

method has its advantages, but I think that formation play has more advantages than the other style.

"Last season I think that we used more formation plays than did any of our Eastern Intercollegiate League rivals. There was a good reason for that. When you use formations you use a passing game—and, generally speaking, a passing game is a winning game in basket ball. Opposed to the passing game is the dribbling game, which sometimes is effective and sometimes isn't effective. It happened that we had too many dribblers on our squad, so we went in strong for formations to cut down the dribbling.

"When you have a tall center, you design your formations with the assumption that your center will be able to outjump his opponent at least half the time, and so your play starts with the

center tapping the ball to one of the other players. But with our short center we couldn't do that, for usually his opponent outjumped him. So, after the signal for a formation was given, the play started when one of our players obtained possession of the ball, and that signal meant that the formation play it called for was to be gotten under way as soon as possible, and at any time before the next jump.

"Here are a few of the plays that we have found to be successful:

"In Play No. 1, Player X1 passes to Player X5, and cuts by him, near the side line, for a faked return pass. Player X4 cuts over toward the opposite side line, and blocks Player X3's defense man. Player X3 cuts to the basket for a pass from Player X5.

"In Play No. 2, Player X1 passes to Player X5, at 'A.' Player X5 passes to Player X1, blocking his man from fol-

