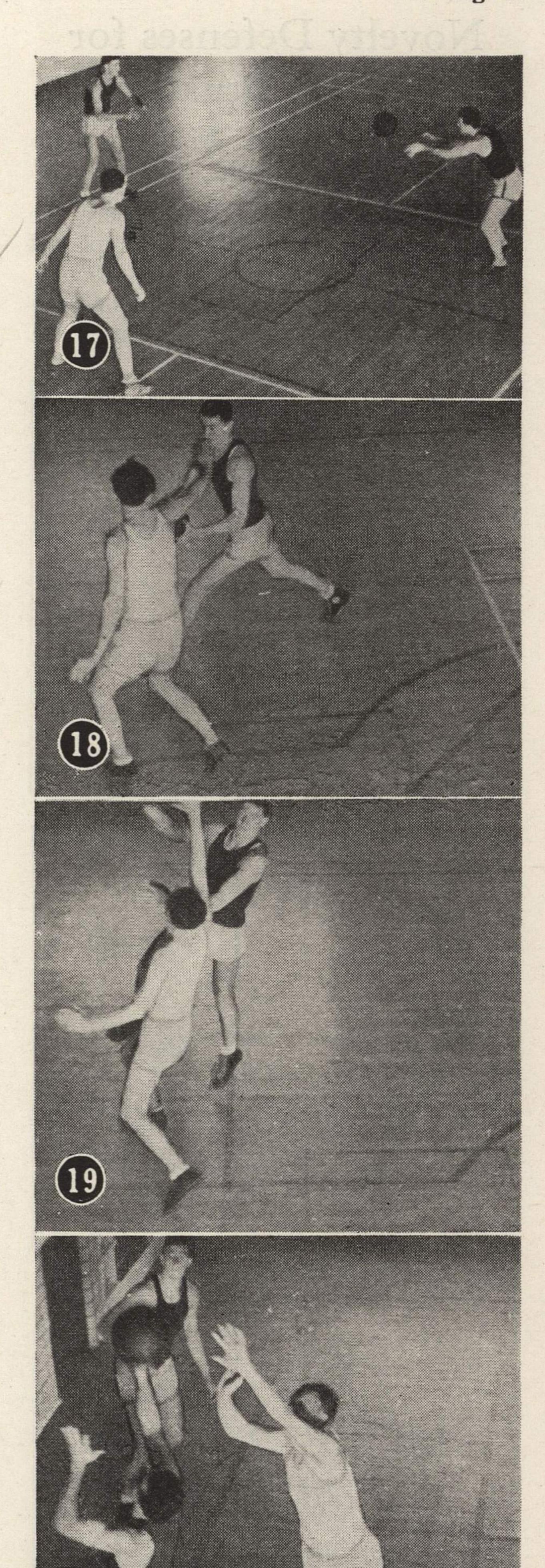


Diagram 3. The guards shift in the direction arrows point in A. Players' position after shifting are shown in B.



## THE INCORRECT WAY TO PLAY ONE AGAINST TWO

Illustration 18 shows the guard turning his back to the man without the ball.

Illustration 19—The right arm and leg are extended instead of the left.

Illustration 20-When the man hookpasses, the guard does not have enough time to get back.

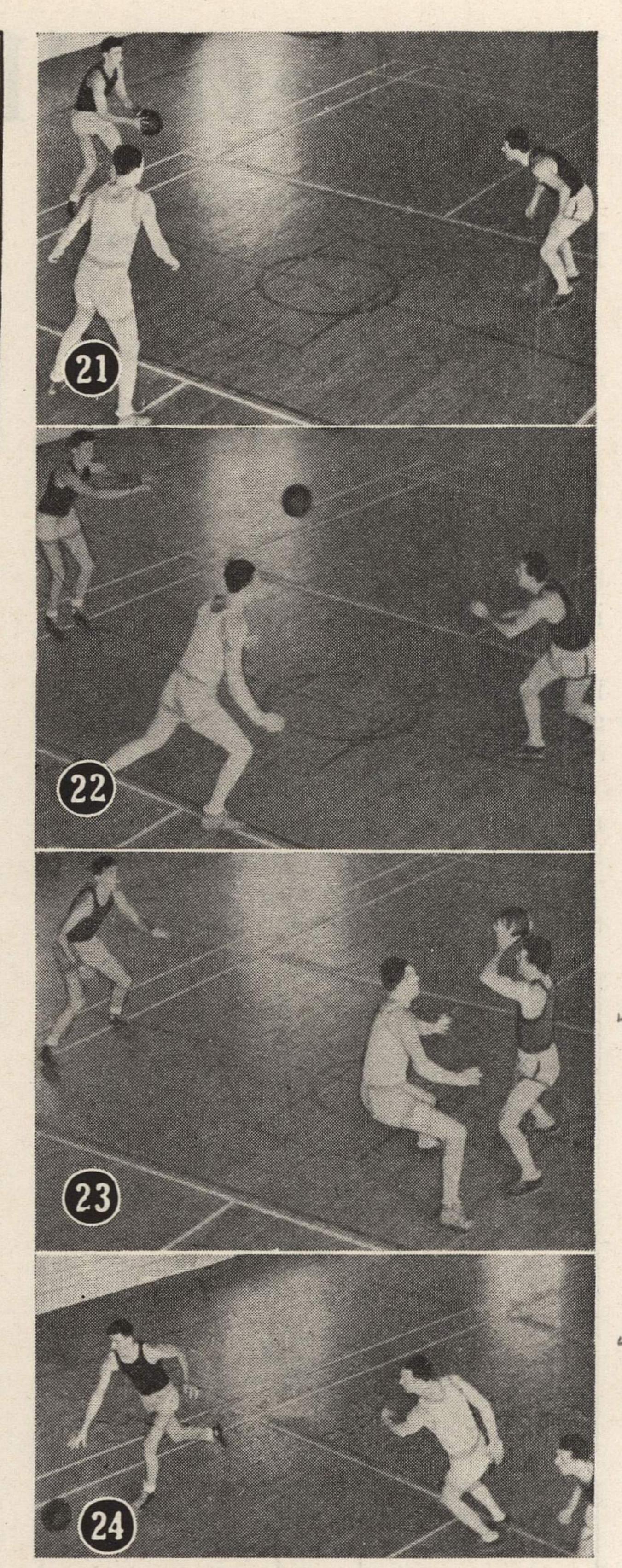
Illustrations 21-24—In guarding two men, the player is violating the primary principle of retreating, feinting and jockeying between them; he is charging (Illustration 23) toward the man with the ball.

cept any cross-court pass. Note that the man with the ball cannot get an easy shot nor can he make a cross-court pass without the danger of an interception. If he passes back to the center man, 1 advances to cover him and 2 shifts to a position under the basket. Guard 1 always covers the center man when he has the ball. Guard 2 always plays under the basket when the center man has the ball. When a pass is made to either side, guard 1 faces the ball as he retreats in the opposite direction and watches for a cross-court pass. Guard 2 always covers the side man who has the ball, being careful to come out no more than 10 or 12 feet from the basket. If neither side man has the ball, guard 2 plays under the basket, so that he can shift to either side when the ball is being passed.

## One Against Two

The problem of a guard who must cover two men charging down upon him the guard should shift laterally to the left, is mainly one of forcing the men to proceed at a slower pace. The best way to do this is for him to get the dribbler to stop the dribble.

The guard should stay between the men and retreat by taking short steps backward. His attention should be concentrated on the dribble but he must remain in a position to drop back to the basket at all times. Many times the dribbler will stop if the guard feints as though he were going to charge the dribbler or suck in toward him. When the dribbler stops,



the guard has gained a few precious seconds for his team mates to come back to help him. Many times it is advisable for the guard to slap his foot on the floor as he feints his charge, because many dribblers concentrate so much on the ball that they do not see these feints.

If these movements do not give the players sufficient time to get back on defense, then the guard should retreat to a spot underneath the basket. If the dribbler or man with the ball is on the left, keeping his back parallel to the backboard, and extend his left foot and left arm to block the shot, as shown in Illustrations 13, 14, 15 and 16.

If this man, instead of shooting, hookpasses to the man on the right, the guard should shift laterally to the right, keeping his back parallel to the board and extending his right foot and right arm to block the shot.

The worst mistake, and a very common mistake, is shown in Illustrations 18 and (Continued on page 43)

for FEBRUARY, 1939