

position and the two offensive guards about ten feet to each side of him and about ten feet from each side line. Owing to the ten-second-rule requirement, all players are in the front or offensive court.

In this set offensive formation, the ball can readily be snapped back and forth from guard to center to guard to center to guard, as opportunity presents. As an aid to clarity, these various plays are numbered, but in a game situation numbers are not necessary. Any one of the rear three men who is holding the ball, namely, the center or either of the two guards, may initiate the play. These plays are to be used against a man-for-man defense.

Play 1, a side line screen, shown in Diagram 1, is designed to free a hot-shot artist who is capable of hitting from the side of the court. The play also provides opportunity for ample rebound work at both sides and in front of the basket. When the opposition sets its spearhead of defense at the free-throw line, this side-court attack of the offense is very effective.

X4, with the ball in his possession, snaps it to X3 and then cuts rapidly down the side line to screen O2 with a running screen, taking care to make no contact with O2. X2, coming up along the side line, slides off the moving hips of X4 and receives a snap pass from X3. X2 turns to the inside of the court and shoots a bank-shot for the basket. X4 continues on down and around the court across the free-throw lane, anticipating a missed shot, and quickly gets into position for a rebound. X1 slides off the hips of X4, over in the free-throw lane, for rebound work out in front of the basket. X2, after shooting, also follows in for rebound work in his own offensive third of the court. X3 and X5 equalize their positions and move forward to aid in either offense or defense.

Play 2, shown in Diagram 2, is the companion play to the preceding play. X5, with the ball in his possession, passes to X3. X5 immediately cuts down the side line, running directly at X1. Both X5 and X1 know that X1 will glide to the outside of X5. Just as X1 emerges, X3 snaps the ball to X1 who turns in

toward the basket and shoots a carom shot. X5 continues on rapidly across the free-throw lane, ready for a rebound, should X1 overshoot the basket. X2 drives toward the free-throw lane and slides off the hips of X5, thus completing the second screen of the play and enabling X2 to get a successful and, if the ball should drop in this territory, an unmolested rebound shot. X4 and X3 equalize in their territorial positions and are equally potent on either offense or defense.

### Set Offenses Against Zone Defenses

In the charting of penetrating offensive plays against a zone defense the set-up of the offense must be identical with that used in penetrating the man-for-man defense. To be effective both offensive set-ups *must look* the same to the opponent.

The reader should compare Diagrams 1 and 2 with 3 and 4, and should note the exactness of the positions of the offensive players in both cases at the start of the play. However, the path of the ball is very different. The ball can be readily snapped from guard to center to guard to forward, as opportunity presents. For purposes of clarification these plays are numbered, but in a game situation it is not necessary to call them. Any of the rear three of the offensive men, namely, the center or either of the two guards may initiate the play.

The two offensive forwards are stationed ten feet from the end line and ten feet from the side line. The other three offensive men are eight feet in front of

the division line, with the center occupying the center position and the two guards on the outside of the center. The guards are stationed about ten feet from the side line.

However, if the zone defense should drop deeper into defensive territory, the offense should pull its three-man line up to within eight or ten feet of the first line of the zone defense. This is absolutely necessary to make the offense function against this retreating defense.

In play 3, shown in Diagram 3, the set-up of the attacking team is exactly the same as that for penetrating the man-for-man defense. The offensive guard X4 snaps the ball to X3, and immediately cuts across in front, calling for the return pass. Just as X4 goes past X3, X3 push-passes or chest-shove-passes the ball to X2, who comes straight forward from his position to receive the ball. X3 feints slightly to his own right and then quickly cuts to the left to receive the return pass from X2. In the interim, X4 has continued over to the opposite corner of the court, apparently for the purpose of screening X1's guard, O1. At this juncture, X1 cuts out in front to the free-throw area. X4, instead of screening X1's guard, follows quickly to his own left near the side of the court. X3 immediately snaps the ball to X4, who is in a splendid position to shoot a side shot, preferably a carom, for the basket. This quick manipulation of the ball is consummated because the keystone player, X3, can rapidly pass the ball in either direction. Now X2 plays for the rebound on his side of the court, and X1 cuts for the center rebound area just as X4 is shooting. X4 covers his side of the court for follow-up and rebound. X3 is in a position to float either way for a pass-out from any of the offensive men near the basket. X5 slides for a pass-out, in case X3 is pulled over to the opposite side.

If the offensive team continues to pass the ball, it is absolutely impossible for a zone defensive team to prohibit the offense from getting a fairly open shot for the basket. Should there be no opening for the offense the ball can easily be passed back to X5 or X3 and then the offense

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