

athletes. An intelligent coach will stress the set and timing play with the moving screen as a vital part in these plays. It is impossible to use a fast break successfully against a clever team if the fundamentals of ball handling have been neglected.

Always figure on using the fast break against opponents when you have them outnumbered. But when the defense is equal in number to the offense, then set plays should be attempted.

Rebounding work is as vital a part of fundamental basketball as free throwing or shooting practice. There are three rebound areas that constantly must be emphasized to the offensive and the defensive player. One area is to the left of the basket, the second area to the right, and the third area in the front of the basket. These areas should always be covered by your three best rebound men. In fact, an intelligent team will not attempt many shots unless these three rebound areas are considered in the attack and the defense of an efficient team.

Basketball is similar to a game of checkers. Instead of jumping over a player as in a game of checkers, you draw an opponent out of position or screen him off so that there is an open drive into the basket. Screening is interfering with the progress of an opponent without making bodily contact. Screening is not a foul. Blocking is interfering with the opponent by making bodily contact. Blocking is a foul. Many coaches will tell their boys to block an opponent out of the play. By teaching the proper fundamentals and adhering to the proper terminology, the boy will soon learn how to screen and how not to block. The burden of correctly executing this screening play is upon the offense. Therefore, it behooves the coaches to teach all of their players the difference between a screen and a block. Many players are penalized for blocking because the coach has not definitely taught his players the difference between a legitimate screen and an illegitimate block.