

časopis udruženja košarkaških trenera



TRENER



AVGUST/SEPTEMBAR 2010, GODINA XIV BR. 60/61 CENA 100 DIN 2 EUR 3,5 KM 100 DEN 800 TOLARA 25 KUNA



**Herojima je
oduzeta medalja**
**The medal was taken
from the heroes**

**Basketball
clinic**
25-26 September



Turkey



Dobro došli u Beograd

poštovane kolege, posle uspešno organizovanih „Specijalističkih kampova“ u Beogradu i Kragujevcu, seminara za mini-basket trenere, „Trenerskih dana 2010“ u Vršcu, na red je došao i najveći seminar koji se održava po deveti put, „Basketball Clinic Belgrade 2010“.

Učinili smo sve da BCB zasluži rejting najprestižnijeg trenerskog seminara u Evropi. Posebno nas raduje interesovanje i najava dolaska naših kolega iz inostranstva.

Seminar se održava 25. i 26. septembra u dvorani „Basket City“ (ul. Lazarevački drum 14, Čukarička padina), po istom konceptu kao i prethodnih godina i učešće na njemu obavezno je za trenere seniorskih liga i mlađih kategorija. Prisustvo seminaru je jedan od uslova za overu licence za predstojeću 2010/2011. sezonu.

Treneri seniorskih ekipa iz najvišeg ranga takmičenja (Košarkaška liga Srbije, Prva ženska liga) treba prilikom prijavljivanja da dostave potpisan i overen Ugovor o angažovanju košarkaškog trenera.

Prijavljivanje i evidentiranje na seminaru počinje u subotu 25. septembra od 09.00, otvaranje je zakazano za 11.00. Kompletan program i satnica predavanja biće objavljena u narednih nekoliko dana.

Shodno trenutnoj teškoj materijalnoj situaciji, doneta je odluka da se i članovima košarkaških klubovima omogući plaćanje obaveza prema UKTS u dve rate (prva rata uoči seminara, druga rata do 31.12.2010.)

Činjenica je da nas je u pripremi BCB, na neki način omelo Svetsko prvenstvo u Turskoj. To je uslovalo da se do zaključenja ovog broja u njemu ne nađe precizan program rada, sa špredavačima i satnicom, što ste mogli već pogledati na sajtu UKTS, a koji će biti podeljen učesnicima prilikom samog prijavljivanja.

Raduje nas ponovni susret sa vama.

Predsednik UKTS/President of ASBC
Zoran Kovačić

dear colleagues, after successfully organized "Specialized camps" in Belgrade and Kragujevac, the seminar for coaches of mini-basket, "Coaching Days 2010" in Vrsac, the time has come for the biggest seminar to be held for the ninth time, "Basketball Clinic Belgrade 2010".

We did our best to make BCB keep the rating of the most prestigious coaching seminars in Europe. We are particularly looking forward to interest and announces of arrival of our colleagues from abroad.

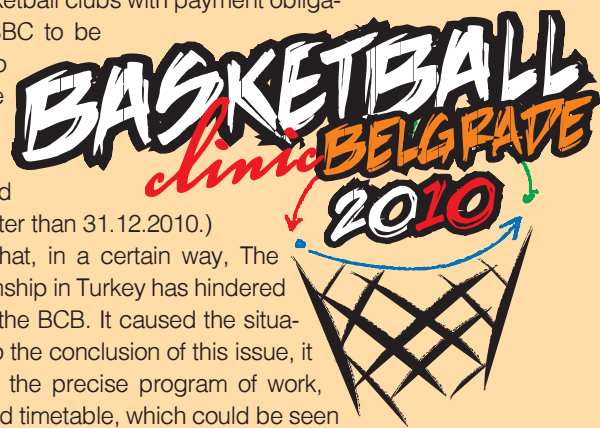
The seminar will be held on September 25 and 26 in the "Basket City" hall (Lazarevački drum str. 14, Cukaricka Padina), by the same concept as in previous years and participation in it mandatory for the coaches of senior leagues and junior categories. The presence in this seminar is one of the prerequisites for the upcoming 2010/2011 season license certification.

In applying, the coaches of senior teams from the highest rank (Serbian Basketball League, The First Women League) should submit the signed and sealed contract on hiring the basketball coach.

Applying and record keeping starts on Saturday, September 25 from 9 a.m., the opening is scheduled for 11 a.m. The complete program and lectures timetable will be brought out in the next few days. Pursuant to the current difficult material situation, the decision was made to provide the basketball clubs with payment obligations toward ASBC to be done in two installments (the first installment before the seminar, the second installment no later than 31.12.2010.)

The fact is that, in a certain way, The World Championship in Turkey has hindered us in preparing the BCB. It caused the situation where, up to the conclusion of this issue, it couldn't contain the precise program of work, with lecturers and timetable, which could be seen in ASBC web site and will be distributed to participants during the process of applying.

We're happy to meet you again.



Welcome to Belgrade

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Odjeci Svetskog prvenstva u Turskoj

Herojima je oduzeta medalja



Selektor Dušan Ivković je održao obećanje – u Turskoj ćemo igrati još bolje nego u Poljskoj. Kada je spuštena zavesa na Mundijal, stručnjaci su bili nepodeljeni: Srbija je uz Amerikance igrala najlepšu košarku, a samo splet „nesrećnih“ okolnosti i skandala uticao je da se ne nađemo u zasluženom finalu.

U završnoj sceni na postolju nije bilo tima koji bi Turke na bilo kom terenu, u bilo kom takmičenju dobio bar sa 15 razlike. Ali, ono što su sudije uradile našem timu u tom famoznom polufinalu, više je bruka Fibe. Svetsko prvenstvo je trebalo da bude vrhunski takmičarski događaj, odlazak sjanih ekipa Argentine i Španije, a dolazak budućnosti, Srbije i Litvanije. Naravno, niko ne bi smeo da smetne sa uma, da je kažnjavanjem naših najboljih igrača Fiba perfidno uticala na regularnost takmičenja. A kud će veće potvrde, koliko je bilo zle namere prema srpskoj reprezentaciji, kad je za meč koji je odlučivao o trećem mestu gospodin Kotleba delegirao grčkog sudiju koji je isključio Ivkovića na „Akropolj kupu“ i direktno kumovao incidentu!

Ipak, niko nije mogao da nam uzme ono što su naši momci i selektor pokazali u maksimalnih devet utakmica na svetskom prvenstvu. Srbija je napravila veliki korak. Definitivno se vratila u svetski vrh. Selektoru Ivkoviću, kapitenu Krstiću i momcima ostaje za utehu činjenica da ima nešto i posle Turske a to je budućnost, koja bi apsolutno trebalo da pripadne najmlađem timu. Rekao je to i selektor, mada je kompletnu odgovornost što ekipa nije bila psihološki pripremljena za duel sa Litvanijom preuzeo na sebe i Krstić koji je u ime igrača najavio već do godine na Evrop-

skom prvenstvu u Litvaniji rezultatski bljesak koji je izostao u Turskoj.

– Posle famoznog meča u polufinalu, nismo skupili snagu da protiv Litvanije odigramo onako kako smo igrali tokom celog turnira i propustili priliku da osvojimo medalju. Valjda je to život. Nekad je dobro, nekad je loše. Sledeće godine, koja je kvalifikaciona za Igre u Londonu, pokazaćemo još veću snagu – istakao je Krstić.

Nagoveštaj iz Kajserija

Teško je bilo pretpostaviti da će naš tim prvi proći kroz cilj kvalifikacionu rundu. Dva dana pred premijeru s Angolom, Fiba je kaznila Krstića i Teodosića, što je u velikoj meri poremetilo koncepciju igre. Selektor je meč sa Angolom stavio u ravan odlučujućeg za plasman u narednu rundu. Psihološke stege su skinute, sva događanja oko





Echoes of the World Championship in Turkey

The medal taken from heroes



Head Coach Dusan Ivkovic redeemed – In Turkey, we will play better than in Poland. After the World Championship scene had closed, the experts were unanimous: Along with USA, Serbia played the best basketball and only a combination of "unfortunate" circumstances and scandal influenced on staying away of the deserved finale.

In the final scene on the podium, there wasn't the team that would beat the Turks by at least 15 points in any court on any competition. But, the things done to our team by the referees in the famous semifinals is likely the shame of FIBA. The World Championship was supposed to be a top competitive event, leaving of great teams of Argentina and Spain and coming of the future, Serbia and Lithuania. Of course, one should not forget that, by punishing our best players, FIBA perfidiously affected the regularity of the competition. Is there a bigger confirmation of mal against Serbian national team than Mr. Kotleba's delegating for the game for the third place the Greek referee that disqualified coach Ivkovic in "Acropolis Cup" and directly contributed to the incident outburst?!!!

However, no one could take away of us the things our boys and the coach had shown in 9 games in world championship. Serbia has made a giant leap. It definitely came back to the world top. To coach Ivkovic, captain Krstic and boys remained with comfort in the fact that there is something after Turkey, i.e. the future that absolutely should belong to the youngest team. Head coach also said that, though Krstic took over the complete responsibility for the team's psychological unpreparedness for the match versus Lithuania and, in the name of all players, announced the result glimmer in the European Championship in Lithuania the next year, the result that in Turkey had fell behind.

– After the famous semifinal match, we didn't find the strength to play against Lithuania the way we played during entire tournament and missed the chance to win a medal. That's life, I guess. Sometimes it's good, sometimes it's bad. The next year, which is qualification for The Olympics in London, we'll show even bigger strength – Krstic pointed out.

The hint from Kayseri

It is hard to assume that someone could "bet" that our team will get through the first qualification round.

Novosel: Serbia – The team of future

– In the championship, there is an absolute domination of the teams having extraordinary coaches, meaning Ivkovic, Krizevski and Tanjevic. Before the championship, I said that the finals will be played by Turkey and Serbia and Krizevski was surprised. Serbia has made a great result with its young team, and could go even farther. However, this is the team for the future and Ivkovic first did what many should have done.

Two days before the premiere versus Angola, FIBA has punished Krstic and Teodosic, which corrupted the conception of play on a large scale. Head coach put the match versus Angola on the line of the key match for placement in the second round. Psychological clamps were removed, all the unfortunate events surrounding the fight in Athens and mounted punishments from FIBA were torn into pieces in the "Kadir Has" hall. Ivkovic is the coach who knows what game to set against African teams that are athletically dominant. BY pressure on the ball, closing the paint and neutralizing the offensive rebound the play was taken from the African champion and through exhibition we reached the fantastic victory – 94:44. Ivkovic could count on 10 players, split into two fives and Rasic announced that, like Bjelica in Poland, he could be the "joker" in Turkey. He scored 22 points (6 times behind 6,25m).

Then, the first out of five shocking matches of our team in Mundial happened, through which the players are formed and experience is gained. The Germans, wishing badly to win against us, played the only way it can be possible – to break us down physically because of 2 players less in rotation. They also had "crazy" luck, they were scoring from out, from one leg and broke us down in the second overtime. Anyway, it turned out that the defeat had positive aspects for us and the victory of our rivals (82:81) led them toward elimination.

nesrećne tuče u Atini i tempiranih kazni Fiba, rasturene su u dvorani „Kadir Has” u param parčad. Ivković je trener koji dobro zna kakvu igru treba postaviti protiv afričkih timova koji su atletski dominantni. Pritiskom na loptu, zatvaranjem reketa i neutralisanjem skoka u napadu prvaku Afrike je oduzeta igra i egzibicijom smo došli do fantastične pobeđe – 94:44. Ivković je mogao da računa na deset igrača, podelio ih je u dve petorke, a Rašić je najavio da bi mogao poput Bjelice u Poljskoj, mogao da bude džoker u Turskoj. Ubacio je 22 poena (6 trojki).

A, onda je usledio prvi od pet šokantnih mečeva koji je naš tim odigrao na Mundijalu, u kojima se stvaraju igrači, stiče iskustvo. Nemci su u ogromnoj želji da nas pobeđe zaigrali na jedinu moguću kartu – da nas fizički slome zbog dva igrača manje u rotaciji. Uz njih je bila i luda sreća, pogadali su i iz auta na jednoj nozi i slomili su nas u drugom produžetku. Ipak, poraz, ispostaviće se, imao je po nas dobrih strana, a rivalu koji se zaigrao pobeđa (82:81) je odvela u eliminaciju.

Meč s Jordanom došao je kao melem na ranu, a na teren ga je preneo i Miloš Teodosić koji je izdržao kaznu. Pobeđom 112:69 naš tim je dva kola pre kraja obezbedio plasman u osminu finala i mogao je, da je hteo, da kalkulise i praktično bira rivala iz A grupe. Međutim, Ivković je bio jasan – kalkulacije nema, idemo na pobeđu u svakom meču, do kraja...

Veliki zadatak obavljen je protiv Australije. Konačno smo zaigrali u najjačem sastavu, sa kapitenom Krstićem. Marića i drugove slomili smo u finišu (94:79) i najavili spektakularan meč protiv Argentine za prvo mesto u grupi. Teodosić, Krstić i posebno Savanović, bili su najbolji u timskoj pobeđi protiv jedne od najjačih svetskih selekcija protekle decenije. Sa pobeđom 84:82, dobili smo „pol poziciju” i Hrvate u osmini finala. Selidba iz Kajserija za Istanbul nije protekla bez teškoća, a naš tim, da li slučajno, imao je jedva dan da se pripremi za najvažniji meč na šampionatu.

Tri drame u nizu

Onda je došao meč koji je kao nijedan drugi, protiv ekipe s kojom uvek tesno igramo. Hrvati su imali lomove u grupi, ništa nisu igrali i ovaj meč je ličio na „zicer” za četvrtfinale. Ali! Ušli smo u meč bez dovoljno čvrstine i dali rivalu osam poena fore. Brzo smo stigli, a „klackanje” je trajalo bukvalno sekund pre kraja kad je Rašić fauliran i s penala stavio tačku (73:72) i na svoju najbolju partiju. U poslednje 22 sekunde postigao je pet poena, tako „naterao” čak i selektora koji ne voli da izdvaja pojedince da ga pohvali, a za sve igrače kaže da su heroji.

Onda je usledio „šlager” meč Mundijala. Mladi srpski tim srušio je svetskog i evropskog prvaka i olimpijskog vicešampiona. Držali smo Špance u „mišjoj rupi” 40 minuta, propustili tri velike prilike da prelomimo meč, ali ruka pravde pojavila se u desnici Miloša Teodosića. Tri sekunde pre kraja uputio je šut s devet metara i odveo nas među timove koji koračaju prema medalji. Ivković je potpuno nadigrao Skariola. Našao je lek za „zonu” koju je spremio

španski selektor, a istu mu servirao u finišu meča, što je praktično i presudilo (92:89).

Iako su se naši momci spremili za polufinalni meč, izgleda da samo oni nisu znali da će u finalu igrati Amerika i Turska. Fiba je od Mundijala napravila „donatorsku večeru” za domaćina uz pomoć moćnih sponzora i korumpiranih sudija. Naš stručni štab je napravio ekspertizu sudenja i ustanovio 50 odluka na štetu našeg tima. Srbiji nije dozvoljeno da igra finale, a Tunčerijev koš iz auta bio je vrhunac poraza košarke od strane onih koji bi, kao u vreme Bore Stankovića, trebalo da rade u interesu košarke. Ostaće zabeleženo u istoriji košarkaškog beščašća – 83:82 za tim kojem je poklonjeno srebro.

Novosel: Srbija tim budućnosti

– Na šampionatu je apsolutna dominacija timova koji imaju vrhunske trenere, a tu mislim na Ivkovića, Križevskog i Tanjevića. Rekao sam pre početka prvenstva da će finale igrati Turska i Srbija, što je iznenadilo Križevskog. Srbija je s mladim timom napravila veliki rezultat, a mogla je i dalje. Ipak, ovo je ekipa za budućnost i Ivković je prvi uradio ono što su mnogi trebali.

Ono što se događalo protiv Litvanije donekle je bilo očekivano, mada smo se potajno nadali da će igrači pronaći način da prevaziđu muku koja ih je snašla. Emotivno rastureni, naši momci su igrali do šestog minuta i vođstva 18:9, a onda su se predali do konačnih 99:88.

Ključ je Ivković

Kad se sve sabere, jasno je da bi bez teorije zavere Srbija igrala finale sa Amerikancima, što bi posle Poljske bio još jedan fantastičan uspeh generacije koja voli da ide prečicom do uspeha.

Do „operacije London” stigli smo na pola puta. Ivkovićev projekat dao je rezultate van očekivanja. Da li će trofejni trener i završiti ciklus, pokazaće dani koji slede. Njegovo delo je grandiozno, mada on uvek u prvi plan stavlja igrače, ali mnoge okolnosti ugrožavaju njegov ostanak na selektorskoj klupi. Ivković nastavlja posao i kao trener grčkog Olimpijaka. U Istanbulu, u „oproštajnom” govoru, o nastavku rada sa reprezentacijom, rekao je: – Želim, ali ne znam da li ću moći. Niko ne bi treballo da sumnja u njegov motiv da sa ovim izuzetnim momcima stigne tamo gde je odveo Divca, Đorđevića, Paspalja, Danilovića, Savića, Bodirodu... Ali konkretnu lojalnost prema njima, a ne samo tapšanje po ramenu i slikanju, morali bi da pokažu od košarkaške organizacije do ljudi koji rukovode državom. Jer, bez Ivkovića, bio bi to korak unazad.

Svoj sud i mišljenje o svemu dali su i navijači koji su dočekali naše heroje na Surčinskom aerodromu.

The match against Jordan came like a salve to the wound and it was transferred to the court by Milos Teodosic, who has served his sentence. The victory 112:69 brought our team two rounds earlier in the top 16 and it could calculate and chose its rival from group A. However, Ivkovic was clear – no calculation, we are heading toward the victory in every match, to the end...

A great job was done against Australia. We finally played as a complete team, with captain Krstic. Maric and the boys were crushed in the finish (94:79) and announced a spectacular match for the first place in group A against Argentina. Teodosic, Krstic and especially Savanovic were the best in a team victory against one of the world's best teams in the last decade. By winning this, we took the "pole position" and the Croats in 1/8 finals. Moving from Kayseri to Istanbul wasn't without problems and our team, whether by accident or not, had only one day to get prepared for the most important game in the championship.

Three drama series

The match like no other came, against the team we always play tight against. The Croats had crashes in the group, they played weak and this match looked like "clear target" for the quarterfinals. But, we entered the match without enough strength and gave the rival plus 8. We made the even score quickly but "seesaw" of the result lasted up to one second before the end when Rasic was fouled and ended up the game and his best play from the free throw line (73:72). (In last 22 seconds he scored 5 points). That way, he "forced" the head coach to commend him, though Ivkovic doesn't allocate individuals, and to say that all the players are heroes. The hit match of Mundial followed. The young Serbian team broke the World and European champion and the Olympic vice-champion. We were holding the Spaniards aside 40 minutes, missed three great chances to conclude the match but, "the hand of justice" emerged as the right hand of Milos Teodosic. Three seconds before the end he made a shot from nine meters away of the basket and put us among the teams stepping toward medals. Ivkovic completely overplayed Scariolo. He found the cure for the "zone" he prepared and served to him the same in the finish of the match, which practically was the key fact (92:89).

Though our team was prepared for the semifinal game, it seems they were the only people not knowing that USA and Turkey will play in the finals. FIBA turned Mundial into a "donor dinner" for the host, helped by powerful sponsors and corrupted referees. Our coaching staff made an expertise of refereeing and found 50 decisions detrimental for our team. Serbia wasn't allowed to play the finals and Tunceri's score from out was the highlight of basketball defeat by those who, like in the times of Bora Stankovic, should work in the interest of basketball. It will be recorded for history of the basketball infamy – 83:82 for those to whom silver medal was given.

The things that were happening against Lithuania were somewhat expected, even though we secretly hoped that the players will find the way to overcome the suffer that has befallen them. Emotionally messed up, our guys played the

first six minutes and 18: 9 and then give up until the final result of 99:88.

Ivkovic is the key

After summary, it is clear that, without the "theory of conspiracy", Serbia would play against USA in the finals, which would be another fantastic result after Poland of the generation that likes taking the shortcut to the success.

We made the half way toward the "operation London". Ivkovic's project gave outstanding results. Whether the trophy coach will complete the cycle the days that follow will show. His deed is grandiose though he puts players in the spotlight but, many things jeopardize his stay on the head coach position. Ivkovic continues his work as a coach of Olympiakos from Greece. In Istanbul, in his "farewell" speech, about continuing the work with national team he said: "I would like to, but I'm not sure if I could. No one should ever doubt in his motif to get with these boys where he brought Divac, Djordjevic, Paspalj, Danilovic, Savic, Bodiroga....But, the concrete loyalty to them, not only shoulder tapping and photographing, must be demonstrated by basketball organization and the people in charge of managing the state. Because, without Ivkovic, it would have been a step backwards.

Their judge and opinion about everything was given by the fans that met our heroes on Surcin Airport.



Selektor ženske reprezentacije Miodrag Vesković

Otkazi odložili odluku o EP

Ženska seniorska reprezentacija Srbije nije uspela da se kvalifikuje za naredno Evropsko prvenstvo u Poljskoj 2011. godine. Ipak, posle svega viđenog i posle svih nedaća koje su pratile ovu reprezentaciju nema razloga za nezadovoljstvo. Selektor Miodrag Vesković sam kaže da je očekivao gori rezultati:

– Prvi put mi se desilo da budem selektor ekipe koja uopšte nije imala selekciju a išlo se na veliko takmičenje. Pozvali smo na pripreme 35 igračica, a preko dvadeset se nije odazvalo pozivu. Bili su raznorazni razlozi za otkazivanje, pa smo se na početku priprema našli sa samo 13 igračica. Onda se jedna povredila i ostalo je njih 12. Znači, sve košarkašice koje su došle na pripreme su i otišle na kvalifikacije.

Pri tome pripreme su otkazale sve iskusne košarkašice.

– Od njih 12 samo je Milovanovićeve imala neko iskustvo, bila na ranijim nekim akcijama okupljanja reprezentacije. Ostale, ne samo što nisu bile u pogonu reprezentacije, već neke nisu imale ni angažmane u klubovima. Moram priznati da je bilo mnogo fenomena na ovim kvalifikacijama.

Mnogi selektori bi pobešli glavom bez obzira.

– Volim izazove, a ovaj je baš bio veliki. Meni to liči kao kad u privatnom životu nekom treba pomoć pa mu se nađe prijatelj pri ruci. Nije mi potrebna afirmacija, dokazao sam se kao trener u ženskoj košarci već ranije, nije mi potreban ni novac, već sam ga nešto zaradio. Motiv za sve ovo bila je znatiželja da vidim koliko i u ovakvim situacijama možemo da napravimo. I verujte, dosta smo napravili. Odigrali smo 19 utakmica, što u pripremnom periodu što na kvalifikacijama, i pobedili u 11. Što je još važnije nijedna reprezentacija nas nije pobedila dva puta. Sa svim protivnicima smo se nosili jako dobro. Pri tome, Letonija je među pet najboljih ekipa Evrope, a po meni i najperspektivnija reprezentacija. Izraelke su takođe među najboljima na starom kontinentu. Igračice ove dve reprezentacije su se školovale po Americi, imaju fantastične uslove za treninge. Ne treniraju po kiši ili nepodobn-

im salama. A mi smo se nosili sa njima. Zato nisam nezadovoljan. Žao mi je jedino što mi se prvi put u karijeri desilo da ekipa koja ima četiri pobede u grupi ne ide na Evropsko. Da sve bude gore od prolaska na Evropsko delilo nas je pet-šest sekundi ali je to bilo dovoljno Letonkama da postignu koš u Izraelu i time se kvalifikuju.

Čim selektor nije nezadovoljan, nada za bolje sutra postoji.

– Temelje ženske reprezentacije smo ovom akcijom postavili. Dali smo viziju i sistem kako to sve treba da izgleda. Devojke su sve radile maksimalno i dale sve od sebe iako nikakvu nadoknadu za to nisu primale. Na pripreme su došle sveže i rumene a na kraju su sve bile umorne i „istrošene“. Znači, selekciju po trudu su sve prošle. Od njih će sigurno mnoge biti i u narednoj akciji. Stručni štab će ponovo pregledati sve igračice koje bi eventualno još došle u obzir i dati sve od sebe da ova reprezentacija bude još bolja, još jača za nove kvalifikacije u maju. Ne možemo za ovih osam meseci izmisliti novu igračicu ili novu igru koju niko do sada nije video, ali možemo biti uporni i istrajni u svemu pa rezultat neće izostati. Možemo postaviti ozbiljan sistem u Savezu, možemo uozbiljiti domaće takmičenje, prenositi više utakmica ženske košarke, naći način da se privuku gledaoci u sale, naš boravak u Rumi i utakmice pored punom salom vatrenih navijača, najbolji su dokaz da je to moguće. Ima posla, ali ako svako da svoj maksimum rezultat neće izostati, zaključio je selektor Vesković.

G. Č.



Miodrag Veskovc – Head coach of Woman National Team

Cancelations postponed the decision about EC

Serbian Women National team failed to qualify for the next European Championship in Poland 2011. Anyway, after all seen and after all the troubles that followed this team, there is no reason for dissatisfaction. Head coach Miodrag Veskovc says that he expected the result to be even worse:

– It happened to me for the first time to be the head coach of a team that hadn't got selection though we had to go to a big competition. We sent invitations for preparations to 35 players, more than 20 didn't answer. There were various reasons for cancelations and we met only 13 players at the beginning of preparations. One of them injured and twelve remained. So, all the players that had come to preparations went to qualification games. At the same time all experienced basketball players rejected to come to preparations.

– Out of the twelve only Milovanovic had certain experience, she participated in some actions of the National Team gathering. Others not only being out of the National Team, but some of them did not have any engagements in clubs. I have to admit that there were a lot of phenomena in these qualifications. Many selectors would escape for life.

– I like challenges but this one was quite big. It looks to me like when in private life somebody needs help and than a friend appears. I don't need affirmation, I proved myself as a coach in women basketball, I need no money, I have already earned some. The motif for this was curiosity on seeing what we can make in situations like this. Believe me, we did much. We played nineteen games both in preparations and qualifications, we won eleven. Even more important is that none of the teams won twice against us. We made strong resistance to all the opponents. Also, Latvia is in the top five of Europe and, in my opinion, the most perspective team. Israeli girls are among the best in Europe as well. Players in these two teams went to school in America, they have fantastic facilities for trainings. They do not train in rain or in poorly equipped halls. But we dealt with them. That's why I am not dissatisfied. I only feel sorry for it happened to me for the first time in my career that the team with four wins in group stayed out of European Championship. To make the things even

worse, we were only five or six seconds away of European Championship, but that was enough to Latvians to score in Israel and that way, to qualify. Since the head coach isn't dissatisfied there is a hope for better days.

– By these actions, the foundation of woman basketball team has been set. We made the vision and the system of how all the things should look like. All the girls put their best efforts though they hadn't any compensation for that. They came to preparations fresh and willing



Miodrag Veskovc, coach

and, in the end, they all were tired and "worn out". Many of them will be present during the next action. Coaching board will check out all the players that could be the possible choice and put all their efforts to make this National Team even better and stronger for the new qualifications starting in May. Within these eight months, we can't invent new player or new play that nobody has seen so far but we can be persistent and durable in all and the result shouldn't fall behind. We can establish a system within The Association, we can make the National League more serious, broadcast more games of women basketball, find the way to attract spectators to halls since our game in Ruma in the hall full of fans is the best prove that it is possible. It is a plenty of work, but if everybody puts all their efforts there will be no absence of results, head coach Veskovc concluded.

Reprezentacija „basket tri na tri“ osvojila titulu na Prvim olimpijskim igrama mladih

Prvo pa zlato

da Srbija ovog leta ne ostane bez zlatne medalje u košarci, pobrinula se reprezentacija u igri „basket tri na tri“, koja je na Prvim olimpijskim igrama mladih u Singapuru u finalu pobedila selekciju Hrvatske.

Trener Marko Simonovića sjajno je predvodio tim koji su činili Saša Avramović, Marko Radonjić, Nemanja Bezbradica i Stefan Popovski Turanjanin.

– Naš olimpijski komitet je od FIBA dobio poziv za učešće na ovom takmičenju. Kao novi sport, prihvatili smo poziv, uz pomoć Saveza i selektora Dušana Ivkovića. Tri na tri je jedini sport koji je sniman i praćen direktno, reč je o basketu koji se igra po košarkaškim pravilima, bez taktiziranja, a ključno pravilo je da imate 10 sekundi za napad, ali van linije 6,25, odnosno ukupno šest sekundi za napad 6. Pretežno se igra jedan na jedan sa loptom, agre-

šampionska kruna u Singapuru znači mnogo, bio sam pomoćnik kod Mute Nikolića, zatim kod Nenada Trunića tri godine, i svima dugujem veliku zahvalnost, jer sam ovim stekao iskustvo, prvo pa muško u samostalnom poslu.

Kakva je perspektiva igre tri na tri?

– Ima tendenciju razvijanja, kao pandan bič voleju u odbojci, potrebno je da dve trećine zemalja igra ovaj vid košarke kako bi stekli status olimpijskog sporta. U ovom sportu je veoma bitan oporavak, o njemu se najviše vodi računa, jer je ova igra u drugoj energetske zoni. Važna je relaksacija, masaža, u tome nam je pomogao medicinski olimpijski tim – završio je Simonović. **I. Velimirović**

Čestitao i Tadić

Predsednik Srbije Boris Tadić čestitao je basket reprezentaciji Srbije osvajanje zlatne medalje na Prvim olimpijskim igrama mladih u Singapuru.

– Najiskrenije vam čestitam na velikom podvigu. Želim vam mnogo uspeha na daljim takmičenjima – poručio je predsednik Tadić.

sično u odbrani, jako u napadu – pojašnjava Simonović.

Naši su desetodnevne pripreme obavili na Bledu

– Napravljena je porodična atmosfera zahvaljujući i Brani Jeftiću, šefu misije. On je stvorio timski ambijent, radili smo dva puta dnevno. U Singapuru smo naišli na najjače sastave Litvanije, Turske i Hrvatske, uz favorite Ameriku. Imali smo šest dana za adaptaciju, u četvrtfinalu smo pobedili Litvance, u polufinalu Amerikance posle produžetka, što je bilo finale pre finala. U borbi za zlatnu medalju lako smo savladali Hrvate.

Šta za vas kao mladog trenera znači ovaj uspeh?

– Pre svega ovo je bilo veliko i lepo iskustvo za mene, a generalno, iako smo ovog leta jedini osvojili titulu za Srbiju, ne smatram da je 2010. neuspešna. Meni



In "3 on 3 basket" play, our national team won the title in the first Olympic Games for the young

The first one – gold



o make Serbia avoid running short of gold medals this summer, the "3 on 3 basket" national team took care of, by winning in the final game versus Croatia, in the first Olympics Games for the young in Singapore.

Coach Marko Simonovic brilliantly led the team consisted of Sasa Avramovic, Marko Radonjic, Nemanja Bezbradica and Stefan Popovski Turanjanin.

– Our Olympic Committee was invited by FIBA to participate in this competition. Since this is a new sport, we accepted the invitation and were helped by head coach Dusan Ivkovic. Three on three is the only sport that was watched and transmitted directly, it is about the basket played by basketball rules, without tactics, and the key rule is that there are 10 seconds for attack, but out of the three point line, i.e. 6 seconds for attack. It is mostly played 1 on 1 with the ball, in defense aggressively, in attack strongly – Simonovic explains.

Our team had their 10 days preparations at Bled.

– Thanks to the chief of the mission, Brana Jetic, there was a family atmosphere. He created the team ambient; we used to work twice a day. Beside the USA team, in Singapore we met the strongest teams of Lithuania, Turkey and Croatia. We had 6 days for adaptation, in the quarterfinal we won against Lithuania, in the semifinal USA after overtime, and it



Tadic congratulated

The President of Serbia, Boris Tadic, congratulated the Serbian basket national team for winning the gold medal in the Olympic Games for the young in Singapore.

– I congratulate you most sincerely to the great achievement. I wish you much success in further competitions – President Tadic said.

was final before the final. In the battle for gold we defeated Croatia easily.

Being a young coach, what does a success like this mean to you?

– First of all, this was a great and nice experience for me and, in general, though only we won the title for Serbia this summer, I do not think 2010 is unsuccessful. The title from Singapore means to me a lot, I was assistant coach to Muta Nikolic, three years with Nenad Trunic and I owe great gratitude to all, I gained experience through this, the real achievement in the individual work.

What is the perspective of playing 3 on 3?

– It has the tendency of developing, as a counterweight to beach volley in volleyball, it requires the two thirds of the countries in the world to play this variation of basketball, in order to acquire the status of the Olympic sport. In this sport, recovery is very important, the attention is paid mostly on it, this play is in the second energetic zone. Relaxation and massage is important, the Olympic medical team helped us in that – Simonovic concluded.

Treneri za novu sezonu

Budžet kroji ambicije

nova košarkaška sezona je na pragu, pripreme su u punom jeku, a kada su počele kod većine sa prvim danima avgusta, donele su i mnogo promena na uvek užarenoj trenerskoj klupi. Od naših najkvalitetnijih klubova prvi će i to u kvalifikacije za Evroligu vršački Hemofarm, i to sa brojnim izmenama u igračkom sastavu, ali sa starim trenerom – Željkom Lukajićem. Provereni stručnjak je dobro morao da zasuče rukave i nadomesti odlazak reprezentativnog beka Stefana Markovića.

Najteže će svakako biti Vladi Jovanoviću, starom čoveku u stručnom štabu šampiona Partizana, ali u potpuno novoj ulozi. Kao što je poznato, Jovanović je nasledio Duška Vujoševića, koji je posle devet titula i nebrojeno drugih trofeja, napustio crno-bele i preselio se čak u Moskvu, u čuveni CSKA. Jovanović kaže da se trenutno ne opterećuje da dostigne slavu i popularnost slavnog prethodnika. Podsetimo: Vlada Jovanović je od 2006. sa prvim timom Partizana. Kao Vujoševićev pomoćnik osvojio je pet titula prvaka države, četiri titule Jadranske lige i tri Kupa Radivoja Korača.

Crno-bele u novoj sezoni očekuje odbrana triple krune, što bolji plasman u Evroligi, a 37-godišnjeg Čačanina očekuje i dodatni izazov da nastavi tamo gde je stao njegov košarkaški guru Duško Vujošević.

Mladi strateg je još rekao da nije imao tremu pred prvi trening jer ju je „već potrošio“, ali i da je imao olakšavajuću okolnost što dobro poznaje okolinu i sistem rada.

Vlada Jovanović je istakao da se od imenovanja za glavnog trenera ništa nije promenilo u njegovom životu, da će i dalje dosta odsustvovati od kuće. Smatra da sada postoji veće opterećenje i odgovornost, ali i da je do sada radio odgovorno i sa jakim emocijama.

Aleksandar Trifunović bez obzira na želje nije ostao trener Crvene zvezde. Zamenio ga je povratnik Mihailo Uvalin, koji je odmah postavio „rampu“ u teškim danima slavnog kluba. Novi trener crveno-belih je na početku priprema za novu sezonu u Kobilovu kao cilj označio „formiranje igrača“, od kojih se traži samo da na svakoj utakmici pruže maksimum!

Pretumbacije su zadesile i četvrtog srpskog predstavnika u Jadranskoj ligi – kragujevački Radnički, koji novu sezonu, ipak, dočekuje sa starim trenerom: Miroslavom Nikolićem. Neurnorni Muta, kao i uvek, vredno radi na stvaranju ekipe koja će kvalitetom uspeti bar da sačuva ono što je postignuto u prošlom takmičarskom ciklusu, ako ne i da se napravi korak napred.

U Prvoj ligi Srbije glavni favorit je FMP, koji je zbog smanjenog broja mesta naših klubova sa pet na četiri, kao naj-

slabije plasiran izgubio poziciju u Jadranskoj ligi. Sada će pod vođstvom priznatog stručnjaka Boška Đokića pokušati da se brzopotezno vrati tamo gde mu je po vrhunskim uslovima koje klub ima sasvim sigurno mesto. Najopasniji konkurent bi prema najavama trebalo da mu bude valjevski Metalac.

Na klupi će sedeti provereni trener Velimir Gašić, a situacija u klubu i gradu je stabilna u očekivanju nove dvorane.

Treći favorit bi vrlo lako mogla da bude kraljevačka Sloga sa novim „gazdom“ Radoslavom Komadinićem i novim trenerom Bojanom Kusmukom.

Za četvrtu poziciju i ulazak u Superligu mogu da se bore svi ostali, možda najpre Mega Vizura predvođena Vladom Vukočićem. S druge

strane u „krojenju“ krajnjeg plasmana na kraju, čini se, najmanje mogu da učestvuju svojim radom treneri, a mnogo više finansijska sredstva, zbog čega dva istaknuta kluba čak prete istupanjem iz takmičenja, gašenjem...

Tako je prošlosezonski prvak Srbije, čačanski Borac, u vrlo teškoj situaciji, pa je legendarni predsednik Radmilo Mišović čak nekoliko puta upozoravao, možda, čak neće ni početi prvenstvo. Bilo kako bilo, ekipa nije promenila uspešnog trenera Raška Bojića i čekajući rasplet vredno se priprma pod njegovim vođstvom.

I drugi istaknuti srpski klub, novosadska Vojvodina, vaga da li početi sezonu ili se – ugaziti. Prosto je teško poverovati da će se nešto tako dogoditi, iako se ponavlja situacija iz prošle godine. I, tada „lale“ ni u prvoj nedelji septembra nisu imali trenera, igrače... Ipak, direktor Igor Kovačević očekuje da će se generalni sponzor „Srbijagas“ u poslednji čas pojaviti sa obećanim parama.

D. Nikodijević



Vlada Jovanović u novoj ulozi

Coaches for the new season

Budget determines ambitions

the new basketball season is near, the preparations are in full swing and when most of them started with the first days of August, they brought many changes in constantly fiery bench. Out of our most qualitative clubs, the first to play will be Hemofarm Vrsac, in qualifications for Euroleague, with a number of substitutions of players but with the old coach – Zeljko Lukajic.

The eminent coach had to peg away at superseding the departure of Stefan Markovic, the guard of our national.

The hardest time will definitely have Vlada Jovanovic, the old man in the coaching staff of Partizan, but in the brand new role. As it is well-known, Jovanovic succeeded Vujosevic, who left the black and white after nine titles and a number of other trophies and moved to Moscow, in famous CSKA. Jovanovic said that he isn't encumbered with reaching the fame and popularity of the famous predecessor. Let's recall that Vlada Jovanovic has been with the first team of Partizan since 2006. As the Vujosevic's assistant coach, he won 5 national championships, 4 titles in Adriatic League and three Radivoje Korac Cups.

The black-and-white are expected to defend the Triple Crown in the new season, the best possible place in Euroleague and, the man from Cacak has another challenge in continuing from where his basketball guru Dusko Vujosevic has stopped.

The young strategist also said that he hadn't had the stage fright before the first practice because he "had already spent it" but also had had a mitigating circumstance that is very familiar with the environment and the system of work.

Vlada Jovanovic pointed out that, since his appointment, nothing has changed in his life and that he'll still be out of his home. He believes that there are greater burden and responsibility, but that has worked responsibly and with strong emotions.

Regardless of the wishes, Aleksandar Trifunovic didn't remain the coach of Red Star. He was replaced by Mihailo Uvalin, who immediately set "the ramp" in difficult days of the famous clubs. At the beginning of preparations for the new season in Kovilovo, the new coach of red-and-white

"forming of players" marked to be the main goal, who are required to give their maximum in each game.

The fourth Serbian representative in the Adriatic League, Radnicki Kragujevac, was struck by some changes but goes into the new season with its old coach: Miroslav Nikolic. As always, restless Muta works hardly in order to create the team that will try to preserve the previously achieved and to make a leap forward maybe.

In the First League, FMP is a favorite, for the reduced number of places for our teams from five to four, it has lost the position in Adriatic League. Now, led by eminent expert, Bosko Djokic, Hemofarm will try to instantly come back to where, according to the top conditions the club possesses, it surely belongs. According to the announcements, the most dangerous opponent should be Metalac Valjevo.

On the bench there will be Velimir Gasic and, in expecting the new hall, the situation in the club and in the town is stable.

The third favorite can be Sloga Kraljevo, with its new boss, Radoslav Komadinic and new coach Bojan Kusmuk.

All the rest can fight for the fourth position and entering the Superleague, most likely Mega Vizura led by Vlada Vukoicic. On the other hand, in "cutting" the final placement, it seems that coaches with their work can participate a little, but the financial situation quite more, for which the two eminent clubs have announced their potential withdrawal from the competition, by shutting down.

That way, the last season champion, Borac from Cacak, is in a very difficult situation and the legendary president Radmilo Misovic warned several times that the club may not start the championship. Anyway, the team has kept Rasko Bojic, a successful coach, and it hardly prepares under his leadership, waiting for the outcome.

One more prominent Serbian club, Vojvodina from Novi Sad, "takes a balance" about whether to start the season or – to put out. It is hard to believe that something like that will happen, though the last year scenario comes up. At that time, during the first week of September, they did not have a coach, players... However, director Igor Kovacevic expects the general sponsor "Srbijagas" to make the last-minute show up with the promised.



Moje viđenje – Boško Đokić

Pratiti moderne trendove

na inicijativu selektora Dušana Ivkovića, prošle godine su u organizaciji UKTS i KSS održana dva specijalistička kampa, u Zemunu i Kragujevcu, što smo mi u Treneru propratili. Glavni trener ovih akcija bio je naš ugledni trener Boško Đokić. Evo njegovog viđenja i ocene ove inicijative.

Naglašavam da mi je bilo zadovoljstvo što sam kao glavni trener učestvovao na dva specijalistička košarkaška kampa, u Beogradu i Kragujevcu, družio se sa kolegama i posmatrao talentovane igrače iz čitave Srbije. Pokušaću da objasnim specifičnost ovih kampova i nužnost nastavljanja sa tom vrstom rada i u budućnosti. Prvo, kampovi su pre svega osmišljeni zbog trenera mlađih kategorija, njihovog usavršavanja, davanja jedne nove vizije košarkaške igre. Naime, primetno je da naši mladi igrači igraju presporo, „seniorski“, sa malo dodavanja i kreacije, puno šablona, sa dominacijom snage nad tehnikom, fintom, vicem, asistencijom... S obzirom da za koji dan stupaju na snagu nova pravila, gde je linija za tri poena još 50 santimetara dalje i da će se pozicioni napad najčešće svesti na samo 14 sekundi, jasno je da pobjedničku prevagu treba tražiti u kontrnapadu i bržoj igri, individualnim rešenjima u jedan na jedan i svim hendikep situacijama, kao i podizanju šuterskog ranga igrača. A, za sve to potrebna je promena strukture treninga i gotovo novi „model igre“. U tom smislu dali smo setove novih vežbi, načine treniranja po blokovima, a sve to trenerima je dostavljeno i u vidu pisanog materijala, tako da samo mogu napraviti nadgradnju svojih treninga...

Drugo, i treneri prisutni na specijalističkim kampovima i igrači, imali su retku priliku da čuju naše goste koji su u basketu dostigli sam vrh, spoznaju njihova razmišljanja o životu, treningu, pojedinim detaljima u igri, što je posebno važno, jer oni imaju tu dimenziju koja se stiče praksom, dok većina nas trenera to nema. Na kraju, retka je prilika na jednom mestu videti Đorđevića, Bodiropu, Milojevića, Sretenovića, Danilovića, Paspalja i Divca i čuti njihovu basket priču, što je u ove skupove unelo ne samo obrazovnu, već i vaspitnu komponentu, koja skoro da je zaboravljena kod nas, a bez koje sistematski produkuje felerične, poluinvalidne igrače...

Treće, radio sam i družio se sa kolegama (Vučurović, Ocokoljić, Kesar, Trunić, Nikitović, Todorović, La-

zić...) u pripremi i izvedbi treninga, čuo i video koji detalj ili vežbu, napredovao sam kao trener. Stoga sam siguran da treba nastaviti sa ovim vidom usavršavanja, a – po mom skromnom mišljenju – u rad treba uključiti što više trenera, po mogućstvu i van Beograda, što bi još više unapredilo kvalitet rada. Dalje, siguran sam i da u narednoj sezoni treba održati barem dva kampa (pored Beograda, predlažem da se drugi održi u Čačku, jer taj grad je prošle sezone dao dva juniorska ligaša), uz nadgradnju i dopunu materijala i košarkaške metodike. Jednostavno, usavršiti „model igre“ mladih i uskladiti ga sa pravilima i mogućim trendom košarke.

Na kraju, što više skupova ljudi koji su egzistencijalno vezani za košarku može samo da koristi i pokreće ovaj predivni sport napred.



My views – Bosko Djokic

To follow modern trends

to Head Coach Dusan Ivkovic's initiative, under ASBC and SBA's organization, two specialized camps were held in Zemun and Kragujevac, which was covered by "Trener". Head coach in these two events was Bosko Djokic, our eminent coach. Here are his views and estimations of this initiative.

I would like to point out that I was pleased with participating in two specialized camps in Belgrade and Kragujevac as the head coach, that I was taking up with colleagues and watching talented players from all over Serbia. I'll try to explain the specificity of these camps and necessity to continue with this kind of work in the future.

First, the camps are primarily designed for coaches

of younger categories, their improvement, giving the new vision of basketball play. Namely, it is noticeable that our young players play too slow, "senior like", with small number of passes and little creativity, many patterns, with domination of strength over technique, fake, joke, assist....Since new rules come to power within a couple of days, with the three point line 50 cm away and positional attack reduced to only 14 seconds in most cases, it is clear that prevailing should be sought in counterat-



tacks and faster game, individual solutions in 1 on 1 and all handicap situations, as well as raising the players' shooting range. All that things require changing the structure of training and almost brand new "model of play". In this sense, we have given sets of new exercises, ways of training by blocks, all the things being delivered to coaches in the form of written material so they can make an upgrade of their trainings...

Second, both the coaches present in the specialized camps and the players had a rare chance to listen to our guests who have reached the top in basket, a notion about their thinking about life, training, and certain details in play, which is particularly important since they possess the dimension gained through praxis, while majority of us haven't got that. Finally, it happens rarely to see Djordjevic, Bodiroga, Milojevic, Sretenovic, Danilovic, Paspalj and Divac in one place and hear their basket story, bringing to these gatherings not only educational but pedagogical component as well, the one here almost forgotten component, without which we systematically produce faulty, semi - invalid players.

Third, I worked and spent time with colleagues (Vucurovic, Ocokoljic, Kesar, Trunic, Nikitovic, Todorovic, Lazic) in preparations and doing the trainings, heard and saw in what details and exercise I've made progress. Therefore I'm sure that we should continue with this way of improving and, in my opinion, as many coaches as possible should be attached to this work, outside Belgrade if possible, which would further improve the quality of work. Furthermore, I'm sure that at least two camps should be organized the next year (beside Belgrade, I suggest the second to be in Cacak, since that city gave two junior teams to the league last year), with upgrading of material and basketball methodic. Simply, to perfect "the model of play" and bring it into line with the rules and potential trend of basketball is important.

Finally, as many gatherings as possible of the people existentially related to basketball can be only beneficial and the thing that moves this lovely sport forward.

Priča o legendi

Borine Olimpijske igre

t rudom i talentom autora Aleksandra Miletića, mladog novinara Politike, 23. avgusta promovisana je knjiga – Borislav Stanković – Moje olimpijske igre. Tako je živa legenda naše košarke dobila još jedno zaslužno priznanje, a naša košarka dokumentovano literarno delo za sva buduća pokoljenja. Jednostavno ovim poduhvatom svi smo na dobitku uz dužno poštovanje kako legendarnom Bori, tako i samom autoru.

Uz vidljivo uporan istraživački rad i nesebičan trud da se odgovori na svako pitanje, dobili smo knjigu koja je više od uobičajenih uspomena od Rima 1960. do Pekinga 2008.

Zato se čini da je uz pomoć svog sagovornika, autor knjige – Aleksandar Miletić prevazišao svoju ideju koju nam nudi u uvodnom delu „Nadomak dve stotke”: Ideja knjige je da se kroz delo Bore Stankovića prikažu olimpijske igre. Da bi slika o najvećem sportskom događaju bila potpuna, dodali smo nekoliko priloga, kao neku vrstu malog vodiča kroz istoriju olimpijada.

Zato je promocija ove knjige, kojoj su prisustvovala mnoge ugledne zvanice iz sveta košarke i novinari svih značajnijih redakcija, bila gotovo čin svečanosti.

Ali vratimo se knjizi. Da je reč o čoveku od najvećeg poštovanja govori i podatak da su svoje mišljenje o Bori, objavljeno u knjizi, dali: Dušan Ivković, selektor našeg nacionalnog tima, Žak Rog, predsednik MOK, Vlade Divac, aktuelni predsednik OKS, Ivan Ćurković, predsednik OKS (2005-2009) i Patrik Bauman, generalni sekretar FIBA i član MOK. Za ovu priliku izdvojili smo:

Dušan Ivković – Kao trener okupio je trofejnu Koraćevu generaciju u OKK Beogradu. Što se tiče Olimpijskih igara, njegov put se poklapa sa putem naše reprezentacije, a prvi korak načinio je u kvalifikacijama za Rim 1960. godine. Uspeli smo prvi put da savladamo Bugare, tadašnju evropsku silu.

Žak Rog – Ova knjiga posvećena je velikom zaštitniku olimpizma, mudrog čoveka s mnogo kvaliteta čija je predanost sportu dobro poznata svima nama: njegov primeran život i duh fer pleja, njegova briga za današnju mladost i za vrednosti kao što su razumevanje među ljudima, tolerancija, mir i solidarnost.

Vlade Divac – Ta knjiga nam je u ovom trenutku preko potrebna – da se ne zaboravi, da se jasno vidi jedno odista nesvakidašnje delo koje se dometima uključuje u nisku vrhunskih ostvarenja iz različitih oblasti života

ovog podneblja i kao takvo može biti uzor sadašnjim i budućim generacijama.

Patrik Bauman – Borislav Stanković je izuzetan čovek, velikodušan prijatelj i otac moderne košarke. Puno sam naučio radeći sa njim i za njega svih ovih godina. Njegova stručnost i poznavanje istorije Fibe i košarkaškog sporta danas predstavlja smernice prema kojima se upravlja Fibina vizija i njene aktivnosti.

O veličini Borine lišnosti svakako govori i broj prisutnih

zvanica na promociji ove knjige, koju je, svojim nadahnutim izlaganjem, možda najbolje, preporučio Borin saigrač Srđan Kalember. Stoga i mi ovo delo, koje se čita u dahu, bogato ilustrirano fotografijama dragocenim za sva vremena i pričom o legendi, Bori Stankoviću, koja je nezobila zna kada se pomene naš sport, a košarka posebno, iskreno preporučujemo. Posle tog čitanja svakako ćete biti bogatiji za mnoga saznanja, a životni put Borislava Stankovića, naročito mladim generacijama, može biti podstrek za neka nova, viša i kvalitetnija stremljenja. Ne samo u sportu.

D. N.



The story about a legend

Bora's Olympic Games

t

Through effort and talent of the author, Aleksandar Miletic, the young "Politika" journalist, the book – Borislav Stankovic My Olympic Games – was published on August 23. That way, the living legend of our basketball deservedly gained another acknowledgement and our basketball a documented literary work for all future generations as well. Simply, this venture is a common benefit, with all respect for legendary Bora and the author himself.

After an obviously persistent research and selfless effort to provide an answer for every question, we came to the book which is more than common memories from Rome 1960 to Beijing 2008.

Therefore it seems that with the help of his interviewee, the book author has overcome the idea he offers in the introductory part of "Handy with the two hundreds": The idea of the book is to depict Olympic Games through Bora Stankovic's deed. In order to make the picture of this biggest sport event complete, there are a few addenda, as a sort of a guide through the history of the Olympics.

For this reason, the promotion of this book in which many eminent guests from the sphere of basketball and many journalists were present was almost an act of

festivity.

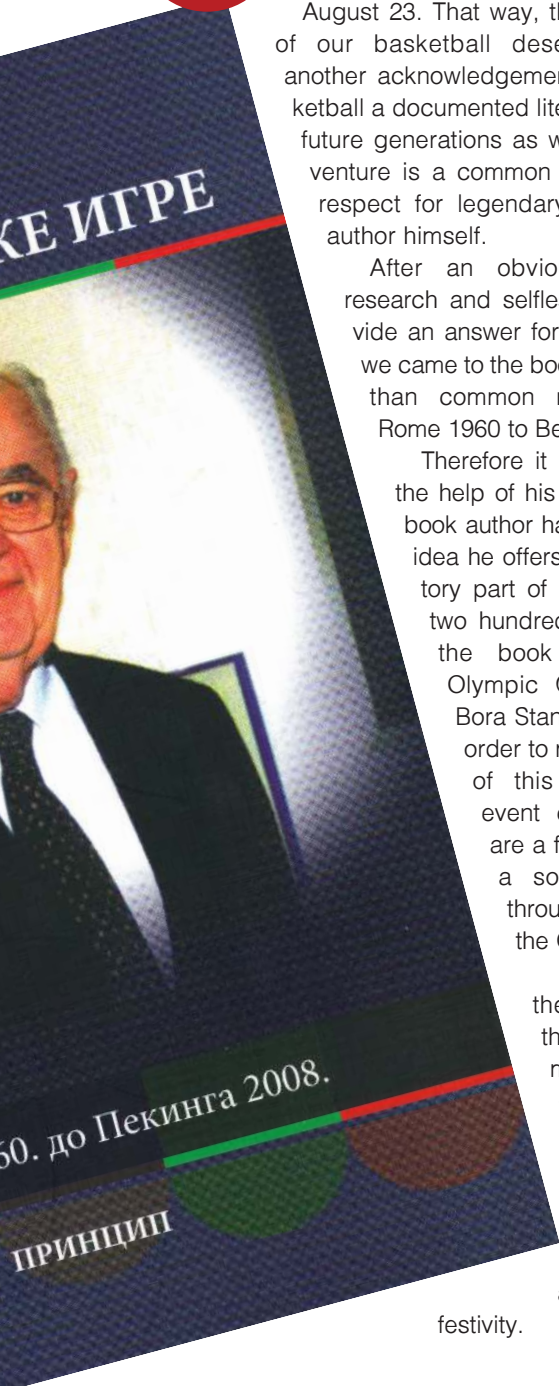
Let's get back to the book. The notion that it is about the man of utter respect is contributed by the fact that a personal opinion about Bora, published in the book, is given by the following: Dusan Ivkovic – Head Coach of Serbian National Team, Jacques Rogge – IOC President, Vlade Divac – current SOC President, Ivan Curkovic – SOC President (2005-2009) and Patrick Baumann – FIBA General Secretary and IOC member. For this occasion, we extracted these: Dusan Ivkovic – As a coach, he gathered a trophy generation of OBC Belgrade. Speaking of the Olympic Games, his path fits the one of our national team, and the first step he made in qualifications for Rome 1960. We managed to defeat Bulgarians, one of the strongest teams at the time.

Jacques Rogge – This book is dedicated to the great protector of the idea of olympism, wise man with many qualities, whose commitment to sport is well known by all of us: his exemplary life and the spirit of fair-play, his concern for the youth of the present day and values like understanding among people, tolerance, peace and solidarity.

Vlade Divac – The book is rather necessary in this moment – not to forget that it is obviously about an unusual work that belongs to the string of top level achievements from various areas of human living here and, as such, may represent a paragon to the present and future generations.

Patrick Baumann – Borislav Stankovic is an extraordinary man, generous friend and the father of modern basketball. Working with him and for him all these years I've learned a lot. Nowadays, his workmanship and cognition of FIBA history and basketball sport represent guidelines on which the vision of FIBA and its activities are governed.

The greatness of Bora's personality is mirrored in the number of guests in promotion of this book which was, probably the best way, recommended by an inspiring exposure of Bora's teammate, Srdjan Kalember. Therefore, we truly recommend this work, richly illustrated with eternally priceless photos and the story about a legend, Bora Stankovic, which is unavoidable in speaking about our sport, particularly basketball. After reading this, you'll certainly be richer in knowledge but the life path of Bora Stankovic may be a boost to some new, higher and more qualitative aspirations, particularly to young generations. And not in sport only.



U susret novoj sezoni

Igraće se još dinamičnije

tihomir Bubalo, direktor Košarkaške lige Srbije i nekadašnji poznati internacionalni arbitar, smatra da će izmene pravila košarkaške igre, koje stupaju na snagu prvog dana oktobra 2010. godine, imati izuzetan uticaj na košarkašku igru i da će doneti još dinamičniju i za publiku interesantniju igru.

Bubalo se slaže sa ocenom da će poslednja izmena pravila još više približiti evropsku i NBA košarku.

– Izmene će svakako dovesti do većeg približavanja FIBA i NBA pravila igre, ali smatram da će od svega najviše koristiti imati publika. Očekujem da će igra biti dinamičnija i u taktičkom smislu interesantnija, u korist veće atraktivnosti i neizvesnosti oko pobednika – rekao je Bubalo i potom počeo da objašnjava promene pravila koje se odnose na igru i trenere.

Pravougaono polje ograničenja

Polje ograničenja ili „reket“ kako ga još nazivamo više neće biti trapezastog već pravougaonog oblika i dimenzija 4.90 x 5.80 metara.

Polukrug u reketu

Polje polukruga u kome nema probijanja.

Svrha pravila polja polukruga u kome nema probijanja je da se ne nagradi igrač odbrane koji je zauzeo položaj ispod svog koša u cilju da dovede do dosuđivanja probijanja od strane igrača napada koji ima kontrolu lopte i napreduje ka košu.

Odbramnjeni igrač ne sme nijednim delom svojih stopala da dodiruje liniju polukruga.

Linija tri poena na 6.75 metara

Linija iza koje će pogodak vredeti tri poena pomera se za pola metra prema centru i iznosi 6.75 metara.

Minimum za šut 0,3 sekunde

Minimalno vreme u kojem će igrač moći da izvede šut iz igre je 0,3 sekunde. Ukoliko je manje vremena na satu, pogodak će se važiti samo ako je postignut zakućavanjem ili posle odbijanja takozvanom odbojkom. Ovome treba dodati da će pre potpisivanja zapisnika, prvi sudija imati pravo da ukoliko u dvorani ima tehničkih

mogućnosti proveri samo da li je poslednji šut na isteku svakog perioda izveden na vreme i da li je van



Tajm-aut tačno minut

Pošto jedan od trenera zatraži minut odmora, obe ekipe se po isteku jednog minuta moraju vratiti na parket. Trener tima koji to ne učini, biće kažnjen dosuđivanjem novog tajm-auta ili tehničkom greškom, ukoliko je iskoristio svoje pravo na „minut odmora“.

Napad od 24 i 14 sekundi

Ako se vreme za igru zaustavlja (u prednjem polju) zbog greške ili prekršaja (ne zbog izlaska lopte van terena):

- ako je na satu 24 sek ostalo 14 ili više sekundi – ekipi se dodeljuje isto vreme za napad
- ako je na satu za 24 sek ostalo 13 ili manje sekundi – ekipi se dodeljuje 14 sek.

ili unutar linije za tri poena. On pri takvom odlučivanju neće smeti da menja odluku ako uvidi da je bilo faula ili neke druge povrede pravila. Moći će samo da se bavi šutem.

Aut u poslednja dva minuta

Posle tajm-auta u poslednja dva minuta četvrtog perioda i svakog od produžetaka, lopta se neće kao sada izvoditi sa centra, već u napadačkom polju 8.325 metara od središnje linije, što je negde u visini linije za tri poena, čime se prednost daje ekipi u napadu.

Povlačenje ekipe sa terena

Ukoliko na nekom od zvaničnih turnira ekipa ne odigra dva meča, ona se automatski diskvalifikuje i svi ranije postignuti rezultati mečeva u kojima je igrala, smatraju se nevažećim – objašnjava Bubalo.

N. Kiš

Meeting the new season

The play will be more dynamic

tihomir Bubalo, Director of the Serbian Basketball League and once a well-known international referee, thinks that the change of the rules of basketball play, coming to power on the first day of October 2010 will have great influence on basketball play and will bring more dynamic and more interesting play.

Bubalo agrees with estimation that the last rule change will get European and NBA basketball more closely.

– The changes will definitely result in greater convergence of FIBA and NBA rules of the game but I think that audience will have the benefit most of all. I expect the play to be more dynamic and tactically more interesting, in favor of greater attractiveness and uncertainty about the winner – Bubalo said and began to explain the changes in rules relating to play and coaches:

Rectangular field limit

Field limit or also called "the paint" will no longer be in the trapezoid shape but rectangular, with dimensions of 4,90 x 5,80 meters.

A semicircle in the paint

The semicircle field in which no fighting through is allowed.

The purpose of the semicircle field in which no fighting through is allowed is not to award the defender that took the position under his basket in order to lead to calling a fighting through by offensive player controlling the ball and progressing to the basket. Defensive player mustn't touch the semicircle line with any part of his feet.

Three point line at 6.75 meters

The line behind which the score would be counted as three point moves for 50 cm toward the center and it will be 6.75 m.

Time minimum for a shot 0,3 seconds

The minimum time in which a player can make a field goal attempt is 0,3 seconds. If there's less time on clock, the score will be valid only if it is made by dunking or tap in. In addition, before signing the box score, the referee will be entitled to, if there are technical facilities in the hall,

Timeout lasts one minute strictly

After a request for a one minute timeout by any of the coaches, both teams must get back to the floor after one minute. The coach of the team that fails to do so, and if he has taken his right of "one minute break", will be punished with new timeout or technical foul.

The 24 and 14 seconds attack

If the play time is to be stopped (in the front court) for a penalty or sanction (not for the ball being out of the field):

- If out of the 24 seconds 14 or more seconds has remained – the team is granted with the same time for attack
- If out of the 24 seconds 13 or less seconds has remained – the team is granted with 14 seconds.

check is the last shot made on time and whether it is in or out of the three point line. In deciding so, he mustn't change his decision if finds out that there was a foul or some other violation of rules. He will be in a position to deal with a shot only.

An out in the last two minutes

After a timeout within the last two minutes of the fourth period and in each extra time, the ball will not be put in play from the center of the court, but from the offensive field at 8,325 m from the middle line, which is at the level of the three point line, by which the advantage is given to the team in offense.

Moving the team off the field

In the case that in some of the official tournaments a team doesn't play to matches, it is automatically disqualified and all the previously achieved results in matches that the team played are considered invalid – Bubalo explains.



Milan Tasić

Pogled unazad

predstojeće klupsko prvenstvo šezdeset šesto po redu, biće ujedno i jubilarno trideseto u kome se prvak država dobija nakon plej-of takmičenja.

Koliko je samo oprečnih mišljenja bilo prilikom uvođenja ove vrste takmičenja, davne 1981. godine može se samo uporediti sa još dve-tri krupne i velike odluke u istoriji klupske nacionalne košarke. Prva je bila prelazak sa turnirskog takmičenja na ligaški sistem, davne 1949. godine. U vreme kada je put u Zagreb ili Ljubljanu predstavljao svojevrsan doživljaj za sve aktere, kada su privilegije prema igračima bile u vidu dobijanja patika ili nove garniture dresova, veoma teško je bilo shvatiti da postoji potreba za organizovanjem višemesečnog takmičenja, koje je iziskivalo velike materijalne izdatke. Naravno, sa druge strane stvorili su se uslovi za napredak igrača, nikli su novi košarkaški tereni, povećano je interesovanje javnosti.

Druga odluka je bila krajem šezdesetih godina prošlog veka, kada se sa otvorenih terena prešlo u sale, u vreme kada je u Srbiji postojalo tek nekoliko zatvorenih terena (beogradski sajam, zrenjaninski Medison). Na brzinu su od otvorenih terena u Čačku, Valjevu, Novom Sadu i Kraljevu stvorene sale sa svim uslovima za takmičenje. Borac je čak kao domaćin prvu sezonu igrao u Zrenjaninu. Ispao je iz lige ali se kroz drugoligaško takmičenje koje se igralo preko leta, baš kao i Partizan, nekoliko godina kasnije vratio u elitno društvo odmah u narednoj sezoni.

Početkom osamdesetih već su postojali klubovi institucije počev od Partizana i Zvezde u Beogradu, zatim zagrebačke Cibone, Zadra, splitske Jugoplastike, ljubljanske Olimpije i sarajevske Bosne. Interesovanje za košarku je bilo ogromno. Plej of je klubovima pružao još jednu šansu u takmičenju, mogućnost da se ispravi greška iz ligaškog dela, loš dan ili neigranje povređenih igrača u derbijima. Iako je došao relativno kasno u odnosu na druge zemlje u kojima je već imao tradiciju, Plej-of je u prvim godinama pokazao svu svoju draž. Prve dve titule osvojile su ekipe koje na kraju lige nisu bile na prvom mestu (Cibona i Bosna). Igralo se pred prepunim tribinama, takmičenje se produžilo a samim tim se dobio i veći broj kvalitetnih utakmica što je u osamdesetim godinama rezultiralo dominacijom naših klubova na među-



narodnoj sceni. U osamdesetim i početkom devedesetih, Bosna, Cibona, Jugoplastika i Partizan osvajali su Kup šampiona, Kup kupova i Kup Radivoja Koraća i to po nekoliko puta.

Pamte se finala Bosne i Šibenke, spektakularna pobjeda Zadra nad šampionom Evrope zagrebačkom Cibonom, povratak Partizana od 0:2 do 3:2 i titule prvaka osvojene protiv BFC iz Novog Sada (Beočina), naravno i dva nedovršena finala Partizana i Jugoplastike i prošlogodišnje Hemofarma i Partizana. U sezoni 1998/99 Plej-of zbog ratne situacije nije odigran. Podgorička Budućnost postala je tada prvi put šampion u svojoj istoriji.

Naredna sezona donosi uvek nove izazove. Promeњene su linije i dimenzije reketa, trojka je udaljena na 6,75 metara. Takmičenje se igra u tri nivoa kao i proteklih godina Liga, Superliga i Plej of. Nadamo se da će nam doneti pregršt dobrih utakmica i uzbuđenja koja kraljica igara nosi sa sobom već skoro 70 godina na ovim prostorima.



Milan Tasic

A look back



he upcoming 61st Club Championship will be the thirtieth jubilee in which the national champion is reached after play-off competition.

How many conflicting opinions were on introducing this kind of competition back in 1981 can be compared to only two or three big decisions in the history of national club basketball. The first one was transition from the tournament to the league system, back in 1949. At the time when travelling to Zagreb or Ljubljana was a unique experience for all participants, when privileges for players were in the form of getting snickers or new set of t-shirts, it was hard to realize that there's a need for organizing a months-long competition that required high material costs. Certainly, in the other hand, the conditions were created for progress of players, new basketball fields emerged, and public interest has increased.

The second decision was at the end of the sixties of XX century, when open fields were replaced by halls at the time when in Serbia there were only a couple of indoor courts (Belgrade fair, Madison in Zrenjanin). Quickly afterwards the open air courts in Cacak, Valjevo, Novi Sad and Kraljevo were turned into the halls with all conditions for competitions. Borac even played as host in Zrenjanin. It dropped from the league but through the second-level competition during the summer, just like Partizan, came back into an elite company a few years later.

In the early eighties there already were the clubs, institutions like Partizan and Red Star in Belgrade, Cibona Zagreb, Zadar, Jugoplastika Split, Olimpija Ljubljana and Bosna from Sarajevo. Interest in basketball was enormous. Play-off was giving the clubs another chance in competition, possibility to correct a mistake from the league, bad day or absence of injured players in derbies. Though in relation to other countries in which already had the tradition it came relatively late, play-off in its first years showed its charm. The first two titles were won by the teams who weren't on the first place (Cibona and Bosna). Played in front of packed stands, competition prolonged and thus obtained a larger number of qualitative games which in the eighties resulted in domination of our clubs on the international scene. In the eighties and early nineties, Bosna, Cibona, Jugoplastika

and Partizan won the Champions Cup, The Cup of the Cups and Radivoje Korac Cup several times.

The finals of Bosna and Sibenka are memorable, as well as spectacular victory of Zadar over Cibona Zagreb, the European Champion, the Partizan's come back from 0:2 to 3:2 and the champion title won against BFC from Novi Sad (Beocin), and two unfinished finals of Partizan and Jugoplastika as well as Partizan and Hemofarm last year. In the season 1998/99, play -off wasn't played, due to war situation. Buducnost Podgorica became the champion for the first time in their history.

The next season always brings new challenges. The lines and dimensions of the paint have been changed, three point line was pushed away to 6,75 meters. Competition is played in three levels as it used to in previous years League, Superleague and Play-off. We hope it will get us a plenty of good games and excitements that the queen of the games has been carrying in these area for almost 70 years.



Miroslav – Muta Nikolić posle uspešne sezone u Kragujevcu

Šumadija misli – evropski



alo je nedostajalo da Kragujevac u prošloj košarkaškoj sezoni bude bez predstavnika u Prvoj košarkaškoj ligi Srbije. Osim finansijskih sredstava, kojih nikad nema dovoljno, pa ni sada, nedostajali su, nažalost, sportski radnici koji bi mogli da pokrenu pozitivnu energiju.

Iznenada, gradu na Lepenici je kao s neba pao poklon iz Vršca, koji je doneo nekadašnji igrač i trener Radničkog Miroslav – Muta Nikolić.

Tadašnji tim Svislajon Takovo, iz Vršca, zbog nesuglasica sa sponzorom opredelio se za traženje novog rešenja, koje je podrazumevalo i selidbu, a grad Kragujevac je smogao snage da zaokruži finansijsku konstrukciju i, s obzirom na to da su Vrščani kompletno upravljačko pravo preneli na Radnički, otpočela je neizvesna „plovidba” kontinentalaca po Jadranu.

Opšta je ocena da je Nikolićev Radnički bio iznenađenje u Jadranskoj ligi, kao i u našoj ligi, s tim što se mnogi ne slažu s ovom ocenom, jer objašnjavaju da rezultati koji su potom sledili nisu bili iznenađenje.

Da podsetimo, Radnički je sezonu 2009/2010. u Jadranskoj ligi odigrao sa najmlađom ekipom i najmanjim budžetom, zauzeo jedanaesto mesto, izbio se za nastup u Jadranskoj ligi. I to je ostvario osvajanjem trećeg mesta i plasmanom u plej-of. Uspeh je utoliko veći što su iza Kragujevcana ostali mnogo poznatiji klubovi.

– Želim da stvorim jak klub, koji bi mogao da se plasira oko šestog mesta u Jadranskoj ligi, ali je potrebno da brzo reagujemo, nađemo odgovarajuće rešenje i zadržimo okosnicu tima, jer su mnogi klubovi zainteresovani za naše igrače, koje smo mi afirmisali. Trebalo bi i da se pojačamo. Očekujem dogovor sa Skupštinom grada Kragujevca i pomoć da pronađemo generalnog sponzora, jer samo tako možemo da formiramo klub kakav ovaj grad zaslužuje – rekao je Nikolić neposredno po završetku sezone.

Nažalost, mnoge od ovih namera nisu realizovane iako je Skupština grada stala iza Radničkog i trenera Nikolića, kome se u velikoj meri pripisuje povratak Kragujevca na košarkašku mapu Srbije i povratak publike kraljici sportskih igara, koja je postala sport broj jedan u prestonici Šumadije.

– U sportu nema minolog rada. Moramo da se okrenemo budućnosti. Nažalost, plan je isti kao i prošle godine. Ne-



mamo para i ambicije su okrenute ponovnoj borbi za opstanak – realan je temperamentni Nikolić, koji je temperament preneo i na kragujevačke ljubitelje košarke, u prošloj sezoni, uz Partizanove, najvratnije navijače na tribinama.

Ipak, on ne gubi nadu u promene. Nekih pozitivnih pomaka ima, ali čini se da je izgubljeno dragoceno vreme, da već u ovoj sezoni bude načinjen značajan kvalitativan iskorak:

– I dalje verujem da moj dolazak u Kragujevac može da bude jedna korektna, možda i evropska priča, ako se profesionalizuje kompletno rad i ovaj grad ponovo stane iza tog projekta. Evropa nije nedostižna.

Naravno, uz to bi išao i organizovaniji pristup radu sa mladima, koji bi imali priliku da igraju u pratećem timu, Radničkom KG 06, ali uz mnogo više stručne i druge pažnje, koja je prethodnih godina nedostajala. To bi, svakako, doprinelo da manje para bude potrebno za popunu tima sa strane, ili da ostane više za onaj pravi kvalitet, koji u datom trenutku nedostaje.

Kragujevački ljubitelji košarke veruju da će njihov ljubimac Muta imati strpljenja da se izbori sa još jednom teškom sezonom i pridobije kompletnu podršku za evropske sportske planove. Naznaka ima, ali očigledno je da se ne može sve, baš, preko noći. Ali, iznenađenja su moguća. Miroslav Nikolić je to sa svojim klicima već potvrdio.

P. Parezanović

Miroslav-muta nikolic after a successful season in kragujevac

Sumadija thinks like Europe

a little was missing to have Kragujevac free of its representative in the last basketball season in the First League of Serbia. Beside finances, which are never enough, even now, there was unfortunately a lack of sport workers able to initiate a positive energy.

Suddenly, the city by Lepenica has received as a gift from heaven, the present from Vrsac brought by once the player and the coach of Radnicki, Miroslav – Muta Nikolic.

The team of that time, Swisllion Takovo Vrsac, due to disagreements with sponsors, opted to searching a new solution, meaning a move and the city of Kragujevac managed to encircle the financial construction. Since the people from Vrsac transferred the management rights to Radnicki, an uncertain "sail" of the continent people around Jadran has begun.

It is a general estimation that Nikolic's Radnicki was a surprise of Adriatic League, as well as in the national league but many disagree this statement and explain that the results that followed weren't a surprise.

As a reminder, Radnicki, played the season 2009/2010 in the Adriatic League with the youngest team and the lowest budget, he reached the 11th place, managed to stay in the league and earned the right to regain the right to participate in the Adriatic League. It was done by winning the third place and qualifying for play-off. The success is even bigger if noting that more famous clubs left behind.

– I want to make a strong club, able to be placed around sixth place in the Adriatic League but, it requires fast reaction, finding the appropriate solution and keeping the backbone of the team because many clubs are interested in our players who are affirmed by us. We should strengthen up the team as well. We are expecting an agreement with the Kragujevac City Assembly and help in finding our general sponsor, that's the only way for forming the club that this city deserves – Nikolic said right after the end of the season.

Unfortunately, many of these intentions aren't realized, though the City Assembly supported Radnicki and

coach Nikolic, to whom many attach returning Kragujevac to the basketball map of Serbia and the return of audience to the queen of sport games that has become number one in the capital of Sumadija.

– In sport, there is no past labor. We must look into the future. Unfortunately, the plan is as same as it was last year. There is no money and the ambitions are facing the new struggle for survival – tempered Nikolic is realistic, who passed his temperament to the basketball fans of Kragujevac, beside the Partizan's, the truest fans on the stands.

Anyway, he hasn't given up from changes. There are some positive moves forward but, it seems like the priceless time to make a significant qualitative step forward has been lost.

Certainly, it would be accompanied by a more organized approach to the work with the young that would have the chance to play in the side team, Radnicki KG 06, but with much more professional and other care that lacked in previous years. It would be definitely beneficial to having a less money required for completing the team from elsewhere or to preserve it for the real quality that is missing at the moment being given.

Basketball fans from Kragujevac believe that their favorite Muta will have patience in dealing with another hard season and get full support for European sport plans. There are indications but, it's obvious that nothing can be done instantly. However, surprises are possible. Miroslav Muta Nikolic and his kids have already confirmed that.



Mlađe reprezentativne kategorije ispod očekivanja

Šampionima daleko medalje

U periodu od 2002. do 2009. godine, kada je seniorska reprezentacija bila daleko od pobjedničkog postolja na velikim takmičenjima, čast srpske košarke spašavale su mlađe kategorije. Srbija je redovno osvajala zlatne medalje na evropskim i svetskim prvenstvima, samim tim i razmazila navijače, koji bi leto 2010. okarakterisali kao neuspešno.

U domovinu sa četiri šampionata nije doneto nijedno odličje, ali uprkos svemu ima razloga za optimizam i lepši pogled u budućnost.

Na Evropskom prvenstvu za mlade u Zadru, generacija do 20 godina koju je sa klupe predvodio Boško Đokić završila je kao sedma.

– Javnost je od ovog tima očekivala bolji rezultat, medalju, jer unazad tri godine u ovom uzrastu bili smo najbolji u Evropi. Istina, na prošlom Evropskom prvenstvu u Grčkoj bili smo 11, sada smo napredovali za četiri pozicije, međutim moralo se više. U timu smo imali igrače koji su imali evroligaško iskustvo poput Đekića i Mitrovića, zatim talentovanog Nedovića, pa afirmisanog Muslija, ali zbog niza objektivnih okolnosti nije se moglo više. Naš plej-of i obaveze Partizana završile su sredinom juna, a šampionat je počeo 8. jula, pa su se nosioci igre kasno priključili. Uz to, četiri ili pet utakmica izgubili smo na pola koša, uz nedostatak sreće. Podsećam da smo u četvrtfinalu poraženi u već dobijenom meču od Hrvatske – kaže Goran Vojkić, sekretar svih muških reprezentativnih selekcija.

Usledilo je četvrto mesto juniora (selektor Vlada Jovanović) na Evropskom prvenstvu u Litvaniji.

– Domaćin turnira bio je apsolutni favorit, upravo u vreme priprema Jovanović je promovisan u novog trenera Partizana, pa je zbog promocije, usled Vujoševićevog odlaska u moskovski CSKA, izgubljeno sedam dana kontinuiteta u radu. Jovanović u ekipi realno nije ni imao superstarove, iako smo u ovoj konkurenciji bili branioci titule, u Litvaniju je otišla neka druga generacija. Bila je to dobra celina, sve je funkcionisalo, međutim nismo igrali baš sjajno u takmičenju po grupama, premda smo u četvrtfinalu bili zaista dobri. U polufinalu je usledio pad protiv domaćina, nesrećan poraz, dok smo u borbi za bronzanu medalju neočekivano ubedljivo izgubili od Letonije. Tome se, priznajemo, niko nije nadao, bio je to loš

dan, uglavnom očekivalo se više. Ipak, ne smatram da smo doživeli neuspeh, jer smo obezbedili plasman na Svetsko prvenstvo do 19 godina 2011. godine.

Prvi put je organizovano i Svetsko prvenstvo za starije kadete (do 17 godina), a Srbiju je predstavljala generacija (selektor Nenad Trunić) koja je 2009. na EP za kadete osvojila treće mesto. Ovoga puta bili smo peti...

– Ponovo smo ostali bez medalje, ali to nije neuspeh, jer kada na jednom takmičenju imate Amerikance, Kanađane, Australijence, plus najbolje selekcije iz Evrope, onda je konačan plasman realan odnos kvaliteta. U grupi smo imali kiks protiv Kine, koji je možda najviše uticao na naš plasman, kasnije smo eliminisani u četvrtfinalu od Poljske.

Na kraju, na Evropskom prvenstvu za kadete (do 16 godina) u Baru, „orlići“ su pod komandom palicom Saše Nikitovića završili kao peti.

– Nikitović je profesionalac, najviše vremena je proveo sa ovom ekipom, pošto je imenovan u decembru. Istina, bio je ovo najmlađi tim, bez iskustva, ali dobro selektiran, koji je u pripremnom periodu odigrao mečeve na najvišem nivou. Bili smo favoriti za osvajanje titule, imali smo i veliku podršku sa tribina, kao da igramo u Srbiji, ali to breme ih je sputalo. Protiv nas su svi protivnici davali više od maksimuma. Na startu smo izgubili od Hrvatske, potom smo ostvarili pet pobeda, da bismo u četvrtfinalu ispali od Turske. Bilo je u tom meču i manjka sreće, međutim, ostaje zapisano da je ova generacija ove godine ostvarila 25 pobeda i doživela samo dva poraza. Od ovog tima se najviše očekivalo, ali cilj nije ostvaren – zaključio je Vojkić.



Goran Vojkić, sekretar Stručnog štaba muških reprezentacija

Young national categories below expectations

Champions far from medals

in the period 2002/2009 in which the senior national team was far from the winner podium in big competitions, young categories has saved the honor of Serbian basketball. Serbia was winning gold medals in European and World Championships regularly and, with such results, spoiled its fans who would characterize the summer 2010 unsuccessful. From four championships not a single medal is brought to the homeland but, despite all that, there are reasons for optimism and better look into the future.

In European Youth Championship in Zadar, the under 20 generation led by Bosko Djokic ended up at the 7th place.

– The public expected better results of this team, a medal, since three years back we were the best in Europe at this age. True, in the last European Championship in Greece we were on the 11th place, now we are four places higher but, it had to be more. In the team, we had the players with experience from Euroleague, Djekic and Mitrovic, talented Nedovic, Musli but, for a string of objective circumstances, no better results could have been achieved. Our play-off

and Partizan's obligations ended in mid-June, the championship started on July 8 and the main players joined the team late. Also, we lost four or five games by one point, we lacked a little luck. I remind that we were defeated by Croatia in the quarterfinals in an already won match – Goran Vojkic says, the secretary of all men national selections.

The fourth place in European Championship in Lithuania won by juniors followed (head coach Vlada Jovanovic).

– The host was an absolute favorite, at the time of preparations Jovanovic was promoted to new coach of Partizan and, because of promotion and Vujosevic's departure to CSKA Moscow, seven days of continuous work were lost. Frankly, Jovanovic haven't had superstars in his team though we were the ones who defend the title in this section, some other generation went to Lithuania. It was a good unit, everything was functioning but, we didn't play well in the group stage though we were really good in the quarterfinal. In the semifinal game, there was a decline against the host, an unlucky defeat, while we lost from Latvia unexpectedly. We admit that nobody expected it, it was a bad day, much more was expected. However, I don't think that it all was a failure, we have secured a placement in under 19 World Championship in 2011. The World Championship for senior cadets (up to 17) was organized for the first time and Serbia was represented by the generation that had won the third place in 2009 EC for cadets. We were fifth this time.

– We were away of medals again but, it's not a failure since there are Americans, Canadians, Australians and the best teams from Europe in one place, the final placement is a real measure of quality. In the group stage, we had a slip against China which maybe had had the biggest effect on our placement and, we were eliminated by Poland in the quarterfinal game afterwards.

Finally, in the European Championship for cadets (under 16) in Bar, our team ran by Sasa Nikitovic ended up at the fifth place,

– Nikitovic is a professional, most of his time he spent with this team, after his appointment in December. True, this was the youngest team, with no experience but well selected, which played the matches from preparation period at the highest possible level. We were seen to win the title, we had great support from the stands, it was like playing in Serbia but it wasn't taken as a burden. All our opponents were giving their maximum in playing against us. We lost from Croatia in the very beginning, we had 5 victories afterwards and were kicked out by Turkey in the quarterfinal game. There was a lack of luck in that game but, it remains recorded that this generation made 25 victories this year and suffered two defeats only. The biggest expectations were attached to this team but the goal wasn't met – Vojkic concluded.



Goran Vojkic, The secretary of Men National Team's coaching staff

Selektor kadetske i juniorske ženske reprezentacije – Zoran Kovačić Čivija

Zadovoljan i bez medalja

Zoran Kovačić Čivija, selektor kadetske i juniorske reprezentacije, nije nezadovoljan letošnjim učinkom tih selekcija iako na ovogodišnjim evropskim prvenstvima nisu osvojene medalje.

– Da mi je neko pre početka kadetskog evropskog prvenstva ponudio osmo mesto prihvatio bih ga bez razmišljanja. Ne zaboravimo da su na prošlom kadetskom prvenstvu srpske košarkašice bile 14. i jedva sačuvala status u A diviziji. Pri tome, u prvoj grupi smo bili sa Hrvatskom i Francuskom reprezentacijom koje su zauzele drugo i treće mesto na šampionatu. Ipak, u drugom krugu smo imali sreće pa smo ušli u grupu sa Ruskinjama koje su bile najbolje na EP, Finskom i Švedskom koje su realno slabije od Belgije, Holandije, Španije...

Čime ste sve zadovoljni u igri vaših izabranica?

– Borbenošću i kvalitetom igre... Pa sa Ruskinjama i Francuskinjama smo igrali egal utakmice, izgubili smo samo sa pet koševa razlike... Jedino su nas nadigrnale reprezentativke Hrvatske. Konačno, posle mnogo godina imamo i igračicu u idealnoj petorci Evrope – Natašu Kovačević.

Kako sa ovom reprezentacijom do medalja na velikim takmičenjima?

– Tako što ćemo raditi kao i većina reprezentacija ovog uzrasta u Evropi. U Rusiji, Španiji, Francuskoj, Belgiji i Holandiji sve one žive u jednom internatu, tu idu u školu, treniraju i igraju B seniorske lige svojih zemalja. One kad dođu na pripreme reprezentacije, dolaze kao tim koji je uigran. Mi sve moramo smestiti u 50 treninga, što je premalo, i nemoguće je sa tim brojem treninga i tim intenzitetom rada izbiti u evropski vrh. Dakle, postigli smo gotovo više od očekivanog, ističe Čivija.

Niste nezadovoljni ni 12. mestom juniorki na EP u Slovačkoj?

– Nisam, jer su u odnosu na kadetski uzrast popravile svoj status za dva mesta. Pored toga, na prvoj utakmici povredila se naša najbolja košarkašica Snežana Čolić i nije igrala naredne četiri. Na drugoj su se povredile Jovana Karakašević i Jelena Štulić i nisu igrale do kraja šampionata. Kada tome dodate da smo poslednje tri utakmice izgubili sa pola koša ili košem razlike vidi se da bi plasman bio bolji da smo bili kompletni. Mali fond igračica ne dozvoljava rotaciju i onda dolazi do umora što protivniku olakšava posao. Na sve to, ovo takmičenje je počelo 29. jula a naše devojkice su išle u školu sve do 21. juna, pa nismo imali ni

dovoljno vremena za pripreme, što je naš hroničan problem, po ko zna koji put naglašava Čivija.

Čini se da je ključni element u svim porazima bio loš šut?

– Sve naše mlađe selekcije imaju taj problem. To je i logično kada treniraju u neuslovnim salama koje često nemaju prostora za šut sa linije 6,25. Još kada se ta linija, naredne godine, pomeri za 50 centimetara ne znam šta ćemo raditi ako sve ostane ovako. Mi uslove za rad mladih košarkašica moramo prilagoditi našim željama da ostvarimo dobar rezultat.

Šta treba uraditi kako bi se to promenilo?

– Da ih češće okupljamo. Dao sam predlog dr Panteliću, predsedniku komisije za žensku košarku u KSS, da se naša liga igra tri nedelje u mesecu a četvrtu da okupimo po 15 najboljih pionirki, kadetkinja i juniorki



Nataša Kovačević

na jednom mestu gde bi bila adekvatna sala. Tu bismo individualno trenirali sa njima i time omogućili da na krajnjim pripremama radimo mnogo više na taktici. Pored toga, ne smemo više dozvoliti da nekim devojkama prve međunarodne utakmice budu na evropskim prvenstvima. Treba mnogo više međunarodnih utakmica da se naviknu na suđenje, na uslove i sve ono što one nose. Znam da za tako nešto treba para, ne znam da li KSS to može da finansijski podnese, ali to bi bilo jedno od ključnih rešenja, zaključio je naš selektor, uvek spreman za saradnju i voljan da odgovori na sva pitanja.

G. Č.

Head Coach of Women Cadet and Junior National Team – Zoran Kovacic Civija

Satisfied even without medals

Zoran Kovacic Civija, head coach of cadet and junior national team is not dissatisfied with efficacy of the selections this summer, although in European championships this year they left free of medals.

– If I had been offered the eight place before the European championship, I would accepted it immediately. Let's not forget that Serbian basketball players were on 14th place and barely succeeded to keep the A division status on last cadet championship. Thereby, we were in the first group with Croatia and France that took the second and third place. Anyway, we had luck in the second round and entered the group with Russia, the best in EC, and Finland and Sweden that practically are less qualitative than Belgium, Holland, Spain...

What makes you satisfied in the play of your selections?

– Pugnacity and quality of play. Well, we played nearly draw with Russia and France, the goal difference was only 5. Only Croatia outplayed us. Finally, after many years, we've got a player in the best five of Europe – Natasa Kovacevic.

How to reach medals in big competitions with this team?

– By working as well as a vast majority of national teams of this age in Europe. In Russia, Spain, France, Belgium and Holland they all live in one boarding-school, train and play B senior leagues of their respective countries. When they come for preparations, they come as a well-coordinated team. We have to pack all in 50 trainings, it is quite insufficient and it's impossible to reach the top of Europe through such number of trainings and such intensity. So, we've achieved more than it was expected, Civija points out.

Aren't you dissatisfied with 12th place in junior EP in Slovakia?

– No, I'm not, in comparison to their cadet age, they're two places better. Besides, our best player, Snezana Colic, got injured in the first game and didn't play next four. In the second game, Jovana Karakasevic and Jelena Stulic got injured and didn't play the rest of the championship. In addition to this, we lost last three games by one or two points, so it's obvious that our ranking would have been better if we were complete. Small fund of players doesn't allow rotation and it leads to



Zoran Kovacic

fatigue, which is beneficial for the opponent. Also, this competition started on July 29 and our girls were in school until June 21, we hadn't enough time for preparations and it is our constant problem – Civija points out.

It seems that the crucial element in all the lost games was a bad shot.

– All our younger selections are in that problem. After trainings in inappropriate gyms that often are in a lack of space for a three point shot, it sounds logical. And when the next year that line moves back for 50 centimeters, I don't know what to do if everything stays as it is now. We must adjust the conditions for work of young basketball players according to our wishes for attaining a good result.

What is to be done in order to change that?

– To gather them more often. I made a suggestion to Dr. Pantelic, the president of the women basketball committee in SBA, to play our league for three weeks and to use the fourth to gather in one place in appropriate gym 15 best from pioneers, cadets and juniors. There we would work with them individually and, that way, provide us with space to work more on tactics during the final preparations. Besides, we mustn't allow any more to have some girls play their first international games in European championships only. It needs many more international games to get them accustomed to refereeing, conditions and the rest.

I know that such thing requires finances and I don't know whether SBA can handle that, but it would be one of the key solutions, our coach concluded, always willing to cooperate and answer to all questions.

Statistika

U funkciji skautinga

U ovom broju časopisa „Trener” prikazaćemo statistiku u funkciji košarkaškog skautinga. Košarka kao ekipna sportska igra postavlja pred igrače na pojedinim pozicijama niz specifičnih zahteva u odnosu na njihov antropološki status. Iz toga proizilazi da je selekcija igrača prema određenim kriterijumima veoma važan posao trenera. Takmičarsko iskustvo koje dolazi iz košarkaške prakse, ukazuje na to da svaka pozicija u igri zahteva određeni nivo razvijenosti pojedinih dimenzija antropološkog statusa igrača, koji utiču na uspešnost igranja košarke. Težnja za pobedama dovela je do saznanja da svaki detalj igre tima olakšava put do željenog trijumfa. Polako počinje da raste „glad” za informacijama o igri i igračima protivničkih timova da bi se boljim poznavanjem protivnika bolje pripremili za utakmicu i time olakšali timu da nametne stil i tempo igre kako bi došli do željene pobeđe. Prikupljajući informacije o protivničkim igračima i njihovoj igri počinjemo da gradimo filozofiju igre, sistem i tehnologiju izviđanja protivnika. Gomilanjem informacija, njihovom analizom i sistematizacijom težimo ka modelu rada u koji bi, pored prikupljanja informacija, bila uključena prezentacija informacija timu, uvežbavanju individualne i timske taktike u toku mikrociklusa između dve utakmice i kontrola uspešnosti i primene u toku same utakmice. Već dugi niz godina treneri ove podatke koriste kao korisno oruđe u analiziranju individualnih i timskih dostignuća. Danas, korišćenjem računara, moguće je lakše prikupiti informacije i podneti izveštaje sa terena, skoro simultano sa samim tokom utakmice.

Takođe, statistika ima i primenu u novinarstvu, gde se koriste ovakvi izveštaji na televiziji, internetu i na terenu. Analiziranje statistike je i donelo zadovoljstvo kod navijača, jer mogu mnogo detaljnije da prouče igru igrača i svog omiljenog tima. Zbog trenera, igrača, novinara, korisnika interneta i navijača, statistika je dobila široku primenu i postoji očigledna potreba da se definišu metodi korišćenja i unosa podataka širom sveta. Da bi se došlo do modela rada i sistema izviđanja, moramo poštovati sledeće principe: da uđemo u filozofiju prvog trenera, da znamo snagu, prednosti i mane sopstvenog

tima, da znamo individualne kvalitete, navike i mane igrača sopstvenog tima, da prikupimo informacije o igri i igračima protivničkih timova, „da uđemo u filozofiju protivničkih trenera”. Činjenica je da pomoćni trener ili skaut koji je zadužen za skupljanje informacija nije prvi trener. Zato je veoma važno da razumemo sistem, filozofiju igre u koju veruje prvi trener. Da znamo metode kojima se služi da bismo mogli da prilagodimo izgled izveštaja o protivniku koji bi mu pomogao u pripremi za utakmicu i ne bi doveo do konfuzije kod prvog trenera. Što izveštaju više, to je priprema efikasnija i taktika jasnija. Problemu se može pristupiti na dva načina:

a) da skupimo sve podatke o protivniku, a zatim se pristupi analizi sa prvim trenerom.

b) sami analiziramo i biramo razmišljajući šta bi prvi trener hteo da zna o protivniku.

Neophodno za skauting je da poznamo individualne kvalitete igrača i njihove navike, kako u odbrani tako i u napadu, i da pokušamo da lociramo prednosti, odnosno mane protivnika. Imajući to u vidu mi ćemo opet obratiti više ili manje pažnje na neke segmente igre protivnika, čime smanjujemo broj informacija i time omogućavamo da svi igrači tima imaju jasnu i istu ideju kako treba igrati tu utakmicu. Što manje nesporazuma u igri, veća je snaga timske igre. Pojedine ekipe u osnovni skauting izveštaj umesto imena ekipa protiv kojih igraju stavljaju imena trenera, polazeći od toga da vrlo retko oni menjaju svoju filozofiju. Mogu da je dopunjuju i usavršavaju ali ne žele da je menjaju. Na taj način stvaramo datoteku podataka o filozofiji protivničkih trenera i individualnim karakteristikama i navikama igrača. Tako dobijamo sve potrebne informacije o protivniku. Iako možda igrate prvi put protiv tog tima, prezentirane informacije učiniće protivnika poznatim.

Vremenom i stečenim iskustvom prateći tok utakmica, kontrolišući uspešnost sprovođenja i efikasnost taktike koju ste spremili bićete u situaciji da predvidite sve poteze protivničkog trenera u toku utakmice, pre njega. Bićete korak ispred, čime uveliko olakšavate igru sopstvenog tima. Jedno od čestih pitanja jeste gde je mesto statistike u jednom skautingu. Kao prvi korak jeste da se najpre pogledaju video materijali koje smo uspe-

Statistics

In the scouting function

in this edition of the "Trener" magazine we will depict statistics in the function of basketball scouting. Basketball as team play sets to players in certain positions a number of specific demands in relation to their anthropological status. It implies that selection of players according to certain criteria is very important job of a coach. Experience in competitions coming from basketball practices indicates the fact that each position in play requires a certain level of development of certain dimensions regarding the anthropological status of a player that influence the successfulness of playing basketball. Tending for victories has brought up to the cognition that each detail of the team play makes the path to the desired triumph easier. The "hunger" for information about play and the players of other teams is rising up slowly, in order to, through better knowledge about the opponent, get themselves better prepared for the game and make the team easier to impose the style and tempo and achieve desired victory. By gathering information about the opponents and their play we begin to build a philosophy of play, the system and technology of scouting the opponents. Through accumulating the information, through their analyses and systematization, we are aiming for the model of work in which, besides gathering the information, the presentation of the information to the team would be involved, as well as practicing individual and team practice during the micro cycle between two games and control of successfulness and application within the very game. For many years coaches use this data as useful "tool" in analyzing individual and team achievement. Nowadays, by using computers, it is possible to collect the information easily and submit reports from the very spot, almost simultaneously with the duration of the game.

In addition, statistics finds its application in journalism wherein such reports are used on television, internet and on the field. Analyzing the statistics has brought up satisfaction of fans since they can "study" the play of a player and their favorite team more thoroughly. Due to coaches, players, journalists, internet users and fans, statistics has found its wide use and there is an obvious

need to define the methods of data input and usage worldwide. In order to reach the model of work and the system of scouting, we must follow-up these principles: "to dig into the philosophy of the head coach", to be familiar with the strength, advantages and disadvantages of our own team, To be aware of individual qualities, habits and flaws of players in our team, to gather the information about play and players of opposing teams, "To enter into the philosophy of opposing coaches". It is the fact that assistant coach or scout in charge of collecting information is not a head coach. Therefore it is very important to understand the system, the philosophy of play the head coach is sure of. To be familiar with the methods he uses, in order to adjust the layout of a report about opponent that could help him in preparations for games and that would not lead to confusing the head coach. The more we add "the appropriate color" to the head coach's philosophy, the preparation is more efficient and tactics clearer. The problem can be approached in two different ways:

a) to collect all the data about the opponent and then start the analysis with the first coach,

b) we analyze and choose by ourselves, thinking what the first coach would like to know about the opponent.

For scouting it is necessary to know individual qualities of players as well as their habits both in defense and offence and to try to locate advantages or disadvantages of the opponent. Having on mind all this, we will pay more or less attention to some segments of the opponents play again, by which we reduce the number of information and, by that, we enable all the players in a team to have clear and the same idea about how that game should be played. The less misunderstanding in a play is present, the bigger is the power of a team play. Some teams put the names of coaches in the basic scouting report, instead of the names of the teams versus they play, having their starting point on the fact that they change their philosophy quite rarely. They can complement and improve but they don't want to change it. That way, we create database on philosophy of the opposing coaches and individual characteristics and

li da prikupimo. Najčešće se gledaju poslednje tri utakmice koje su protivnici odigrali. Neki timovi uzimaju poslednje četiri utakmice, kako bi mogli još bolje da obuhvate informacije, odnosno da još jednom vide individualne karakteristike i navike igrača. Pravilo je da ako igrao sa protivnikom na našem terenu u okviru tri posmatrane utakmice gledamo da imamo dve u gostima jer ekipe ne igraju na isti način pred svojom publikom i publikom protivnika. Ukoliko smo gledali neku utakmicu uživo imamo već spreman izveštaj sa te utakmice koji ubacujemo u dosije tima u kome već imamo spremne izveštaje od filozofije trenera. Takođe u bazi podataka nije loše videti kako smo prošli sa protivnicima u prošloj sezoni i ko nam je sudio. Tu već imamo statistiku gde možemo da pogledamo neke relacije kao i njihove zavisnosti. Takođe u našoj bazi moramo imati izveštaje kao što su kumulativna statistika ekipe u gostima, zatim kumulativnu statistiku ekipe kad igra kao domaćin kao i ukupnu kumulativnu statistiku.

U NBA postoji i tim skauta koji se bavi prikupljanjem podataka o igračima i njihovim izjavama u javnost, kako bi posle iskoristili pojedine izjave i svoju ekipu još bolje pripremili. Često na samoj utakmici treneri postavljaju pitanje koliko smo poena primili iz zonske odbrane, i kako je koji igrač šutirao iz koje pozicije. Sada trener, pomoćni trener, sam igrač i druge osobe kojima je to potrebno mogu da dobiju na brz način informaciju koliko je ko dao poena na različite tipove odbrane, kao i koliko su poena primili iz drugog napada ili kontranapada, odnosno da li je ta ekipa „stigla“ da stane u zonsku odbranu. Kada se prikuplja statistika koja je neophodna u skautingu bitno je istaći da postoje neki principi o kojima se statističari većine klubova pridržavaju. Statističarski tim sadrži uglavnom dva statističara, jedan je zadužen za pričanje, odnosno sinhronizovani prenos akcija koje se dešavaju na terenu, a drugi je zadužen za unos tih informacija u program. Tim statističara u mnogim slučajevima ima i trećeg člana, koji se stara o tome da su informacije validne i unete na pravi način. Ponekad čak postoji i rezervna postava statističara, koja se u bilo kojim slučajevima „menja“. Nužno je da statističari budu u hali šezdeset, do devedeset minuta pred samu utakmicu. To pravilo je uvedeno da bi se proverila oprema (računari, štampač, internet...) i da bi se što pre upisao spisak igrača i ostalih informacija na utakmici (ime i prezimena sudija, delegat, vreme i mesto održavanja utakmice, broj kola i broj gledalaca). Sve se to radi da bi ove informacije bile što pre dostupne trenerima, novinarima i gledaocima.

Zbog svega gore navedenog i te kako je bitno da svi statističari rade na istom principu. Osnovni razlog postojanja skautinga je upoznavanje protivnika kroz sve faze košarkaške igre. Postavlja se pitanje zašto je statistika u jednom skautingu jako bitna? Skauting se radi na ekipnom i individualnom nivou. Ekipni podrazumeva prikaz sistema igre protivnika u napadu, odbrani i u tranziciji. Kako ekipa napada sve vrste odbrana, kako napada posle prekida igre (aut) i kako prelazi iz odbrane u



napad. Svaka faza može statistički da se prikaže po broju pokušaja, pravaca iz kojih se napada i procentu uspešnosti. Takođe mogu da se naglase prednosti i mane kako ekipne, tako i individualne igre. Individualno podrazumeva učinak svakog igrača ponaosob kroz sve faze igre. Njegov statistički učinak, dobre i loše strane u igri. Npr. iz koje akcije najviše i najbolje napada ili u kojim akcijama ima manji udeo. Takođe, kakav mu je učinak u različitim vrstama odbrane (šta loše brani?). Ukratko skauting pokazuje kako protivnika treba najefikasnije napadati i kako se braniti.

Branko Markoski, Predrag Nemeč



habits of players. By this, we get all the necessary information about the opponent. Even though you might be playing against that team for the first time, the information presented will make the opponent familiar.

With time and the experience attained through following the course of the games, controlling of implementation and efficiency of the tactics you prepared, you'll be in a position to predict all the moves of opposing coach in the course of the game before he does so. You'll be one step ahead, by which you facilitate the play of your own team much. One of the frequently asked questions is where the place of statistics in a scouting is. The first step is to take a look at the video materials we managed to collect. The three last games opponents had were mostly watched. Some teams take the last four games, in order to acquire the information better, i.e. to take another look into individual characteristics and habits of players. The rule is that if we play versus our opponent at home within the

three observed games, we are aiming to play two as visitors since teams do not play the same way at home and as visitors. In case that we watched the game live, we already have a prepared report from the game that we drop into the team record in which there are prepared reports. In addition, it is not bad to check the data in the database about our score versus our opponents in the previous season and who our referees were. There we already have got the statistics to take an insight on certain relations as well as their dependencies. In our database, we also must possess the reports like cumulative statistics of a team as visitors as well as

cumulative statistics of a team at home and the total cumulative statistics.

In NBA there is a team of scouts dealing with collection of the data about players and their public statements, to use some statements afterwards in order to prepare their team even better. Quite often, coaches during the game ask how many points we suffered after zone defense and how each player did shoot and from what position. That way, the coach, assistant coach, the player himself and persons who need them, can quickly get the information about how many points a player scored during different types of defense, as well as how many points they suffered from the second attack or turnover i.e. whether the team "managed" to set the zone defense. On collecting the statistic necessary for scouting, it is important to point out that there are some principles on which the statisticians of most clubs meet. The team of statisticians is mostly consisted of two people, one is in charge of speaking, i.e. synchronized transfer of the actions happening in the court, and the other is in charge of inputting this information in the program. In many cases, there is the third member of the team of statisticians who takes care of validity of the information and their proper input. Sometimes, there is a substituting line-up of statisticians that can substitute "in any case". It is essential for statisticians to be in the hall sixty to ninety minutes before the game. This rule has been introduced in order to check the equipment (computers, printer, internet) and to make the list of players and all other information about the game as quick as possible (full names of referees, the delegate, time and place of the match, the number of the round and attendance). All these things are done to make this information available to coaches, journalists and spectators.

For all the above mentioned, it is rather important that all statisticians follow the same principle. The main reason for introducing scouting is getting familiar with the opponent through all phases of basketball play. The question is why statistics in a scouting is very important? Scouting is done both on a team and individual level. Team level means showing the system of the opponent's play in offence, defense and transition. It means how the team attacks all kinds of defense, how attacks after the play stoppage (out) and how it performs the offence-defense transition. Each phase can be statistically shown through the number of attempts, directions the attacks comes from and the percentage of successfulness. Advantages and disadvantages of a team and individual play can be also highlighted. The individual play means each player's efficiency through all the phases of play, his statistical efficiency, good and bad aspects in play. For example, from what action he mostly attacks or in what actions his part is small. Also, it has to do with what his efficiency is in different kinds of defense (what does he defense badly?). In short, scouting shows how to most effectively attack the opponent and how to defend.

Ana Vesković, psiholog asistent na Fakultetu sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja



Jedinstvo ekipe put do uspeha

Poznati su brojni primeri nekada i neočekivanih uspeha ekipa koji se pripisuju drugarstvu, timskoj igri, jedinstvu u timu, bliskosti ili „hemiji“ koja vlada u ekipi. U stručnoj literaturi, umesto navedenih termina, uobičajena je upotreba termina kohezivnost. Terminom kohezivnost opisuje se tendencija članova ekipe da „se drže zajedno“, da budu ujedinjeni u nastojanjima da ostvare sportske ciljeve i da zadovolje potrebe članova ekipe. Drugim rečima, kohezivnost je svojstvo koje ekipi daje drugačije kvalitete od zbira pojedinačnih karakteristika (kvaliteta) svakog igrača pojedinačno. Kada su dve ekipe ujednačene po veštinama, sposobnostima, tehnici i taktici, kohezivnost je ključna karakteristika koja određuje razliku između uspeha i neuspeha. Setimo se primera odlučujućeg meča za plasman u narednu fazu takmičenja koji je Partizan igrao protiv CSK, aktuelnog prvaka Evrope 2009. godine. Tada smo imali prilike da vidimo izvanrednu kolektivnu igru košarkaša Partizana. „Timski smo bili mnogo bolji od Slovenaca“, izjavio je selektor Ivković kada je Srbija u finalu Adeko Kupa savladala Sloveniju.

U zavisnosti od toga kako se ekipa razvija, javlja se i određena podela uloga i zadataka koja se razlikuje od jedne do druge ekipe. U košarkaškoj ekipi može da se nalazi nekoliko igrača koji mogu da postignu i više od dvadeset koševa na utakmici. Međutim, u prilog postizanju veće efikasnosti ekipe kao celine, trener može od njih da zahteva da igraju bez ličnog isticanja. Zbog želje za ekipnom igrom i uspehom, takvi igrači mogu da prihvate zadatke kojima se neće lično istaći u stepenu u kome bi mogli. Dakle, igrači u ekipi su

spremni da svoju igru prilagode igri drugih igrača i potrebama ekipe kao celine. Pored toga, uspešne ekipe ne samo da razvijaju timsku igru, već se igrači emotivno vežu za ekipu. Ekipa u kojoj postoji visok stepen emotivne vezanosti, uspešnija je od onih ekipa u kojima ova karakteristika nije dovoljno razvijena.

Kohezivnost se može razložiti na nekoliko elemenata. Svaki „element“ tiče se procene nekoliko aspekata funkcionisanja ekipe od strane svakog igrača. Nivo kohezivnosti ekipe je odraz sumarne procene svih igrača. Dakle, da se vratimo na razmatranje „elementa“ kohezivno-



sti. Prvo, svaki igrač poseduje svoje viđenje privlačnosti ekipe koja se dalje može razložiti na privlačnost zadatka i na društvenu privlačnost. Procena privlačnosti ekipe ukazuje na motivaciju igrača da pristupe ekipi i da ostanu u njoj kao i na osećanja koja igrači razvijaju prema

Ana Vesković, psychologist

Unity of a team – a path to the success

there are a lot of examples of an occasionally unexpected success of teams that is attributed to friendship, team play, team unity, closeness or "chemistry" that prevails in the team. In expert literature, instead of the terms mentioned, the use of the term cohesion is common. The term cohesion is described as the tendency of team members "to stick together", to be united in their efforts on achieving their sport goals and satisfy the needs of team members. In other words, cohesion is a property that gives the team the qualities other than the sum of individual characteristic of each player. In the situation where two teams are equal in skills, abilities, tactics and technique, cohesion is the key feature that defines the difference between failure and success. Let us remember the examples of a final match for qualifying for the next stage of competition which Partizan played versus CSKA, the champion of Europe for 2009. In that match we had a chance to see an extraordinary collective play of Partizan basketball players. "As a team we were much better than Slovenian basketball players", Ivkovic sad when Serbia beat Slovenia in Adeco Cup finals.

Depending on how a team develops there is a certain allocation of rolls and tasks that differs from team to team. The basketball team can be consisted of several players that can score more than twenty points per game. However, in support of achieving better efficiency of the team as a whole, a coach can request them to play without personal emphasis. Wishing the team play and success, such players can accept the tasks that will not emphasize them personally to the extent they could. So, players in the team are ready to adjust their play to the play of others and the needs of a team as a whole. Besides, successful teams develop not only a team play, but players are emotionally attached to the team. The team, in which there is a high level of emotional attachment is more successful than the ones in which this feature is underdeveloped.

Cohesion can be broken down into several elements. Each "element" has to do with the assessment of several aspects of team functioning by each player. The level of cohesion of the team is reflection of a summary assessment of all players. So, let us turn back to reviewing the

elements of cohesion. First, every player has his own perception of attractiveness of the team that further can be split into attractiveness of the task and social attractiveness. The assessment of team attractiveness implies the motivation of a player to access and stay in it. As well as the feelings that players cherish for the team as a whole. Second, every player estimates the degree of integration (unity) of a team that also can be divided into social integration and integration in terms of a task. The degree of team integration mirrors individual estimations of a player regarding the degree of their mutual closeness, similarity and interactive attachment. If viewing the cohesion from a different corner, it can be spotted that there are two basic directions: the orientation to attaining the aims of achievement, so-called task orientation, and orientation to the development to substantial social relationships, so-called social orientation. A coach should accept the possibility of low cohesion level in one dimension and the high one in the other. It practically means that the team which is firmly bounded in completing a task, but in a low degree of emotional connection, can be successful. The example mentioned is quite common in professional teams while the degree of individual attractiveness of the team in younger categories has a far more important role for players.

The sport team cohesion development passes through several stages. If the members of the team aren't together long enough, there is a little possibility that the results of cohesion will come up to the surface. During the initial stages team members are meeting each other and in the following stages leads to establishing relations among each other and getting familiar with abilities and frailties representing unnecessary conditions for development of their assessment of the degree of cohesion.

Contemporary researches lead to interesting data about connection between cohesion and successfulness. For example, their connection is more meaningful in women teams. The fact that the teams in which a higher degree of cohesion is ascertained and players equally accept the responsibility for bad result sounds very interesting. The way the coach leads the team is an important determinant of the level of cohesion. Therefore, for example, if coach gives of plenty of instructions, openly sup-

ekipi kao celini. Drugo, svaki igrač procenjuje stepen integrisanosti (jedinstva) ekipe koji se takođe može razložiti na društvenu integrisanost i integrisanost po pitanju zadatka. Stepenn integrisanosti ekipe odražava individualne procene igrača o stepenu njihove međusobne bliskosti, sličnosti i međusobne povezanosti. Ukoliko se na kohezivnost pogleda iz drugog ugla, može se uočiti da postoje dva osnovna usmerenja: usmerenost na dostizanje ciljeva postignuća, tzv. orijentacija na zadatak, i usmerenost na razvoj značajnih društvenih odnosa, tzv. društvena orijentacija. Trener treba da prihvati mogućnost niskog nivoa kohezije na jednoj dimenziji a visokog na drugoj. To praktično znači da ekipa koja je visoko povezana u izvođenju zadatka, ali niskog stepena emocionalne vezanosti, može da bude uspešna. Navedeni primer je posebno čest kod profesionalnih ekipa, dok kod mlađih kategorija stepen individualne privlačnosti ekipe za igrače ima daleko značajniju ulogu.

Razvoj kohezije sportske ekipe prolazi kroz nekoliko stupnjeva. Ukoliko članovi sportske ekipe nisu vremenski dovoljno dugo zajedno, malo je verovatno da će se ispoljiti učinci kohezivnosti. Tokom početnih faza, članovi tima se međusobno upoznaju, što u narednim fazama vodi tome da igrači uspostavljaju međusobne odnose i upoznaju se sa međusobnim snagama i slabostima koje su neophodni uslovi za razvoj njihove procene stepena kohezivnosti.

Savremena istraživanja ukazuju na zanimljive podatke o povezanosti kohezivnosti i uspešnosti. Na primer, njihova povezanost je značajnija u ženskim ekipama. Društvena kohezija je značajnija u mlađim nego u starijim kategorijama. Zanimljiv je podatak da u ekipama u kojima je utvrđen viši stepen kohezivnosti igrači u podjednakom stepenu prihvataju odgovornost za loš rezultat. Način na koji trener predvodi ekipu predstavlja značajnu odrednicu nivoa kohezivnosti. Tako, na primer, ukoliko trener daje obilje instrukcija, ukoliko otvoreno podržava igrače i ukoliko daje pozitivne povratne informacije igračima, nivo kohezivnosti je viši. U ekipama u kojima trener donosi odluke na demokratski način (dozvoljava da igrači do određenog stepena učestvuju u odlučivanju), nivo kohezivnosti će biti viši. Pored toga, što je nivo kohezivnosti viši, igrači u većem stepenu smatraju da su sposobni da se uhvate u koštac sa neočekivanim događajima koji mogu da remete njihovu igru. Takođe, igrači u kohezivnijim ekipama smatraju da trema ima podsticajnu ulogu. Značajan efekat kohezivnosti ogleda se i u tome što igrači na treninzima ulažu više napora i znatno je ređa pojava zabušavanja.

U svetlu navedenih „pozitivnih posledica“ kohezivnosti, na efikasnost u igri i psihološke aspekte funkcionisanja igrača, postavlja se pitanje koje korake treneri i igrači mogu da preduzmu u cilju podizanja nivoa kohezivnosti. Sportski psiholozi su identifikovali niz koraka koji su u funkciji izgradnje kohezivnijih i efikasnijih sportskih ekipa, tzv. team-building.

Team-building je dinamičan, saradnički proces koji se odvija između članova ekipe u cilju pozitivnog utica-

ja na funkcionisanje koje je značajno za ostvarivanje sportskih zadataka i za poboljšavanje kvaliteta međusobnih odnosa igrača. Razvijena su dva pristupa primene team-buildinga: direktan i indirektan. Direktan pristup podrazumeva neposredan rad psihologa sa igračima. U praksi je mnogo češći indirektan pristup. U okviru ovoga pristupa, psiholog ima edukativnu ulogu. Njegov zadatak je da u saradnji sa trenerom osmisli intervencije koje će trener samostalno da primeni. Ovaj pristup ima prednost nad prethodnim zato što je trener osoba koja razvija team-building i koja sprovodi intervencije. U rad treba da budu angažovani svi igrači iz tima, uključujući kapiten i igrače visoko razvijenih veština.

Razvijeni su različiti konkretni koraci preko kojih se odvija ostvarivanje ciljeva team-buildinga. U praksi se pokazalo da efikasni protokoli uključuju: postavljanje ekipnih ciljeva, a to podrazumeva da igrači zajedničkim naporima postavljaju željene ishode što je osnovni faktor usmeravanja zajedničkih ali diferenciranih napora igrača u istom smeru i podizanja njihove motivacije. Naredni koraci usmereni su na obezbeđivanje uslova u kojima igrači razumeju i prihvataju svoje uloge i zadatke. Naglasak u ovoj fazi je na određivanju doprinosa svakog igrača ponaosob, koji uključuje značaj njihovog ponašanja i motivacije u funkciji dostizanja ekipnih ciljeva. Iskustvo je pokazalo da je često korisno ukoliko trener organizuje individualne sastanke sa igračima u cilju postizanja veće istaknutosti očekivanja od svakog igrača. Za uspešan proces team-buildinga, nužno je obezbediti uslove u kojima su sastanci i treninzi ekipe efikasni, tokom kojih je vođstvo trenera dosledno, efikasno i prihvatljivo. Dalje, bitno je utvrditi, razjasniti i jasno izgovoriti načine na koje ekipa funkcioniše, što uključuje formulisanje pravila, normi i efikasnih načina komunikacije. Efikasna komunikacija podrazumeva da igrači poseduju razvijene veštine saopštavanja svojih poruka i pažljivog slušanja poruka drugih članova ekipe. Efikasna komunikacija nije samo sredstvo prevencije i rešavanja problema, nego i sredstvo koje povećava verovatnoću da će individualni i ekipni ciljevi biti usklađeni. Sledeći koraci su usmereni na procenu odnosa između igrača, utvrđivanje potencijalnih slabosti i minimiziranje njihovih efekata. Jedna strategija koja je jednostavna za primenu, a u praksi daje dobre efekte jeste podsticanje igrača da međusobno izražavaju poštovanje i uvažavanje. U praksi, ovaj postupak može da se izvede tako što igrači samostalno i anonimno na papiru navedu karakteristike zbog kojih cene i uvažavaju svakog člana ekipe. Trener po prikupljanju informacija, za svakog igrača objedinjuje informacije u jedinstven opis. Navedena intervencija je posebno efikasna kada trener igračima dostavi opise veće pred značajnu utakmicu. Pored toga što opisana intervencija pozitivno utiče na samopoštovanje i igračevu sliku o sebi, ona je istovremeno i značajan izvor informacija za igrače o tome kako ostali članovi vide značaj njegove uloge u ekipi. U takvoj situaciji, igrači mogu u još većem stepenu da razumeju i još posvećenije da prihvate svoje uloge i zadatke.

ports the players and if he supplies them with positive feedback, the level of cohesion is higher. In teams in which the coach makes decisions democratically (allows the players to partially participate in deciding) the level of cohesion will be higher. Besides, the higher the cohesion level, the higher is the degree of players' assuredness in their capability of tackling the unexpected events that may disrupt their game. In addition, the players in more cohesive teams think that stage fright can be inspiring. A substantial effect of cohesion is mirrored in the fact that players in trainings put much more efforts and apparition of truancy is less frequent.

In light of these „positive consequences” of cohesion on efficiency in play and psychological aspect of players' functioning, the question is what steps players and coaches can undertake in order to raise the level of cohesion. Sport psychologist have identified a series of steps that has function in building more cohesive and more efficient sport teams, so-called team building.

Team building is a dynamic, cooperative process going among team members, aiming for a positive influence on the functioning which is important for accomplishing sport tasks and improving the quality of relations among players. Two approaches of team building applying have been developed: direct and indirect. The direct approach means a firsthand work of psychologist with the players. In practice, indirect approach is much more common. Under this approach, a psychologist has an educative role. His mission is to, in cooperation with a coach, design the interventions the coach will apply individually. This approach has the advantage over previous because a coach is a person that develops the team building and manages the interventions. All the players within a team should be involved, including the skipper and the players with highly developed skills.

A number of different concrete steps through which the team building aims accomplishing takes place is developed. In practice, it happened that effective protocols include setting the team goals, which implies that players set the desired outcomes by their joint efforts, which is the basic factor of directing the mutual but differentiated efforts of players in the same direction and raising up their motivation. Further steps are directed toward providing the conditions in which players understand and accept their roles and tasks. In this phase the emphasis is on determining the each player's contribution which includes the significance of their behavior and motivation in the function of achieving team goals. Experience has shown that it is often helpful if a coach organizes individual meetings with players, aiming to achieve greater prominence of expectations by each player. For the successful process of team building, it is necessary to provide conditions where meetings and trainings of the team are efficient and during which the coach's leadership is literal, effective and acceptable. Furthermore, it is important to establish, clarify and clearly pronounce the ways of the team's functioning, including forming of rules, criteria and efficient ways of communication. Efficient communication



means that players possess developed skills of communicating their messages and careful listening to the messages of other team members. Efficient communication is not just a mean of problem preventing and solving but also a mean to increase probability that the individual and team goals will be harmonized. The next steps are aimed at assessing the relations among players, determination of potential weaknesses and minimizing their effects. One of the strategies simple to apply, with good results in practice, is encouraging players to interactively express their respect and appreciation. In practice, this procedure can be performed by the players individually and anonymously, by putting on a piece of paper the characteristics for which they appreciate and respect all team members. After getting information, the coach summarizes the information into a single description for each player. The above intervention is especially effective when a coach submit the description to players the night before an important match. Beside the fact that the intervention described has a positive influence on self-esteem and the player's image about himself/herself, it is also an important source of information for players about how other members see the importance of his/her role in the team. In such a situation, players can understand and more dedicatedly accept their roles and tasks to the even greater extent.

Sudija Miloš Odobašić

Izbegavati konflikt



ratili smo se ovim prilogom, nakada našoj redovnoj rubrici – Sudija o treneru.

Kakav je odnos sudija i trenera na velikim utakmicama imamo prilike često da vidimo. Na jačim takmičenjima odnos je korektniji i na višem, profesionalnijem nivou.

A, kako izgleda taj odnos iz ugla mladog sudije, u ligama nižeg ranga odakle sve kreće, u ligama gde se stiče iskustvo, gde imamo veoma mlade sudije koji su na početku karijere i trenere koji često nemaju ni odgovarajuće licence za vođenje ekipe i kojima su, ponekad, za sve krive sudije. Kako funkcioniše taj odnos i na koji način sudija, još ako je mlad treba da reaguje i može li da smiri situaciju i drži utakmicu pod kontrolom? Miloš Odobašić (22) iz Stare Pazove je talentovan košarkaški sudija. To uspešno radi šest godina i priprema se za suđenje na Prvoj srpskoj ligi, Vojvodina. Za trener prenosi svoja iskustva naročito o odnosu sa trenerima.

– Sve treba da bude u duhu igre, sudija treba da radi svoj posao na terenu, a trener na klupi. Sudija ne sme da se ponaša kao da je glavni na terenu i da samo on bude zapažen. Ako se desi sporna situacija, svakako treba izbegavati svađu sa trenerom. Ako dođe do isključenja trenera o tome može da se priča samo posle utakmice, jer treneri, zbog svoje uloge i često pobedničkog mentaliteta, zna da pretera. Moja komunikacija sa trenerima je veoma korektna, i nemam loša iskustva sa njima i trudim se da gradim što bolji odnos. Sve je stvar odnosa i ponašanja. Najvažnije je da mi sudimo, a da treneri znaju zašto mi tako sudimo, znači moraju poznavati pravila, kaže naš sagovornik.

Po mišljenju Odobašića veoma je važno da se održavaju zajednički seminari za trenere i sudije kako bi se oni zajedno upoznali sa svim pravilima i da treneri znaju da se tako sudi na svim utakmicama a ne samo u tom rangu u kome se oni nalaze. Odobašić je mišljenja da je mnogo lakše suditi što je rang takmičenja viši:

– Na višim ligama treneri su školavaniji, imaju više znanja, više su okrenuti igri nego suđenju, u odnosu na niže lige. Naravno i sudije su što je liga viša iskusnije, imaju više rutine i lakše procenjuju situacije i donose odluke. Ako sudija dođe u situaciju da kazni trenera to treba da uradi u trenutku kada je trener kaznu zaslužio i ne bi trebalo da okleva. Ako na vreme donesete odluku kasnije se to neće ponavljati. Nije važno da li će to biti opomena, razgovor sa trenerom, ako treba i tehničkom greškom, u krajnjem slučaju i isključenjem, ali ne sme sudija da kalkuliše već u trenutku kada trener zasluži kaznu i da mu je izrekne. Svako odlaganje donošenja prave

odluke može samo da iskomplikuje situaciju na terenu – ocenjuje Odobašić

Mladi sudija iz Stare Pazove kaže da ima veoma dobar odnos sa trenerima i nema loša iskustva sa njima. On smatra da je najvažniji prvi kontakt, od dolaska na utakmicu preko njenog toka i kada se ona završi. S obzirom da su reakcije trenera na nižim ligama mnogo žešće i njihov temperament je više izražen, ko bi trebalo da zaštiti sudiju i šta se dešava kada se utakmica završi, kada se glave malo „ohlade“, on sugerše.

– Treneri znaju da budu veoma ponosni i ne žele ni kada se utakmica završi da priđu sudiji i izvine se. Ako sudija dođe u situaciju da mu se trener izvini trebalo bi to da prihvati, jer svi greše, jer i mi koji sudimo znamo da napravimo grešku, ali je veoma bitno da ona ne bude namerna. Ono što je veoma važno jeste da, ako dođe do većeg incidenta sa trenerom, možda čak i fizičkog nasrtaja prva pomoć mora da stigne od kolege, sudije, i od delegata. Veoma često znaju i igrači da pomognu i zaštite sudije od trenera.

Ima i trenera koji iako znaju da je sudija pogrešio, a ako igrači nasrnu na njega znaju da smire situaciju i zaštite sudiju. Ja ipak smatram da što je moguće više sudije izbegnu bilo kakav konflikt sa trenerom, jer ne srećemo se samo na jednom meču, nalazimo se na zajedničkom poslu. Treneri su, po meni, ključni u čitavom procesu za vreme utakmice i neretko znaju da budu od velike pomoći sudiji. Oni su ti koji treba da smire situaciju, jer sve vide bolje od drugih, kaže Odobašić

Sudeći po iskustvu koje Miloš Odobašić, mladi sudija iz Stare Pazove, ima sa trenerima u nižim ligama, autoritetu koji je stekao suđenjem, i želji za usavršavanjem sigurno je da ćemo ga u najskorije vreme gledati i u značajnijim ulogama.



Referee Milos Odobasic

Avoid the conflict

With this column, we are back to our once regular topic – a referee about a coach. We often can see what the relation between coaches and referees in important matches is. In stronger competitions the relation is more concrete and at higher, professional level. How does that relation look like from the young referee's perspective, in the lower-level leagues where everything begins and where experience is gained, where we've got very young referees at the beginning of their career and coaches who often have no proper license for leading a team and who

sometimes blame the referees for everything? How does that relation function and in what way a referee, particularly if he's young, should react and can he calm down the situation and keep the game under control? Milos Odobasic (22) from Stara Pazova is a talented basketball referee. He has been doing it for 6 years and now he is preparing for refereeing in the First Serbian League. For "Trener", he passes his experience, particularly the relation with coaches.

– All should be done in the spirit of the game, a referee should do his job in the court, and a coach should do so on the bench. A referee mustn't behave like being the central point in the court and to be the only remarkable person. If some disputable situation happens, arguing with the coach should be avoided. If

the exclusion of the coach takes place, it can be discussed only after the game since coaches, for its role and winning mentality, can sometimes exceed. My relation with coaches is very correct and I've got no bad experience with them, I try to make our relation even better. It is all about relation and behavior. The most important thing is that we officiate and that coaches know why we do that way, i.e. they must be familiar with the rules, our source says.

In Odobasic's opinion, it is very important to organize joint seminars for coaches and referees, in order to meet them together and with all the rules and make the coaches know that officiating has been processed in a certain way in all games, not at the level in which they are only. Odobasic thinks that the higher the rank, the refereeing is easier.

– Unlike in lower-level leagues, In upper levels coaches are more educated, got more knowledge, they look at the game more than at refereeing. The referees are better there as well, they possess more routine and estimate the situations more easily. If a referee comes into the situation to punish a coach, he should do so at the moment the coach has deserved it and shouldn't hesitate. The sooner the decision is made, it will not recur afterwards. It doesn't matter whether it will be a warning, a talk with the coach, or technical foul and even an exclusion if necessary, a referee mustn't calculate but to call a penalty at the moment the coach deserved it. Any delay of making the right decision can only complicate the situation in the court – Odobasic estimated.

The young referee from Stara Pazova says that his relation with coaches is very good and has got no bad experience with them. He thinks that the first contact is most important, from coming to the game, during the course of it and after the final whistle. Since the reactions of coaches in lower-level leagues are much harder, where their temperament is more emphasized regarding to who should protect the referee and what happens after the end of the game, after "cooling" the heads, he suggests:

– Coaches can be very proud and aren't willing to approach the referee and make an apology. If a referee comes to the situation to take an apology from the coach, he should accept it since we all make mistakes, we who officiate can make a mistake, what matters is that it is not a deliberate one.

What really matters is that, if a larger incident with a coach takes place, even physical assault maybe, the first help should be given by colleagues, referees and the delegate. Quite often players help and protect referees from the coach. There are coaches who, though they know that the referee has made a mistake and the players leaped on him, try to calm down the situation and protect the referee. Anyway, in my opinion, referees should aim to avoid the conflict with coaches as much as possible since we don't meet each other in one match only, we are in the same profession. I think that coaches are the key of entire process of the game and they often can be of great help to referees. They are the ones who need to calm down the situation, they see all better than the others, says Odobasic.

According to the experience Milos Odobasic, a young referee from Stara Pazova, possess in relations with coaches from lower levels, the authority he has gained by officiating and the wish for improvement, it is sure that we'll meet him in major roles.





Roberto Karmenati

Evolucija napada u evropskoj košarci

Roberto Karmenati je međunarodni skaut NBA tima Dalas Meveriks. Bio je prvi trener u Fabriano, Livornu i Napulju u Italijanskoj A2 ligi i u Fabriano i Milanu u A1 ligi. Bio je i pomoćni trener italijanskog tima koji je osvojio srebrnu medalju na Mediteranskim igrama. Sa istim kapacitetom sa Oklahoma Storm timom u USBL ligi, čiji je prvi trener bio Karim Abdul Džabar, osvojio je titulu prvaka 1999. godine. Takođe radi i kao instruktor i predavač na SEEDS akademiji, košarkaškom i obrazovnom centru u Senegalu.

Premise

Većina elitnih evropskih timova za napad na odbranu čovek na čoveka usvaja postavke igre koje su vrlo slične. S obzirom da su to najbolji timovi, prirodno je da oni postaju model za primer nižerazrednim klubovima koji čine sve ne bi li ih imitirali. U ovom članku, objasniću dinamiku u pozadini evolucije igre kao trajnu „akciju i reakciju” između napada i odbrane.

Na ovaj način videćete:

– Da li je odbrana dostigla tačku u svojoj evoluciji da ograničava efikasnost ovih napada i da li su ovi načini igre jedini mogući preostali odgovori na koji im dozvoljavaju da iskoriste prostor koji im odbrana ostavlja.

– Da li evolucija tehničkih sposobnosti igrača pokreće korišćenje ovih sistema igre.

– Da li su treneri prihvatili ove odbrane samo zato što prate trenutne trendove. Nedostatak određene kreativnosti kod mnogih trenera u kreiranju napada doveo je do prihvatanja napada koji su kopije drugih timova.

Analiza

Bio sam skaut mnogim timovima u Evropi, timovima koji su stizali do finala Evrolige, ULEB Kupa, dva najveća klupska prvenstva kontinenta i finala Grčkog, Španskog, Ruskog i Francuskog prvenstva.

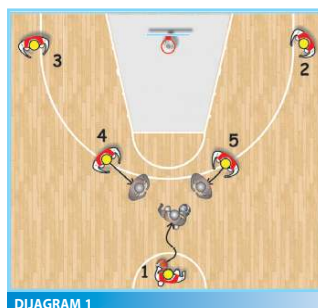
Analizirajući posed lopte i prihvaćene načine igre, uvideo sam da:

- Kontranapad i tranzicija predstavljaju manje od 1/4 ofanzivnih poseda nekog tima. Ovo se svodi na 2 kontranapada na svakih 10 do 11 napada protiv postavljene odbrane (procenat izgubljenih lopti u tranziciji je oko 18% ili približno 2 od 10 tranzicija).
- Efikasnost tranzicija nasuprot postavljenih odbrana ima procenat od oko 40%. Ovo znači da će na svakih 10 ofanzivnih postavki, 4 dovesti do poena.
- Na finalu Eurobasketa 2009 (Španija– Srbija), ta dva tima su 18 puta išli na tranziciju (17 puta poentirali, izgubivši jednu loptu) od ukupno 154 poseda lopte. To je nešto više od 10% od ukupnog poseda lopte.

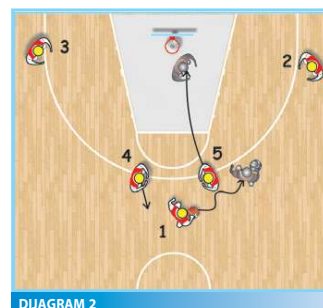
Početak odbrane čovek na čoveka za više od 40% počinje pik-en-rolom, često sa dvostrukim visokim pik-en-rolom sa dva posta, dok se postavke sa blokovima (dvostruki izlazi i vertikalni i/ili blokovi na osnovnoj liniji) koriste nešto ređe.

Igre se završavaju sa:

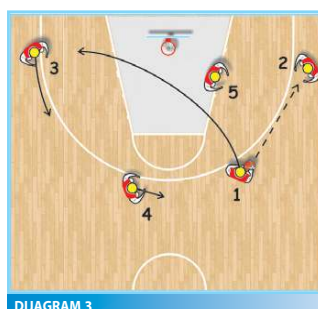
- 1/3 na pik-en-rolu
- 1/3 na pas na stranu protiv odbrambenih rotacija



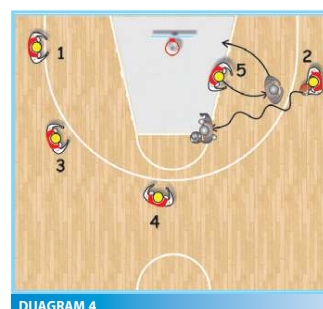
DIJAGRAM 1



DIJAGRAM 2



DIJAGRAM 3



DIJAGRAM 4



The Evolution of Offense in European Basketball

By Roberto Carmenati

Roberto Carmenati is the international scout for the Dallas Mavericks of the NBA. He was head coach in Fabriano, Livorno, and Naples in the Italian A2 league, and in Fabriano and Milan in A1. He was also assistant coach of the Italian National team, which won the silver medal at the Mediterranean Games. In the same capacity with the Oklahoma Storm of the USBL, whose head coach was Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, he won the league title in 1999. He also serves as instructor and lecturer at the SEEDS Academy, a basketball and education institute in Senegal.

Premises

The majority of elite European teams adopt sets of play that are very similar for attacking the man-to-man defense. Since they are the best teams, it's natural that they become models of reference for lower level teams, which do their best to imitate them.

In this article, I will explain the dynamic behind the evolution of the game as a continuous „action and reaction” between the offense and the defense. This way you will see if:

The defenses have reached such a point in their evolution that they limit the efficiency of the offenses and these plays are the only possible answers remaining that allow them to take advantage of the spaces left by the defense.

The evolution of the technical skills of the players generates the use of these systems of play.

These offenses are adopted by the coaches but only because they follow the current fashion.

The lack of a certain creativity in designing offenses by many coaches has led to the adoption of offenses that are copies of other teams.

Analysis

I have scouted the top teams in Europe, the teams that have reached the finals of the Euroleague, ULEB Cup, the two top continental championships for clubs,

and the finals of the Italian, Greek, Spanish, Russian, and French championships. Analyzing possessions of the ball and the plays adopted, I have seen that:

- The fastbreak and transition represent less than a 1/4 of the offensive possessions of a team. This breaks down to 2 fastbreaks every 10 to 11 offenses against the set defense (balls lost in transition are about 18%, or approximately 2 out of every 10 transitions).
- The efficiency of the offenses versus the set defenses has a percentage of 40%. This means that for every 10 offensive set ups, 4 will generate baskets.
- At the EuroBasket 2009 final (Spain– Serbia), the two teams went on transition 18 times (scoring 17 times, losing the ball once) out of a total of 154 possessions: This is a little more than 10% of total ball possessions.

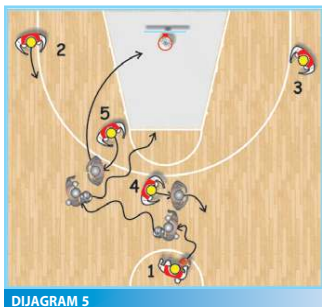
The beginning of the man-to-man offense starts with a pick-and-roll for 40% of the teams, often with a double high pick-and-roll with the two post, while the sets with screens (double exits and vertical and/or baseline screens) are used less frequently.

The plays end with:

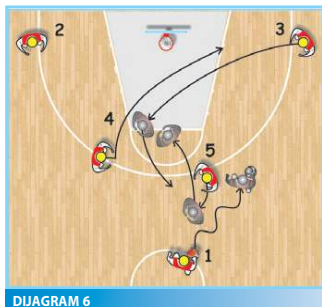
- 1/3 on the pick-and-roll.
- 1/3 on a kick pass against the defensive rotations.
- About 15-18% on plays with low-post or high-low post passes.
- Catch-and-shoot coming out of screens.
- Cuts and offensive rebounds.
- One-on-one and special situations, such as out-of bounds or quick hitter plays.

The sets that start with a pick-and-roll can have different options to take advantage of the power and physical presence in the lane of the screener (for example, Pekovic of Panathinaikos Athens or Andersen, formerly of Barcelona, and now with the Houston Rockets), or the quickness and agility on rolling to the lane after the pick (for example, Batiste of Panathinaikos, or Smodis of CSKA Moscow), versatility and shooting touch of the screener, who opens up (such as Fotsis of Panathinaikos, Lorbek of CSKA, or Lavrinovic of Siena).

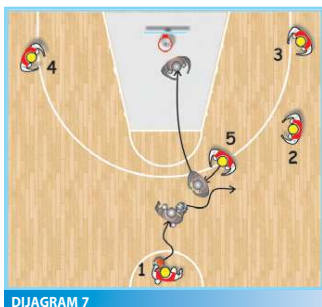
When looking back a few years ago at the overall use of the pick-and-roll, I can say that today there is much more a tendency to adopt this solution to create 1-on-1 plays for the big men who can:



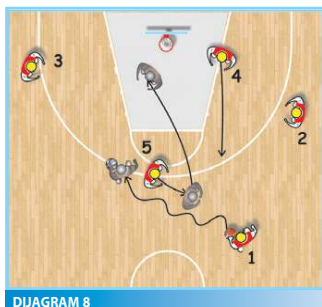
DIJAGRAM 5



DIJAGRAM 6



DIJAGRAM 7



DIJAGRAM 8

- Oko 15-18% igrama sa posedom lopte na niskom ili srednjem postu
- Uhvati-i-šutiraj izlazeći iz bloka
- Utrčavanjem i skokovima u napadu
- Jedan na jedan i specijalne situacije, kao što su igre iz auta ili igre sa brzim šuterima.

Postavke koje počinju pik-en-rolom mogu da imaju različite mogućnosti da se iskoristi snaga i fizičko prisustvo u liniji blokera (na primer, Peković iz Panatinaikosa iz Atine ili Anderson, bivši igrač Barcelone a sada u Hjuston Rokitsima), ili brzina i agilnost u kretanju ka reketu nakon pika (na primer, Batiste iz Panatinaikosa ili Smodiša iz CSKA Moskva), svestranost i osećaj blokera, koji se otvara (kao Fotsis iz Panatinaikosa, Lorbek iz CSKA ili Lavrinović iz Siene).

Kada pogledamo par godina unazad na ukupno korišćenje pik-en-rola, mogu da kažem da danas postoji veća tendencija ka usvajanju ovog rešenja u cilju stvaranja igara 1-1 za visokog igrača koji može da:

- Nađe slobodan prolaz i proba da igra 1-1 na niskom postu
- Odmakne i okrene se licem prema košu, počev od linije tri poena, gde mogu da šutiraju ili igraju 1-1 licem prema košu.

U Evropi ima više snažnih krila, četvorki, koji su u stanju da šutiraju i napadaju koš sa prednje pozicije nego centara, petica, koji mogu da igraju leđima prema košu.

Među igrama koje počinju pasom, najčešće korišćena je „pražnjenje strane za igru 1:1”. Ova igra izolacije počinje uručivanjem između bekova, praćen blokom s vraćanjem unazad radi prijema lopte.

Pri osmišljavanju ofanzivnih vrsta igre za svoj tim, treneri treba da:

- načine igre skroje prema individualnim veštinama igrača.
- Izbegavati postavke gde protivnički tim može da izvrši sistematske i lake promene u odbrani

- Izaći sa igrama koje će forsirati odbrambene promene i rotacije. Dobar primer je igra koja će uzrokovati zabunu u odbrani između niskog i visokog igrača
- Stvoriti situaciju gde će svi igrači na terenu biti uključeni
- Naterati odbranu da otvori prostor za šutere pored linije tri poena. Ovo omogućava napadu da pobedi odbranu mogućim ulazom pod koš, navodeći ih da pomažu ili hvataju....Na kraju, napad može iskoristiti moguća kašnjenja u rotaciji igrača odbrane.

Početni pik-en-rol

Dvostruki visoki pik-en-rol

Ova postavka napada ima neparan broj igrača u prvom redu koji se sastoji od plejmejкера, dva visoka posta blizu linije tri poena i dva igrača na spoljnim pozicijama blizu ugla (dijagram 1).

Panatinaikos je koristio ovu postavku da otvori reket i pomogne Pekoviću – verovatno najjačem i za odbranu najtežem igraču Evrolige na ovoj poziciji – da dođe do pozicije na niskom postu da bi iskoristio brzinu utrčavanja, nakon bloka Batistea, drugog visokog igrača. Osim toga, Fotsis, snažno krilo, ekstremno je komplementaran, bilo Pekoviću ili Batisteu, u igri iza linije tri poena gde je on vrlo opasan sa svojim šutom ili okretanjem licem prema košu (dijagram 2).

CSKA se često koristila ovom postavkom i igrala sa Smodišem i Lorbekom na terenu istovremeno, da bi iskoristila svestranost oba ova igrača. To je takođe otvaralo reket. Nakon početnog pik-en-rola i pasa do spoljnog igrača, ...utrčava dok visoki igrač, koji je zauzet blokiranjem na prvom pik-en-rolu, trči...i po drugi put blokira za igrača s loptom na spoljnoj poziciji. Ovo je idealna situacija za igru dva na dva na četvrtini terena. Postoji i puno prostora za pas do visokog igrača, koji nakon bloka ide do čeonu linije. (dijagrami 3 i 4).

Panatinaikos je koristio interesantnu opciju: postavljanje tandema pik-en-rolova u zoni visokog posta, gde igrač sa loptom koristi prednost prvog pika i istrčava van linije tri poena dok se bloker povlači u suprotnom pravcu iza linije tri poena. Drugi post je spreman da pokrene drugi pik, što daje šansu igraču s loptom da utrčava u suprotnom pravcu (dijagram 5).

U sledećem načinu igre, početni pik-en-rol se koristi da izbací odbranu iz ravnoteže pri pomoći u odbrani: plejmejker je blokiran od strane posta, onda se nastavlja sa dijagonalnom leđnom blokadom od strane niskog krila za snažno krilo a onda vertikalnim blokom za nisko krilo (blokiraj blokera) da bi se oslobodio visoki igrač (dijagram 6).

Neparna prednja postavka sa samo jednim visokim postom

Panatinaikos je koristio ovu postavku sa snažnim krilom (Fotsis ili Batiste) u uglu na istoj strani odakle igrač

a) Find the open lane and try to play one-on-one on the low post.

b) Go away and face the basket, starting from the three-point line, where they can shoot or play one-on-one facing the basket.

In Europe there are more good power forwards, the 4, who are able to shoot and attack the basket from the front position than there are centers, the 5, who are able to play with their backs to the basket.

Among the plays that start with a pass, the most common one used is the „clear-out.” This isolation play starts with a hand-off pass between the guards, followed by flare screen.

When designing offensive plays for their team, coaches need to:

- Tailor the plays to the individual skills of their players.

- Avoid sets where the opposing team could execute systematic and easy defensive changes.

- Come up with plays that will force defensive changes and rotations. A good example is a play that would cause a bad defensive mismatch between a big and a small player.

- Create involvement for all players on the court.

- Push the defense to open up the spaces for shooters past the three-point line. This allows the offense to beat the defense with a possible drive to the basket, forcing them to help or trap.

In the end, the offense can take advantage of the possible delays in the defenders' rotation.

The entry pick-and-roll

Double High Pick-and-Roll

This set has an odd front consisting of the playmaker, two high posts near the three-point line, and two other perimeter players near the corner (diagr.1).

Panathinaikos used this set to open up the lane and help Pekovic -probably the strongest and most difficult Euroleague player to defend in this position – to get the position in the low post to take advantage of the quickness on cutting inside, after the screen, of Batiste, the other big man. Besides, Fotsis, the power forward, is extremely complementary, either to Pekovic

and to Batiste, on playing behind the three-point line, being very dangerous with his shot or facing the basket (diagr. 2).

CSKA often called this set and played with Smodis and Lorbek at the same time on the court to take advantage of the versatility of both of these players. It also opened up the lane. After the entry pick-and-roll and the pass on the perimeter, the point guard cuts, while the big man, who is busy screening on the first pick-and-roll, rolls and then screens a second time on the perimeter player with the ball. This is an ideal situation for playing two-on-two on a quarter of the court. There is also plenty of space for a pass to the big man, who rolls to the baseline after the screen. (diagr. 3 and 4).



Panathinaikos has run an interesting option: setting a tandem of pick-and-rolls at the high post area, where the ball handler takes advantage of the first pick and runs outside of the three-point line, while the screener flares away on the opposite direction behind the three-point line. The other post is ready to run a second pick, which gives the ball handler a chance to drive in the opposite direction (diagr. 5).

In the following play, an entry pick-and-roll is used to force the defense to get out of balance on the defensive helps: the point guard is screened by the post, for then continue first with diagonal back screen by the small forward for the power forward, and then with a vertical screen for the small forward (screen the screener) to get free the big men (diagr. 6).

Odd front set with only one high post

sa loptom započinje akciju. On je nasuprot igraču na postu, koji pravi blok igraču s loptom. Ovo kretanje je efikasno, teško za odbranu i prosto za izvršavanje. Krajnji rezultat zavisi od kvaliteta bloka koji mora biti jak i širok i brzog utrčavanja napravljenog u putanji bloker: Peković poseduje neverovatnu sposobnost za „podvlačenje” u putanju i nemoguće ga je izgurati sa njegove pozicije. Prirodno, efikasnost ove igre zavisi od veštine ulaska pod koš ili šuta igrača s loptom i od osećaja za šut drugih spoljnih igrača koji moraju biti spremni da kazne igrače odbrane koji pomažu ili hvataju u zamku (dijagram 7).

CSKA je često koristila jedan pik-en-rol kao početak igre, postavljajući visoke igrače na istu stranu, jednog visoko a drugog nisko. U ovoj situaciji, opasnost po odbranu može da dođe sa strane lopte (dijagram 8). Igrač s loptom može da forsira pomoć na istoj strani i oslobodi šutera u uglu, dok su igrači odbrane na visokom igraču zauzeti pokrivanjem svojih dodeljenih napadača (dijagram 9).

Kraj akcije pik-en-rola

Ovo je vrlo brza i jednostavna igra koju Panatinaikos koristi da bi otvorio reket i stvorio prostor za visokog igrača koji utrčava u reket, a takođe omogućava i spoljnim igračima da pronađu više linija dodavanja da bi



ubacili loptu unutra. Plejmejker pravi UCLA utrčavanje i odlazi u ugao, dok su ostala četiri igrača postavljena oko spoljne pozicije iza linije tri poena (dijagram 10). Visoki post iskoračuje napred i igra pik-en-rol sa igračem s loptom, dok se ostali igrači pojavljuju na spoljnoj poziciji, spremni da nadigraju pomoć i da udvoje (dijagram 11).

Hajde da sada pogledamo neparnu postavku koju igra CSKA, gde postoji povratni pas i blokada u leđa ni-

Panathinaikos used this set with a power forward (Fotsis or Batiste) on the corner on the same side from where the ball handler starts the action. He is opposite the post player, who screens the ball handler. This movement is efficient, the shooter in the corner, while the defenders of the big men are busy covering their assigned offensive players (diagr. 9).

End of the act ion of pick-and-roll

This is a very quick and simple play run by Panathinaikos to open up the lane and create space for the big man, who is cutting in the lane, while also allowing the perimeter players to find more passing lines to get the ball inside. The point guard makes a UCLA cut and goes in the corner, while the other four players are set around the perimeter behind the three-point line (diagr. 10). The high post steps out and plays pick-and-roll with the ball handler, while the other players spot up on the perimeter, ready to beat the helps and the traps (diagr. 11).

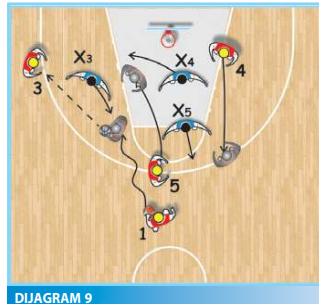
Let's now look at an odd set played by CSKA, where there is a reversal pass, and a back screen of the low post for the player in the corner (diagr. 12). While there are already four players on the perimeter, the high post steps out from the lane (leaving the lane open momentarily), and plays pick-and-roll, cutting in the lane and in good position to receive the ball (diagr. 13).

In this example with Olympiakos Athens, we have a high pick-and-roll between the point guard and the power forward, with the point guard driving towards the lane. In this case, there is a baseline screen run by the other guard for the center, which forces a bad defensive mismatch near the basket (diagr. 14). In a similar play, always starting from the entry pick-and-roll, we have a back screen run by the guard for the center, who is now set opposite to the pick-and-roll. This provides a wider space for the guard to punish his defender, who is busy helping in the lane (diagr. 15).

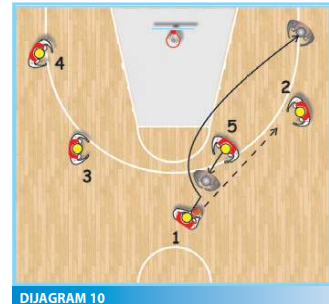
Plays with entry with screens and passes

This is perhaps the play that is used the most. Teams such as Panathinaikos, CSKA, Olympiakos, Barcelona, Lietuvos Rytas (Lithuania), and Hemofarm Vrsac (Serbia) run this play with a odd front set.

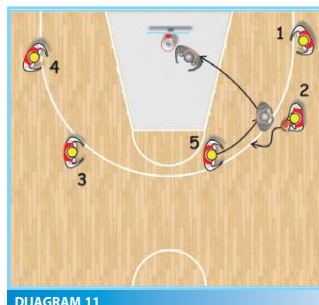
After a vertical screen of the power forward for the guard, followed by a pass of the point guard to the guard, and a hand off pass among the two, the play forces a defensive change (diagr. 16), then, all five players move at the same time. There is a baseline cut of the small forward, who is screened by the power difficult to defend, and simple to execute. The end result depends on the quality of the screen, which must be strong and wide, and by the quick cut made in the lane of the screener: Pekovic possesses an unbelievable ability in



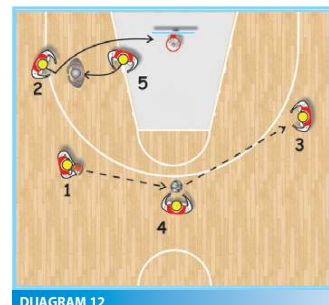
DIJAGRAM 9



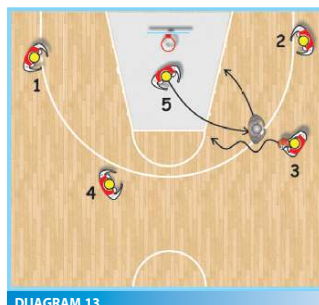
DIJAGRAM 10



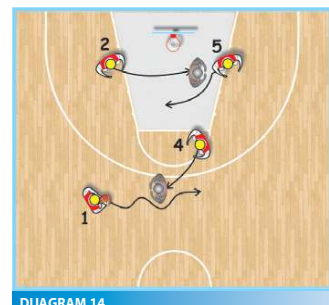
DIJAGRAM 11



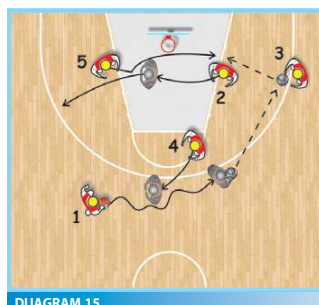
DIJAGRAM 12



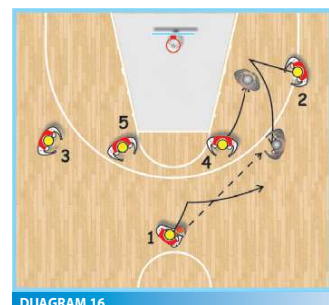
DIJAGRAM 13



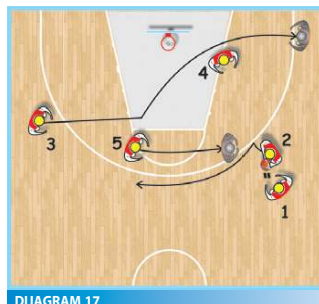
DIJAGRAM 14



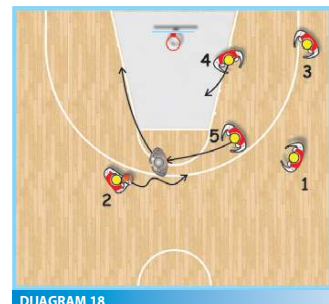
DIJAGRAM 15



DIJAGRAM 16

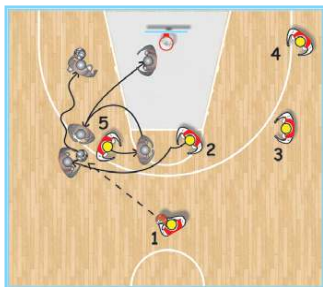


DIJAGRAM 17

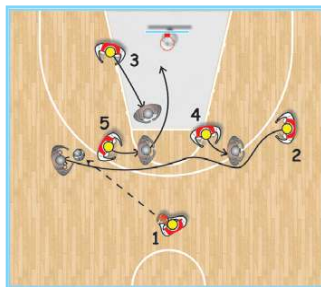


DIJAGRAM 18

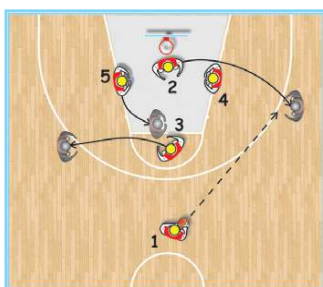
„ducking in” the lane, and it's quite impossible to push him away from his position. Naturally, the efficiency of this play depends on the driving or shooting skills of the ball handler, and on the shooting touch of the other perimeter play-



DIJAGRAM 19



DIJAGRAM 20



DIJAGRAM 21



DIJAGRAM 22



DIJAGRAM 23

skog posta za igrača u uglu (dijagram 12). Dok su četiri igrača već na spoljnim pozicijama, visoki post iskoračuje iz reketa (ostavljajući reket trenutno otvorenim) i igra pik-en-rol, utrčavajući u reket i na dobru poziciju za prijem lopte (dijagram 13).

U ovom primeru sa Olimpijacosom iz Atine, imamo visoki pik-en-rol između plejmejкера i snažnog krila, gde plejmejker utrčava prema reketu. U ovom slučaju, postoji čeon blok koji drugi bek pravi za centra, koji forsira zabunu u odbrani blizu koša (dijagram 14). U sličnoj igri, počinjući uvek početnim pik-en-rolom, imamo blok u leđa od strane beka za centra, koji je sada postavljen suprotno pik-en-rolu. Ovo omogućava širi prostor za beka da kazni igrača odbrane na sebi koji je zauzet pomaganjem u reketu (dijagram 15).

Igre sa ulazom sa blokovima i pasovima

Ovo je možda najčešće korišćen način igre. Timovi kao što su Panatinaikos, CSKA, Barselona, Lietuvos Ritas (Litvanija) i Hemofarm Vršac (Srbija) izvode ovu igru s neparnom prednjom postavkom.

Nakon vertikalnog bloka snažnog krila za beka koji prati pas plejmejкера za beka, i uručivanje među njima dvoma, igra forsira defanzivnu promenu (dijagram 16), a onda, svih pet igrača se pomeraju u isto vreme. Tu je utrčavanje niskog krila na čeonu liniju kome blok pravi snažno krilo i onda izlazi do ugla da primi loptu i šutira. U isto vreme, tu je i horizontalni blok u leđa centra koji oslobađa drugog šutera (dijagram 17). Tu je i konačna

moćnost na kraju igre: pik-en-rol koja otvara čeonu liniju za visokog igrača koji utrčava u reket (dijagram 18).

Još jedna igra Panatinaikosa izvodi se blokom u zoni slobodnog bacanja koju izvode dva centra za beka, koji se povlači unazad i prima od plejmejкера. Čim bek odseče ugao bloka, postoji otvoren prostor ispod linije tri poena tako da centar igra pik-en-rol sa bekom a onda ide ka reketu gde postaje dobra meta za ubacivanje lopte u reket (dijagram 19). U sledećem primeru koncept je sličan ali sada imamo dva uzastopna bloka u zoni visokog posta. Kao i obično, cilj igrača 2, beka, jeste da preko blokova utrči ka lopti, primoravajući igrače odbrane da iskorače i ponude pomoć. Što veća pomoć visokog igrača na drugom bloku, veća je šansa da se dođe do drugog pomeranja: vertikalnog bloka u leđa krila za blokera, igru blokiraj blok (dijagram 20).

Dvostruki izlaz je stalna igra koja se izvodi blokovima za šutere (dijagram 21). Glavne opcije koje se koriste su pik-en-rol, koje pokreće niski post na strani lopte (dijagram 22) ili centar na strani suprotno od lopte, dok snažno krilo stvara prostor za igru 1 na 1 i udaljava se od lopte (dijagram 23).

Zaključak

Uzimajući u obzir pravilo 24 sekunde, sjajne taktike i odlično skautovanje odbrane, uvek je za igrače važnije da umeju da „čitaju“ i odmah reaguju na odbrambene situacije, dok je „duga“ igra ili produženost izgubila na efikasnosti. Nakon drugog ili trećeg pasa, napad je već zauzet svojim nastojanjima da nadigra promene i rotacije u odbrani. Slično tome, nakon osam sekundi poseda lopte, već je vreme za pik-en-rol ili ulaz pod koš ili pas unazad.

Individualne osnove uključene u ove sisteme igre su:

- Šutiranje za tri poena za spoljnog igrača koje proizilazi iz vraćanja unazad nakon bloka radi prijema ili usled pasova ka spolja
- Sposobnost snažnog krila da se okrene licem prema košu, koji ulazi i šutira sa linije tri poena
- Sposobnost da igra pik-en-rol (blokada i demarkiranje u igri, blokada i istrčavanje od igrača za prijem lopte)
- Veština igranja bez lopte protiv odbrambenih rotacija da bi se popunio slobodan prostor (rotiranje iza linije tri poena suprotno od igrača koji vodi loptu).
- Dodavanje iz driblinga pri prodoru (ulaz i pas unazad).
- Svestranost i veština igranja sličnih uloga (plejmejker, i bek, bek i nisko krilo, itd.)
- Igra leđima ka košu

Potrebne osnove tima uključuju:

- Pik-en-rol
- Ulaz pod koš i pas pri kretanju u cilju nadigravanja pomoći u odbrani (ulaz i pas unazad).
- Trougao dodavanja i saradnja sa visokim i niskim postom.

ers, who must be able to punish the defenders who help and trap (diagr. 7).

CSKA frequently used the single pick-and-roll as the entry of the play, setting the big men on the same side, one high and one low. In this situation, the danger for the defense can come from the ball side (diagr. 8). The ball handler can force a help on the same side and free forward, and then goes out in the corner to receive the ball and shoot. At the same time, there is a horizontal back screen of the center, which frees the second shooter (diagr. 17). There is also a final possibility: at the end of the play a pick-and-roll that opens the baseline for the big man, who cuts in the lane (diagr. 18).

Another Panathinaikos play is run with a screen at the free-throw area, run by the center for the guard, who flares away, and receives from the point guard. As soon as the guard cuts off the corner of the screen, there is an open space below the free-throw line, so the center plays a pick-and-roll with guard, and then rolls to the basket, becoming a good target to get the ball inside the lane (diagr. 19).

In the next example, the concept is similar, but now there are two consecutive screens at the high post area. As usual, the aim of 2, the guard, is to cut over the screens towards the ball, forcing the defenders to step out and offer help. The higher the help of the big man on the second screen, the better the chance of the second movement succeeding: a vertical back screen of the for-

ward for the screener, the screen-the-screener play (diagr. 20).

The double exit is a frequent play made with screens for the shooters (diagr. 21). The main options used are the pick-and-roll, run by the low post on the ball side (diagr. 22), or by the center on the weak side, while the power forward makes a clear-out, and goes away from the ball (diagr. 23).

Conclusions

With the 24-second rule, great tactics, and excellent scouting of the defense, it is always more important for the players to be able to read and react immediately to the defensive situations, while the so-called „long” play or continuity have lost the efficiency. After the second or third pass in a play, the offense is already busy in their efforts trying to beat the defensive changes and rotations. Similarly, about 8 seconds after the possession of the ball, it's already time for a pick-and-roll or a drive and a kick-out pass.

The individual fundamentals involved in these systems of play are:

- Three-point-shooting for the perimeter player, coming out from flare screens or created by passes to outside.
- The ability of the power forward to face the basket, driving and shooting from the three-point line.
- The ability to play pick-and-roll (screen-and-roll, screen-and-popout).
- The skill of playing without the ball against the defensive rotation to fill the open spaces (rotating behind the three-point line opposite to the dribble).
- Passing from the dribble on a penetration (drive and kick-out).
- The versatility and skill to play similar roles (point guard and guard, guard and small forward, etc.)
- Playing with the back to the basket

The team fundamentals that are needed include:

- The pick-and-roll.
- The drive to the basket and the pass while moving for beating the defensive helps (the drive and kick).
- The triangle of passing and the collaboration with the high and low post.
- When the rule of the three-point line more distant from the basket will be effective, will probably be more emphasis on the transition and primary fastbreak, and it will again be necessary to work with the players on the stop-and-jump shot from middle range.



Memorijalni turnir Slobodan-Piva Ivković

Velikanu u čast, deseti put

Tradicija se nastavlja, sećanja ne blede, a uoči nove košarkaške sezone održaće se deseti Memorijalni turnir Slobodan-Piva Ivković. Velikan trenerske struke, legenda Crvenog krsta, ali i beogradske i srpske košarke, sigurno bi bio ponosan na svoje naslednike, pa i ambijent u njegovom komšiluku, kraju gde je odrastao i stasao.

Nastupajućeg vikenda, 25. i 26. septembra na ovom desetom po redu, jubilarnom turniru snage odmeravaju četiri kluba. I, svi imaju velikih ambicija u narednoj sezoni, 2010/11. Domaćin Radnički posle dužeg vremena ponovo je u saveznom rangu, plasirao se



*Učesnici prošlogodišnjeg
memorijala*

*The participants of
last year memorial*

u Prvu B ligu. To je i jedan novi izazov za naslednike asova kakvi su bili Marović, Jarić, Damjanović, Tvigi Ivković i ostali iz slavni dana ovog kluba. Nove timove i formu uoči prvenstva proveriće prošlogodišnji pobednik OKK Beograd, te Mega Vizura i KK Novi Sad, domaći prvligaši.

Prvog dana sastaju se u polufinalu Mega – OKK Beograd i Radnički– Novi Sad. U nedelju su u istim terminima, od 17 i 19 časova predviđene utakmice za treće i prvo mesto.

Kao i svake godine, delegacija učesnika i organizatora položiće vence i cveće na njegov grob, jer prošla je decenija i po kako Slobodan-Piva Ivković više nije među nama.

S. P.

Slobodan Piva Ivkovic Memorial Tournament

In Honour of the Giant – For the Tenth Time

The tradition continues, memories do not fade away and, on the eve of the new basketball season, the tenth Slobodan Piva Ivkovic Memorial tournament will be held. The giant of coaching profession, the legend of Crveni Krst (Red Cross) and Belgrade and Serbian Basketball as well would surely have been proud of his heirs and the ambient in his neighborhood, the place where he grew up and matured.

On the forthcoming weekend, September 25 and 26 in this tenth in a row, anniversary tournament, four clubs will participate. They all have big ambitions in the following, 2010/2011 season. The host, Radnicki is in

the federal rank again after many years, it progressed from the B league. It is a new challenge for the heirs of the aces like Marovic, Jaric, Damjanovic, Twigg Ivkovic and others from the glorious days of this club were. New teams and shape before the championship will check the last year winner OBC Belgrade, Mega Vizura and Novi Sad BC, the domestic first-league members.

On the first day the semifinal games will play Mega Vizura versus OBC Belgrade and Radnicki versus Novi Sad. On Sunday, in the same terms, from 5 to 7 pm, the match for the third and fourth place will take place.

As it is each year, the delegation of participants and organizers will lay wreaths and flowers on his tomb, a decade and a half passed since he is no longer with us.



Doček



The background features a large, stylized basketball with a grid pattern on its surface. The top half is dark, while the bottom half is bright red and orange, suggesting a fire or intense light. The text is overlaid on this background.

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