A.

March 8, 1940.

Mr. A. W. Olsen, Vice President,
A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
Chicopee, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Olsen:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 5th instant concerning a change in the size of basketballs.

While Mr. H. V. Porter, secretary of the National High School Federation, has wanted a smaller ball for the junior high schools (29 inch), I am not promoting or spreading the propaganda for a smaller ball. When Coach Edwards, of the University of Missouri, wanted a larger hoop I said a smaller ball would proportionately make a larger opening without changing the size of the hoop.

But as chairman of the Research Committee of the N.C.A.A., I assure you that I am not pushing this at all. It was only my idea that we could have a smaller ball to go through the hoop with less expense than if we bought new baskets, and I offered it only as a suggestion in answer to Coach Edwards' idea.

There is a definite feeling that a smaller ball could be handled easier by the smaller boys, and the larger boys would be more skillful with a smaller ball. The ball has already been reduced from 32 inches to 29½ inches, and I doubt not that there will be a greater reduction in due time. As you know, the original ball which Dr. Naismith used, a soccer ball, was only 27 inches. I feel that a 28 or 29 inch ball will come into use some day.

I am very happy that you wrote me, and before I would agree to any change we would discuss the matter with the manufacturers.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

A. G. Spalding & Bros

CHICOPEE, MASSACHUSETTS

March 5, 1940

Dr. F. C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

My dear Dr. Allen:

It has come to our attention that there is being considered by the Basketball Coaches' Association Research Committee, and by the Basketball Rules Committee, a proposal to reduce the size of the present Official Basketball.

Before any step of that nature is taken, we respectfully request that serious consideration be given to the costs of such a change to all manufacturers of basketballs, both of the conventional sewn and the new molded types. All manufacturers have heavy investments in dies and other equipment necessary for the cutting of the conventional type balls, and for the molded balls they have extremely expensive equipment, so expensive in fact that complete amortization cannot take place in a single year, but must be spread over a period of many years. A sudden and ill-timed change would, therefore, be very unfortunate for manufacturers.

In addition to the loss on equipment which manufacturers would take, if a change in the size of the ball were made, would be the loss on finished stocks which would promptly and automatically become obsolete. Dealers all over the country would also have to take losses.

It is, therefore, hoped that sympathetic consideration will be given to the plight of the manufacturer in the event that new specifications for Official Basketballs are adopted. Many complicated manufacturing problems would have to be solved in producing a smaller ball; hence ample time should be allowed. Much money would be lost, if the change were ill-timed.

Very sincerely yours,

A. W. Olsen

Vice President

July 12, 1940.

Mr. Floyd Rowe,
Bureau of Physical Welfare,
Board of Education,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Floyd:

Thank you for your letter of the 9th instant explaining about Harry Newman's research. I can understand how these things would happen. The reason I kept after you about it was because I recalled that you told me the stuff was in the air mail on the way to the meeting and I thought perhaps it had gone astray. I wanted to assemble such information as we had on research work.

I can understand how a coach working with a championship outfit could overlook some of this work. But I had been told by Newman when I was there in November that he would immediately get to work on it and I had assumed that he would finish it before his championship flight.

Thank you for your interest in the matter.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

BOARD OF EDUCATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO

DEPARTMENT
OF
INSTRUCTION

July 9, 1940

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Phog:

Replying to your letter of July 2nd, wish to say that before the close of school, I went out to see Harry Newman about the high baskets. He said he had not been able to complete any experimentation satisfactorily. The situation that occurred was this.

His team had to play for the city championship, which required them to stay in training two weeks longer than they would have ordinarily had to do, and almost immediately after that, he had to start in his duties as baseball coach. He didn't want to experiment with his first team boys during the two weeks interval, and the time was too short after the championship game (which, by the way, his team won by a one or two point margin) to permit him to get any valid information.

Harry said, however, that he is very much interested in the thing and that as soon as school opens next Fall, he will get his boys together and go to work on it so that you will have his reactions well before our next meeting.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours

Floyd

Floyd A. Rowe, Directing Supervisor
Bureau of Physical Welfare

FAR:McG

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE PERSON SIGNING

Lawrence, Kansas
January 8, 1940.

Members of the Research Committee:

Gentlemen:

There is much discussion regarding the merits and demerits of the convex backboard. There is also much discussion regarding the modified board.

I am writing to ask each of you to tabulate and submit your convictions to me so that we may have a recapitulation of these points, and then I in turn will submit to each of you the highlights of the individual reports. I would like to have each member of the Research Committee bring his findings in writing to our committee meeting just prior to the general meeting of the Rules Committee in March, so that we could agree upon some procedure.

There seems to be a definite feeling that the board should be modified in size, and I believe that we could agree on something as optional equipment. I am not sure that the committee will approve the convex backboard on account of the expense, but I do believe that our committee could agree upon a modified board with a flat surface, and it might be that we could get the committee to agree on a convex board as optional equipment if the price of production were within the reach of all.

I am hoping that we can get this matter in form so that our committee will be able to make a recommendation to the Rules Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Chairman, Research Committee, N.C.A.A.

Lawrence, Kansas
January 8, 1940.

Mr. H. V. Porter,
11 So. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Porter:

I am wondering if I could impose on you to work with some of your high school coaches in doing some research on the 11-foot basket. I have asked Floyd Rowe and Coach Harry Newman, at Collingood High School, to work on this, and their problem is that there is no out of bounds at the end of the court where they are trying the 11-foot basket. They have a concrete wall that interferes with the end of the court, and naturally that condition doesn't give a complete set up.

I would like to know also if you have other research problems in mind. I notice some of the college coaches coming out regarding the strenuosity of the game on the high school athlete. My opinion is that we should let the high school people handle that. I refrain always from commenting on the injurious affects of basketball on the high school boy feeling that it is much better organized there than in the college group.

I will admit that the colleges have possibilities of greater research work because they have physicians and hospitals available for the college students, which the high schools do not have, but the college coaches have never been that much concerned, as a rule.

I hope if you have some research problems in mind that you will write me.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Chairman, Research Committee, N.C.A.A.

Lawrence, Kansas
January 8, 1940.

Mr. John W. Bunn,
Dean of Men,
Stanford University,
California.

Dear Johnny:

I am wondering if I could impose on you to do some additional research work on the 12-foot basket, not so much from the standpoint of fatigue, as that is always a debatable point, I believe, but on the rebound arc, upon the lessened number of fouls which I think a higher basket produces, and play positions of the team in congesting under the basket.

I am selecting you because of the fact that you are not coaching, and I believe your opinion will carry much more wbight than that of a fellow who is coaching a team. I thought perhaps you could work with members of the Department of Physical Education in such a way that you would be able to do some research work that I know would be very dependable.

I will appreciate your comments as to the possibility of your being able to do this.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Chairman, Research Committee, N.C.A.A.

Lawrence, Kansas
January 8, 1940.

Mr. Floyd Rowe,
Board of Education,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Floyd:

I know how busy you are, but I would appreciate it very much if you could have a conference with Coach Newman and work out some angles of your own regarding research on the 11-foot basket.

The reason I am mentioning this is that I consider it much more valuable to the findings to have you work out research problems on your own initiative rather than for me to suggest them. I believe it will carry more weight with the general committee because the Rules body knows that I have been emphatically for a higher basket. I prefer to have others speak up with their findings.

You perhaps noticed where Henry Iba, of the Oklahoma Aggies, came out in New York with a statement in favor of the 12-foot basket. The Saturday Evening Post, I am told, has some comment on the 12-foot basket. It is coming, but if I can get men like you to do some research on it, then I am convinced that the findings will be very definitely in favor of the higher basket.

I trust by now that you are feeling tip-top again and that everything is going your way.

Wishing you a very prosperous and happy New Year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Chairman, Research Committee, N.C.A.A.

October 26, 1940

Mr. Floyd Rowe
Board of Education
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Floyd:

I am sending you a copy of a letter Mr. Harry F. Newman wrote me from the Collinwood High School, Shaker Heights, Ohio, together with a copy of my reply to him.

I thought this might enable you to give him some helpful advice. I will appreciate anything that you might offer him because I still believe the higher basket will do a lot of things for basketball that have not been done up to the present.

My desk is getting a little more cleared now and I am hoping to write the letter to Dr. Charles H. Keene, University of Buffalo. What has been your follow-up regarding this matter with Dr. Keene?

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation
Varsity Basketball Coach

FCA:lg
Encs.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. - NATIONAL FEDERATION H. S. A. A. - Y. M. C. A. - CANADIAN I. A. U. and A. B. A.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE
of the UNITED STATES *and* CANADA

CHAIRMEN OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Executive — Floyd Rowe
Publication — Oswald Tower
Research — Forrest C. Allen
Questionnaire — H. V. Porter
Game Administration — Sumner A. Dole

Chairman, FLOYD ROWE
Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio

Secretary, H. V. PORTER
11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois

Vice Chairman, F. C. ALLEN
Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Treasurer, H. JAMISON SWARTS
Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, OSWALD TOWER
Andover, Massachusetts

Complete List of Committee Members

F. C. Allen
Univ. of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

John Brown, Jr.
347 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Forrest Cox
Colorado University
Boulder, Colorado

J. H. Crocker
Univ. of Western Ontario
London, Ont., Canada

Sumner A. Dole
Connecticut State College
Storrs, Connecticut

C. S. Edmundson
Univ. of Washington
Seattle, Washington

J. Mark Good
Sun-Gazette Co.
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

E. J. Hickox
Springfield College
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114 Carrick Ave.
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Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

H. G. Olsen
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Curtis Parker
Centennary College
Shreveport, Louisiana

G. Warren Phillips
High School
Hebron, Indiana

H. V. Porter
11 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Illinois

Floyd A. Rowe
Board of Education
Cleveland, Ohio

J. W. St. Clair
Southern Methodist Univ.
Dallas, Texas

H. Jamison Swarts
Univ. of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Oswald Tower
Andover, Massachusetts

November 11, 1940

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Phog:

The basketball season is now upon us, and I am just wondering if there is anything this office can do to further the work of the Research Committee.

If there is, all you have to do is to let me know and I can assure you I will make every effort to be of assistance to you and your committee.

I am reasonably certain that Harry Newman will go through with the experiment on the height of goals, and have a report for you in ample time for our next meeting.

We have installed in all of our new gymnasiums (six in number, I believe) the new type of basketball backstop. My personal feeling is that it is a better constructed backstop than the old type, but quite frankly I don't believe it is going to be found to help the game of basketball at all, unless it does so because of the fact that it is more rigid and a better constructed piece of equipment. I write this simply as a suggestion to you for research along this line. My personal feeling is that the only virtue in the new backstop is to increase game visibility for the spectators who have to sit at the end of the court.

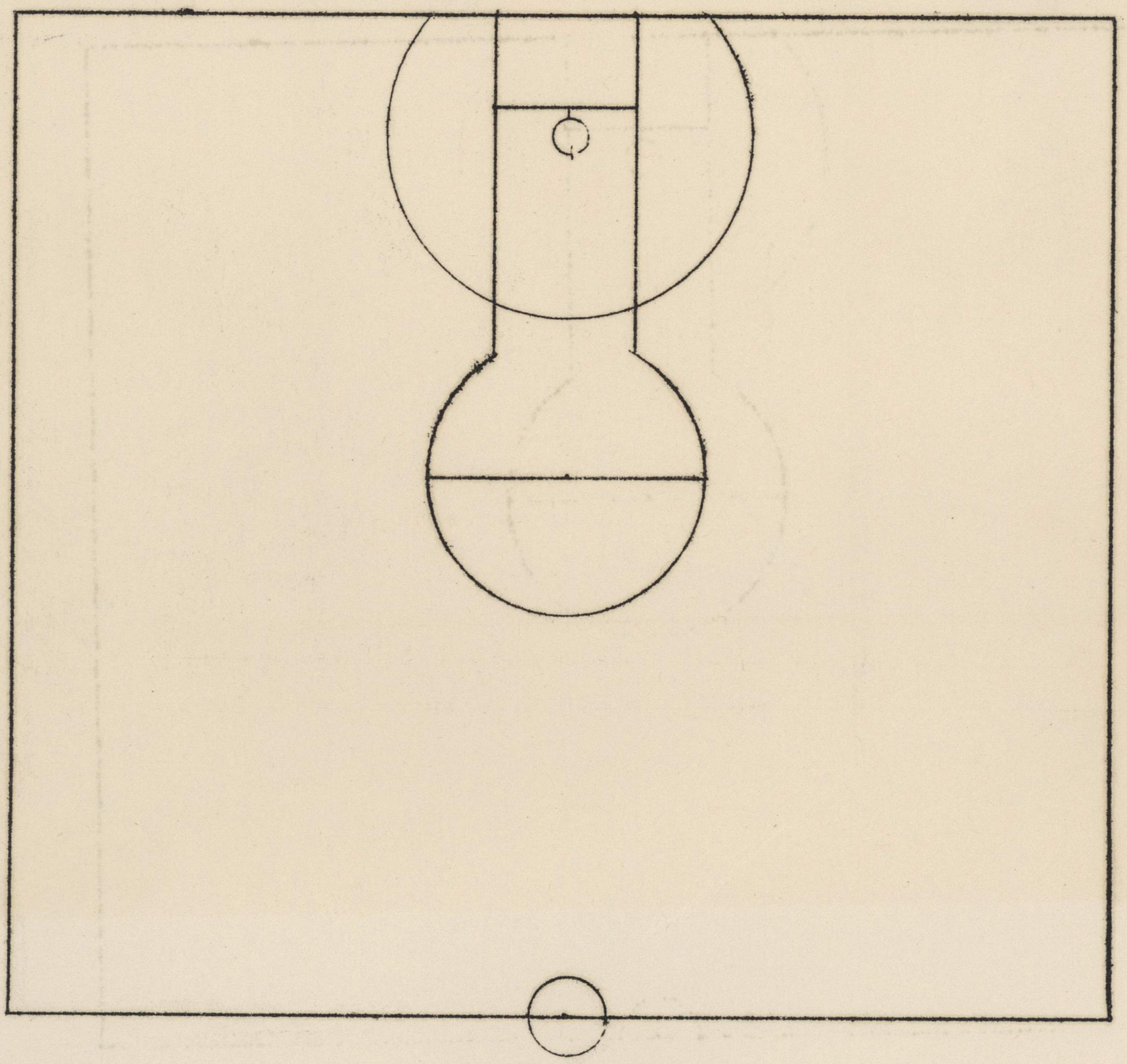
With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours

Floyd

FAR:McG

Chairman



We are submitting for your consideration a suggestion of using an 8 foot radius circle with the center of the basket as the center of the circle. No player on the offensive side may shoot at a basket in this area. The three-second prohibition rule is eliminated. An offensive player may remain in the circle as long as he desires, may catch the ball and pass out, or any player may dribble in and dribble out without restriction. This rule will prevent close lay-ups or any tip-in shots. The line of the circle is counted within this area.

This rule is intended to curtail the altitude of the exceptionally tall player who camps in under or around the basket and dunks or taps the ball in. This prohibition will cut down a great number of fouls, especially when the player is fouled when driving in for the basket in an attempt to shoot a goal. It will also eliminate all the nudging fouls by the offensive or the defensive player in a single or double post play. There may still be a few of the two-shot variety fouls after a try for goal outside of this area, but it is claimed that the restriction of shooting for field goals in this area will aid materially in the reduction of fouls.

There are many prohibitions in basketball; for example, the three-second rule and also the rule against the defensive player batting the ball off the rim of the basket or above the cylinder of the basket. This rule affects only the altitudinous offensive player. It does not strike at the exceptionally tall player who bats the ball away from the cylinder of the basket.

We at Kansas have really tried this rule out and found it amazingly successful in clearing up the area under the basket.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
Lawrence, Kansas

February 26, 1940.

Dear Colleague:

The advocates of the 12-foot basket for college players make the claim that by using this higher basket the arc of disbursement on rebound carries the ball further out on the court and clears up the congested area around the basket. All of these suggestions and changes are to offset the unusual height of the exceptionally tall player who, being entitled to his position on the floor, cannot be interfered with, and during this non-interference his exceptional height permits him to tap or dunk the ball in the basket with the shorter player being unable to do anything about it.

It is for this reason that this higher basket proposal was made. The higher basket strikes at both the offensive and defensive altitudinous player, while the 8-foot radius circle strikes only at the offensive giant.

This circle may be painted on any floor within ten minutes. By using a mixture of white show card color and LePage's glue, this composition which quickly dries becomes impervious to wear and yet can be washed off the floor readily with warm water.

Three years ago the enthusiastic advocates of the proposal to eliminate the center jump from basketball made the claim that if the center jump were eliminated this rule would drive the exceptionally tall man from basketball. They claimed that the importance of the center jump was sufficient cause alone for the presence of the altitudinous player.

The center jump was eliminated for the 1937-38 season and has been in effect since. The six-foot-four and six-foot-five player was the average height of the tall player at that time. Instead of driving this tall player out of the game, the demand for tall players is even greater than it was before. At least, there are a greater number of tall players in the game today than ever before. The six-foot-seven, the six-foot-eight and the six-foot-nine player is not a rarity.

Not alone does the Big Six Conference and the Missouri Valley have exceptionally tall players, but practically every winning team in the country at the present time possesses an extremely tall player among its first flight personnel. The University of Oregon, under the guidance of Howard "Hobby" Hobson, won the National Collegiate championship last year with three players under the rebound at six-foot-four, six-foot-five, and six-foot-six. This year the same team has two players six-foot-seven, and another who plays under both baskets is six-foot-four. So the hunt for the tall player is increasing rapidly.

A team is not defeated in the center of the court at the jump, but it is defeated at the backboards of the defensive and offensive basket.

Will you not try out in a clinic practice game this rule? If coaches and rule members do not want to raise the basket, something should be done to alleviate the almost impossible opportunity that a shorter man has against the exceptionally tall man immediately under the basket.

Respectfully submitted,

Forrest C. Allen

FCA:AH

Chairman, Research Committee, N.C.A.A.

February 26, 1940.

Mr. George Bourgraf,
810 Sycamore St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Bourgraf:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed chart and letter of explanation that we are sending out to a number of coaches today.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH
Enc.

Lawrence, Kansas
February 19, 1940.

Mr. George Bourgraf,
810 Sycamore Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Bourgraf:

I am very much interested in your letter of the 17th instant, and will be glad to present this idea of the "limit line" to the Rules Committee. As chairman of the Research Committee of this body, I am constantly getting suggestions for the improvement of the rules.

I do not believe that the Rules Committee will vote on this, as they have never been willing to vote for a restricted area on the floor around the basket. But I am going to present the idea to them for their consideration. I can see that it might have possibilities.

With thanks for your suggestion, and with best wishes for your continued success, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman, 5th District, N.C.A.A.

FCA:AH

pinzgerinstan

February 17th, 1940.

Dr. F. C. Allen,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence Kas.

Dear Sir:-

You might be interested to learn of a plan designed to balance the basket-making or scoring opportunities in the popular game of basketball.

To raise the baskets as proposed might be impossible in some of the present built courts - to shrink the ball would obsolete a lot of equipment now bought and paid for.

My proposal is to put a 'limit line' on an seven or eight foot radius from the basket, permitting only those outside of that line an opportunity to throw for the basket. This would eliminate the many shove in shots by tall players who have heighth advantage. It likewise would give more thrill to the fans who come to see a try for the basket from the field and not when on top of it.

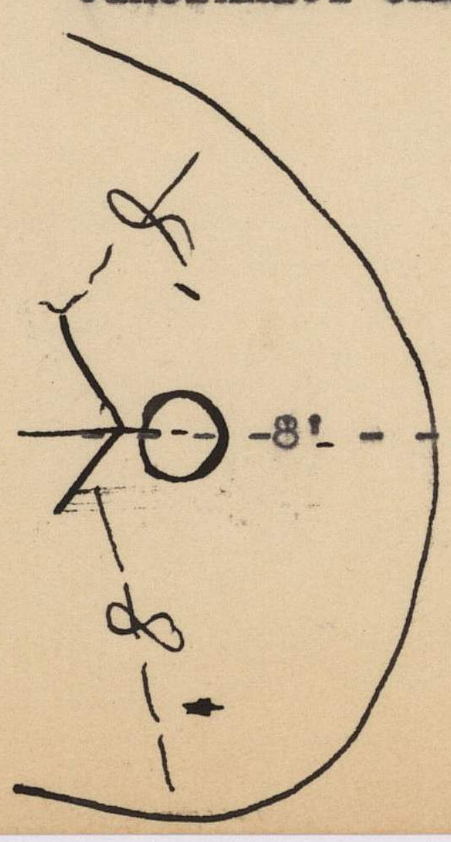
In the many games I have witnessed and particularly the college games I have observed a gradual drifting to the 6'6 group of players - some 20 years ago when I played the main advantage of a tall player was for the center jump.

Trust you will try this out some time and you will be surprised how well this balances the scoring opportunities and adds thrills to our present style of basketball.

Yours truly,

George Bourgraf

George Bourgraf
810 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati Ohio.



No try for
a basket score
can be made by
a player within
this semi-circle.

February 26, 1940.

Mr. J. A. McArthur,
Superintendent of Schools,
Pelican Rapids, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. McArthur:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 20th. I am very much interested in your suggestion, and in turn I am sending you a chart and letter of explanation that I have sent out to a number of coaches.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH
Enc.

Pelican Rapids Public Schools

Pelican Rapids, Minn.

Office of
The Superintendent

Febr 20, 1940.

Coach Phog Allen,
Lawrence,Kansas.

Dear Mr Allen :

I understand that you are interested in new ideas about basketball and that you are on the Rules committee. I also suppose that you receive many freakish ideas about changing basketball. However I have an idea that we tried out in basketball- in practice- that I think has possibilities. Wetaped the floor according to the drawing made on the floor drawing inclosed, with the different scoring zones counting one,two and three points. The advantages of this are many,with the only drawback being that one might think it difficult to determine from what zone the score was made. However this does not prove to be a difficulty when the game is actually played,as we discovered. One man is free to watch the play and the other the zone lines.

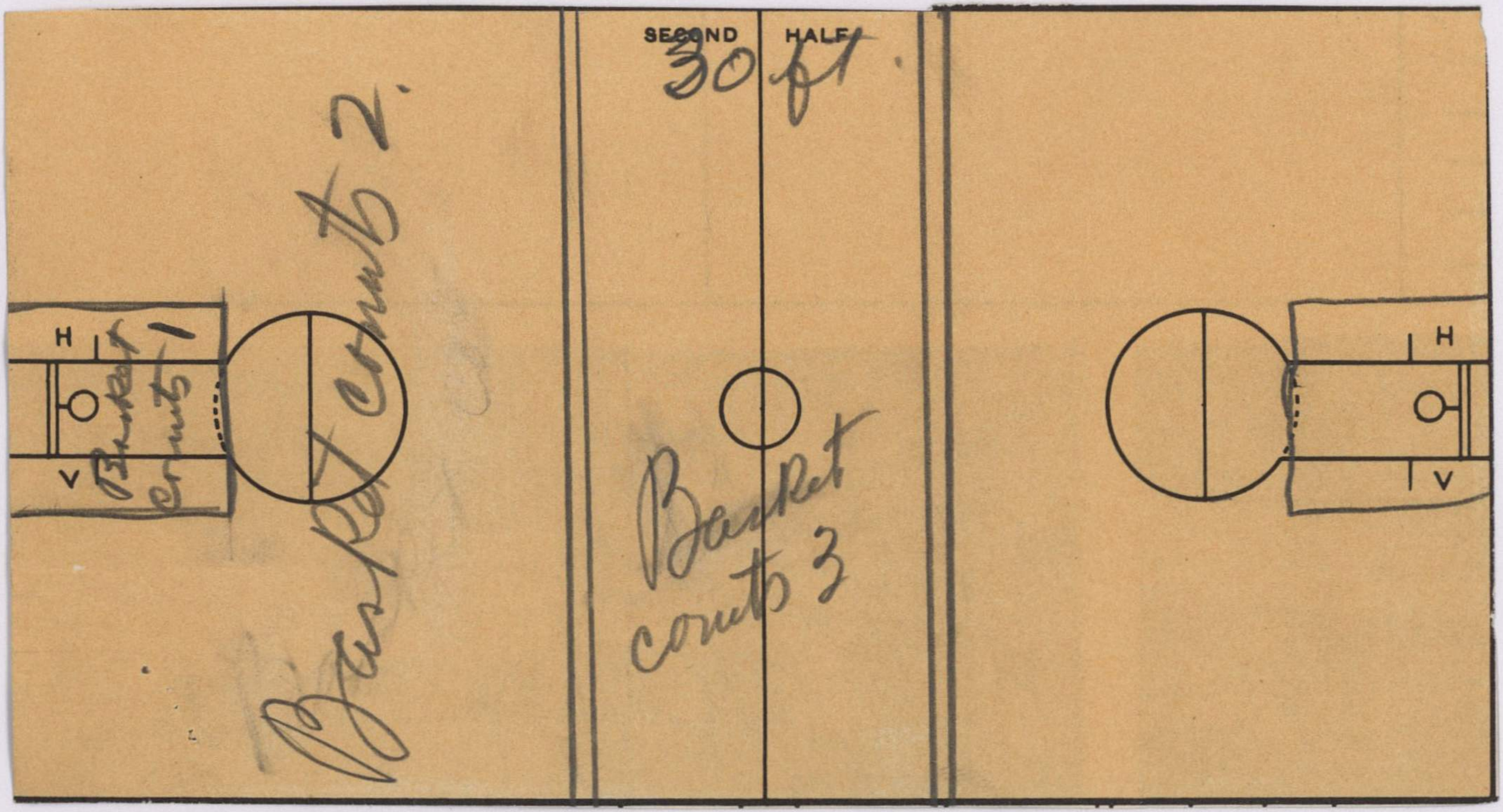
The principal advantage of this is that it takes most of the play away from the basket,&brings the middle of the floor into the game. It makes it easier for the officials because the men are in the open more and not crowding the basket where the basket counts only one point. It makes the boys think more, as they have to determine for themselves where they want to shoot from. It gives the shorter boy a chance with the taller ones if there are as good shots. It develops basket shooting which after all is what basketball should be. It is more interesting for the spectators. Physical freaks are not at a premium as they are in the present game. It would really give coaches something to work on in creating an offense and also an defense. In fact it would make the game more interesting all round. Most of the baskets would be of the 2 point variety but there would be enough of the others to add zest to the play.

What do you think of this idea? I have talked this over with several coaches in this territory and several of them have suggested that I write you. What do you think of it.?

Sincerely yours,

James Arthur

Supt.


SECOND HALF
30 ft.
H
V
Basket counts 1
Basket counts 2.
Basket counts 3
H
V

Big Six Coaches --

L. E. Menze, Iowa State College, Ames
H. W. Browne, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia
Jack Gardner, Kansas State College, Manhattan
Bruce Drake, University of Oklahoma, Norman

"Sec" Taylor, Des Moines Register-Tribune, Des Moines, Ia.
Harold Claassen, Associated Press, Star Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Dan Partner, Sports Desk, Kansas City Star, K. C. Mo.
C. E. McBride, Sports Editor, Kansas City Star, K. C. Mo.
Bob Busby, Lawrence Journal World, Lawrence
Jay Simon, University Daily Kansan
Jack Bentley, Lincoln Journal
~~B. T. Grover, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio~~
Ronnie Ashburn, KOWH, Omaha

Rules Committee (see attached sheet)
BB Coaches Association (names checked on letterhead)

Frederick Ware Omaha World Herald
Everett Morris Herald Tribune - N.Y.
Bus Ham Daily Oklahoman
Harold Keith - U of Okla -

E. A. Thomas
Lee R. Anderson

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
Lawrence, Kansas

January 4, 1939.

Mr. John W. Bunn, Stanford, California
Mr. E. J. Hickox, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Curtis Parker, Shreveport, La.
Mr. H. V. Porter, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Floyd A. Rowe, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Fellow Members of the Research Committee:

Quite by accident we have come upon something here at the University of Kansas which I think might be worth some study by the Research Committee. I would like to have your reaction.

The floor on which we play in Hoch Auditorium was refinished this season, and instead of sanding the floor and making it lighter, it is now darker than it has ever been. The black lines marking the court were very hard for the players to see against this brown background. The players often complained of being unable to see the lines up the court.

To remedy the situation we had some white show card color put on top of this black line in two-inch squares every six inches. The black line is two inches wide. This gives a dotted line effect, with the two-inch square of white at regular intervals of six inches around the court, at each end for the free throw circles and in the center circle. This show card color is mixed with Lepage's glue, which gives it a very durable wearing quality, and yet is easily removed from the floor when desired by using warm water.

This gives a beautiful effect on the basketball floor and increases the visibility of the court for both the players and the spectators. Persons sitting up in the top balcony can look down now and see the court markings perfectly. The players on the floor are now able to see the lines at a glance. Many people have commented on wonderful improvement we have made on our floor.

I am wondering if this would not be worth consideration of the research committee. It seems to me that many courts, especially where the lighting is poor, could be improved by painting the lines in this manner. I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman, Research Committee,
National Basketball Committee.

FCA:AH

Lawrence, Kansas
March 7, 1940.

Mr. H. V. Porter,
11 So. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Porter:

I am enclosing herewith the returns of the questionnaires sent out to schools in District Five of the N.C.A.A. I am also sending all comments that were written.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman, 5th District, N.C.A.A.

Enc.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. - NATIONAL FEDERATION H. S. A. A. - Y. M. C. A. - CANADIAN I. A. U. - CANADIAN A. B. A.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE
of the UNITED STATES AND CANADA

1940 ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is sent annually to representative basketball men in order that their views may be presented at the annual meeting of the National Committee. The Committee will be grateful if you will check these answers and

RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE PROMPTLY to.....

.....

The Committee Member or State Athletic Officer whose name appears above will send all replies received up to March 16th to the Secretary of the Committee, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PART I. Concerning rule changes made last spring:

1. Any player may request a time-out. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes 32 No.....
2. After a technical foul, the throwing team keeps possession at mid-court. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes 28 No 4
3. A captain may waive the free throw and take the ball at mid-court after a personal foul. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes 30 No 2
4. When a player in the act of throwing is fouled from behind, two free throws are always awarded.
   (a) Has this rule been properly enforced? Yes 15 No 16
   (b) Has it tended to eliminate the deliberate push in the back? Yes 19 No 12
   (c) Is present rule satisfactory? Yes 28 No 2
5. On a free throw for personal foul, it is a violation when the ball does not go through or touch the ring before touching a player. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes 31 No.....
6. Is the present rule on the four-foot end space satisfactory? Yes 31 No 1

PART II. Concerning general trend of game:

7. Molded Type Ball:
   (a) As compared with the ball with sewed seams, the molded type ball is (1) More satisfactory 21 (2) Equally as satisfactory 6 (3) Less satisfactory 4
   (b) The best bouncing reaction of a ball is: (1) Minimum 49" 6 Maximum 54" 4 Median 51" to 52" 18
8. What percentage of the courts on which you play have: (1) Poor lighting.....% (2) Less than four-foot space behind backboard.....%.
9. (a) Is the present game as interesting and scientific as it was with the center jump? Yes 24 No 8
   (b) Are criticisms valid enough to warrant consideration of reinstatement of the center jump with restrictions such as having players rotate for the jump? Yes 9 No 23
10. Do you favor encouragement of experimentation with:
    (a) Baskets without a backboard? Yes 7 No 25
    (b) Baskets 11 or 12 feet high? Yes 10 No 22
    (c) Free throw lanes 8 feet wide? Yes 11 No 19

PART III: Concerning rules for 1940-1:

11. Assuming that proper safeguards would be made against any sudden compulsory use of equipment whose use would involve considerable expense, do you favor permitting the **optional** use of:
    (a) A flat surfaced backboard with several inches removed from the borders and with upper edge circular? Yes 12 No 15
    (b) A convex surfaced board with shape as in (a). Yes 4 No 22
12. (Check this only if you are connected with College or Independent games).
    College and Independent games should be played in 10-minute quarters. Yes 18 No 13
13. Should the number of jump balls be reduced by:
    (a) Awarding ball to the offensive team, if it is in the air on a try at the end of a quarter and is not successful. Yes 10 No 18
    (b) By awarding ball to the team on defense, if they cause a held ball outside the lane or center restraining circle? Yes 4 No 26
14. (Check only one)
    (a) For games played in quarters, remove restriction on number of times a player may enter during first three quarters and permit only one re-entry during the fourth quarter and during each overtime period. Yes 3
    (b) In any game permit a player to re-enter three times. Yes 13
    (c) Retain present rule on re-entering. Yes 16
15. Following a successful field goal or successful last free throw for personal foul:
    (a) Start watch as soon as goal is made. Yes 11 No 14
    (b) Remove right of either team to take charged time-out. Yes 5 No 21
    (c) Permit substitution after any goal. Yes 11 No 19
16. Consider any foul (not flagrant) against a player who is in his back court as a technical foul. (Note that penalty for technical foul is more severe than formerly). Yes 8 No 22
17. Reduce bouncing tolerance of a ball from the present 5 inches to 3 inches. Yes 14 No 11
18. If any section of the rules needs to be clarified or amplified state which.
    Use reverse side for additional comments.

QUESTIONNAIRE COMMITTEE

F. C. Allen - J. Mark Good - A. F. Jefferess
H. G. Olsen - Oswald Tower - H. V. Porter, Chr.

Signed:..... (Coach.....) (Official.....) (Administrator.....) (Other.....)

Institution Represented: College..... High School..... Y. M. C. A..... Other.....

City..... State.....

NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE
of the UNITED STATES AND CANADA

1940 ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is sent annually to representative basketball men in order that their views may be presented at the annual meeting of the National Committee. The Committee will be grateful if you will check these answers and

RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE PROMPTLY to.....

.....

The Committee Member or State Athletic Officer whose name appears above will send all replies received up to March 16th to the Secretary of the Committee, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PART I. Concerning rule changes made last spring:

1. Any player may request a time-out. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
2. After a technical foul, the throwing team keeps possession at mid-court. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
3. A captain may waive the free throw and take the ball at mid-court after a personal foul. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
4. When a player in the act of throwing is fouled from behind, two free throws are always awarded.
   (a) Has this rule been properly enforced? Yes..... No.....
   (b) Has it tended to eliminate the deliberate push in the back? Yes..... No.....
   (c) Is present rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
5. On a free throw for personal foul, it is a violation when the ball does not go through or touch the ring before touching a player. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
6. Is the present rule on the four-foot end space satisfactory? Yes..... No.....

PART II. Concerning general trend of game:

7. Molded Type Ball:
   (a) As compared with the ball with sewed seams, the molded type ball is (1) More satisfactory..... (2) Equally as satisfactory..... (3) Less satisfactory.....
   (b) The best bouncing reaction of a ball is:
   (1) Minimum 49"..... Maximum 54".....
   Median 51" to 52".....
8. What percentage of the courts on which you play have: (1) Poor lighting.....% (2) Less than four-foot space behind backboard.....%.
9. (a) Is the present game as interesting and scientific as it was with the center jump? Yes..... No.....
   (b) Are criticisms valid enough to warrant consideration of reinstatement of the center jump with restrictions such as having players rotate for the jump? Yes..... No.....
10. Do you favor encouragement of experimentation with:
    (a) Baskets without a backboard? Yes..... No.....
    (b) Baskets 11 or 12 feet high? Yes..... No.....
    (c) Free throw lanes 8 feet wide? Yes..... No.....

PART III: Concerning rules for 1940-1:

11. Assuming that proper safeguards would be made against any sudden compulsory use of equipment whose use would involve considerable expense, do you favor permitting the **optional** use of:
    (a) A flat surfaced backboard with several inches removed from the borders and with upper edge circular? Yes..... No.....
    (b) A convex surfaced board with shape as in (a). Yes..... No.....
12. (Check this only if you are connected with College or Independent games).
    College and Independent games should be played in 10-minute quarters. Yes..... No.....
13. Should the number of jump balls be reduced by:
    (a) Awarding ball to the offensive team, if it is in the air on a try at the end of a quarter and is not successful. Yes..... No.....
    (b) By awarding ball to the team on defense, if they cause a held ball outside the lane or center restraining circle? Yes..... No.....
14. (Check only one)
    (a) For games played in quarters, remove restriction on number of times a player may enter during first three quarters and permit only one re-entry during the fourth quarter and during each overtime period. Yes.....
    (b) In any game permit a player to re-enter three times. Yes.....
    (c) Retain present rule on re-entering. Yes.....
15. Following a successful field goal or successful last free throw for personal foul:
    (a) Start watch as soon as goal is made. Yes..... No.....
    (b) Remove right of either team to take charged time-out. Yes..... No.....
    (c) Permit substitution after any goal. Yes..... No.....
16. Consider any foul (not flagrant) against a player who is in his back court as a technical foul. (Note that penalty for technical foul is more severe than formerly). Yes..... No.....
17. Reduce bouncing tolerance of a ball from the present 5 inches to 3 inches. Yes..... No.....
18. If any section of the rules needs to be clarified or amplified state which.
    Use reverse side for additional comments.

QUESTIONNAIRE COMMITTEE

F. C. Allen - J. Mark Good - A. F. Jefferess
H. G. Olsen - Oswald Tower - H. V. Porter, Chr.

Signed:..... (Coach.....) (Official.....) (Administrator.....) (Other.....)

Institution Represented: College..... High School..... Y. M. C. A..... Other.....

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1. Any player may request a time-out. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes.IIII No.....
2. After a technical foul, the throwing team keeps possession at mid-court. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes.IIII No.....
3. A captain may waive the free throw and take the ball at mid-court after a personal foul. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes.IIII No.....
4. When a player in the act of throwing is fouled from behind, two free throws are always awarded.
   (a) Has this rule been properly enforced? Yes.III No.III
   (b) Has it tended to eliminate the deliberate push in the back? Yes.III No.III
   (c) Is present rule satisfactory? Yes.IIII No.....
5. On a free throw for personal foul, it is a violation when the ball does not go through or touch the ring before touching a player. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes.IIII No.....
6. Is the present rule on the four-foot end space satisfactory? Yes.IIII No.....

PART II. Concerning general trend of game:

7. Molded Type Ball:
   (a) As compared with the ball with sewed seams, the molded type ball is (1) More satisfactory.III (2) Equally as satisfactory.I (3) Less satisfactory.II
   (b) The best bouncing reaction of a ball is: (1) Minimum 49".II Maximum 54"..... Median 51" to 52".III
8. What percentage of the courts on which you play have: (1) Poor lighting.50,50,50,25,20,0% (2) Less than four-foot space behind backboard.50,25,100%.
9. (a) Is the present game as interesting and scientific as it was with the center jump? Yes.III No.II
   (b) Are criticisms valid enough to warrant consideration of reinstatement of the center jump with restrictions such as having players rotate for the jump? Yes.II No.III
10. Do you favor encouragement of experimentation with:
    (a) Baskets without a backboard? Yes.I No.IIII
    (b) Baskets 11 or 12 feet high? Yes.II No.III
    (c) Free throw lanes 8 feet wide? Yes.IIII No.III

PART III: Concerning rules for 1940-1:

11. Assuming that proper safeguards would be made against any sudden compulsory use of equipment whose use would involve considerable expense, do you favor permitting the **optional** use of:
    (a) A flat surfaced backboard with several inches removed from the borders and with upper edge circular? Yes.III No.II
    (b) A convex surfaced board with shape as in (a). Yes.II No.III
12. (Check this only if you are connected with College or Independent games).
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14. (Check only one)
    (a) For games played in quarters, remove restriction on number of times a player may enter during first three quarters and permit only one re-entry during the fourth quarter and during each overtime period. Yes.....
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    (c) Retain present rule on re-entering. Yes.III
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    (a) Start watch as soon as goal is made. Yes.I No.II
    (b) Remove right of either team to take charged time-out. Yes.I No.III
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17. Reduce bouncing tolerance of a ball from the present 5 inches to 3 inches. Yes.IIII No.I
18. If any section of the rules needs to be clarified or amplified state which.
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QUESTIONNAIRE COMMITTEE

F. C. Allen - J. Mark Good - A. F. Jefferess
H. G. Olsen - Oswald Tower - H. V. Porter, Chr.

Signed:..... (Coach.....) (Official.....) (Administrator.....) (Other.....)

Institution Represented: College..... High School..... Y. M. C. A..... Other.....

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RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE PROMPTLY to Dr. Forrest C. Allen

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

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4. When a player in the act of throwing is fouled from behind, two free throws are always awarded.
   (a) Has this rule been properly enforced? Yes..... No X
   (b) Has it tended to eliminate the deliberate push in the back? Yes X No.....
   (c) Is present rule satisfactory? Yes X No..... — if enforced
5. On a free throw for personal foul, it is a violation when the ball does not go through or touch the ring before touching a player. Is present rule satisfactory? Yes X No.....
6. Is the present rule on the four-foot end space satisfactory? Yes X No.....

PART II. Concerning general trend of game:

7. Molded Type Ball:
   (a) As compared with the ball with sewed seams, the molded type ball is (1) More satisfactory X (2) Equally as satisfactory..... (3) Less satisfactory.....
   (b) The best bouncing reaction of a ball is: (1) Minimum 49"..... Maximum 54"..... Median 51" to 52" X
8. What percentage of the courts on which you play have: (1) Poor lighting 10 % (2) Less than four-foot space behind backboard X %. — Medium Soft. Could be 4"
9. (a) Is the present game as interesting and scientific as it was with the center jump? Yes X No.....
   (b) Are criticisms valid enough to warrant consideration of reinstatement of the center jump with restrictions such as having players rotate for the jump? Yes..... No X
10. Do you favor encouragement of experimentation with:
    (a) Baskets without a backboard? Yes..... No X
    (b) Baskets 11 or 12 feet high? Yes X No.....
    (c) Free throw lanes 8 feet wide? Yes..... No X

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QUESTIONNAIRE COMMITTEE

F. C. Allen - J. Mark Good - A. F. Jefferess
H. G. Olsen - Oswald Tower - H. V. Porter, Chr.

Signed: Bruce Drake — experimentation (Coach X) (Official.....) (Administrator.....) (Other.....)

Institution Represented: College Okla. U. High School..... Y. M. C. A..... Other.....

City Norman State Oklahoma