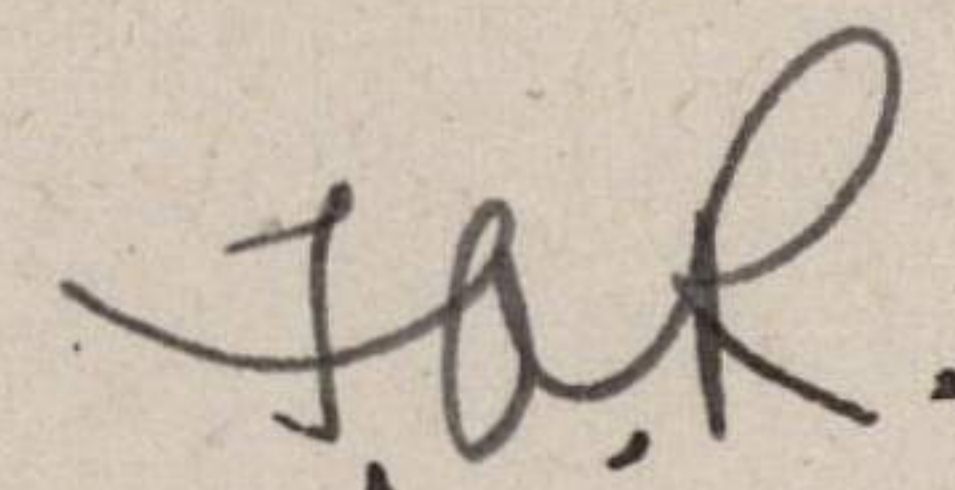
My reason for making this suggestion is that Porter wishes to reduce the tolerance. If we had facts to show that the change in tolerance of a ball during a game exceeded the present allowable tolerance, we certainly would have every reason not to reduce the present tolerance.

I have talked to two or three manufacturers about the thing and they all seem to think that there is considerable in this viewpoint. However, you know how the manufacturers think. They don't want to be held to any more strict regulations than are necessary because to do so will increase the cost of production by decreasing the number of grade A balls manufactured.

When the time comes, do you want to give a little thought to this, and if you do, I think I could find some of the boys here in Cleveland who would be willing to help along with such a study.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours



FAR:McG

Chairman