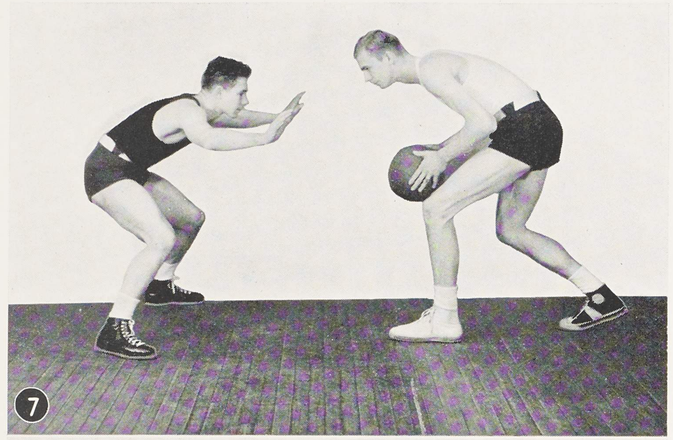


Legal Steps from a Stride Stop

Illustration 7.—This illustration shows the offensive player (in the white shirt) stopping in a stride stop. The ball has come into his hands as or after the white foot has taken this position, thus making the "one count." He may, therefore, pivot on either foot. If he had taken the ball into his hands before the white foot took this position, he could pivot *only* on the rear foot.

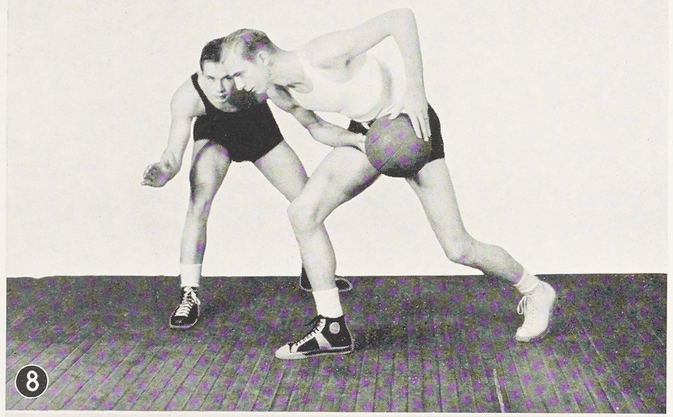
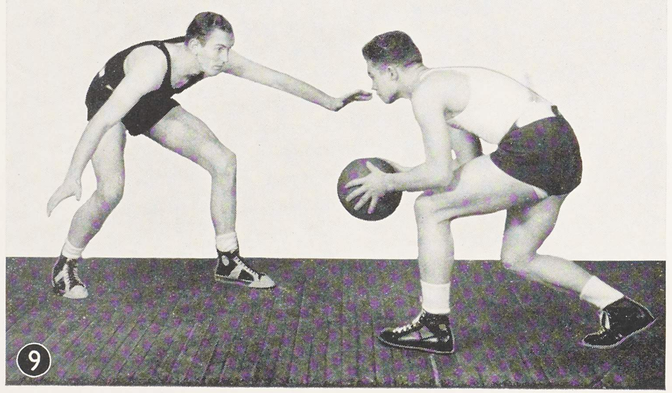


Illustration 8.—Here the offensive player has pivoted on the white or front foot. The "two count" occurred as the black foot touched the floor. If the offensive player wishes to pass, he may lift the white foot but must get rid of the ball before it touches the floor again. If he wishes to dribble, the ball must leave his hands before or as the white foot is lifted from the floor.



Dribbler Charging Fouls

Illustration 9.—The player with the ball (in the white shirt) is in the process of faking his guard in preparation for an attempt to dribble around him. The left foot has been used as the pivot foot during the faking.

Dribbler Charging Fouls

Illustration 10. — This illustration shows that the offensive man (in the white shirt) did not choose a path for his dribble wide enough around the guard. The dribbler is charging the guard and is guilty of a personal foul.

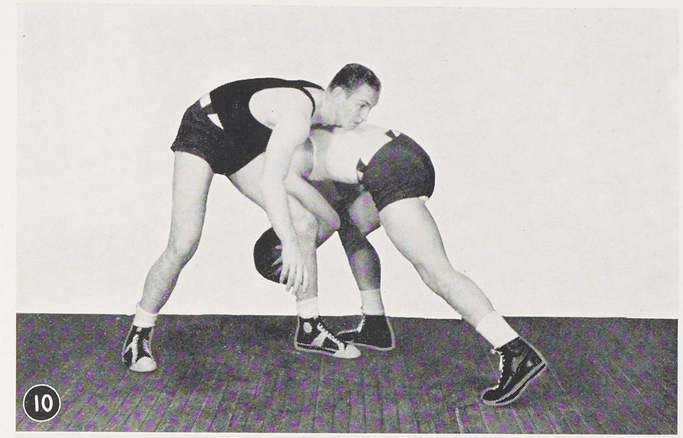


Illustration 11.—Here is a case in which the offensive player, from the starting position shown in Illustration 9, chose a path wide to the side of the guard. The guard (in the black shirt) has crossed his feet and is causing contact with the dribbler. A personal foul should be called on the guard for charging.

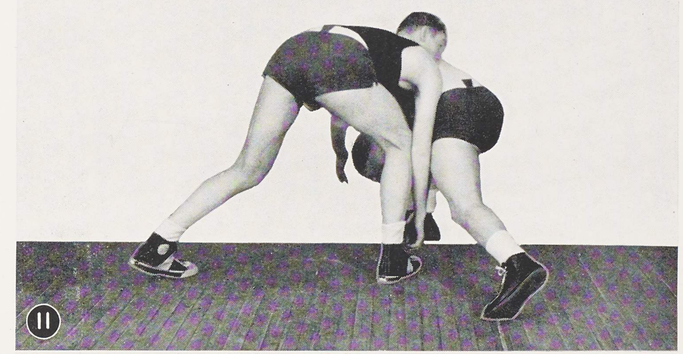
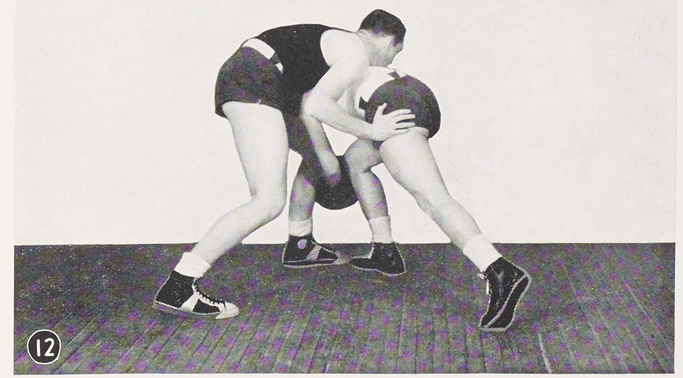


Illustration 12.—When a dribbler is attempting to go around a guard, it is possible for both men to foul, as is shown in this illustration. The dribbler is charging and the guard is both pushing and charging.



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