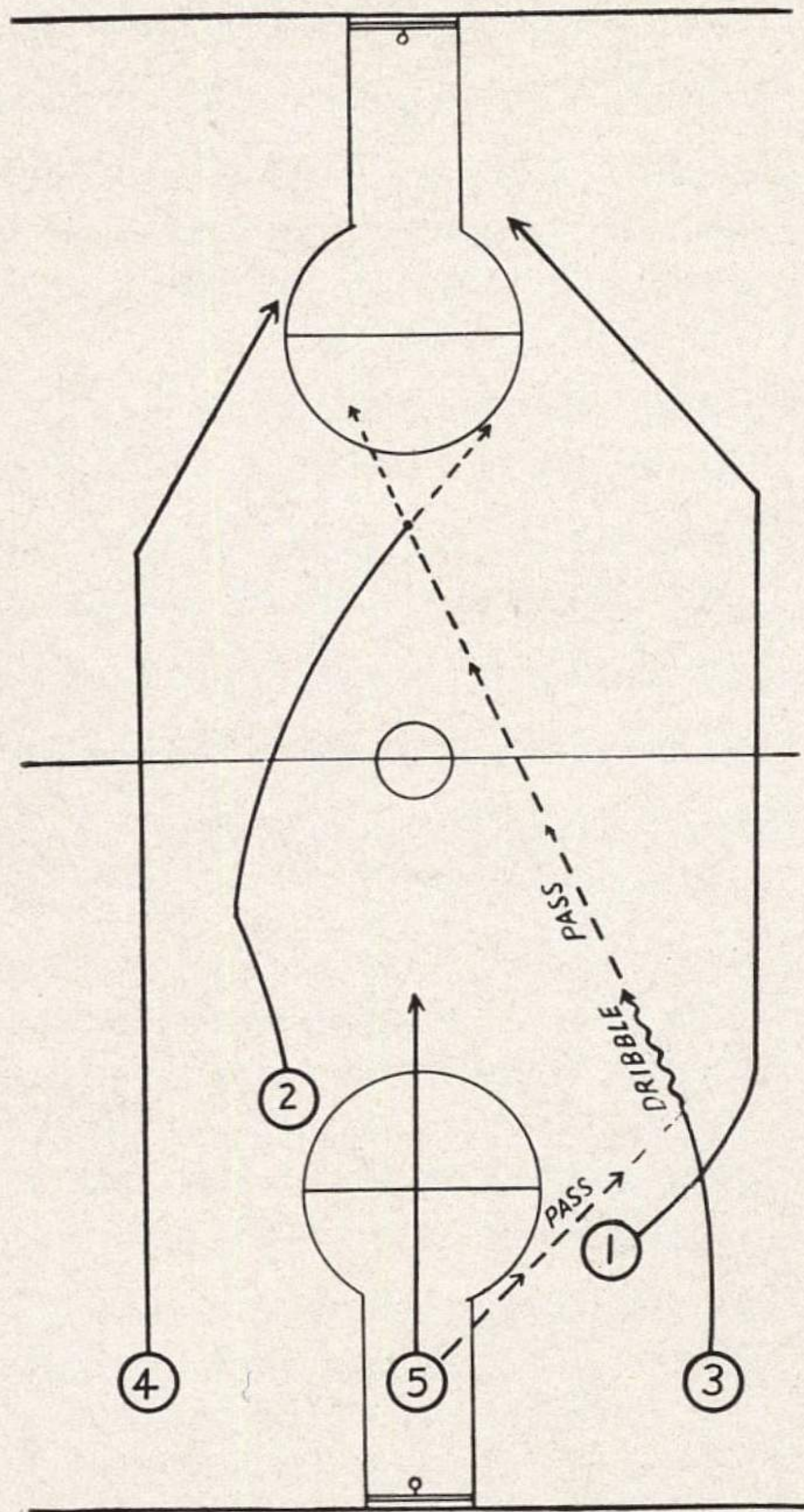


down in straight lines, and have them cut in toward the basket when they have reached the area near the foul line. In Diagram 1 the general "fire-engine" principle of the Fast Break is shown. No. 5, recovering the ball from the opponents' backboard, whips a pass out to 3 starting down the side, as 1, 2 and 4 go at break-neck speed down the floor. If necessary 3 dribbles (wavy line) until one of these three (1, 2 or 4) has crossed the center-division line before passing the ball. The diagram shows 3, after this brief dribble, passing to 2 who has the option of passing to 3 or 4. Broken lines indicate the ball in flight; solid lines the paths of the players.

The Slow Break, sometimes called the set attack, is a more deliberate, unhurried plan of advancing the ball into position for a shot. Teams depending wholly on the Slow Break are content to allow the defense to get set. By the

movement and circulation of passers and receivers in and about the defense, the attack strives to work the ball into

DIAGRAM 1



position for a quick, but not rushed, shot.

The system we use at Penn is a combination of Fast Break and the Slow Break. We fast-break when we see a possi-