

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES' CHART

and

Players' Guide to the Laws of the Game

SEASON 1937-38

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

Although Referees must make themselves acquainted with laws, decisions and instructions in the Chart, their attention is specially drawn to the “Memorandum for the Guidance of Referees” printed on pages 60 to 63.

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INSTRUCTIONS ON THE

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Number of Players.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW I.</p> <p>The game shall be played by not more than eleven players on each side.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>An International match is deemed to be a match played under the Rules of a Competition (International Board, June 11th, 1927). This decision is binding only on the four British Associations with regard to International Matches. (International Board, June 11th, 1932).</p>
Dimensions of Field of Play.	<p>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.</p>		
Marking out ground.	<p>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</p>		<p>Flag-staffs with pointed tops must not be used.</p> <p>The touch and goal-lines must not be marked by a V-shaped rut.</p>



LAWS OF THE GAME.

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>Six-a-side and similar irregular competitions where gate money is taken are forbidden unless the consent of the County Association has been obtained, and registered Referees must not act in such unregistered competitions.</p>	<p>Secretaries are responsible for ascertaining that all competitions in which their clubs compete are properly sanctioned. Matches are forbidden on Sundays in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Except through accident, a player must not leave the field of play during the progress of the game without the permission of the Referee. He can only return when play is suspended and must report to the Referee. Taking any part in Sunday football in the United Kingdom is prohibited.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The size of 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.</p>	
<p>Short flag-staffs are dangerous, hence the minimum height of 5 feet. The Referee must not allow a flag-staff to be removed even</p>	<p>The goal-line must be marked out from corner to corner, including the goal. A half-way line is necessary on all</p>	

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	<p>LAW I (<i>continued</i>). 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 suitable mark, and a circle with a 10 yards' radius shall be made round it.</p>		<p>(International Board, June 16th, 1902.)</p>
The Goals.	<p>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.</p>	<p>If a player wilfully displaces a flag or goal-post, or pulls down a bar he shall be cautioned, and if play is stopped it must be resumed by the Referee dropping the ball in accordance with Law 16.</p>	

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<p>for the convenience of the player taking a corner-kick.</p>	<p>grounds. See that the one yard area within which the corner-kick must be taken is marked out.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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The Goal Area.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW I <i>(continued)</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>		
The Penalty Area.	<p>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 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. <i>An arc of a circle, with radius of 10 yards from the penalty spot, shall be marked outside the penalty area.</i></p>		
The Ball.	<p>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</p>		

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	(See Plan on Page 37.)	
<p>If these, or other lines, required by Law 1, are not properly marked, require this to be done before a match, if time permits. It is advisable to visit the ground in good time and see that everything is in order.</p>	<p>The home club is responsible for the proper marking out of the ground.</p>	<p>Players should read and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Laws of the Game and Instructions to Referees.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>When players know the Laws of the Game and understand the Referees' powers and duty, there will be less questioning Referees' decisions.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 1 <i>(continued)</i>.</p> <p>material shall be used in the construction of the ball which would constitute a danger to the players.</p>		
<p>Dimensions of Field of Play and Weight of Ball in International Matches.</p>	<p>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 14 to 16 ounces.</p>		
<p>Duration of Game.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 2.</p> <p>The duration of the game shall be 90 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon.</p>		
<p>Choice of Goals.</p>	<p>The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick-off or choice of goals.</p>		
<p>The Kick-Off.</p>	<p>The game shall be commenced by a place-kick from the centre of the</p>	<p>If the player taking the kick plays the ball again</p>	<p>A PLACE-KICK is a kick at the ground while it is on the ground in the</p>

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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 Cup and other Competitions where the time to be played is specified.		
Note which side kicked off. (See Instructions to Referees on Law 13).		
It is the duty of the Referee to see that the kick-off is properly taken	The practice of getting an outside person to kick-off in a match is	Many players, when the whistle sounds for the start, run inside the

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	<p>LAW 2 (<i>continued</i>).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>before it has been played by another player a free kick must be awarded to the opposite side. A goal cannot be scored direct from the free-kick, nor direct from the kick-off.</p>	<p>of the field of play.</p> <p>If this Law is not complied with the kick-off must be taken over again, (International Board, June 15th 1903.)</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>A Referee's control over the players for misconduct or ungentlemanly behaviour commences from the time he enters the field of play, but his jurisdiction in connection with the Laws of the Game commences from the time he blows his whistle for the game to start. (International Board, June 13th, 1936.)</p>
<p>Ends to be Changed at Half-time.</p>	<p>LAW 3.</p> <p>Ends shall only be changed at half-time. The interval at half-time shall not exceed 5 minutes, except by consent of the Referee. After a goal is scored the side losing the goal shall kick off, but after the change of ends</p>		<p>Players have a right to an interval of 5 minutes at half-time. (Decision of Council, January 15th, 1906.)</p> <p>Referees must observe the Regulation that the half-time interval not be allowed to exceed 5 minutes.</p>

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<p>in the direction of the opposite goal; also that back kicking and encroaching is not allowed.</p> <p>After the ball has been properly kicked off, the second and other players may play it in any direction.</p> <p>If in the opinion of the Referee the ball has not rolled completely over, or travelled the distance of its circumference, <i>i.e.</i>, about 27 inches, he must order it to be kicked off properly.</p> <p>The Referee must not allow anyone to kick-off unless he is a player competing in the match. This order does not apply to Charity matches.</p>	<p>forbidden, except in Charity matches.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>The Referee is distinctly authorised to prevent deliberate waste of time. (See Law 13.)</p> <p>He should use every endeavour to fit the half-time interval to 5 minutes, and only consent to its ex-</p>		<p>In competitions where after a drawn game extra time is necessary, the Captains must toss again for choice of ends, and the extra time must be divided into two equal portions.</p>

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The Interval. Re-starting Game.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 3 <i>(continued)</i></p> <p>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.</p>		<p>except with their consent; which is only to be given in exceptional circumstances. (Council, December 8th, 1919.)</p>
How a Goal is Scored.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 4.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>The whole of the ball must have passed over the goal-line, or touch-line, before it is out of play. (International Board.)</p> <p>KNOCKING ON and carrying are both forms of handling the ball.</p>

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<p>tension in exceptional circumstances. (See <i>Instructions to Players</i>.)</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A Referee must under no circumstances allow a goal unless he is absolutely satisfied that the whole of the ball has passed through the goal.</p> <p>In catching the ball or fisting out, a goal-keeper sometimes allows the ball to pass into goal in mid air, and the Referee may consider that the whole of the ball crosses the line. If so,</p>	<p>The necessity for the goal-line between the posts being clearly marked is emphasised by the requirements of this Law.</p>	

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	LAW 4 (<i>continued</i>).		
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		

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<p>and he is in a good position to judge, he must give a goal.</p> <p>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 field of play 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.</p>		
	<p>It is important that Secretaries should see that the bars are securely fixed to the posts.</p>	<p>A Goal-keeper must not pull down the bar.</p>
<p>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</p>		

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	<p>LAW 4 (continued). the Referee or a Linesman when in the field of play.</p>		
<p>Ball crossing lines, out of Play.</p>	<p>The ball is out of play when it has crossed the goal-line or touch-line, either on the ground or in the air.</p>		
<p>The Throw-in.</p>	<p>LAW 5. 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. <i>At the moment of throwing the player must stand on both feet facing the field of play and part of each foot shall be either on or outside the touchline.</i> He shall throw the ball in over his head with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. In the event of an infringement of the foregoing the throw-in shall revert to the opposite side. A goal shall not</p>	<p>If the player does not throw the ball in properly, a throw-in must revert to the opposite side.</p>	<p>TOUCH is that part of the ground on either side of the field of play. If the ball has been kicked into touch, but before the ball is thrown in a player deliberately kicks an opponent, play should be resumed by a throw-in, and the player dealt with by a caution or ordered off the field. (Council, June 23rd, 1934.)</p>

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<p>over the goal-line. Linesmen should follow the game close to the touch-line and keep out of the field of play.</p>		
<p>The ball going into touch in mid air and afterwards alighting in the field of play is out of play.</p>		<p>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.</p>
<p>The Linesman should point with his flag to the place where the ball went into touch and stand away from the thrower to watch the throw-in. If the player does not throw the ball in properly, the Referee must award a throw-in to the opposite side. 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 either foot or both within the field of play the moment of throwing, or if he merely dropped the ball and did not</p>		<p>The practice of claiming for the throw-in when the ball goes into touch is far too prevalent and is unnecessary.</p> <p>LET THE LINESMAN GIVE HIS DECISION. All the claiming in the world will not alter it, unless the Referee shall see fit to interfere.</p>

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	<p>LAW 5 (<i>continued</i>) be scored from a throw-in, and the thrower shall not again play the ball until it has been played by another player. Infringement of this portion of the Law shall be penalised by a free-kick being awarded to the opposite side.</p>	<p>If the thrower plays the ball before it is played by another player a free-kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct must be awarded to the opposite side.</p>	
<p>Off-side. See Diagrams Pages 39 to 59.</p>	<p>LAW 6. When a player plays the ball, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing is nearer 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 two 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</p>	<p>Punishment for being adjudged off-side — free-kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct.</p>	<p>It is not a breach of the Law for a player to be in an off-side position, but only when in that 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, June 14th, 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</p>

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<p>throw it. A player throwing-in the ball must face the field of play.</p>		
<p>A player who is in his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is last played cannot be off-side.</p> <p>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 players at every kick, yet he ought to fix each change on his mind. If a player is 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,</p>		<p>A player who is in his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is last played cannot be off-side.</p> <p>A player once off-side cannot put himself on-side. This can 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 TWO 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.</p> <p>The ball hitting the goal-post or bar and rebounding does not put a player on-side who was off-side when</p>

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	<p>LAW 6 (<i>continued</i>). the ball is played by any player of the same side.</p>		<p>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.)</p>



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<p>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 off-side 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. Players may be off-side when a free-kick or penalty-kick is taken. An opponent playing the ball puts a player on-side at once. While in an off-side position a player must not interfere in any way with an opponent or with the play.</p> <p>If a player is in an off-side position but is not interfering with the play, he must not be penalised.</p> <p>The International Board have made it plain that a player who is in an off-side position, is bound to keep out of the way of the play, and that he is liable to be penalised if in any manner his presence causes any</p>		<p>the ball was last played.</p> <p>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 two opponents between you and their goal-line or that you are 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 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.</p>

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<p>interference with the play.</p> <p>When the ball is kicked off from either goal no player is off-side.</p> <p>The provision of flags opposite the half-way line is optional. The object is to assist the Referee and Linesmen to determine the position of the half-way line when they are at a distance or when the line has become indistinct.</p>		
<p>It is the duty of the Referee to see that goal-kicks are properly taken within that half of the goal area nearest the point where the ball went out.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>See that the corner-kick one yard area is marked.</p>	<p>When a goal-kick is taken, or a <i>free-kick taken by the defending side within the penalty area</i>, the ball must be kicked beyond the penalty area, before it is in play.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A goal may be scored direct from a corner-kick.</p>

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Goal-keeper Handling.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 8.</p> <p>The goal-keeper may within his own penalty area use his hands, <i>except as provided by Laws 7 and 10</i>, but shall not carry the ball.</p>	<p>Punishment for carrying ball—free-kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct.</p> <p>Punishment for handling ball outside penalty area — free-kick from which a goal may be scored direct.</p>	<p>CARRYING by the goal-keeper is taking more than four steps while holding the ball, or bouncing it on the hand.</p> <p>Referees and Players are required to comply with the regulation as to goal-keepers wearing distinctive colours. (Council, December, 1919.)</p>
Charging Goal-keeper.	<p>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.</p>	<p>Punishment for unfairly charging the goal-keeper—free-kick from which a goal may be scored direct.</p> <p>Punishment for charging goal-keeper at wrong time, the charging being otherwise fair—free-kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct.</p> <p>Punishment for kicking or attempting to kick the ball when it is held by</p>	

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<p>The goal-keeper must not "walk about" bouncing the ball on the hand. After the fourth step he must be penalised.</p> <p>If the goal-keeper handles the ball outside his own penalty area, but in the field of play during the progress of the game, he is committing a breach of Law 9.</p> <p>For "carrying" the ball the penalty is a free-kick and not a penalty-kick.</p>	<p>Goal-keepers are required to wear colours distinguishing them from the other players and the spectators.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Special notice should be taken of the fact that a goal-keeper may be charged when he is outside the goal area.</p> <p>Although a player is entitled to charge the goal-keeper when the latter is in possession of the ball, i.e.,</p>		<p>The goal-keeper should bear in mind that directly he leaves his goal area he is liable to be charged by an opponent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Players must not kick or attempt to kick the ball when it is held by the goal-keeper.</p>

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	LAW 8 (continued).	the goal-keeper — free-kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct.	
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.)
Tripping, Kicking, Striking, Jumping at.	LAW 9. Neither tripping, kicking, striking nor jumping at a player shall be allowed.	Punishment for infringement of Law 9— free-kick from which a goal may be scored direct.	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. The Laws should be more vigorously enforced by Referees in order to prevent improper conduct, and players who are guilty of it escaping punishment.

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<p>holding the ball, it is not permissible for him to kick or attempt to kick the ball under such circumstances. The use of the foot amounts to ungentlemanly conduct and should be dealt with by the Referee accordingly.</p>		
<p>Note who commences the 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.</p>		<p>If the goal-keeper is changed during the game the Referee must at once be notified.</p>
<p>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 and/or caution against any player whose conduct or play is dangerous or likely to cause injury, or he may order him off. The free-kick must be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.</p>	<p>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 lead to a more serious trouble. Use all means in your power to stop the practice of</p>	<p>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.</p>

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	LAW 9 (<i>continued</i>).		
"Hands."	A player (the goal-keeper, within his own penalty area, excepted) shall not intentionally handle the ball.	.	<p>HANDLING is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm.</p> <p>KNOCKING ON is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms.</p> <p>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, June 8th, 1912.)</p> <p>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).</p>

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>Jumping at an opponent must of necessity be intentional, and this differs from jumping to play the ball.</p>	<p>players using bad language, or addressing observations to, or at, the Referee on or off the field.</p>	
<p>Note the important fact that it is the intentional breach of Law which must be punished. This must be done promptly and strictly.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Let the Referee give "hands" on his own initiative.</p>

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Holding, Pushing.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 9 <i>(continued)</i>.</p> <p>A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent.</p>		<p>HOLDING includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extended from the body.</p>
Charging.	<p>Charging is permissible, but it must not be violent nor dangerous.</p>		<p>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.)</p>
Charging Behind.	<p>A player shall not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>If a player turns so as to face his own goal when he is tackled, o</p>

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>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.</p>		<p>Under no circumstances whatever must you push an opponent with your hands or arms, or use the elbow or knee against him.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Let charging be of the good honest type.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Even if your opponent is intentionally obstructing you, you have no right to charge him in a manner likely to do him injury.</p>

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	LAW 9 (continued).		<p>obviously aware that he is about to be tackled by an opponent, he is intentionally obstructing, and may be charged from behind. (International Board, June 8th, 1907.)</p> <p>Referees will be supported in putting down rough play.</p>
Free Kick.	<p>LAW 10.</p> <p>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 between the goal-posts. 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 corner-kick shall be free-kicks within the meaning of this Law. <i>All free-kicks taken by the defending</i></p>	<p>Punishment for playing ball twice—free-kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct, to be taken from place where infringement occurred.</p>	<p>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.)</p>

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>Referees should not neglect to exercise the powers they possess.</p>		
<p>It is the Referee's duty to see that all free-kicks are taken as quickly as possible from the proper place and not allow a free-kick to be taken until he has given a signal. The usual signal is by blowing his whistle. <u>Nothing slows a game more than wasting time in taking a free kick.</u> It is also unfair to delay, bearing in mind that a goal may be scored direct from a free-kick awarded for a breach of Law 9, and that such delay often enables the offending side to consolidate their defence. If opponents persist in encroaching act promptly and caution them.</p>		<p>Players must wait for the signal from the Referee before kicking-off or taking a free-kick.</p> <p>Opponents must not approach within ten yards of the ball until the kick has been taken unless they are standing on their own goal-line between the goal-posts.</p> <p>Players neglecting this instruction are liable to be ordered off the field.</p>

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	<p>LAW 10 <i>(continued)</i>. <i>side within the penalty area must conform with Law 7.</i></p>		
Free-Kick from which Goal may be Scored.	<p>LAW 11. A goal may be scored direct from a corner-kick, and if a free-kick is awarded because of any infringement of Law 9, a goal may be scored against the offending side direct from such free-kick but not from any other free-kick.</p>		

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p><u>The kick must not be allowed if the ball is on the move while it is being taken.</u></p>		
<p>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 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 :—</p> <p>Player playing the ball a second time before it has been played</p>		<p>Players should remember that a goal may be scored direct from a free-kick imposed for infringement of Law 9, or from a corner-kick.</p>

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	<p>LAW 11 (<i>continued</i>).</p>		
<p>Equipment, Bars, Studs, &c.</p>	<p>LAW 12. The nails in a player's boots shall be driven in flush with the leather and the player shall not wear 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</p>		<p>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. A player returning to the field of play or a player joining his team after play has commenced, without reporting to the Referee should be cautioned</p>

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>by another player, after throwing-in or taking a free-kick, penalty-kick or a place-kick.</p> <p>(b) Off-side.</p> <p>(c) Carrying by Goal-keeper.</p> <p>(d) Charging Goal-keeper at wrong time, the charging being otherwise fair.</p> <p>(e) Playing the ball before it has touched the ground after being dropped to re-start play after a stoppage.</p> <p>(f) Ball not kicked forward from a penalty-kick.</p> <p>(g) Dangerous play. Law 13.</p> <p>(h) Ungentlemanly behaviour. Law 13.</p>		
<p>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 any player whom, during the progress of the play, he finds wearing:</p> <p>(a) Nails not flush with the leather.</p> <p>(b) Metal plates or projections.</p> <p>(c) Gutta percha on his boots, or on his shin guards.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>It is also the duty of the players to see that their boots, &c., 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 be sent off and his services temporarily lost to his side. If doubtful about it ask the Referee before the match, or during the interval, and he is bound</p>

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	<p>LAW 12 (<i>continued</i>).</p> <p>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. <i>Combined studs and bars may be worn provided the bar is affixed transversely and extends the full width of the boot and the whole conforms to the general requirements of this Law. The bar, in conjunction with the stud, must be rounded at the corners and must be free of metal plates of any kind.</i> Any player whose boots are found not conforming with this Law shall be sent off the field of play and not allowed to return without first reporting to the Referee, who will satisfy himself that the boots are satisfactory. A player having left the field of play through this or any other cause, or a player joining his team after play has commenced, may only enter the field when the ball</p>	<p>A player returning to the field of play or a player joining his team after play has commenced without reporting to the Referee must be cautioned and if the game is stopped it must be resumed by the Referee dropping the ball in</p>	<p>and if the game is stopped it should be resumed in accordance with Law 16. If he commits a more important offence, apart from that, he should be penalised according to the Law he infringes. (International Board, June 9th, 1934 and June 13th, 1936.)</p> <p>If a player wears anything that the Referee considers liable to cause injury to another player he must require the player to remove it,</p>

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<p>(d) Bars on soles or heels of his boots that do not extend from side to side of the boot, that are less than $\frac{1}{2}$-in. wide, more than $\frac{1}{2}$-in. deep, and not transverse and flat.</p> <p>(e) Studs on soles or heels of his boots, not round in plan, less than $\frac{1}{2}$-in. in diameter, more than $\frac{1}{2}$-in. deep, and conical or pointed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Law includes metal clips or buckles, &c., that are dangerous, either on the boots or shin guards.</p>		<p>to examine the boots. Players sometimes forget that studs wear away exposing the nails, which would make them illegal.</p> <p>A player, who has left the field of play through any cause, or a player joining his team after play has commenced may only enter the field</p>

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	<p>LAW 12 (<i>continued</i>).</p> <p>has ceased to be in play, and must report to the Referee. The Referee shall, if required, examine the players' boots before the commencement of a match or during the interval.</p>	<p>accordance with Law 16. If he commits a more important offence apart from that, he must be penalised according to the Law he infringes.</p>	<p>failing which the Referee must order the player off the field, and such player shall not play thereafter without the consent of The Football Association. (Council, June 23rd, 1934.)</p>
<p>Duties and Powers of Referee.</p>	<p>LAW 13.</p> <p>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. If the play has been stopped in consequence of ungentlemanly behaviour by a player it must be resumed by a free-kick in favour of the opposite side. If any further offence is committed, or in case of violent conduct without any previous caution, the Referee shall order the</p>	<p>If the play has been stopped in consequence of ungentlemanly behaviour by a player it must be resumed by a free-kick in favour of the opposite side, from which a goal cannot be scored direct.</p>	<p>In International Matches the Referees shall be neutral, and the Linesmen shall be Officials registered as Referees, with a National Association. (International Board, June 14th, 1930.) This shall not apply to Amateur International Matches of the four British Associations. (International Board, June 11th, 1932.)</p> <p>Referees in International Matches shall wear a jacket or blazer the colour of which is distinctive from the colours worn by the contesting teams. (International Board, June 11th, 1932.)</p> <p>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 mis-</p>

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		<p>when the ball has ceased to be in play, and must report to the Referee. Before he resumes play after boot repairs he must ask the Referee to examine his boots. (See Official Decision on Law 12.)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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 National or County Association within two days.</p> <p>Referees must report cases of misconduct, when the Club is in membership with The Football Association, giving full details direct to that Association. Where the Clubs are members only of County Associations</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Clubs are required to prevent betting.</p> <p>Any official or player proved to having taken part in Football Coupon Betting will be permanently suspended.</p> <p>A club's duty to protect the officials does not cease on the latter leaving the ground.</p>	<p>It is impossible for a Referee to please everybody. Remember his difficult position and do not make it more so.</p> <p>If any disturbances arise go at once to the help of the Referee.</p> <p>Betting on any match and coupon betting are prohibited.</p> <p>Players must not question a Referee's decision, but accept it without demur. To approach and argue with a Referee, to touch him or show dissent is ungentlemanly behaviour for which a player must be cautioned and on a repetition of it be ordered off.</p>

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	<p>LAW 13 (<i>continued</i>). 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 to offences committed when the play has been temporarily suspended, and when the ball is out of play.</p>	<p>Punishment for dangerous conduct—free-kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct.</p>	<p>conduct, and will render himself liable to be penalised.</p> <p>Persistent infringement of any of the Laws of the Game is ungentlemanly conduct within the meaning of this Law. (International Board, June 8th, 1907.)</p> <p>A player is not entitled by word or action to show dissent from any decision of the Referee. A Referee is required to treat the breach of this instruction as ungentlemanly behaviour. (International Board, June 14th, 1930.)</p> <p>It is the duty of the Referee to see that all free-kicks, kicks from the goal and corner-kicks are properly taken.</p> <p>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, June 11th, 1910.)</p> <p>In order to simplify the working of Law 13, the National Association delegate their authority to the Referee</p>

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<p>the report should be sent to the latter.</p> <p>In the case of a player being sent off the field or misconduct by spectators, the Linesmen (if neutral) must send a report of the incident to The Football Association (when the clubs are in full membership) or to the County Associations concerned.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>Avoid (a).—Discussing or arguing points with players or officials on the field of play.</p> <p>(b).—Arguing points with players, officials, or pressmen off the field of play.</p> <p>(c).—Pointing at, or placing a hand</p>	<p>Every Club is responsible for the action of its players, officials and spectators, and is required to take all necessary precautions.</p> <p>No person may officiate as Referee in any competition who is not on the official list except if from unforeseen circumstances an official Referee is unable to act, Combinations and Clubs may agree to some other person in the emergency.</p>	

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	LAW 13 <i>(continued)</i> .		<p>Affiliated Associations in respect of offences which occur in the Cup 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. (International Board, June 17th, 1895.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Any misconduct towards a Referee away from the field of play will be dealt with as if the offence had been committed on the field.</p> <p>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</p>

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<p>on a player when cautioning him.</p> <p>Check foul and rough play at the outset.</p> <p>The Referee is recommended to compare watches with the Linesmen, prior to the game and at half-time.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p>		

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	LAW 13 <i>(continued)</i> .		<p>Council any infringement of rules without delay.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Clubs are expected to provide a private way for players and off</p>

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	LAW 13 (<i>continued</i>).		<p>from playing ground to dressing-room wherever this is practicable.</p> <p>A player guilty of using foul or abusive language to the Referee, shall be liable to be treated as guilty of violent conduct.</p> <p>Referees are also required to deal more effectively with cases of misconduct on the part of players, officials, and spectators. (Council, December 14th, 1903.)</p> <p>All reports of misconduct by Service Players must be made direct to The Football Association, 22, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, except in matches confined to Service Teams, when the report shall be sent direct to the Service Association concerned.</p> <p>Without permission of the Referee, no person shall be allowed on the field of play during a match other than the Linesmen and players.</p> <p>Referees and Trainers who do not observe this Regulation are liable to be dealt with by the Council.</p>

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<p>While the game is in progress trainers must not be allowed on the field of play unless called by the Referee; nor must trainers or club officials be allowed to coach players along the boundary lines.</p>	<p>Clubs are responsible for offences by trainers and officials. Trainers and Officials must not interfere by criticism or otherwise with the Referee or Linesmen in the execution of their duties.</p>	

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	LAW 13 (continued).		<p>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.</p> <p>It is the duty of the 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.)</p> <p>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 June 14th, 1924.)</p>

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Duties and Powers of Linesmen.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 14.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>In International Matches the Referees shall be neutral, and the Linesmen shall be officials registered as Referees with a National Association. (International Board, June 14th, 1930.) This shall not apply to Amateur International Matches of the four British Associations. (International Board, June 11th, 1932.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Linesmen where neutral may be asked by the Referee to give an opinion on the ball crossing the goal-line between the posts.</p> <p>A player shall not act as Linesman or Referee during suspension.</p> <p>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</p>

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<p>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.</p> <p>If they notice any breach of the Laws that has escaped the Referee's attention it is their duty to inform him of it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Referee should seek to obtain the greatest service from the Linesmen. If a Referee is of opinion that a Linesman is not acting with strict impartiality the Linesman should be warned, and if he persists in claims</p>		

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	LAW 14 (<i>continued</i>).		<p>see, and Referees should confer with the Linesmen in such a case, especially where the Linesmen are neutral. (Council, December, 14th, 1903.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It is the duty of Referees to act upon the information of neutral Linesmen with regard to incidents which do not come under the personal notice of Referees. (Council, March, 1920.)</p>
Ball in play until decision given.	<p>LAW 15.</p> <p>In the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been given.</p>		

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<p>which are partisan or biased he should be ordered from the field.</p>		
<p>The ball is in play until the whistle sounds, but the Referee should decide promptly. If in doubt consult the Linesmen.</p>		<p>Don't stop playing till the whistle sounds.</p>

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	<p>LAW 15 (<i>continued</i>).</p>		
<p>Re-starting the game after temporary suspension</p>	<p>LAW 16.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Should the ball be intentionally handled before it touches the ground <i>the Referee must drop it again.</i></p>	

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<p>If the Referee declines to accept an appeal a shake of the head, or the words "play on" may sometimes be used with advantage.</p> <p>When the Referee has once given his decision and play has been resumed, he must not alter it.</p>		
<p>Law 16 expressly states that the ball shall be dropped. It must not be thrown down.</p> <p>If a player touches the ball before it has reached the ground <i>the Referee must drop it again.</i></p>		<p>A player is not allowed to play the ball until it has touched the ground.</p>

Index	Text of the Laws	Punishment for Infringements	Official Decisions
Free-Kick.	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 17.</p> <p>In the event of any infringement of Laws 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.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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.)</p>
Penalty Kick.	<p>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 the infringement occurred. In the event of an intentional infringement of Law 9 by</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Cases of handling the ball, and tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind may so hap</p>

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>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.</p> <p>Again the Referee is reminded of the fact that it is the intentional breach of Law which must be punished.</p>		
<p>Extending the arms to keep an opponent back, though not actually catching hold of him with the hand, is considered to be holding.</p> <p>Should the ball hit the goal-post or bar and rebound into play, the player who played it must not play again until it has been played by</p>		<p>Players are not required to stand behind the ball. They may take up their position within the field of play, outside the penalty area, but at least ten yards from the ball.</p> <p>There is a practice of players shouting or making other noises with the object of putting either the goal-</p>

Index	Text of the Laws	Punishment for Infringements	Official Decisions
	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 17 (<i>continued</i>).</p> <p>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 within the field of play but outside the penalty area, and at least ten yards from where the kick is being taken. The opponents' goal-keeper must stand on his own goal-line, <i>between the goal-posts</i>, until the ball is kicked. The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when a 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</p>	<p>If the ball is not kicked forward or the kicker plays the ball twice before it is played by another player a free-kick must be awarded from which a goal cannot be scored direct.</p>	<p>as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so, no penalty must be awarded. (International Board, June 16th, 1902.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The word 'stand' means that the goal-keeper must not move his feet until the penalty-kick has been taken. (International Board, June 14th, 1930.)</p> <p>A penalty-kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball, if in play, at the time the offence is committed. (International Board, June 10th, 1933.)</p> <p>If a goal-keeper has been char</p>

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>another player. Should he do so a free-kick must be given against him.</p> <p>The goal-keeper may stand on any part of his goal-line between the goal-posts, but having taken his stand, he must not move his feet until the kick is taken. If he does, and the penalty-kick fails, the Referee must order it to be re-taken.</p> <p>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 :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		<p>keeper or the kicker at a disadvantage. Be gentlemen and treat your opponents as such.</p> <p>Players must wait for the Referee's signal before taking the penalty-kick.</p> <p>The goal-keeper must not move from the position he takes up on his goal-line, <i>between the goal-posts</i>, nor may a player 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.</p> <p>The kick must be forward.</p> <p>The Referee is empowered not to enforce a penalty-kick, 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.</p>

Index	Text of the Laws	Punishment for Infringements	Official Decisions
	<p style="text-align: center;">LAW 17 <i>(continued)</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>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.)</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>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 duty 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, 1930.)</p>

Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>8. Charging an opponent violently or dangerously.</p> <p>9. Charging an opponent from behind.</p> <p>Until the Referee has satisfied himself that the players are in their proper positions he should not give a signal 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.</p> <p>Once more the Referee is reminded that it is the intentional breach of Law that must be punished.</p> <p>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 inst.</p>		

Index	Text of the Laws	Punishment for Infringements	Official Decisions
	LAW 17 (<i>continued</i>).		<p>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.)</p> <p>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.</p>

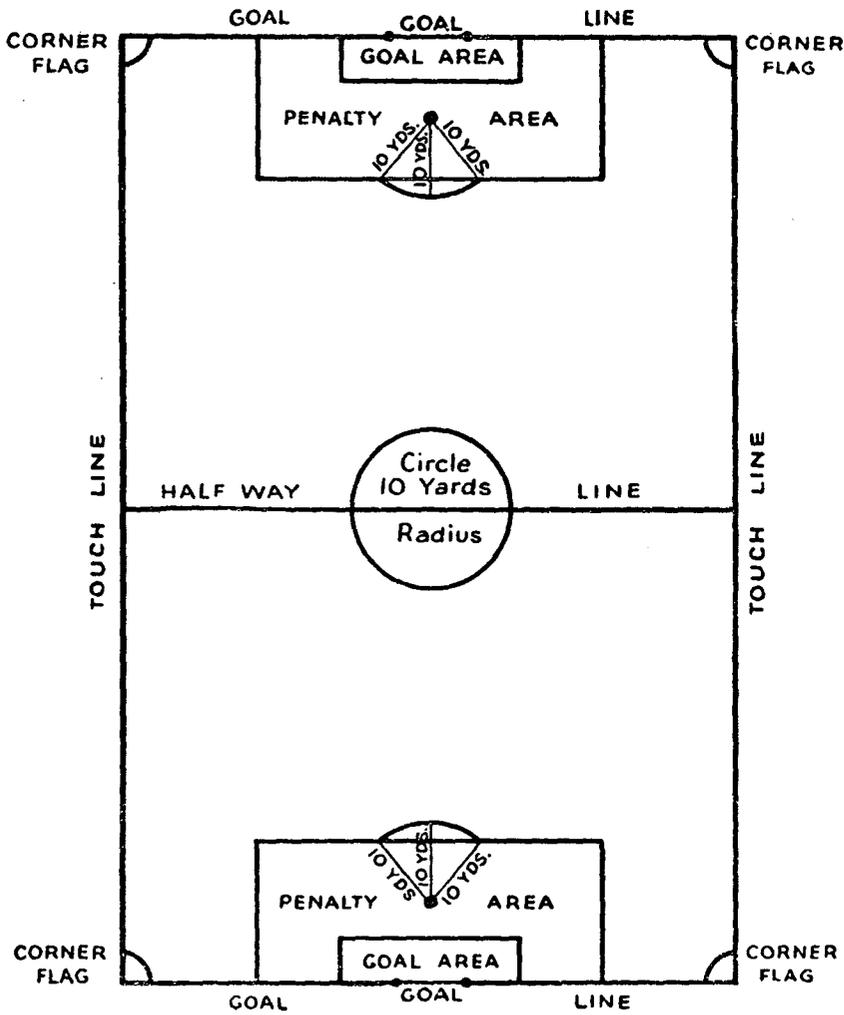
Instructions to Referees	Instructions to Secretaries	Instructions to Players
<p>It is a common fault of Referees that, when players have committed offences for which they should have been ordered off the field of play, a penalty-kick only has been awarded. The awarding of a penalty-kick does not free a Referee from the duty of also ordering the offender off the field of play, where the offence is such as justifies this.</p>		

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

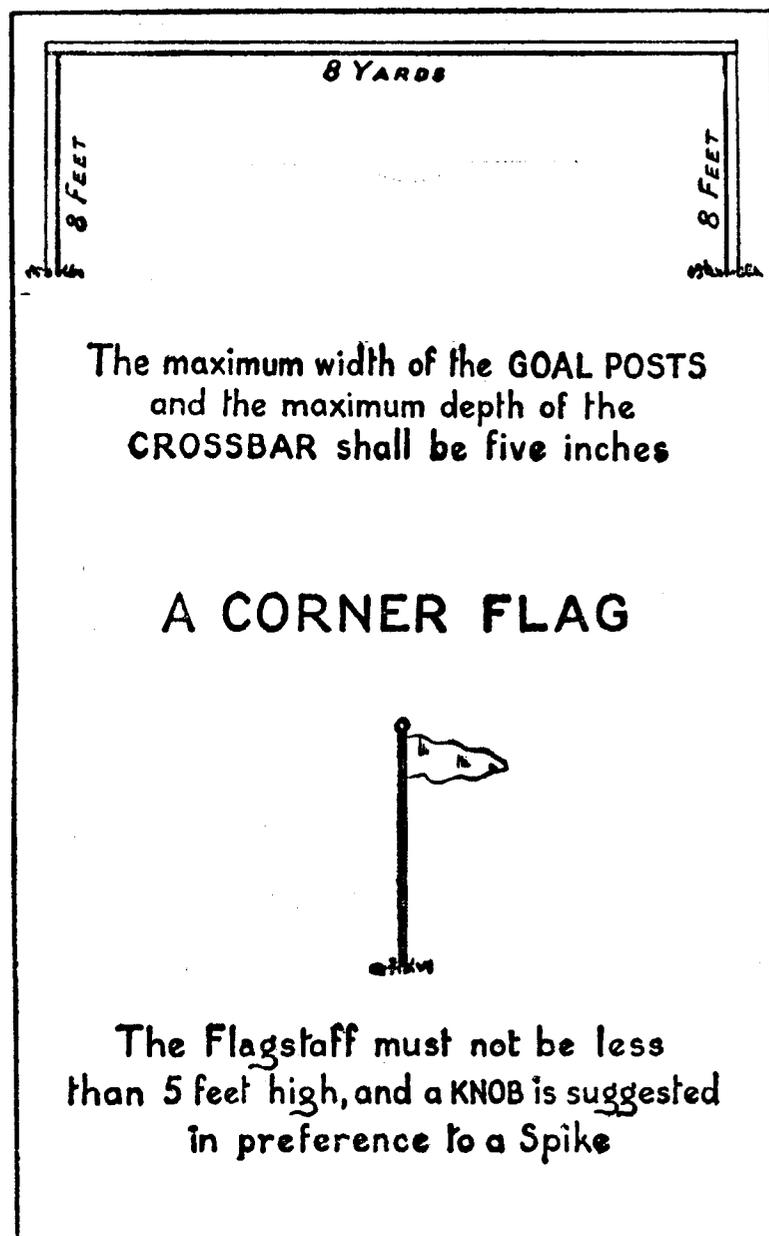
- Place-kick. A PLACE-KICK is a kick at the ball while it is on the ground in the centre of the field of play.
- Free-kick. A FREE-KICK is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases, when it is lying on the ground.
- Referee to signal. A Place-Kick, Free-Kick or a Penalty-Kick must not be taken until the Referee has given a signal for the same.
- Carrying. CARRYING by the goal-keeper is taking more than four steps while holding the ball, or bouncing it on the hand.
- Knocking on. KNOCKING ON is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms.
- Handling. HANDLING AND TRIPPING.—Handling is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm, and 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.
- Tripping.
- Holding. HOLDING includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extended from the body.
- Touch. TOUCH is that part of the ground on either side of the field of play.

PLAN OF THE FIELD OF PLAY.

Referred to in Law 1 of the Game.



ELEVATION OF GOAL POSTS



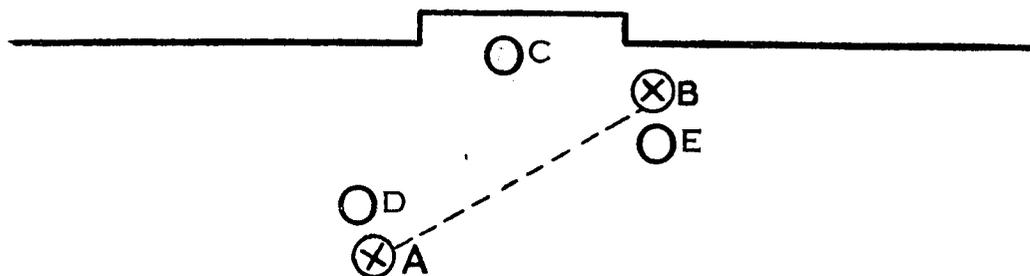
DIAGRAMS
ILLUSTRATING POINTS IN CONNECTION
WITH OFF-SIDE.



NOTE :—The Players marked ⊗ are attacking the goal, and those marked ○ are defending.

No. 1. OFF-SIDE.

CLEAR PASS TO ONE OF SAME SIDE

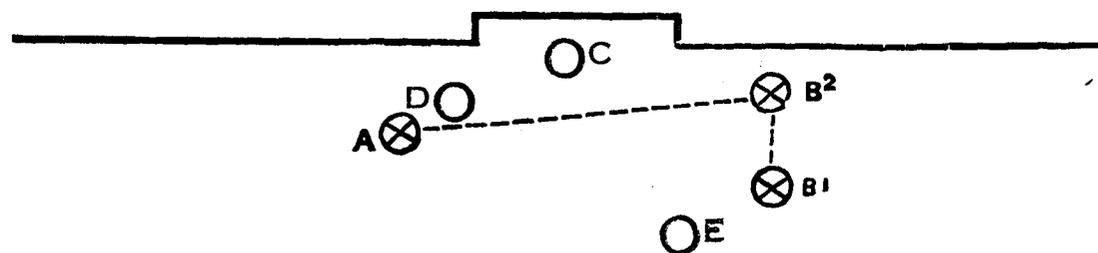


A has run the ball up, and having **D** in front passes to **B**. **B** is off-side because there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed by **A**.

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.

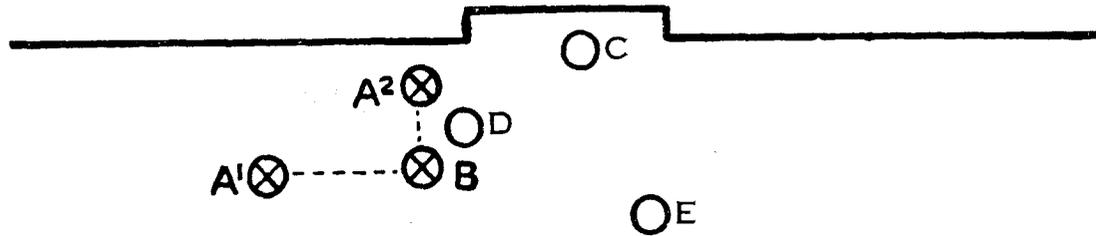
CLEAR PASS TO ONE OF SAME SIDE *(continued)*



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 two opponents between him and the goal-line.

No. 3. OFF-SIDE.

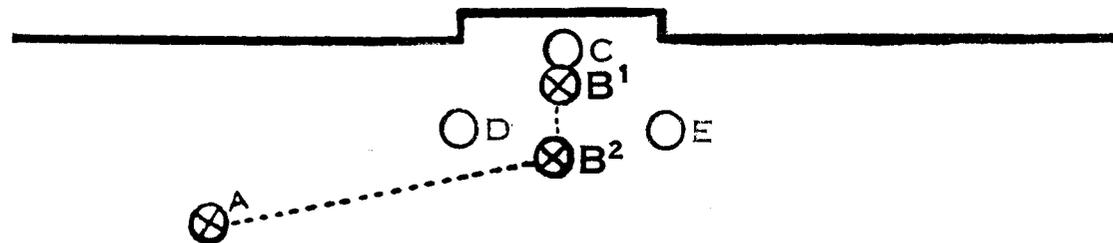
CLEAR PASS TO ONE OF SAME SIDE *(continued)*



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 had not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball was played by **B**.

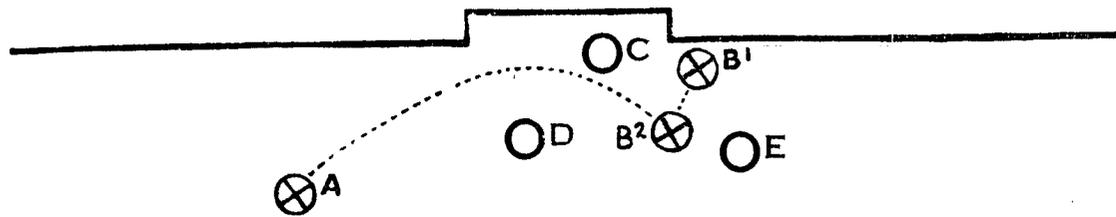
No. 4. OFF-SIDE.

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 had not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was played by **A**.

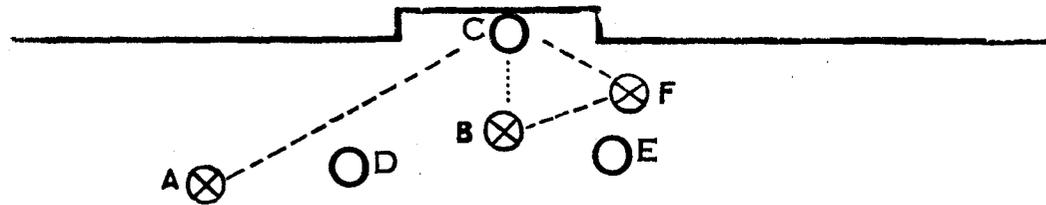
No. 5. OFF-SIDE.

RUNNING BACK FOR BALL (*continued*)

A makes a high shot at goal, and the wind and screw carry the ball back. **B** runs from position 1 to position 2 and scores. **B** is off-side because he had not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was last played by **A**.

No. 6. OFF-SIDE.

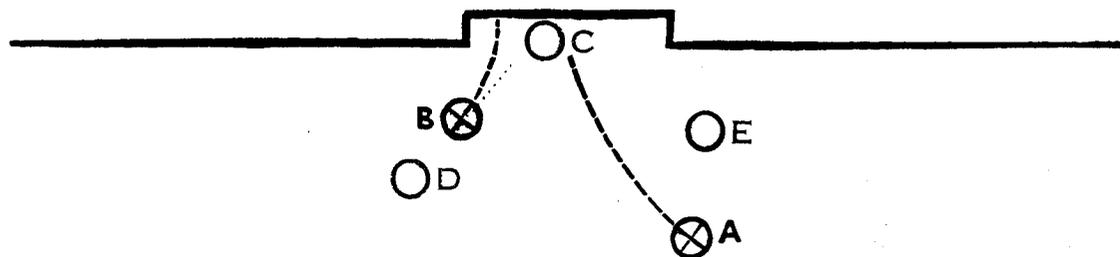
SHOT AT GOAL RETURNED BY GOAL-KEEPER



A shoots at goal. The ball is played by **C** and **B** obtains possession, but slips 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 two opponents between him and the goal-line.

No. 7. NOT OFF-SIDE.

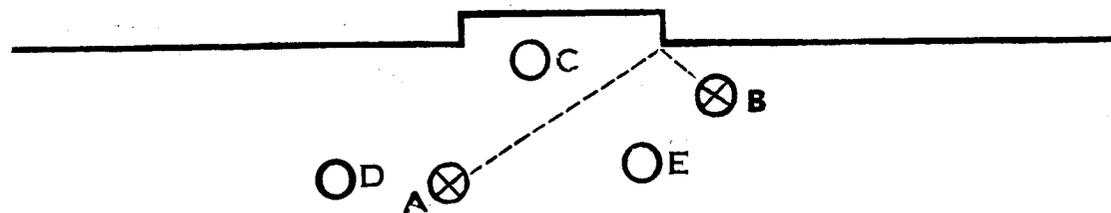
SHOT AT GOAL RETURNED BY GOAL-KEEPER (continued)



A shoots at goal. The ball is played out by **C** but **B** obtains possession and scores, **B** has not two 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. 8. OFF-SIDE.

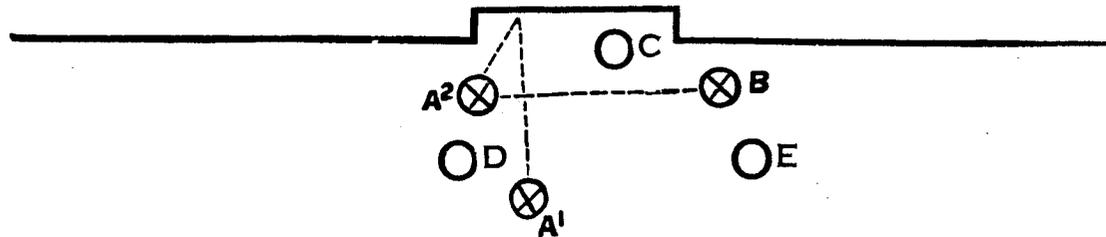
BALL REBOUNDING FROM GOAL POSTS OR GOAL BAR



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 two opponents between him and the goal-line, and was in front of **A**.

No. 9. OFF-SIDE.

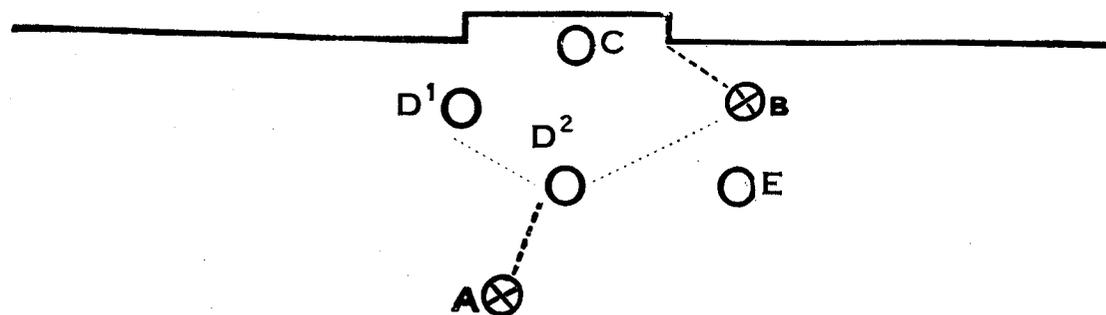
BALL REBOUNDING FROM GOAL POSTS OR GOAL BAR *(continued)*



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 two 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. 10. NOT OFF-SIDE.

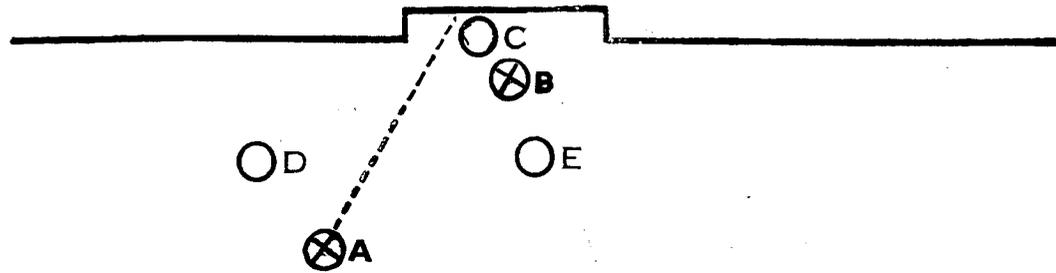
BALL TOUCHING AN OPPONENT



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 two opponents between him and the goal-line, the ball was last played by an opponent **D**

No. 11. OFF-SIDE.

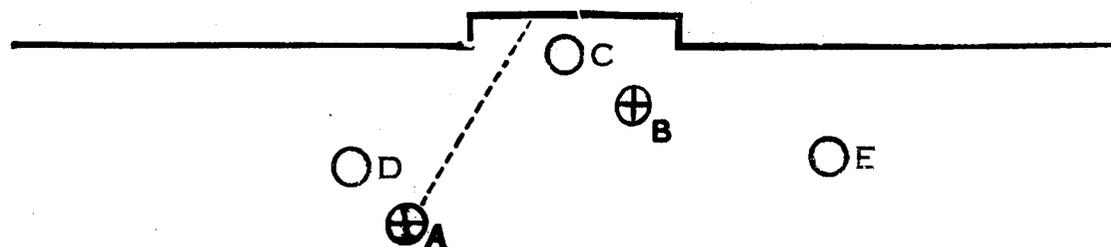
OBSTRUCTING THE GOAL-KEEPER



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. 12. OFF-SIDE.

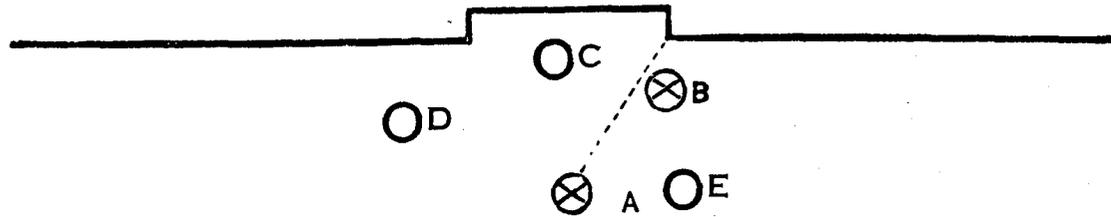
OBSTRUCTING THE GOAL-KEEPER *(continued)*



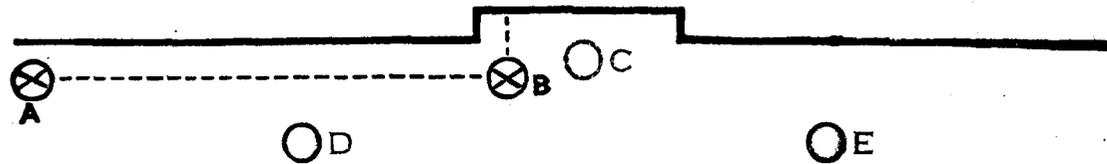
A shoots for goal. **B** runs in while the ball is in transit and prevents **C** playing it properly. **B** is off-side because he is in front of **A** and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line when **A** plays the ball. When in this position **B** may not touch the ball himself, nor in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

No. 13. OFF-SIDE.

OBSTRUCTING AN OPPONENT OTHER THAN THE GOAL-KEEPER

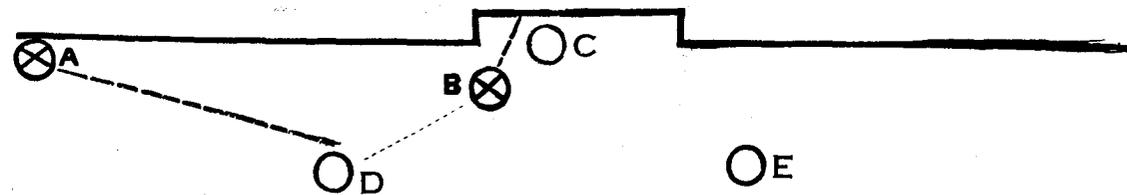


A shoots for goal. **B** prevents **E** running in to intercept the ball. **B** is off-side because he is in front of **A** and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line when **A** plays the ball. When in this position **B** may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere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

No. 15. 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 when a corner-kick is taken.

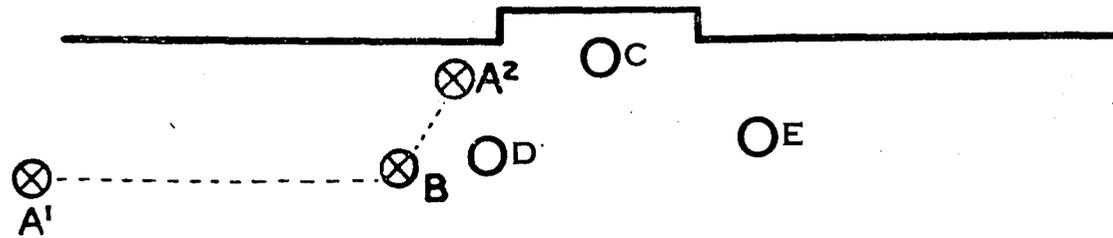
No. 16. NOT OFF-SIDE.

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**

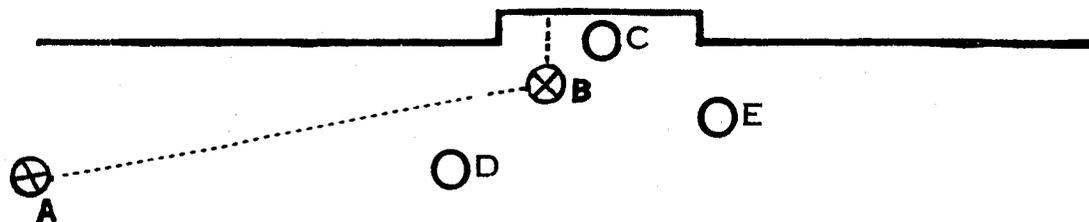
No. 17. OFF-SIDE.

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 two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed forward to him by B.

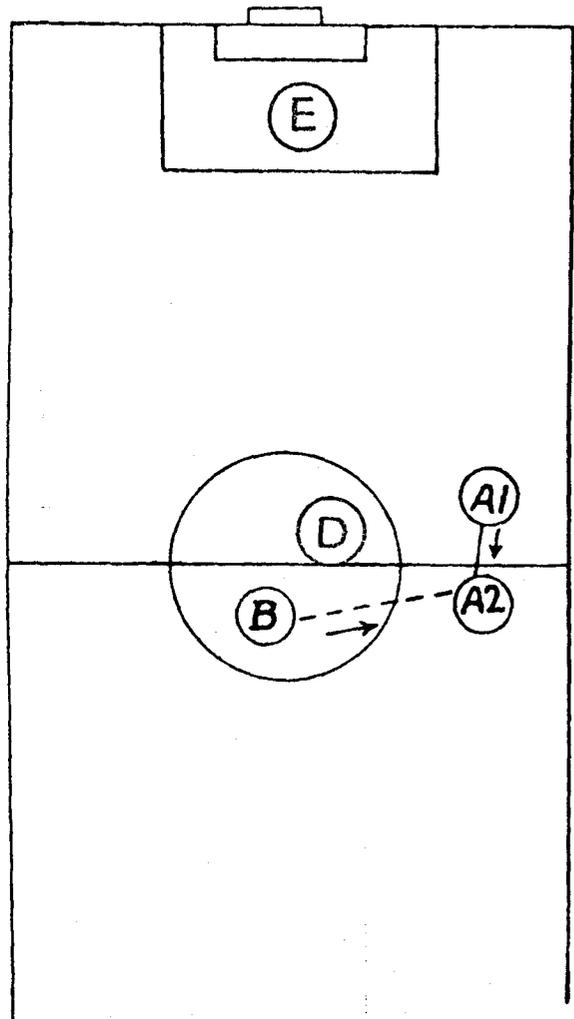
No. 18. NOT OFF-SIDE.

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

A throws the ball to **B**. Although **B** has not two 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. 19. OFF-SIDE.

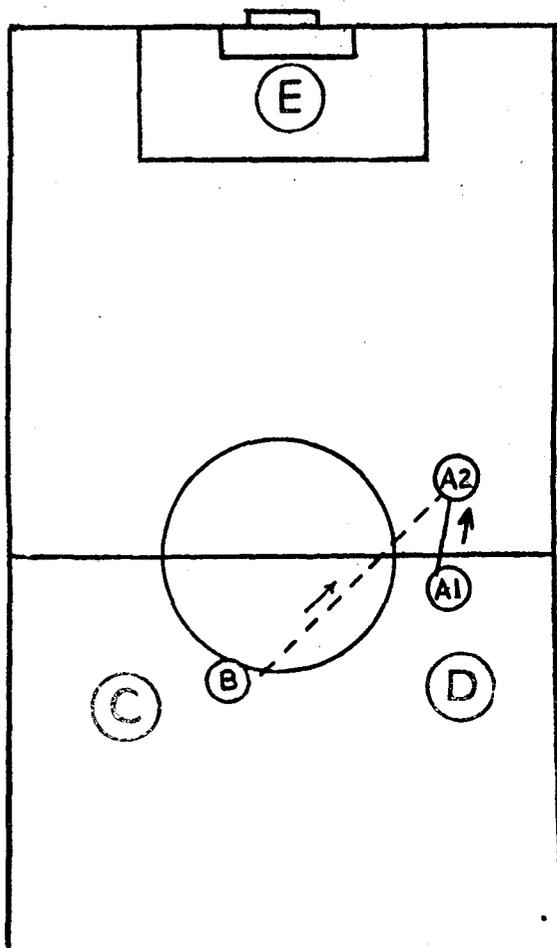
A PLAYER CANNOT PUT HIMSELF ON-SIDE BY RUNNING BACK INTO HIS OWN HALF OF THE FIELD OF PLAY.



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 his own half of the field of play.

No. 20. NOT OFF-SIDE.

A PLAYER WITHIN HIS OWN HALF OF THE FIELD OF PLAY NOT OFF-SIDE WHEN HE ENTERS HIS OPPONENTS' 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 two opponents nearer their own goal-line when **B** last played the ball. **A** is therefore on-side when he enters his opponents' half of the field of play.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF REFEREES

Referees must strictly enforce the Laws of the Game, and the Decisions of the International Board and the Council of The Football Association.

1.—Referees when cautioning a player must use the word "caution," and when taking the player's name should intimate to the player that if he is again guilty of ungentlemanly conduct he will be ordered off. The caution should not be an idle threat. 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. If a Referee fails to report misconduct which came under his notice, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Council that such misconduct was of a nature that required investigation, he will be suspended or otherwise dealt with.

2.—In the case of violent conduct, the defaulting player should be ordered off the field without previous caution.

3.—Referees should not allow players to argue with them. If a player persists he should be cautioned at once, and if he again offends the player should be ordered off. Referees

who do not insist on their decisions being respected are always inviting trouble. Neither when on nor off the field should Referees discuss or argue about decisions.

4.—If a player is injured the Referee should not stop play until the ball goes out of play unless he is satisfied that the injury is serious. The trainer has no right to enter the field of play until the Referee signals for him to do so. Clubs are held responsible for offences committed by trainers. Unnecessary stoppages are very annoying. The Decisions of the Council and International Board must be observed.

5.—See that goal-kicks and free-kicks are properly taken, particularly that the ball is stationary in the proper position before the kick is taken; that the ball travels at least 27 inches before it is played by a second player or handled by the goal-keeper; and that all opponents are at least 10 yards distant from the ball when the kick is taken, unless they are standing on their own goal-line between the goal posts. Players must wait for signal from the Referee, but this should not be delayed so that the advantage gained be lost.

6.—In cases of deliberate kicking out, delay in taking goal-kicks and free-kicks, or preventing them being taken, such as kicking the ball away when a free-kick has been given, if done with the intention of wasting time, the offender should be cautioned.

7.—Neither tripping, kicking, striking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed. A player shall not intentionally handle the ball. A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent. Charging must not be discouraged unless violent or dangerous. Attention is drawn to the last paragraph of Official Decisions (page 25). Referees must use their powers to the utmost to suppress rough play and ungentlemanly conduct. A

player shall not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent. Persistent infringement of any of the Laws of the Game is ungentlemanly conduct within the meaning of this Law. Too often the Referee is satisfied by ordering a free-kick, and the infringements persist throughout the game. Referees are reminded, and required, to exercise strictly the powers given them.

8.—The attention of Referees is called to an improper interpretation of Law 6. It is not a breach of the Law for a player to be in an off-side position, but only when in that 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.

9.—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. A Referee should, however, not accede to the report of Linesmen when he has seen the whole incident and can form a more reliable judgment by reason of his position on the field of play. When the Referee has once given his decision and play has been resumed he must not alter it. Linesmen should make themselves conversant with the Instructions to Referees and Linesmen contained in the Referees' Chart. The duties of Linesmen must not be restricted, but intelligent co-operation is essential so that every section of play is under the scrutiny of at least one of the officials no matter how quickly play may be transferred from one part of the field to another. When the ball is in the penalty area it is particularly essential that Referees be close to the play.

10.—The attention of Referees is especially directed to the instructions given by Law 17, that they may refrain from putting the provisions of the Law into effect in cases where they are satisfied that by enforcing them they would be giving an advantage to the offending side. For instance, if a goal is deliberately prevented by the improper use of his hand by a defender, and an attacker immediately receives the ball and scores, the Referee should award a goal and not a penalty-kick. When a penalty-kick is taken and a goal scored therefrom, it must only be retaken in case of an infringement by the attacking side. Any infringement by defenders should be ignored. Similarly, if a goalkeeper moved before the kick is taken, in the event of a score the breach of law by the goalkeeper should be ignored.

The spirit of the Law and the power to refrain, is that wrongdoers should not benefit by their wrongdoing.

The duty of Referees is to administer justice fairly and fearlessly. A firm controlling hand in the opening minutes of a game will prove invaluable to all concerned. It will indicate that a rigid control is possible by the Officials; be apparent to Players that unfair play will not be tolerated and obtain from them and Spectators the respect which is due.

Referees must always punish the more serious of two offences committed simultaneously.

Referees must keep physically fit. They should always conduct and control games in such a manner as will win the respect of Players and Spectators. Only well-trained and athletic Officials can do this.

The Council is of the opinion that the task of the Referee will be made easier by the whole-hearted co-operation of all concerned in earnestly trying to carry out the above Decisions and Instructions.

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