

#### *Guarding a Player Who Does Not Have the Ball*

Illustration 13.—This illustrates a guard (in the black jersey) touching an opponent in order to make the guarding much easier. It is a foul. Opponents are not permitted to “feel” the direction and movement of each other.

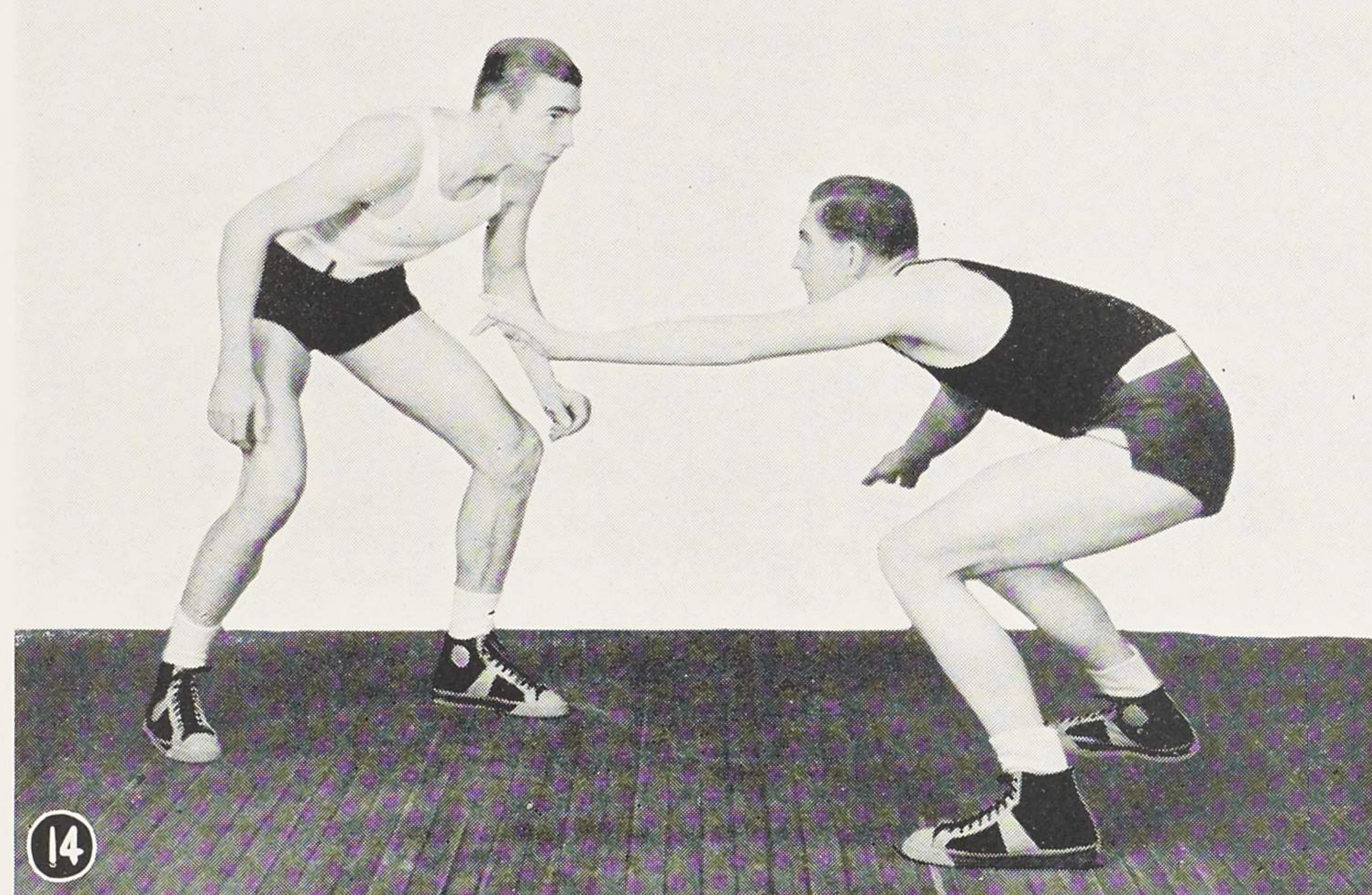
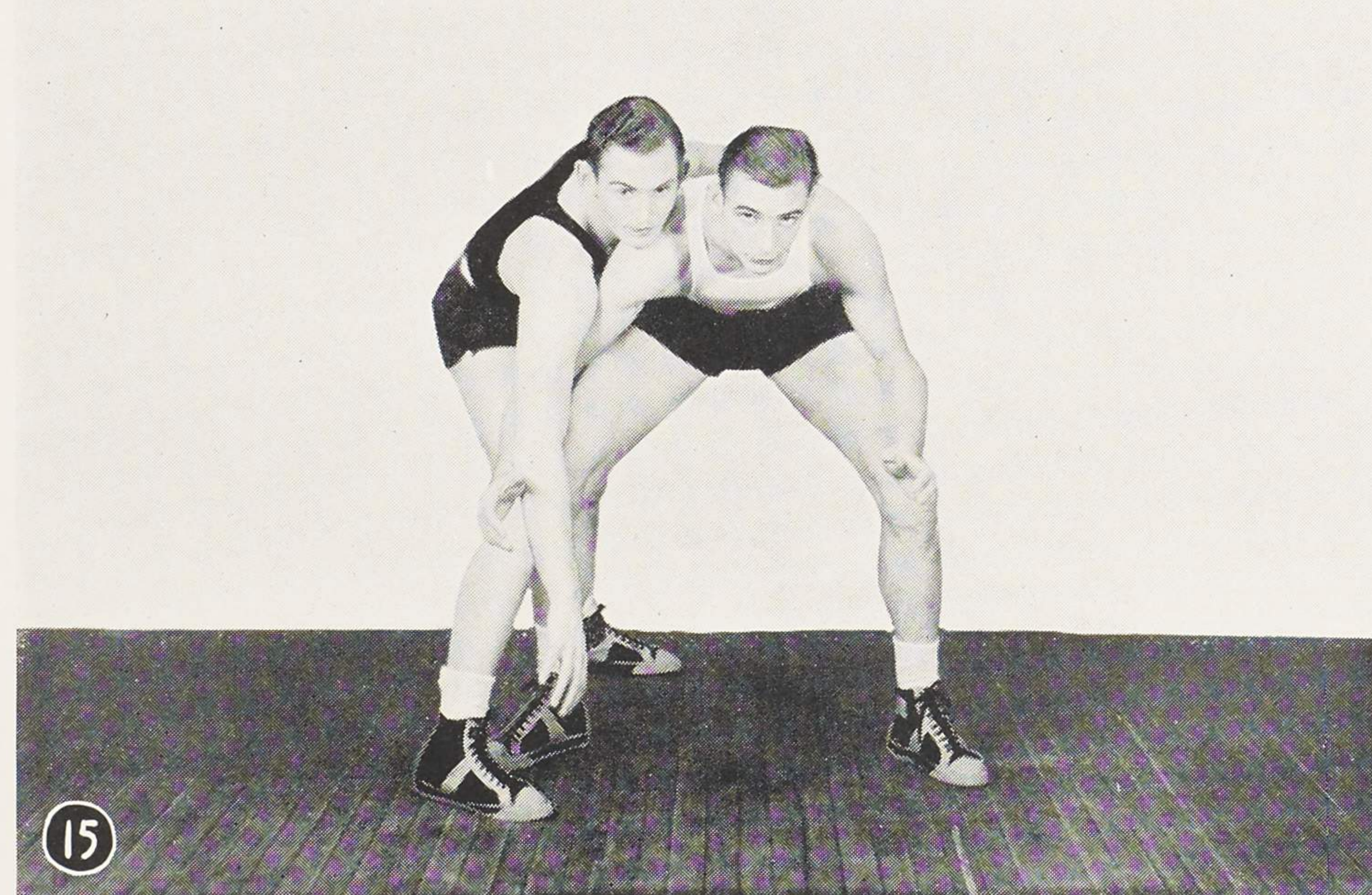


Illustration 14.—Face guarding, though infrequent, is a difficult maneuver for the official to rule upon. This illustration shows a black shirted defensive player face guarding his opponent. The position, as shown, is not a foul. A foul will occur if the defensive player shifts as the offensive player shifts, thus interfering with the progress of the offensive player.



#### *Pivot Play Fouls*

Illustration 15.—Here is shown a frequent foul on the part of a defensive man when playing against the pivot man. The defensive player (in the black shirt) is overguarding by handicapping the movement of the pivot man. The defensive player's arm, being above the arm of the pivot man, is likely to cause holding when the ball arrives.

#### *Pivot Play Fouls*

Illustration 16.—The pivot man should be fouled when he tries continually to “feel” the location of his guard with his hands. Some pivot men “feel” with their hips and constantly back up to their guard. It is this action by the pivot man and the overguarding on the part of his opponent which cause the pivot play to be so difficult to officiate. When the ball is not in possession of the pivot man, one official should watch the maneuvering on the part of the pivot man and his opponent. In this illustration, the pivot man (in the white shirt) is “feeling” the position of his guard, and a foul should be called against him.

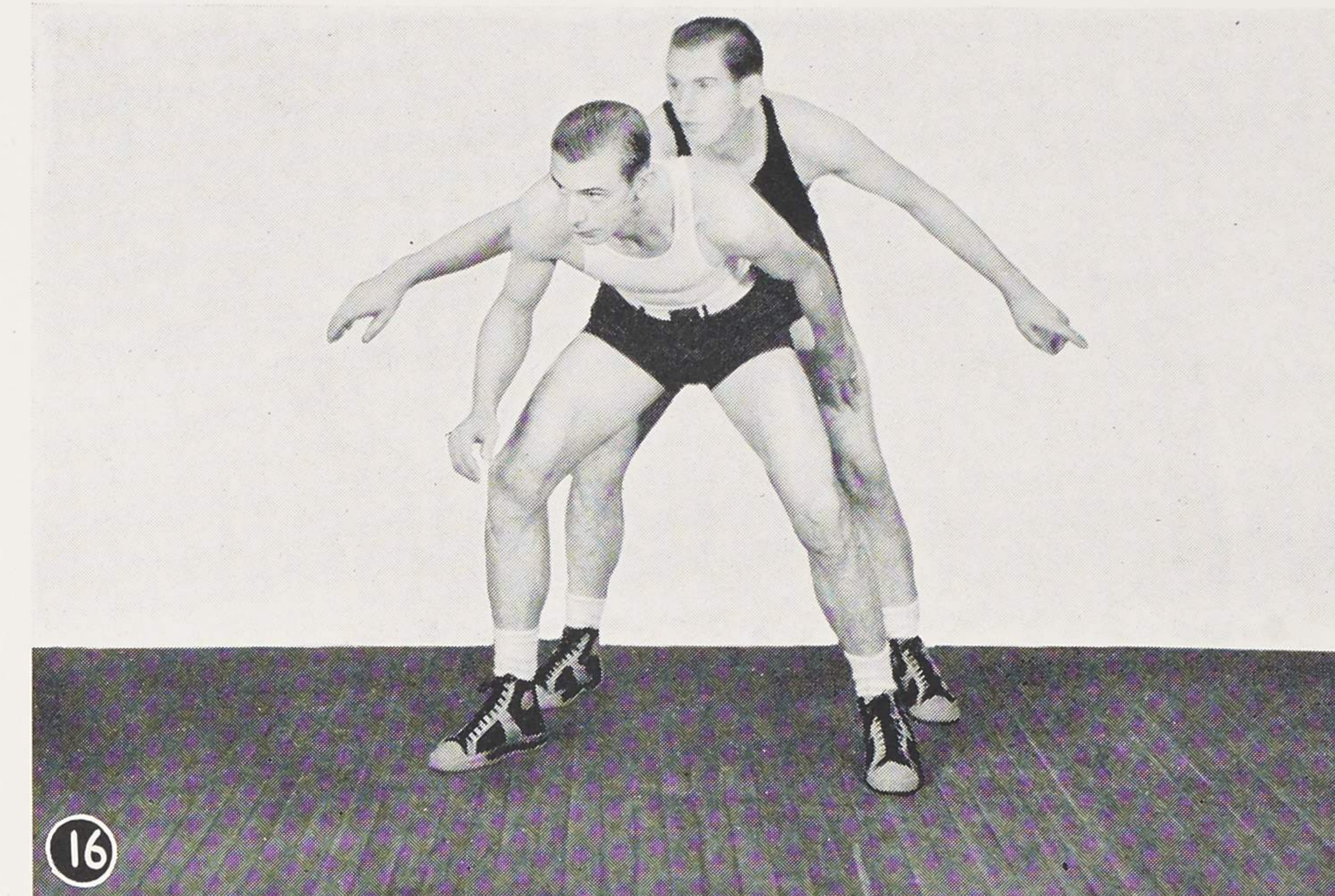


Illustration 17.—The pivot man may commit a “dribbler charging” foul as well as the offensive player shown in Illustration 10. Here the pivot man (in the white shirt) is charging his guard in an attempt to get to the basket.

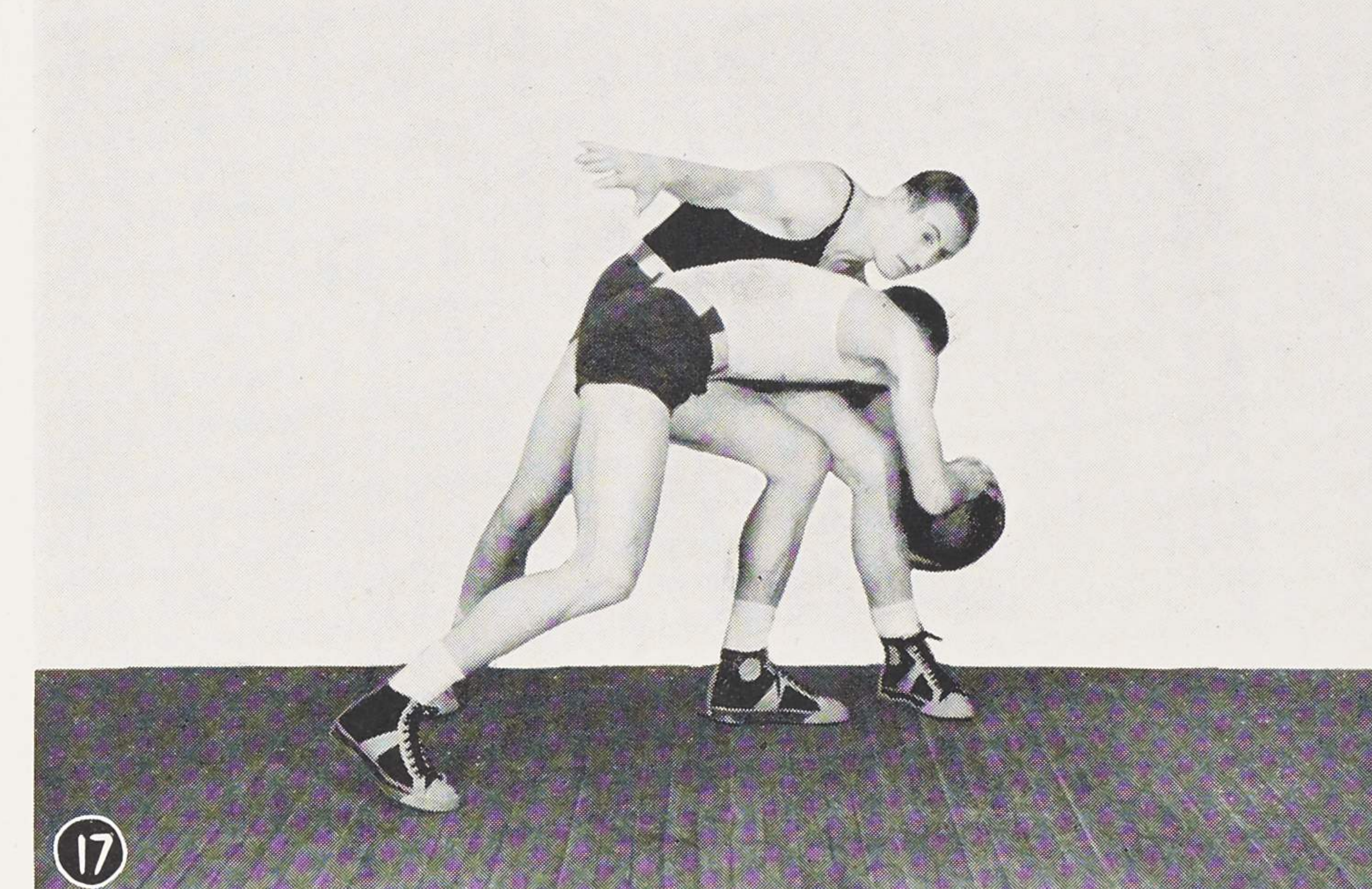


Illustration 18.—Some pivot men have learned that if they attempt underhand shots at the basket the guard will be drawn into a foul. This illustration shows such a case. As shown here, no foul is occurring. However, if the guard permits his left hand to move downward and “hack” the shooter, he has fouled. But if the guard merely holds his arm in the position shown and if the shooter throws his arms upward into the arm of the guard, no foul occurs even if the shooter does appear to be “hacked.” In actual play, the guard will foul most of the time, for he will be unable to prevent bringing his arm down on the shooter's arms. Since these offensive tactics are being used so frequently, every conference or league should consider this play in its interpretation meetings.

