THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Referees' Chart

SEASON 1924-25

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NOTE.—Alterations in the Laws and Instructions are in Italics.

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Published by order of the Council of The Football Association at the Offices,
42, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

F. J. WALL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
Number of Players.	**LAW I.** The game shall be played by not more than Eleven players on each side. By arrangement made before the commencement of a match (but not in a match played under the Rules of a Competition) substitutes may be allowed in place of injured players.	
Dimensions of Field of Play.	The field of play shall be as shown in the plan at the end of these Laws, subject to the following provisions: The dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards.	
Marking out ground.	The field of play shall be marked by boundary lines. The lines at each end are the goal-lines, and the lines at the sides are the touch-lines. The touch-lines shall be drawn at right angles with the goal-lines. A flag with a staff not less than 5 ft. high shall be placed at each corner. A half-way line shall be marked out across the field of play. The centre of the field of play shall be indicated by a	Flag-staffs with pointed tops must not be used. The touch and goal-lines must not be marked by a V-shaped rut. (International Board, June 16th, 1902.)

LAWS OF THE GAME.

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
Six-a-side and similar irregular competitions where gate money is taken are forbidden unless the consent of the County Association has been obtained.	Secretaries are responsible for ascertaining that all competitions in which their clubs compete are properly sanctioned. Matches are forbidden on Sundays.	Except through accident, a player must not leave the field during the progress of the game without the permission of the Referee. Taking any part in Sunday football is prohibited.
Refuse to sanction play if danger is likely to accrue to players from the state of the ground. As to the weather, use your own judgment, but do not needlessly spoil sport.	The size 115 yards by 75 yards is the most general, but attention should be paid to the requirements of the Rules of Competitions in which clubs take part.	
Short flag-staffs are dangerous, hence the minimum height of 5 feet. The Referee must not allow a corner flag-staff to be removed even for the convenience of the player taking a corner-kick.	The goal-line must be marked out from corner to corner, including the goal. A half-way line is necessary on all grounds. See that the one yard area within which the corner kick must be taken is marked out.	

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW I *(continued)*. suitable mark, and a circle with a 10 yards' radius shall be made round it.	
The Goals.	The goals shall be upright posts fixed on the goal-lines, equi-distant from the corner flag staffs, 8 yards apart, with a bar across them 8 feet from the ground. The maximum width of the goal-posts and the maximum depth of the cross-bar shall be 5 inches.	
The Goal Area.	Lines shall be marked 6 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 6 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal-lines; the space within these lines shall be the goal area.	
The Penalty Area.	Lines shall be marked 18 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 18 yards, and these shall be connected with each other	

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
The Referee must caution any player wilfully displacing flags or goal-posts, or pulling down the bar, and if repeated he should order the offender off the field of play.	The surface of the bars or posts facing the field of play must not be more than five inches in width. Tape or any substance not of a rigid nature must not be used in the place of a bar. Goal nets are strongly recommended. Have the goal-posts and bars painted white so as to be distinctly seen. Provide light coloured corner flags. See that the goal nets are properly pegged down and in order before every match, and that there are no holes or possible openings for the escape of the ball.	Goal-keepers to save a shot or to get hold of the ball sometimes seize the bar and pull it down. Any player wilfully displacing a flag or goal-post, or bar, is guilty of misconduct.
	(See Plan on Page 30.)	
If these, or other lines, required by Law I, are not properly marked, re-this to be done before a match,	The home club is responsible for the proper marking out of the ground.	

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW 1 *(continued)*. by a line parallel to the goal-lines; the space within these lines shall be the penalty area. A suitable mark shall be made opposite the centre of each goal, 12 yards from the goal-line; this shall be the penalty kick mark.	
The Ball.	The circumference of the ball shall not be less than 27 inches, nor more than 28 inches. The outer casing of the ball must be of leather, and no material shall be used in the construction of the ball which would constitute a danger to the players.	
Dimensions of Field of Play and Weight of Ball in International Matches.	In International matches, the dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 120 yards; minimum length, 110 yards; maximum breadth, 80 yards; minimum breadth, 70 yards; and at the commencement of the game the weight of the ball shall be from 13 to 15 ounces.	
Duration of Game.	LAW **2.** The duration of the game shall be 90 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon.	

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
if time permits. It is advisable to visit the ground in good time and see everything is in order.		
	The ball should be supplied by the home club. See that the ball is fully inflated, and that there are reserve balls close at hand.	
Refers to International Contests only.		
Unless a Referee is notified to the contrary by the two captains he must under ordinary circumstances continue the game for 90 minutes. He has no power to set aside the Rules of		If you wish to play short time the Referee must be notified. This may only be done by the mutual agreement of both captains, where the Rules of a Competition do not require a specified playing period.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **2** (*continued.*)	
Choice of Goals.	The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick-off or choice of goals.	
The Kick-Off.	The game shall be commenced by a place-kick from the centre of the field of play in the direction of the opponents' goal-line; the opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the centre of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off.	A PLACE-KICK is a kick at the ball while it is on the ground in the centre of the field of play. If this Law is not complied with the kick-off must be taken over again. (International Board, June 15th, 1903.) The practice of kicking-off by persons other than the players competing in a match is prohibited, except in Charity matches. (Decision of Council, March 25th, 1907.)

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
Cup and other Competitions where the time to be played is specified.		
Note which side kicked off. (See Instructions to Referees on Law 13.)		
Referees should notice that a free kick must not be awarded for any breach of this Law. It is their duty to see the kick-off properly taken in the direction of the opposite goal; also that back kicking and encroaching must not be allowed. Any player wilfully encroaching should first be cautioned, and, on a repetition, be ordered off the field of play. After the ball has been properly kicked off, the second and other players may play it in any direction. If in the opinion of the Referee the ball has not rolled completely over, or travelled the distance of its circumference, *i.e.*, about 27 inches, he must order it back again to be kicked off properly. The Referee must not allow anyone to kick-off unless he is a player coming in the match. This order does not apply to Charity matches.	The practice of getting an outside person to kick-off in a match is forbidden, except in Charity matches.	Many players, when the whistle sounds for the start, run inside the opponents' 10 yards' circle or cross the half way line. This is wrong, as the game commences with the kick-off, not with the Referee's signal.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
Ends to be Changed at Half-Time. The Interval. Re-starting Game.	**LAW 3.** Ends shall only be changed at half-time. The interval at half-time shall not exceed five minutes, except by consent of the Referee. After a goal is scored the losing side shall kick off, and after the change of ends at half-time the ball shall be kicked off by the opposite side from that which originally did so; and always as provided in Law 2.	Players have a right to an interval of 5 minutes at half-time. (Decision of Council, January 15th, 1906.) Referees must observe the Regulation that the half-time interval must not be allowed to exceed 5 minutes, except with their consent, which is only to be given in exceptional circumstances. (Council December 8th, 1919.)
How a Goal is Scored.	**LAW 4.** Except as otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal shall be scored when the ball has passed between the goal-posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked on, nor carried by any player of the attacking side.	The whole of the ball must have passed over the goal-line, or touch-line, before it is out of play. (International Board.) KNOCKING ON and carrying are both forms of handling the ball.

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
The Referee is distinctly authorised to prevent deliberate waste of time. (See Law 13.) He should use every endeavour to limit the half-time interval to 5 minutes, and only consent to its extension in exceptional circumstances.		In competitions where after a drawn game an extra half-hour is necessary, the Captains must toss again for choice of ends, and play must be a quarter of an hour each way.
The words "not being thrown" cover a throw-in from touch, so that if a player throws the ball in from touch through the opponents' goal it would be a goal-kick for the defending side and not a goal. It is possible for the ball to roll all along the goal-line, and for the greater part of it to be over the line, and yet not pass through the goal. The goal-keeper may be behind the goal-line and yet prevent a goal. A Referee must under no circumstances allow a goal unless he is absolutely satisfied that the whole of the ball has passed out of play. In catching the ball or fisting out, a goal-keeper sometimes allows the ball to pass into goal in mid air, and Referee may consider that the	The necessity for the goal-line between the posts being clearly marked is emphasised by the requirements of this Law.	

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **4** (*continued*).	
How result of game is decided.	A game shall be won by the team scoring the greater number of goals. If no goals have been scored, or the scores are equal at the end of the game, the game shall be drawn.	
If bar displaced.	If from any cause during the progress of the game the bar is displaced, the Referee shall have power to award a goal if in his opinion the ball would have passed under the bar if it had not been displaced.	
If Ball rebounds from goal-posts, &c.	The ball is in play if it rebounds from a goal-post, cross-bar, or a corner flag staff into the field of play. The ball is in play if it touches the Referee or a Linesman when in the field of play.	

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
whole of the ball crosses the line. If so, and he is in a good position to judge, he must give a goal. It is difficult to judge unless one is close up, hence it is necessary for the Referee to follow the ball closely up and down the ground and try to get a side view whenever he thinks a shot is about to be put in, or there is a scrimmage in front of the goal.		
	It is important that secretaries should see that the bars are securely fixed to the posts.	A Goalkeeper must not pull down the bar.
The ball touching the Referee or a Linesman when he is in the field of play is still in play, though it might otherwise have gone into touch or over the goal-line. Linesmen should follow the game close to the touch-line and keep out of field of play as much as possible.		

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **4** (*continued*).	
Ball crossing lines, out of Play.	The ball is out of play when it has crossed the goal-line or touch-line, either on the ground or in the air.	
	LAW **5.**	
The throw-in.	When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played it out shall throw it in from the point on the touch-line where it left the field of play. The player throwing the ball must stand on the touch-line facing the field of play, and shall throw the ball in over his head with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. A goal shall not be scored from a throw-in, and the thrower shall not again play until the ball has been played by another player. This Law is complied with if the player has any part of both feet on the line when he throws the ball in.	TOUCH is that part of the ground on either side of the field of play.
	LAW **6.**	
Off-side.	When a player plays the ball, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing is nearer	*It is not a breach of the Law for a player to be in an off-side position, but only when in th*

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
The ball going into touch in mid air and afterwards alighting in the field of play is out of play.		The ball may roll along the touch-line or goal-line and still be in play. The whole of the ball must have passed over and be clear of the touch-line or goal-line before it is out of play.
The Linesman should point with his flag to the place where the ball went into touch and stand a little behind the thrower to watch the throw-in. If the player does not throw the ball in properly, the Referee must give a free kick. An improper throw would be one delivered over the shoulder, or with one hand giving the impetus and the other merely guiding the ball, or if the thrower had not some part of both feet on the touch line at the moment of throwing, or if the thrower merely dropped the ball and did not throw it. A player throwing-in the ball must face the field of play.		The practice of claiming for the throw-in when the ball goes into touch is far too prevalent and is unnecessary. LET THE LINESMAN GIVE HIS DECISION. All the claiming in the world will not alter it, unless the Referee shall see fit to interfere.
A player who is in his own half of field of play at the moment the		A player who is in his own half of the field of play at the moment

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
See Diagrams Pages 32 to 54.	LAW **6** (*continued.*) to his opponents' goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent, or with the play, until the ball has been again played, unless there are at such moment of playing at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal-line. A player is not out of play when the ball is kicked off from goal, when a corner-kick or a throw-in is taken, when the ball has been last played by an opponent, or when he himself is within his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is played by any player of the same side.	*position he interferes with an opponent, or with the play. If a player who is in an off-side position advances towards an opponent, or the ball, and in so doing causes the play to be affected, he should be penalised.* (*International Board, 14th June,* 1924). If a player deliberately trips an opponent who is standing in an off-side position within the penalty area, and who does not attempt to play the ball or obstruct, a penalty kick should be awarded. A flag may be placed opposite the half-way line on each side of the field of play, but it must be at least one yard from the touch-line, and on a staff not less than 5 feet high. (International Board.)

ball is last played cannot be off-side.

The point to notice is not where a player is when he plays the ball, but where he WAS at the moment it was played by a player of the same side. In the rush of a game a Referee is apt to lose sight of the positions of the field at every kick, yet he ought to fix each change on his mind. If a player is in line with or behind the ball when it is played he cannot possibly be off-side, but if he is in front of it he is liable to be so. Though a player cannot be off-side when an opponent last plays the ball, or when a corner-kick, a throw-in from touch, or a goal-kick, is taken, this protection ceases the moment a second player plays the ball, so that a player not off-side in position when such kick or throw-in is taken, may, without having moved, be liable as soon as the ball has been next played by one of his own side. A player following up another of his own side who has the ball cannot be off-side.

the ball is last played cannot be off-side.

A player once off-side cannot put himself on-side. This can only be done for him in three ways :—(i.) If an opponent next plays the ball; (ii.) If he is behind the ball when it is next played by one of his own side; (iii.) If he has 3 opponents between him and their goal line when the ball is played by one of his own side further from his opponents' goal than himself.

The ball hitting the goal-post or bar and rebounding does not put a player on-side who was off-side when the ball was last played.

Take care that when the ball is played by one of your own side except when he is taking a goal kick, a corner kick, or a throw-in you have 3 opponents between you and their goal-line or that you are in a line with or behind the ball. Can anything be more simple? If your opponent plays the ball, or the ball touches him in any way, you are on-side no matter where you

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **6** (*continued*).	
Goal-Kick.	LAW **7.** When the ball is played behind the goal-line by a player of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal-line it went, within that half of the goal area nearest the point where the ball left the field of play;	

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
s may be off-side when a free r penalty kick is taken. An ent playing the ball puts a on-side at once. While in an e position a player must not re in any way with an oppo- r with the play. player is in an off-side position not interfering with the play, ist not be penalised. International Board have made in that a player, who is in an e position, is bound to keep f the way of the play, and e is liable to be penalised if in anner his presence causes any rence with the play. en the ball is kicked off from goal no player is off-side.		stand, but when standing in an off-side position you have no right to interfere with an opponent nor to station yourself so near the goal-keeper, or any other opponent, as to hamper his movements, or obstruct his sight of the ball. When a player finds he is in an off-side position it is his duty to keep clear of the play and neither interfere with nor inconvenience an opponent, nor make a pretence of doing so.

provision of flags opposite the half-way line is optional. The object is to assist the Referee and Linesmen to
ine the position of the half-way line when they are at a distance or when the line has become indistinct.

s the duty of the Referee to see goal-kicks are properly taken that half of the goal area t the point where the ball went		A goal-kick may be taken in any direction the kicker chooses.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **7** (*continued*).	
Corner-Kick.	but, if played behind by any one of the side whose goal-line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within one yard of the nearest corner flag-staff. In either case an opponent shall not be allowed within ten yards of the ball until it is kicked off.	The corner flag-staff must not be removed when a corner-kick is taken. (International Board.)
	LAW **8.**	
Goal-keeper Handling.	The goal-keeper may within his own penalty area, use his hands, but shall not carry the ball.	CARRYING by the goal-keeper is taking more than two steps while holding the ball, or bouncing it on the hand. The attention of Referees is called to the action of some goal-keepers in not observing the provisions of Law 8, and to the necessity of Referees seeing that such provisions are observed. (Council, March, 1920.) Referees and players are required to comply with the regulation as to goal-keepers wearing distinctive colours. (Council, December, 1919.)

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players
It is the duty of the Referee to see that corner-kicks are properly taken, and on the side on which the ball goes out. If the player takes a corner-kick, and the ball rebounds to him after striking the goal-post, he must not play it again until it has been played by another player. Do not allow a goal-kick or corner-kick to be taken while any opponent is within ten yards of the ball.	See that the corner-kick one yard area is marked.	Opponents should remember that they must not stand within ten yards of the ball. To do so is the cause of constant annoyance and is not playing the game fairly. *A goal may be scored direct from a corner kick.*
The goal-keeper must not "walk about" bouncing the ball on the hand. After the second step he must be penalised. If the goal-keeper handles the ball outside his own penalty area, he is committing a breach of Law 9. For "carrying" the ball the penalty is a free kick and not a penalty kick.	Goal-keepers are required to wear colours distinguishing them from the other players and the spectators.	

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **8** (*continued*).	
Charging Goal-keeper.	The goal-keeper shall not be charged except when he is holding the ball or obstructing an opponent, or when he has passed outside the goal area.	
Goal-keeper may be Changed.	The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but notice of such change must first be given to the Referee.	If a goal-keeper has been changed without the Referee being notified, and the new goal-keeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty kick must be awarded. See Law 17. (International Board, June 17th, 1901.)
	LAW **9.**	
Tripping, Kicking, Jumping at.	Neither tripping, kicking, striking nor jumping at a player shall be allowed.	TRIPPING is intentionally throwing, or attempting to throw, an opponent by the use of the legs, or by stooping in front of or behind him.

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players
If the goal-keeper obstructs an opponent he may be charged even when in his goal area. See that the goal-keeper is not unfairly charged, as he has so little chance of protecting himself when his attention is engaged with a coming shot. Special notice should be taken of the fact that a goal-keeper may be charged when he is outside the goal area.		The goal-keeper should bear in mind that directly he leaves his goal area he is liable to be charged by an opponent. So long as a goal-keeper does not hold the ball, or obstruct an opponent, he is protected under the Laws when within his goal area. Get rid of the ball at once is naturally the best advice that can be given him.
Note who commences a game as goal-keeper, and allow no one else to act as goal-keeper, or to claim his privileges, until you have been notified of the change of goal-keeper.		If the goal-keeper is changed during the game the Referee must at once be notified.
This is an important Law, as by enforcing it and taking the initiative where he sees necessary, a Referee can prevent rough play developing. He can stop the game at any time and give a free kick, or caution, or both, against any player whose conduct or play is dangerous or likely to cause injury, or he may order him off.	Bring before the notice of your committee any conduct on the part of a member of your club which is likely to bring the game into disrepute. If persisted in a club ought not to allow any such offender to continue to belong to it, for not only may such conduct bring punishment on the player but it gives the club a bad name and may	The offence is aggravated if a player has previously been cautioned. A player ordered off for foul play is liable to suspension. A player who retaliates when fouled is equally liable to punishment.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions
	LAW **9** (*continued*).	The Laws should be more vigorously enforced by Referees in order to prevent improper conduct, and players who are guilty of it escaping punishment.
"Hands."	A player (the goal-keeper within his own penalty area, excepted) shall not intentionally handle the ball.	HANDLING is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm. KNOCKING ON is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms. Cases of handling the ball and tripping, pushing, kicking, or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind, may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so, no offence is committed. (International Board, 8th June, 1912.) Referees are required to make a distinction between intentional and unintentional handling, as there is no offence unless the handling is intentional. Stoppages of play for trivial reasons should be avoided, as they cause unnecessary delays and create friction. (Council, 1910.)

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
The free kick must be taken from the place where the infringement occurred. Jumping at an opponent must of necessity be intentional, and this differs from jumping to play the ball.	lead to a more serious trouble. Use all means in your power to stop the practice of players using bad language, or addressing observations to, or at, the Referee on or off the field.	
Note the important fact that it is the intentional breach of Law which must be punished. This must be done promptly and strictly. It may be the line of least resistance to penalise a player whenever the ball touches his arm, but it is not justice to do so unless it is an INTENTIONAL act.		Let the Referee give "hands" on his own initiative.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **9** (*continued.*)	
Holding, Pushing.	A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent.	HOLDING includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extended from the body.
Charging.	Charging is permissible, but it must not be violent or dangerous.	Referees must allow a fair charge. Jumping at an opponent, which in all cases is illegal, should not be confused with charging. (Council, December, 1910.)
Charging Behind.	A player shall not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent.	The offence of charging an opponent from behind is not committed where a player in playing the ball touches a player behind unless there is an intention to charge such player. The Referee is the sole judge of such intention, but it has been noticed that many Referees construe the Law more strictly than is necessary to secure fair play, and in consequence of such decisions the progress of games is unnecessarily interfered with. If a player turns so as to face his own goal when he is tackled, or is obviously aware that he is about to be tackled by an opponent, he is intentionally obstructing, and may be charged.

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
Under no circumstances whatever must a player push an opponent with his hands or arms. Using the knee against an opponent is a most dangerous practice and should be severely punished.		Under no circumstances whatever must you push an opponent with your hands or arms, or use the elbow or knee against him.
Charging must not be penalised unless it is violent or dangerous. This is a law that Referees construe too strictly, whereas they are expressly required not to do so.		Let charging be of the good honest type.
A player may be charged from behind when he is intentionally obstructing an opponent, whether he is facing his own goal or not; but the charging must under no circumstances be violent or dangerous.		Even if your opponent is intentionally obstructing you, you have no right to charge him in a manner likely to do him injury.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions
		from behind. (International Board, June [illegible], 1907.) Referees will be supported in putting down rough play.
Free Kick.	LAW **10.** When a free kick has been awarded, the kicker's opponents shall not approach within ten yards of the ball, until the kick is taken, unless they are standing on their own goal line. The ball must at least be rolled over before it shall be considered played, i.e., it must make a complete circuit or travel the distance of its circumference. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has been played by another player. The kick-off (except as provided by Law 2), and goal-kick shall be free-kicks within the meaning of this Law.	Players who do not retire to the proper distance when a free kick is taken must be cautioned, and on any repetition be ordered off. It is particularly requested of Referees that attempts to delay the taking of a free kick by encroaching should be treated as serious misconduct. (Council, December, 1910.)
Free-Kick from which Goal may be Scored.	LAW **11.** A goal may be scored *from a corner-kick, or* from a free-kick which is awarded because of any infringement of Law 9, but not from any other free-kick.	

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
It is the Referee's duty to see that all free kicks are taken from the proper place and not allow a free kick to be taken until he has given a signal. The usual signal is a whistle. The free kick must be taken without delay. Nothing slows a game more than wasting time in taking a free kick. It is also unfair to delay bearing in mind that a free kick awarded for breaches of Law 9 may score a goal direct. If opponents persist in encroaching act promptly and caution them. The kick must not be allowed if the ball is on the move while it is being taken.		Players must wait for the signal from the Referee before taking the kick-off or free kick. Opponents must not approach within ten yards of the ball until the kick has been taken. Players neglecting this instruction are liable to be ordered off the field.
Special notice should be taken of the fact that a goal may be scored direct, whether the ball touches a player of either side or not, *from a corner kick, or from a* free kick awarded for tripping, kicking, striking, jumping at, holding, pushing, violently or dangerously		Players should remember that a Goal may be scored from a free kick imposed for infringements of Law 9, *or from a corner kick.*

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW II (*continued*).	

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
charging an opponent, charging an opponent illegally from behind, or handling the ball (breaches of Law 9). But it must be remembered that a free kick awarded for any other breach of the Laws does not come under this regulation. Note that a goal cannot be scored direct from a kick-off, or goal-kick; or from free-kicks awarded for the following breaches of Laws:— (*a*) Player playing the ball a second time before it has been played by another player, after throwing-in or taking a free kick or a penalty kick. (*b*) Off-side. (*c*) Carrying by Goal-keeper. (*d*) Charging Goal-keeper at wrong time, the charging being otherwise fair. (*e*) Playing the ball before it has touched the ground after being dropped to re-start play after a stoppage. (*f*) Ball not kicked forward from a penalty kick. (*g*) Improper throw-in. (*h*) Dangerous play. Law 13.		

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
Bars, Studs, &c.	**LAW 12.** A player shall not wear any nails, except such as have their heads driven in flush with the leather, or metal plates or projections, or gutta-percha, on his boots, or on his shin guards. If bars or studs on the soles or heels of the boots are used, they shall not project more than half-an-inch, and shall have all their fastenings driven in flush with the leather. Bars shall be transverse and flat, not less than half-an-inch in width, and shall extend from side to side of the boot. Studs shall be round in plan, not less than half-an-inch in diameter, and in no case conical or pointed. Any player discovered infringing this Law shall be prohibited from taking further part in the match. The Referee shall, if required, examine the players' boots before the commencement of a match, or during the interval.	Wearing soft india-rubber on the soles of boots is not a violation of Law 12. (International Board.) Semi-circular toe pieces are legal. Metal toe-plates, though covered with leather, are illegal.

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
It is the Referee's duty, if asked, to examine the players' boots before the match, or during the interval. The Referee must order off the field of play for the remainder of the game any player whom, during the progress of the play, he finds wearing: (*a*) Nails not flush with the leather. (*b*) Metal plates or projections. (*c*) Gutta percha on his boots, or on his shin guards. (*d*) Bars on soles or heels of his boots that do not extend from side to side of the boot, that are less than ½-in. wide, more than ½-in. deep, and not transverse and flat. (*e*) Studs on soles or heels of his boots, not round in plan, less than ½-in. in diameter, more than ½-in. deep, and conical or pointed. During the progress of a game the Referee must enforce this Law without waiting for an appeal. There is no necessity to report this offence. The Law includes metal clips or buckles, etc., that are dangerous, either on the boots or shin guards.	See that your players are not by ignorance or otherwise infringing this Law. Many of the boots sold ready-made for football are wrongly studded, some are fitted with metal clips for the lace holes and metal toe plates covered with leather, which are very dangerous, as are also projecting buckles on the shin guards.	It is also the duty of the players to see that their boots, etc., are in accordance with this Law, for if the Referee's attention is drawn to the irregularity during the progress of a game, the player may not go and change his boots, but must leave the field altogether, which might be a very serious matter to his side. If doubtful about it ask the Referee before the match, or during the interval, and he is bound to examine the boots. Players sometimes forget that studs wear away exposing the nails, which would make them illegal.

Index	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
Duties and Powers of Referee.	**LAW 13.** A Referee shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to enforce the Laws and decide all disputed points; and his decision on points of fact connected with the play shall be final, so far as the result of the game is concerned. He shall also keep a record of the game, and act as timekeeper. In the event of any ungentlemanly behaviour on the part of any of the players, the offender or offenders shall be cautioned, and if any further offence is committed, or in case of violent conduct without any previous caution, the Referee shall order the offending player or players off the field of play, and shall transmit the name or names of such player or players to his or their National Association, who shall deal with the matter. The Referee shall allow for time wasted, lost through accident, or other cause, suspend or terminate the game whenever, by reason of darkness, interference by spectators, or other cause, he may deem necessary; but in all cases in which a game is so terminated he shall report the same to the Association under whose jurisdiction the game was played, who shall deal with the matter. The Referee shall award a free kick in any case in which he thinks the conduct of a player dangerous, or likely to prove dangerous, but not sufficiently so as to justify him in putting in force the greater powers vested in him. The power of the Referee extends	Any player leaving the field during the progress of a game (except through accident) without the consent of the Referee will be deemed guilty of misconduct, and will render himself liable to be penalised. Persistent infringement of any of the Laws of the Game is ungentlemanly conduct within the meaning of this Law. (International Board, June 8th, 1907.) *A player may enquire from a Referee as to his decision, but is not entitled by word or action to show dissent from any such decision. A Referee is required to treat the breach of this instruction as ungentlemanly behaviour.* (*International Board, 14th June*, 1924). It is the duty of the Referee to see that all free kicks, kicks from the goal, and corner-kicks are properly taken. All reports by Referees to be made within TWO days after the occurrence (Sundays not included), and reports will be deemed to be made when received in the ordinary course of post. (International Board, 11th June, 1910.) In order to simplify the working of Law 13, the National Associations delegate their authority to the Local Affiliated Associations in respect of offences which occur in the

Instructions to Referees

The duty of a Referee to order a player off for violent conduct, or after a caution for ungentlemanly behaviour, is emphasised by the International Board.

The Referee must keep the score and also the time, and allow for time wasted, and stop the game as he thinks fit, though in the case of the game abruptly terminating, he is bound to report the fact to the local or National Association within three days.

Referees must report cases of misconduct, giving full details, to The Football Association, or, if the offence takes place in a game between Clubs, both members of a County Association, to that County Association.

As regards rough play, the Referee has absolute discretion. Where he considers the conduct of a player dangerous, or likely to cause injury, he must award a free kick. In doing so he must caution the offender, and, if the offence is repeated, order the player off the field of play. The

Instructions to Secretaries.

If you find the spectators on your ground beginning to annoy the Referee take care that you arrange for his protection both during and after the match. Club committees should refuse admission to notoriously bad characters. See that you have bills posted in your grounds respecting misconduct towards the Referee.

Clubs are required to prevent betting.

Any official or player proved to have taken part in Football Coupon Betting will be permanently suspended.

A club's duty to protect the officials does not cease on the latter leaving the ground.

Every Club is responsible for the action of its players, officials and spectators, and is required to take all necessary precautions.

Instructions to Players.

It is impossible for a Referee to please everybody. Remember his difficult position and do not make it more so.

If any disturbances arise go at once to the help of the Referee.

Betting on any match and coupon betting are prohibited.

A player may enquire from a Referee as to his decision, but is not entitled by word or action to show dissent from any such decision.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **13** (*continued*).	
	to offences committed when the play has been temporarily suspended, and when the ball is out of play.	Ties of the affiliated Associations, and in other minor matches where the two Clubs are under the jurisdiction of the same affiliated Association. Each National Association has liberty to issue a circular authorising Referees to report direct to the Local Affiliated Association in such cases. This circular to provide that the Local Association must report the circumstances of the case, and the penalty imposed, to the parent Association, without loss of time. (International Board, June 17th, 1895). All Clubs connected with the Association must have bills printed and posted in their grounds, threatening with expulsion any person who is guilty of insulting or improper conduct towards the Referee. Any misconduct towards a Referee away from the field of play will be dealt with in the same way as if the offence had been committed on the field. It is the duty of members of the Council, Officials of Clubs, and Referees to report to the Council all cases of misconduct likely to bring the game into disrepute; and Officials of Clubs must report to the Council any infringement of rules without delay. Linesmen who observe incidents on the field of play likely to bring the game into disrep

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
caution must be specific and personal. In the case of violent conduct, a previous caution is not needed. The Referee must not accept an apology. Avoid (*a*).—Discussing or arguing points with players or officials on the field of play. (*b.*)—Arguing points with players, officials, or pressmen off the field of play. (*c.*)—Pointing at, or placing a hand on a player when cautioning him. Check rough play at the outset. The Referee is recommended to compare watches with the Linesmen, prior to the game and at half-time. The Referee should be very careful in deducting time for stoppages, &c. He should blow his whistle for time or half-time at the exact moment, whether the ball is in play or not. The only case in which time can be extended is that of a penalty kick. Referees are strongly recommended not to trust to memory alone to keep a record of the game, but to note on paper the time of start and the time at	No person may officiate as Referee in any competition who is not on the official list. If from unforseen circumstances an official Referee is unable to act, Combinations and Clubs may agree to some other person in the emergency.	

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **13** (*continued*)	must, if such incidents have not come under the notice of the Referee, immediately report them to him. Should a Referee fail to report misconduct which comes under his notice, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Council that such misconduct was of a nature that required investigation, he shall be suspended, or otherwise dealt with. In all cases in which players are cautioned the Referee must, when the Clubs to which the players belong are in full membership with The Football Association, report to that Association, and in all other cases to the County Association with which the clubs are in membership. The Club to which the player belongs shall be notified of the caution. Clubs are expected to provide a private way for players and officials from playing ground to dressing-room wherever this is practicable. If a player uses violent or bad language to a Referee, it will be deemed to be violent conduct within the meaning of Law 13. Referees are also required to deal more effectively with cases of misconduct on the part of players, officials, and spectators. (Council, December 14th, 1903.) All reports of misconduct by Service Players must be made direct to The Football

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
which they would in the ordinary course call half-time or time. They may then easily add to it for wilful delays, or stoppages of the game. The goals scored by each side in the order of occurrence should also be noted.		

Index.	Text of the Laws	Official Decisions.
	LAW **13** (*continued*).	Association, 42, Russell Square, London, W.C., except in matches confined to Service Teams, when the report shall be sent direct to the Service Association concerned. Without permission of the Referee, no person shall be allowed on the field of play during a match other than the Linesmen and players. Referees and Trainers who do not observe this Regulation are liable to be dealt with by the Council. It is misconduct for any Association or Club, or any player, official, or member of any Association or Club to offer, or attempt to offer, either directly or indirectly, any consideration whatever to another Club, player, or players of any other Club, with a view to influence the result of a match. It is misconduct for any Club, player, or players, to accept any such consideration. A Linesman is justified by Law 14 in directing the Referee's attention to distinct breaches of the Laws which have come under his notice, and which he is satisfied the Referee could not see, and Referees should confer with the Linesmen in such a case, especially where the Linesmen are neutral. It is the duty of Referees to act upon the information of neutral Linesmen with regard

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
Trainers must not be allowed on the field of play whilst the game is in progress unless called by the Referee.	Clubs are responsible for trainers observing this Rule.	

The special attention of all concerned is directed to the decisions of the International Board of 14th June, 1924.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **13** (*continued*).	incidents that do not come under the personal notice of Referees. (Council, March, 1920.) *If in the opinion of the Referee a player has been seriously injured the game shall be stopped, the player at once removed from the field of play, and the game resumed. If a player is slightly injured the game shall not be stopped until the ball has ceased to be in play.* (*International Board, 14th June*, 1924).
Duties and Powers of Linesmen.	LAW **14.** Two Linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the Referee) shall be to decide when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the corner-kick, goal-kick, or throw-in ; and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the Laws. In the event of any undue interference or improper conduct by a Linesman, the Referee shall have power to order him off the field of play and appoint a substitute, and report the circumstances to the National Association having jurisdiction over him, who shall deal with the matter.	Wherever it is possible Linesmen should be neutral. Linesmen where neutral must call the attention of the Referee to rough play or ungentlemanly conduct, and generally assist him to carry out the game in a proper manner. Linesmen where neutral may be asked by the Referee to give an opinion on the ball crossing the goal-line between the posts. A player shall not act as Linesman or Referee during suspension. A Linesman is justified by Law 14 in directing the Referee's attention to distinct breaches of the Law which have come under his notice, and which he is satisfied the Referee could not see, and Referees should confer with the Linesmen in such a case, especially where the Linesmen are neutral. (Council, December 14th, 1903.)

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
Linesmen must signal when the ball is out of play, and indicate which side is entitled to the corner-kick, goal-kick, or throw-in. They must also call the attention of the Referee to rough play or ungentlemanly conduct, and must give their opinion on any point on which the Referee may consult them. If they notice any breach of the Laws that has escaped the Referee's attention it is their duty to inform him of it. The Referee has power to order a Linesman off the field for undue interference or improper conduct and to appoint a substitute. This authority should only be exercised in extreme cases, as a warning will probably be sufficient.		

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **14** (*continued*).	Linesmen who observe incidents on the field of play likely to bring the game into disrepute, must, if such incidents have not come under the notice of the Referee, immediately report them to him. Should a Referee fail to report misconduct which comes under his notice, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Council that such misconduct was of a nature that required investigation, he shall be suspended, or otherwise dealt with. It is the duty of Referees to act upon the information of neutral Linesmen with regard to incidents that do not come under the personal notice of Referees. (Council, March, 1920.)
Ball in Play until decision given.	LAW **15.** In the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been given.	

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
The ball is in play until the whistle sounds, but the Referee should decide promptly. If in doubt consult the Linesmen. If the Referee declines to accept an appeal a shake of the head, or the words " play on " may sometimes be used with advantage. When the Referee has once given his decision and play has been resumed, he must not alter it.		Don't stop playing till the whistle sounds, and the decision once given don't importune the Referee to reverse it, or annoy him by remarks.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
Re-starting the game after temporary suspension.	LAW **16.** In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch or behind the goal-line, the Referee shall drop the ball where it was when play was suspended, and it shall be in play when it has touched the ground. If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal-line before it is played by a player, the Referee shall again drop it. The players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground. *A free kick shall be given for an infringement of this Law.*	
Free Kick.	LAW **17.** In the event of any infringement of Laws 5, 6, 8, or 10, or of a player being sent off the field under Law 13, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side, from the place where the infringement occurred.	A FREE KICK is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases, when it is lying on the ground. A place kick, a free kick, or a penalty kick must not be taken until the Referee has given a signal for the same. Cases of handling the ball, and tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so, no penalty must be awarded. (International Board, June 16th, 1902.)
Penalty Kick.	In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 outside the penalty area, or by the attacking side within the penalty area, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where	If, on taking a penalty kick, the ball rebounds from the goal posts or bar, and the kicker plays it a second time, a free kick must be awarded.

Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
Law 16 expressly states that the ball shall be dropped. It must not be thrown down. *If a player touches the ball before it has reached the ground a free kick must be awarded.*		A player is not allowed to play the ball until it has touched the ground.
The Referee should refrain from awarding a free kick if it is to the advantage of the side offended against to allow the play to go on. Again the Referee is reminded of the fact that it is the intentional breach of Law which must be punished.		
Extending the arms to keep an opponent back, though not actually catching hold of him with the hand, is considered to be holding.		Players are not required to stand behind the ball, but may take up their position anywhere outside the penalty area, but within the field of play.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **17** (*continued.*) the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 by the defending side within the penalty area, the Referee shall award the opponents a penalty kick which shall be taken from the penalty kick mark under the following conditions:—All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty kick and the opponents' goal-keeper shall be outside the penalty area, and at least ten yards from where the kick is being taken. The opponents' goal-keeper shall not advance beyond his goal line. The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from a penalty kick; but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of the penalty kick being taken. A free kick shall also be awarded to the opposite side if the ball is not kicked forward, or is played a second time by the player who takes the penalty kick until it has been played by another player. The Referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this Law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving an advantage to the offending side. If when a penalty kick is taken the ball passes between the goal-posts, under the bar, the goal shall not be nullified by reason of any infringement by the defending side.	Cases of handling the ball, and tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so, no penalty must be awarded. (International Board, June 16th, 1902.) If a player deliberately trips an opponent who is standing in an off-side position within the penalty area, and who does not attempt to play the ball or obstruct, a penalty kick should be awarded. A penalty kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball, *if in the field of play*, at the time the offence is committed. (International Board, June 14th 1924.) If a goal-keeper has been changed without the Referee being notified, and the new goal-keeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty kick must be awarded. (International Board, June 17th, 1901.) In the event of the ball touching the goal-keeper before passing between the posts, when a penalty kick is being taken at the expiry of time, a goal is scored. (International Board, June 17th, 1901.) The Laws of the Game are intended to provide that games should be played with as little interference as possible, and in this view it is the d

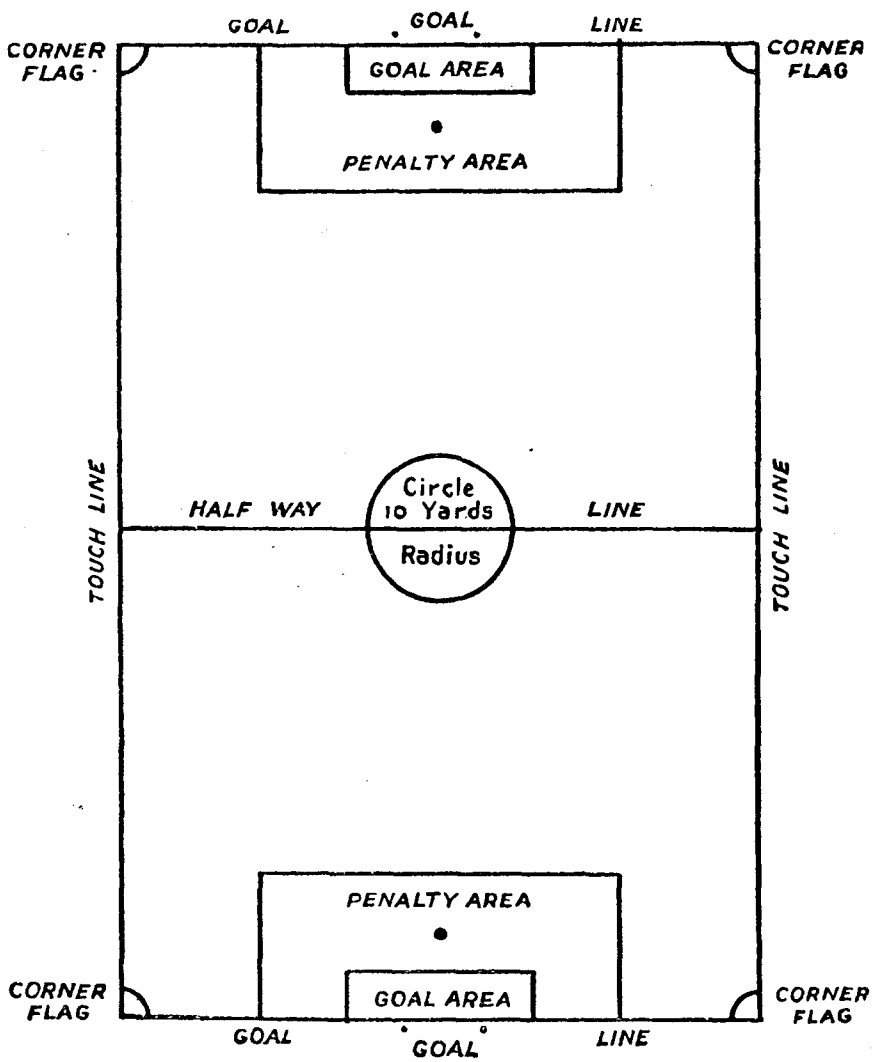
Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries.	Instructions to Players.
Should the ball hit the goal-post or bar and rebound into play, the player who played it must not play it again until it has been played by another player. Should he do so a free kick must be given against him. The goal-keeper, defending a penalty kick, must not advance beyond his goal line. The penalty kick can only be awarded for the following nine offences, intentionally committed by a player of the defending side within the penalty area :— 1. Tripping an opponent. 2. Kicking an opponent. 3. Striking an opponent. 4. Jumping at an opponent. 5. Handling the ball. 6. Holding an opponent. 7. Pushing an opponent. 8. Charging an opponent violently or dangerously. 9. Charging an opponent from behind. Until the Referee has satisfied himself that the players are in their proper positions he should not give a signal		There is a practice of players yelling or making other noises with the object of putting either the goal-keeper or the kicker at a disadvantage. Be gentlemen and treat your opponents as such. Players must wait for the Referee's signal before taking the penalty kick. A player may not rush in from his place outside the penalty area until the ball has been kicked. If he does so he may be cautioned, and on repeating the offence be ordered off the field of play. The kick must be forward. Though a penalty kick may be deserved, the Referee is empowered not to enforce it, if to do so would benefit the offenders. Also if a penalty kick is awarded, and scores, the Referee must ignore any infringement by the defenders, and let the goal stand.

Index.	Text of the Laws.	Official Decisions.
	LAW **17** (*continued*).	of Referees not to give penalties for technical or supposed breaches. Constant whistling for trifling and doubtful breaches produces bad feeling and loss of temper on the part of the players and spoils the pleasure of spectators. (Council, December 14th, 1903.) Where a defending player is ordered off the field for kicking or striking an opponent within the penalty area, the Referee also has the power to award a penalty kick. (Council, November 5th, 1906.) When a goal results from a penalty kick, it shall not be nullified, although there may have been an infringement of Law by the defending side.

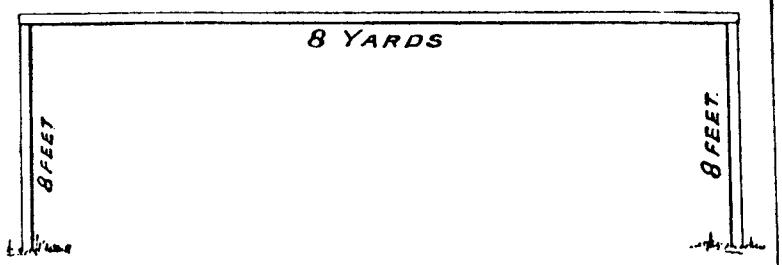
Instructions to Referees.	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players.
for the kick to be taken. Any player wilfully encroaching should first be cautioned and on a repetition be ordered off the field of play. A penalty kick can be taken after time has expired. Once more the Referee is reminded that it is the intentional breach of Law that must be punished. The Referee must not award a penalty kick, but let the play go on if he considers it would be to the advantage of the side offended against. It is a common fault of Referees that, when players have committed offences for which they should have been ordered off the field of play, a penalty kick only has been awarded. The awarding of a penalty kick does not free a Referee from the duty of also ordering the offender off the field of play, where the offence is such as justifies this.		

PLAN OF THE FIELD OF PLAY.

Referred to in Law 1 of the Game.



ELEVATION OF GOAL POSTS



The maximum width of the GOAL POSTS and the maximum depth of the CROSSBAR shall be five inches

A CORNER FLAG

The Flagstaff must not be less than 5 Feet high, and a KNOB is suggested in preference to a Spike

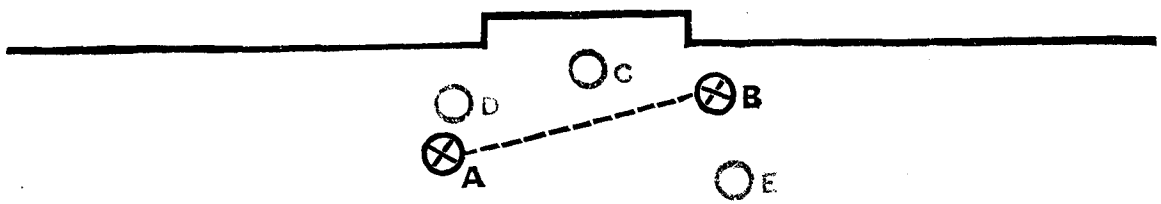
DIAGRAMS

ILLUSTRATING POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH OFF-SIDE.

NOTE:—The Players marked ⊕ are attacking the goal, and those marked ● are defending.

No. I. OFF-SIDE.

CLEAR PASS TO ONE OF SAME SIDE.

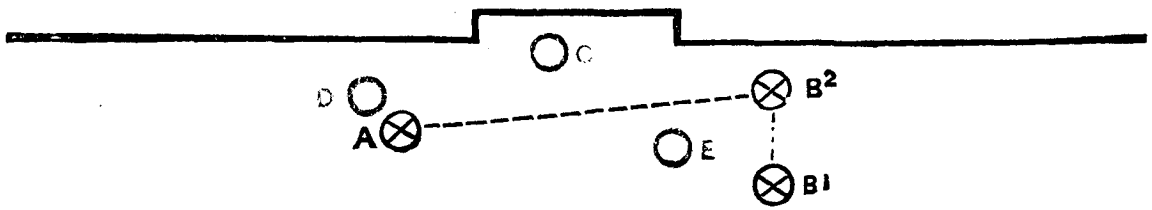


A has run the ball up, and having D in front passes to B. B is off-side because there are not three opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed by A.

If B waits for E to fall back before he shoots, this will not put him in play, because it does not alter his position with relation to A at the moment the ball was passed by A.

No. 2. NOT OFF-SIDE.

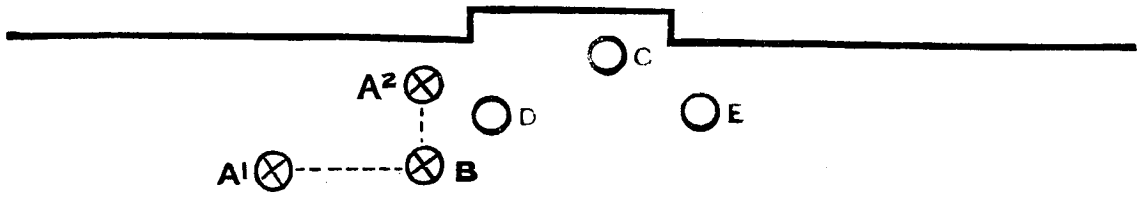
CLEAR PASS TO ONE OF SAME SIDE *(continued)*.



A has run the ball up, and having D in front passes across the field. **B** runs from position **1** to position **2**. **B** is not off-side because at the moment the ball was passed by **A** he was behind the ball, and had three opponents between him and the goal line.

No. 3. OFF-SIDE.

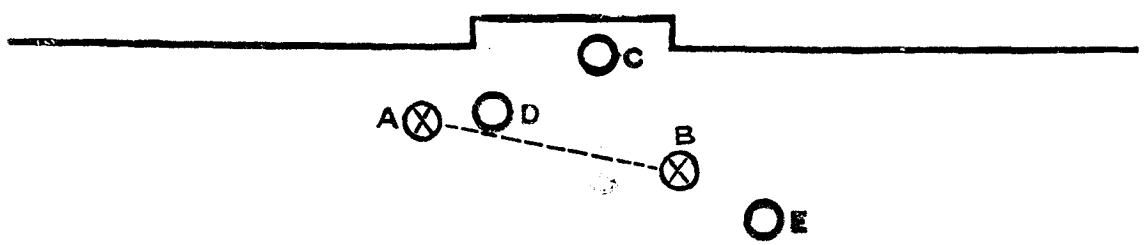
CLEAR PASS TO ONE OF SAME SIDE *(continued)*.



A and B make a passing run up the wing. A passes the ball to B who cannot shoot because he has D in front. A then runs from position 1 to position 2 where he receives the ball from B. A is off-side because he has not three opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is played forward by B.

No. 4. NOT OFF-SIDE.

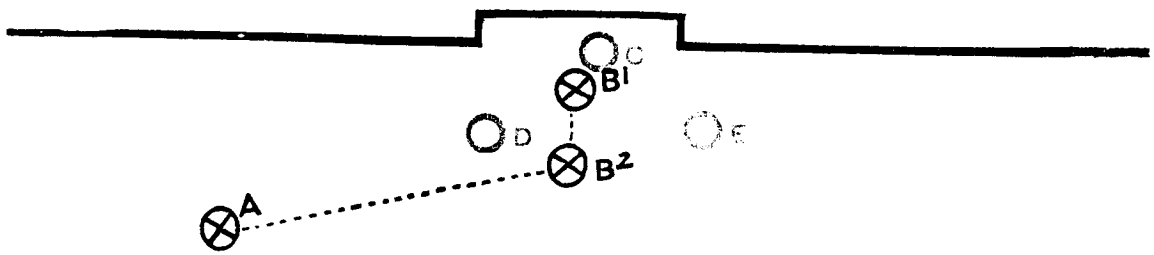
CLEAR PASS TO ONE OF SAME SIDE *(continued)*.



A and **B** make a passing run up the centre and **A** being confronted by **D** passes back to **B**. **B** is not off-side, because although he has not three opponents between him and the goal-line, he is not nearer the goal-line than **A** at the moment **A** passes the ball to him.

No. 5. OFF-SIDE.

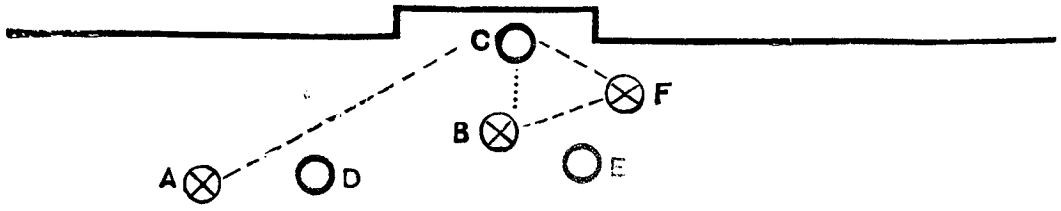
RUNNING BACK FOR BALL.



A centres the ball. B runs back from position 1 to position 2, and then dribbles between D and E and scores. B is off-side because he has not three opponents between

No. 7. OFF-SIDE.

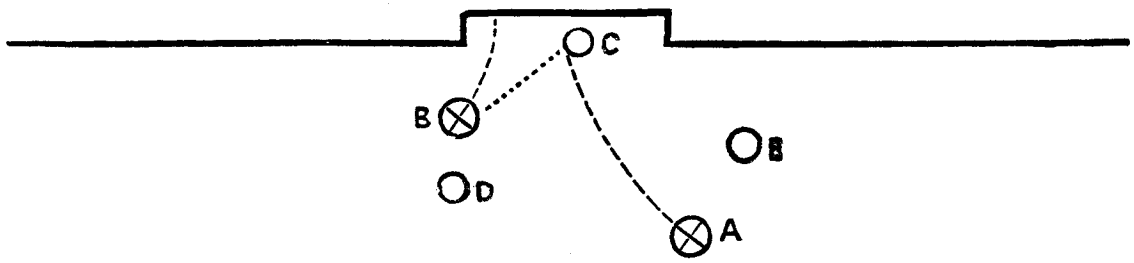
SHOT AT GOAL RETURNED BY GOAL-KEEPER.



A shoots at goal. The ball is played out by **C** and **B** obtains possession, but slips and and passes the ball to **F** who scores. **F** is off-side because he is in front of **B**, and when the ball was passed by **B** he had not three opponents between him and the goal-line.

No 8. NOT OFF-SIDE.

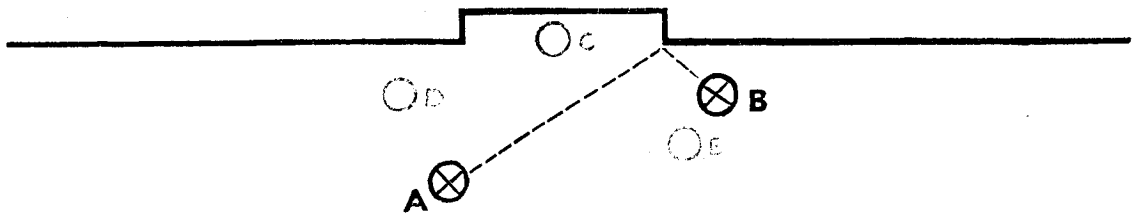
SHOT AT GOAL RETURNED BY GOAL-KEEPER *(continued)*.



A shoots at goal. The ball is played out by C but **B** obtains possession and scores. **B** has not three opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is played by **A**, but he is not off-side because the ball has been last played by an opponent. C

No. 9. OFF-SIDE.

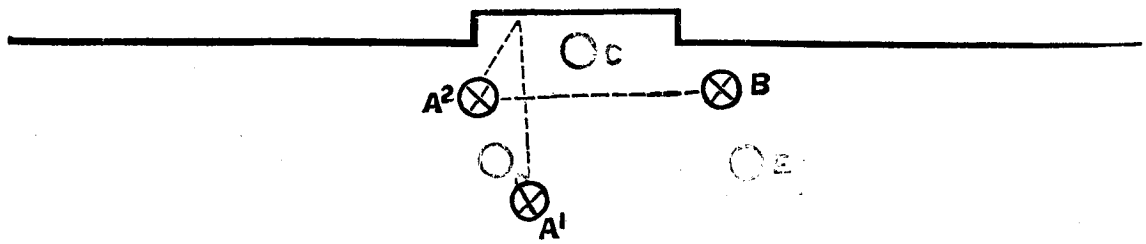
BALL REBOUNDING FROM GOAL POSTS OR GOAL BAR.



A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the goal-post into play. B secures the ball and scores. B is off-side because the ball is last played by A, a player of his own side, and when A played it B had not three opponents between him and the goal-line, and was in front of A.

No. 10. OFF-SIDE.

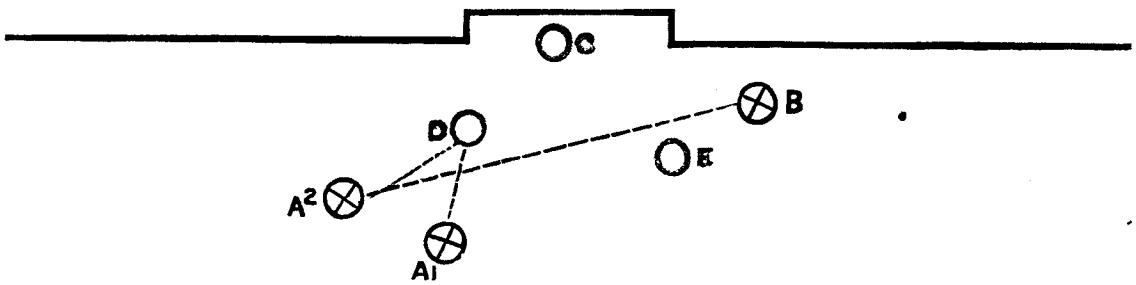
BALL REBOUNDING FROM GOAL POSTS OR GOAL BAR (*continued*).



A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the cross-bar into play. A follows up from position 1 to position 2, and then passes to B who has run up on the other side. B is off-side because the ball is last played by A, a player of his own side, and when A played it B had not three opponents between him and the goal-line, and was in front of A. If A had scored himself at the second attempt, instead of passing to B, it would have been a goal.

No. II. OFF-SIDE.

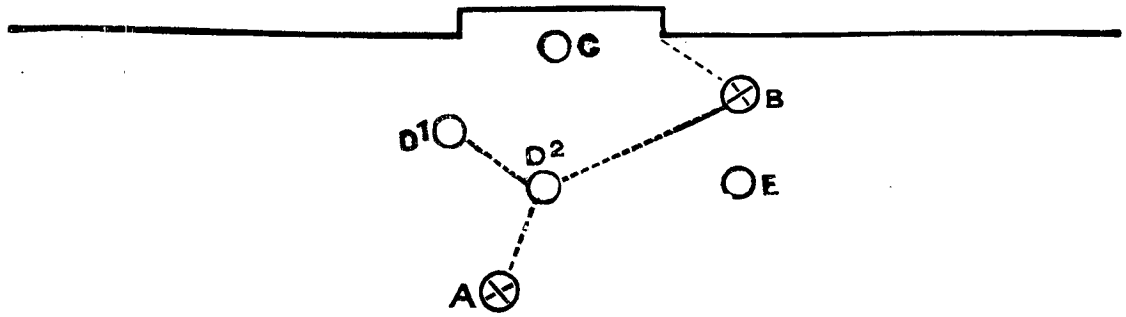
BALL TOUCHING AN OPPONENT.



A shoots at goal and the ball is partially played by D. A runs from position 1 to position 2 and recovers the ball, but cannot shoot owing to D being in front. A therefore passes to B. B is off-side because he is in front of A and has not three opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed by A.

No. 12. NOT OFF-SIDE.

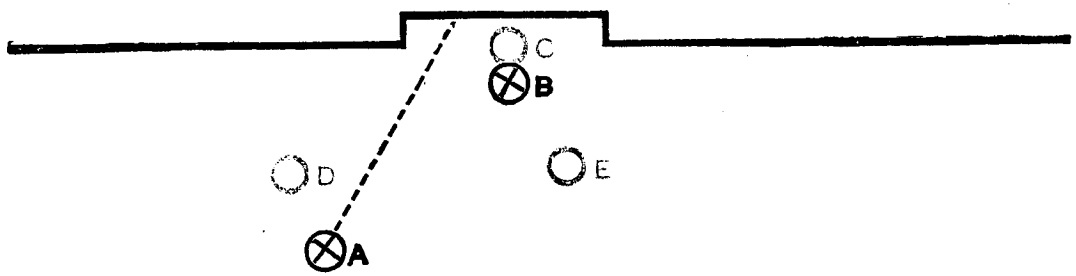
BALL TOUCHING AN OPPONENT *(continued)*.



A shoots at goal. D runs from position 1 to position 2 to intercept the ball, but it glances off his foot to B who scores. B is not off-side because, although he has not three opponents between him and the goal-line, the ball was last played by an opponent D .

No 13. OFF-SIDE.

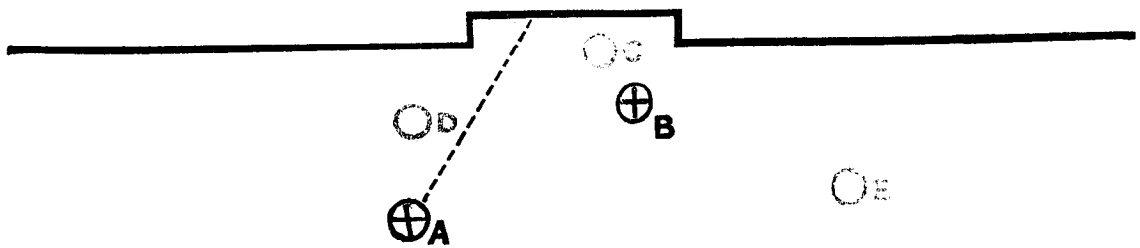
OBSTRUCTING THE GOAL-KEEPER.



A shoots for goal and scores. **B** however obstructs **C** so that he cannot get at the ball. The goal must be disallowed, because **B** is in an off-side position and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

No. 14. OFF-SIDE.

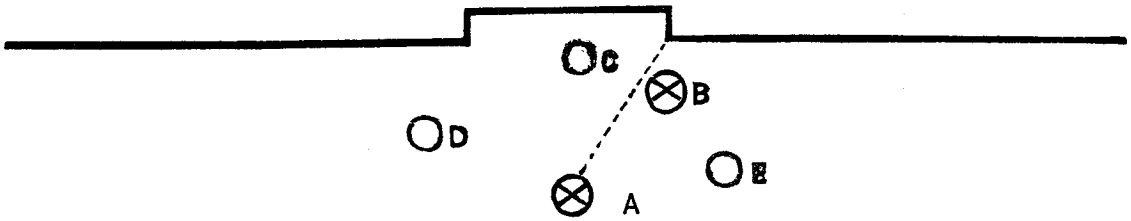
OBSTRUCTING THE GOAL-KEEPER *(continued)*.



A shoots for goal. **B** runs in while the ball is in transit and prevents **C** playing it properly. **B** is off-side because he is in front of **A** and has not three opponents between him and the goal line when **A** plays the ball. When in this position **B** may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

No. 15. OFF-SIDE.

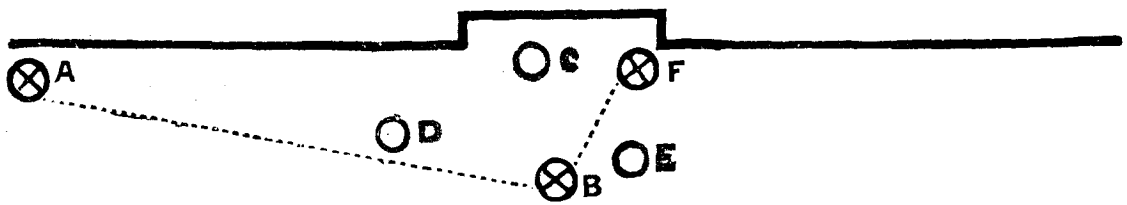
OBSTRUCTING AN OPPONENT OTHER THAN THE GOAL-KEEPER.



A shoots for goal. B prevents E running in to intercept the ball. B is off-side because he is in front of A and has not three opponents between him and the goal-line when A plays the ball. When in this position B may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

No. 16. OFF-SIDE.

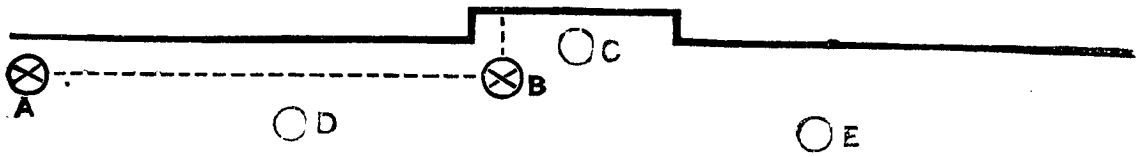
AFTER A CORNER KICK.



A takes a corner kick and the ball goes to **B**. **B** shoots for goal and as the ball is passing through **F** touches it. **F** is off-side because after the corner kick has been taken the ball is last played by **B**, a player of his own side, and when **B** played it **F** had not three opponents between him and the goal-line.

No. 17. NOT OFF-SIDE.

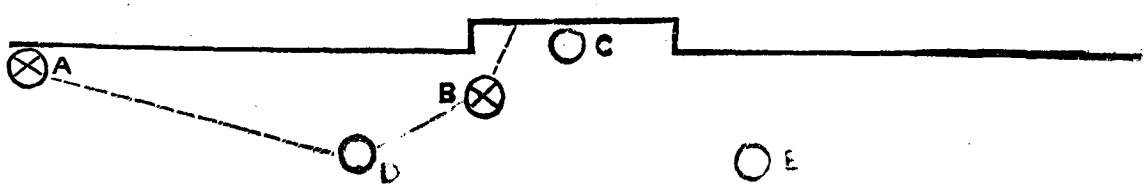
AFTER A CORNER KICK *(continued)*.



A takes a corner-kick and the ball goes to **B** who puts it through goal. **B** has only one opponent between him and the goal-line, but he is not off-side because a player is not out of play in the case of a corner-kick.

No. 18. NOT OFF-SIDE.

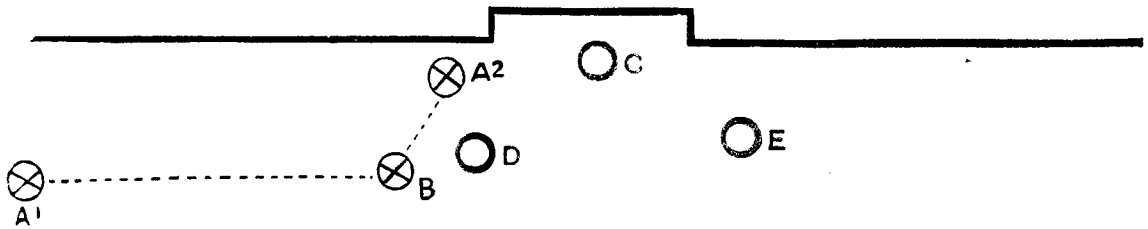
AFTER A CORNER KICK *(continued)*.



A takes a corner-kick and the ball glances off D and goes to B, who puts it through goal. B has only one opponent between him and the goal-line, but he is not off-side because the ball was last played by an opponent D.

No. 19 OFF-SIDE.

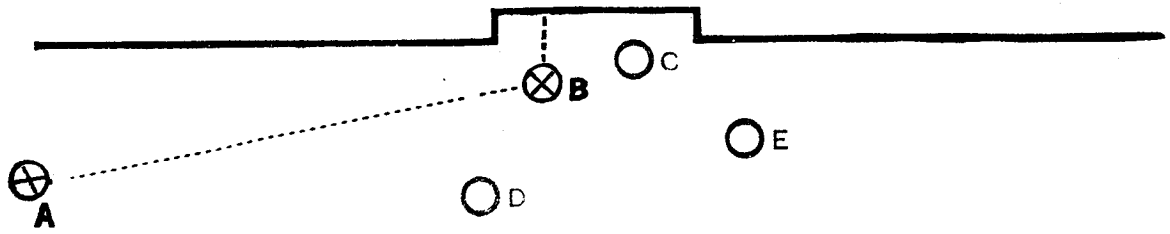
AFTER A THROW-IN FROM THE TOUCH-LINE.



A throws to **B** and then runs from position **1** to position **2**. **B** passes the ball to **A** in position **2**. **A** is off-side because he has not three opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed forward to him by **B**.

No. 20. NOT OFF-SIDE.

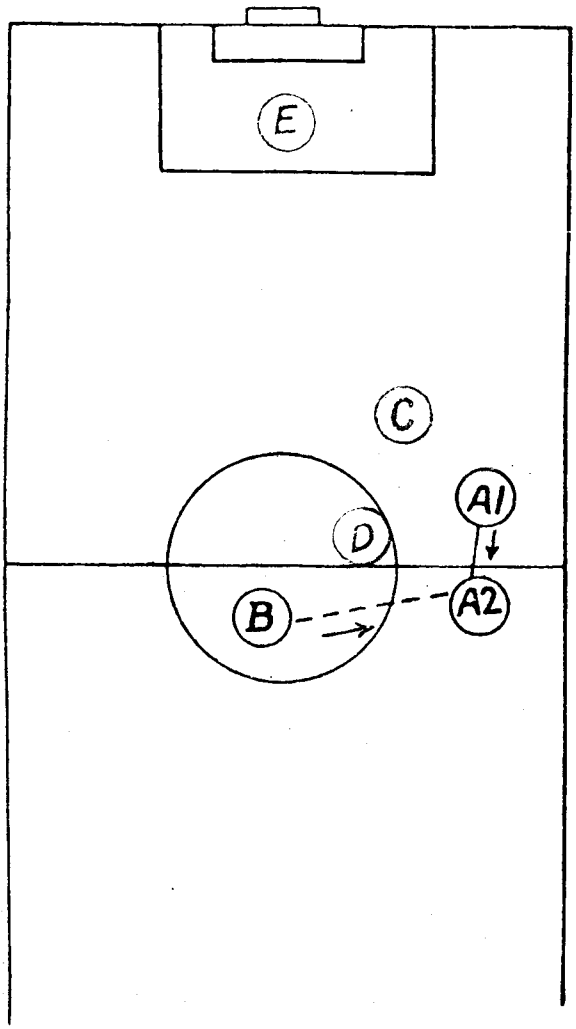
AFTER A THROW-IN FROM THE TOUCH-LINE *(continued)*.



A throws the ball to **B**. Although **B** has not three opponents between him and the goal-line, he is not off-side because a player is not out of play when a throw-in is taken.

No. 21. OFF-SIDE.

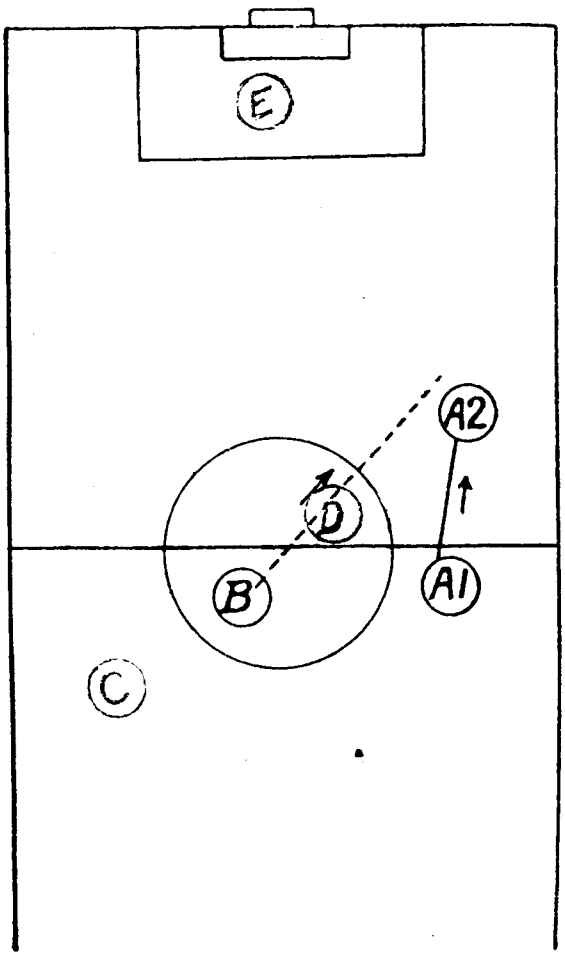
A PLAYER CANNOT PUT HIMSELF ON-SIDE BY RUNNING BACK IN HIS OWN HALF OF THE FIELD OF PLAY.



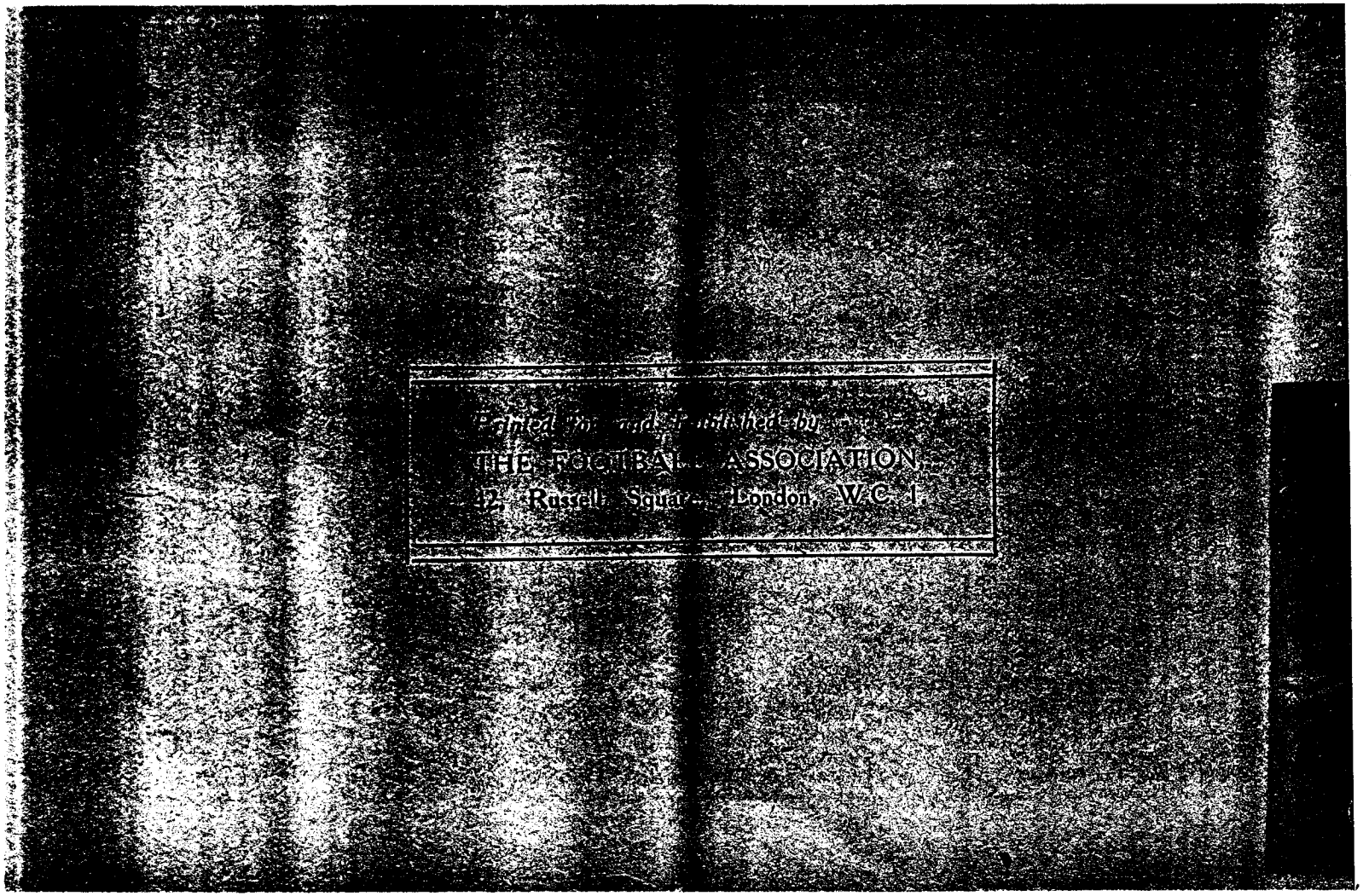
If A is in his opponents' half of the field of play, and is off-side in position when B last played the ball, he cannot put himself on-side by moving back into

No. 22. NOT OFF-SIDE.

A PLAYER WITHIN HIS OWN HALF OF THE FIELD OF PLAY NOT OFF-SIDE WHEN HE ENTERS HIS OPPONENT'S HALF OF THE FIELD OF PLAY.



If A is in his own half of the field of play he is on-side, although there were not three opponents nearer their own goal-line when B last played the ball. A is on-side when he enters his opponents' half of the field of play.


Printed and published by
THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
42, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1