

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSAL GUIDE FOR REFEREES

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Authorised and published by La Fédération Internationale de Football
Association, 77 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland

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This book is also available in

*French,
Italian,
Spanish.*

Printed in Great Britain.

*Published on behalf of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association
by The Naldrett Press Ltd., 29, George Street, London, W.1. and
Printed by Williams-Cook, Ltd., 11, Brunel Road, East Acton, W.3.*

FOREWORD

by Mon. Jules Rimet, President of F.I.F.A.

It is remarkable that in each of the seventy-three countries affiliated to F.I.F.A. football is played according to exactly the same laws. The interpretation of these laws, however, although fundamentally the same in all countries, is known to differ in minor detail. The chief purpose of this booklet is, in brief, to help foster a method of interpretation which will become universal. Attention has therefore been paid to many of those detailed aspects of the law which may seem ambiguous, and an attempt has been made to inculcate an attitude of mind and method of approach which can be readily adopted by referees the world over. For not only does a referee need to possess a perfect mastery of the laws, but on and off the field he should conduct himself with absolute impartiality to both sides, with dignity and lack of ostentation, confidence and a degree of firmness which makes his authority unassailable. A great responsibility rests on the referee. To him is entrusted the long tradition of sportmanship on which the health of our game depends. I am sure that in this booklet he will find sage advice to help him fulfil his responsibilities.



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PART I

FIRST STEPS TO REFEREEING

Before taking any other step, anyone considering taking up refereeing must assure himself that he possesses the requisite physical and mental qualifications. These, naturally, are of a high standard, and unless the minimum can be attained it is wise not to proceed any further. There is no age limit, but in most countries few examining boards will consider men over forty-five.

First, and very important, a referee must have good eyesight. An applicant who would need to wear glasses during the course of a match, or who has lost the sight of one eye, is ineligible for registration as a referee. At the qualifying examination his eyes will generally be tested by various approved methods; he should be able to read the letters on a normal optical card from a distance of eighteen feet, and to identify the complementary colours (red and green : blue and yellow).

General physical fitness is obviously essential, particularly when it is remembered that a referee during the course of a match covers seven to eight miles of ground. His success largely depends on being able to keep up with the game throughout the whole ninety minutes and still remain as fresh as any of the players on the field. For this it is important that his system has every chance of working smoothly, with the help of regular hours, meals and periods of training. It is usually possible to arrange training on two or three evenings a week on the ground of the local club. Some steady lapping, with quick bursts of 40 to 50 yards and exercises to develop the abdominal muscles, are the best preparation for work on the field. Club trainers, too, are a mine of information when it comes to the question of keeping fit. To find out just how fit he is, the following test can be recommended to aspiring referees.

Pulse Rate Test of Fitness

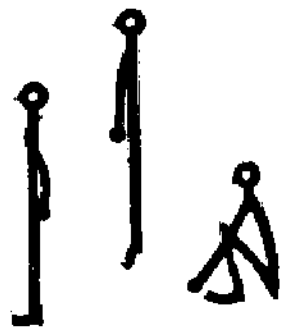
We all know the gasping for breath and the faster heart beat which occur when we take strenuous exercise, and how that even after we have stopped, it takes a little time to return to normal. On the whole, the less fit we are, the longer the period of recovery. It is possible, therefore, to get a rough idea of one's condition by measuring the time taken for the pulse rate to return to normal after performing some specific activity.

It is simple to carry out the test by yourself :

Stage 1. Take your pulse rate while standing. Use the fingers of one hand and place them on the radial artery in the other wrist, just above where the thumb joins the wrist. Count out the beats of your pulse in each fifteen seconds and wait until you get the same count for two consecutive quarter minutes.

Make a mental note of this number of pulse beats.

Stage 2. Carry out the following exercise as fast as you can and do it four times through, that is to sixteen counts. Do the exercise properly without any short cuts.



1 Spring high into the air and as you alight drop into a crouch position, hands touching the floor between the bent knees.



2 Jump the legs backwards to a horizontal front-support position. Try to get the body perfectly straight.



3 Jump the legs back to crouch position.



4 Spring high and land lightly in a standing position.

Stage 3. When you have completed the exercise four times through, start immediately to count your pulse beats in each 15-second period, noting carefully the time you begin to make the check. Wait until you find that two consecutive quarter minute periods again give you the same pulse rate as you had before starting. Note the total time taken to recover your normal standing pulse rate. *Example:* Pulse rate when standing = 18 per quarter minute. After exercise, records of heart recovery

- = 29, 26, 25, 22, 21, 19, 18, 18.
- = 8 quarter minute counts.
- = 2 minutes recovery time.

The chart below will help you to compare your score with other men of the same age. It is improbable that you will achieve a 100 per cent score—indeed, 50 per cent is about average when the exercise is done properly and quickly. Slower performance would obviously give better results. The real value of the test lies, therefore, in noting how your own condition improves with training.

Pulse Recovery Time				
Age 17-25	Age 26-35	Age 36-45	Age 46 and over	Score
1/2 min.	3/4 min.	1 min.	1 1/4 min.	100%
3/4 min.	1 min.	1 1/4 min.	1 1/2 min.	80%
1 min.	1 1/4 min.	1 1/2 min.	1 3/4 min.	70%
1 1/4 min.	1 1/2 min.	1 3/4 min.	2 min.	60%
1 1/2 min.	1 3/4 min.	2 min.	2 1/4 min.	55%
1 3/4 min.	2 min.	2 1/4 min.	2 1/2 min.	50%
2 min.	2 1/4 min.	2 3/4 min.	2 3/4 min.	45%
2 1/4 min.	2 3/4 min.	3 min.	3 min.	40%
2 1/2 min.	3 min.	3 1/4 min.	3 1/2 min.	35%
2 3/4 min.	3 1/4 min.	3 1/2 min.	3 3/4 min.	30%
3 min.	3 1/2 min.	3 3/4 min.	4 min.	25%
3 1/4 min.	3 3/4 min.	4 min.	4 1/2 min.	20%
3 1/2 min.	4 min.	4 1/2 min.	4 3/4 min.	10%
4 min.	4 1/2 min.	4 3/4 min.	5 min.	—%

Mental Fitness

A healthy body goes far to ensure a sound mind, but the would-be referee must ask himself seriously whether he has the kind of temperament and mental qualities which the job needs. It is impossible, of course, to be too specific as each referee will approach the problem in a different way, but there are a number of characteristics which every referee must possess before he is likely to be a success. Among the most important is an ability to command men tactfully and without ostentation. The type of referee who considers it his duty to assert himself from the first blast of the whistle too often ends up by losing control of the game. The number of players who will respond only to the 'big stick' method is, fortunately, small, and they soon mark themselves out for special treatment. They should never be allowed to get away with anything, though the wise referee will give the general run of players every opportunity to enjoy the game with the least amount of interference.

It goes without saying that a referee must be impartial and should in no circumstances give way to pressure by the players or spectators. But this is not always quite so simple as it seems. Even small things like the pleasing colours of one side's shirts or the particularly friendly

attitude of one of the captains may quite unconsciously influence the unwary referee's judgment. There may, on the other hand, be an unsuspected tendency to favour the weaker team. Good refereeing calls for constant self-criticism and an awareness of one's own weaknesses.

At the same time self-confidence is essential. Decisions must be unflurried and be given without hesitation or signs of doubt. In the face of a demonstrative crowd of spectators, this demands a high degree of moral courage.

Many referees find that they can make clear the nature of their decisions most effectively by quick, simple signs, such as touching the arm when the ball has been deliberately handled. Decisions on all points of fact are final and beyond dispute, but there will be occasions when a referee may sense that he has made a mistake, or an incident may have occurred which he was not in a position to see clearly. In such circumstances he should not hesitate to consult the linesman in the best position to give him advice. This is often necessary where he suspects that a foul may have been retaliation for an incident which he has missed and where the linesman may have seen the whole sequence of events. A referee who considers himself incapable of making a mistake, or who confidently believes that he can see everything, is likely to have some very uncomfortable matches.

A sound knowledge of human nature is essential, particularly in deciding questions of intent. There is the type of player who puts everything he has got into a game, and who often unwittingly lands himself into trouble. In dealing with him, discretion is required, since a careless handling of the situation may well turn a section of the crowd against this player or lead to bad temper amongst the others. Obviously he needs a friendly warning, but the wise referee will avoid any action likely to magnify the offence.

With the deliberately dirty player, however, no such friendly gesture is required. He is a menace to the game, and the referee should not hesitate to treat him accordingly.

TRAINING

Given, then, the necessary physical and mental qualities, the would-be referee's next step is to get in touch with his local football association. Different countries and districts have their own methods of training and he may find that the task of training referees is delegated to a local referees' organisation. In isolated areas the candidate may be placed under the care of an individual referee or other person qualified to give instruction, but where practicable there is no doubt that some form of group instruction gives the best results.

Before he is able to take charge of a match of any importance, the aspiring referee will almost certainly be expected to pass some kind of examination to show that he is adequately equipped mentally, and physically and in every other way, to fulfil his duties. These may be summarised as follows :

- (a) To enforce the Laws and decide any disputed point.
- (b) To keep a record of the game.
- (c) To act as timekeeper and allow the full time, or agreed time, and all time lost through accidental or other causes.
- (d) To stop the game for any infringement of Law, or if any player is seriously injured.
- (e) To suspend or terminate the game when he deems such action necessary.
- (f) To caution a player guilty of misconduct or ungentlemanly behaviour.
- (g) To suspend a player from further participation if guilty of violent conduct, or if he persists in mis-conduct or ungentlemanly behaviour.
- (h) To stop any persons other than the players and linesmen entering the field of play without his permission.
- (i) To signal for recommencement of the game after all stoppages.

To carry out these duties satisfactorily, it will be clear that the candidate must familiarize himself at the earliest opportunity with the Laws of the Game. On the field of play he will be expected to give instantaneous decisions on any section of the Laws and to know how, in co-operation with the linesmen, to apply the Laws in any given set of circumstances. The candidate must therefore not only be prepared to master the Laws, but must also realise that there are numerous

questions of interpretation and other matters of detail on which he should be able to give immediate answers before he is fit to face the examiners.

It is important to remember that the Laws of the Game have been framed not only to cover most likely eventualities but to ensure that games are played with as little interference as possible. Thus it is essential that referees should learn to interpret the Laws in spirit rather than too literally—for example, Law 5 instructs the referee to refrain from penalising in cases where he is satisfied that by so doing he would be giving an advantage to the offending team.

From this it follows that theoretical training must be allied with practice. This is, of course, not always easy for the unqualified man, but every opportunity to control a game must be seized. Much can be learned from watching an experienced referee in action. A new referee is well advised to put himself in his place and see if he can come to the right decision before he does. He should also work out incidents for himself, or get his friends to do so, and see how quickly he can give a decision. If young enough, he should play football himself as often as possible, ideally from different positions, so that he understands the difficulties of applying the Laws from the player's point of view. By practising in these various ways, many of the difficulties facing a new referee will soon disappear.

THE REFEREE'S KIT

In assembling his kit, the referee should concentrate on presenting a neat, clean and smart appearance, avoiding anything that savours of the ostentatious or flamboyant. His requirements are as follows:

1. A blazer or blouse in dark blue or black in a light-weight material such as linen, cotton or alpaca. To avoid clashing with players themselves wearing dark colours, referees should also equip themselves with an additional cream or white blazer.
2. Two white sports shirts of light flannel, towelling, linen or cotton.
3. Two pairs of light-weight navy blue or black shorts.
4. A pair of football boots with rubber bars to absorb shock on hard ground or sports shoes with thick rubber moulded soles in order to avoid slipping.
5. Two watches, one of which should be a stop-watch.
6. Two whistles that can be heard above the roar or whistling of a large crowd.
7. A pencil.
8. A score-card (*see overleaf*) to record the time of kick-off, restart of the match, full time, and extra time, if necessary. On the back of this card brief notes may be taken which can be used afterwards in making a report of the match.
9. A coin with which to toss-up at the start of the match and at the start of extra-time, if required.

NOTES ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN REFEREE AND LINESMEN

In order to ensure that matches are played in accordance with the Laws of the Game, a high degree of co-operation between the referee and his linesmen is essential. This is more than ever true in matches between countries whose interpretation of the Laws is not exactly similar. The 'diagonal system' illustrated below is a widely adopted and well-known system. However, since the referee alone is responsible for control of the game, it is essential, if he is not to use the diagonal system, that he should agree with his linesmen, before the match and in accordance with the Laws, on specific points, in such a manner as to ensure perfect co-operation between them.

We are referred at this point to the terms of Arts. 5 and 6 of the Laws of the Game.

It should be remembered that the duties of the two Linesmen (subject to the decision of the Referee) are as follows :

- (a) to decide WHEN the ball is out of play—over the touch-line or the goal-line;
- (b) to decide WHICH side is entitled to—
 1. a corner-kick
 2. a goal-kick
 3. a throw-in.
- (c) to co-operate with the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the Laws.

The co-operation referred to in (c) consists of :—

1. Signalling when the WHOLE of the ball is out of play—over the touch-line or the goal-line.
2. Indicating WHICH side is entitled to the corner-kick, the goal-kick, or the throw-in.
3. Calling the attention of the Referee to faulty play or ungentlemanly conduct.
4. Giving an opinion on any doubtful point, whenever the Referee may request it.

Bearing in mind the duties outlined above, it is essential that there should be a conference between the Referee and the Linesmen BEFORE each match. As the person responsible for controlling the game, the Referee must clearly indicate to his assistants what they must do to

..... Society of Association Referees.

MATCH SCORE CARD.

Competition..... Date.....

..... v.

Kick-off..... by

Half-time..... Restart.....

Full Time.....

Extra Time.....

	Score			
Clubs	1st Half	2nd Half	Extra Time	

In all cases in which players are cautioned the Referee must report to the Association with which the clubs are in membership within two days.

Linesmen (when neutral) must forward to the Association separate and independent reports when the Referee orders a player or players to leave the field.

Make your notes on back of this card.

SPECIMEN MATCH SCORE CARD

help him best. His instructions should be short but specific, in order to avoid confusion.

As regards the Linesmen, they should clearly understand that the Referee's authority is supreme and accept his rulings without question, should there be any difference of opinion. Their relationship to the Referee **MUST** be one of loyal assistance, without undue interference, opposition or useless signalling with their flags.

The Referee should accept the co-operation of his Linesmen and indicate to them :

- (a) The time by his watch.
- (b) The side of the field that each Linesman will watch in each half of the match.
- (c) Their duties prior to the commencement of the game and during the game.
- (d) Which shall be the senior Linesman in case of need.
- (e) The position to be taken for corner-kicks.
- (f) The sign he will make to show that he has noticed the indication from his Linesman but has decided to over-rule it.
- (g) What are the duties of the Linesman at the throw-in, since many Referees leave it to the Linesman to watch for foot-faults whilst they look for hand-faults.
- (h) The general procedure he intends to adopt as the person responsible for control of the game, e.g., the diagonal system of control or any other method he may prefer.

Referees are not bound to keep to one single diagonal of the field. If the condition of ground, wind and sun, or any other causes call for a change of diagonal, the Referee must indicate his intention to his Linesmen who will immediately begin to watch the other half of their respective lines.

With regard to paragraph (h), the following diagrams illustrate the diagonal system of control. If this is studied, in theory and practice, it will ensure a uniform system of control.

THE DIAGONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL

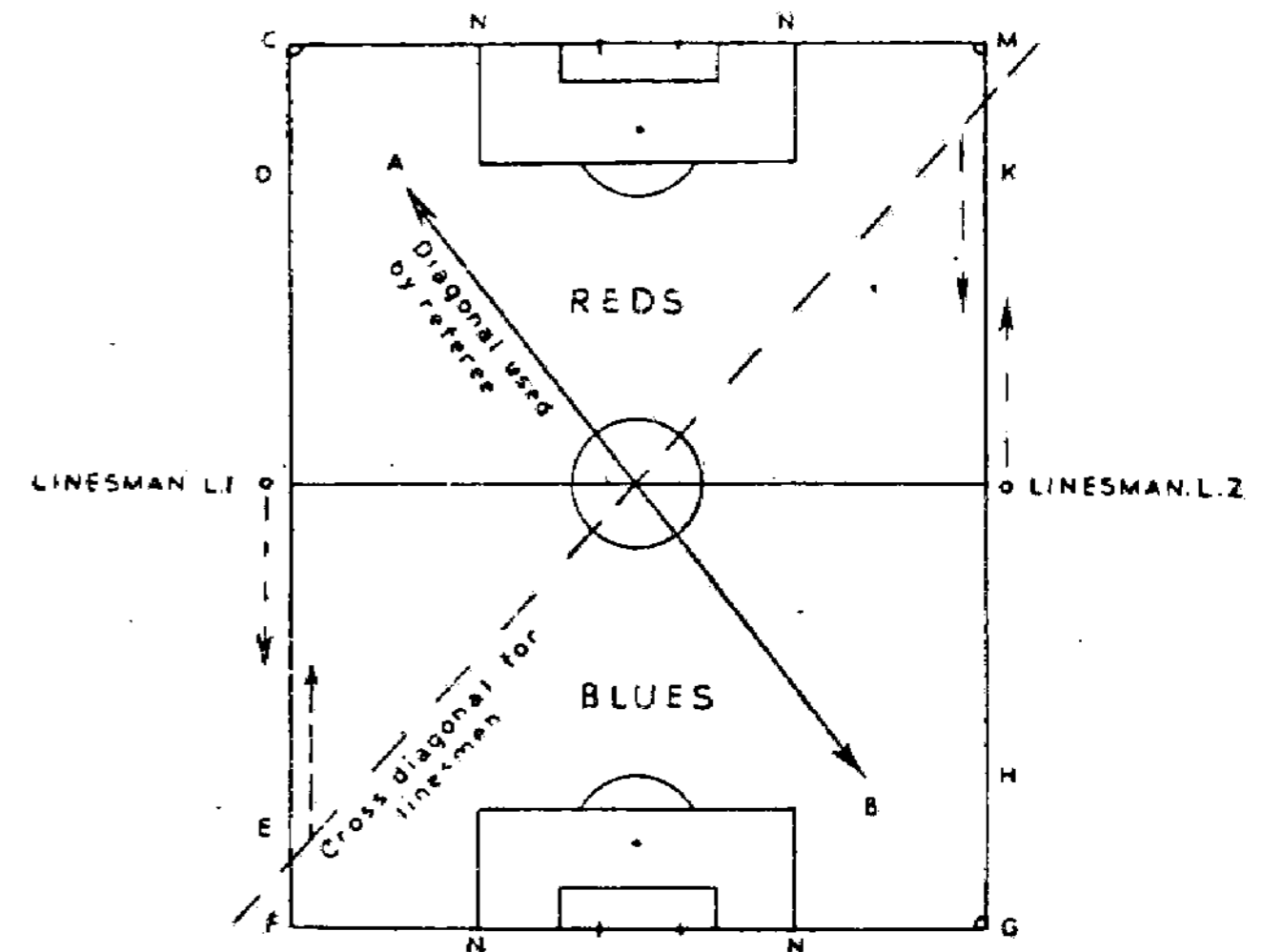


Diagram 1

The imaginary diagonal used by the Referee is the line A—B.

The opposite diagonal used by the Linesmen is adjusted to the position of the Referee; if the Referee is near A, Linesman L2 will be at a point between M and K. When the Referee is at B, Linesman L1 will be between E and F; this gives two officials control of the respective "danger zones," one at each side of the field.

Linesman L1 adopts the REDS as his side; Linesman L2 adopts the BLUES; as RED forwards move toward Blue goal, Linesman L1 keeps up with their foremost man, so in actual practice he will rarely get into Red's half of the field. Similarly Linesman L2 keeps up with the

foremost BLUE player, and will rarely get into Blue's half.

At corner-kicks or penalty-kicks the Linesman in that half where the corner-kick or penalty-kick occurs positions himself at N and the Referee takes position (see Diagram 4—corner-kick; Diagram 9—penalty-kick).

The diagonal system fails if Linesman L2 gets between G and H when Referee is at B, or when Linesman L1 is near C or D when the Referee is at A, because there are two officials at the same place. This should be avoided.

(N.B.—Some referees prefer to use the opposite diagonal, viz. from F to M, in which case the linesmen should adjust their work accordingly).

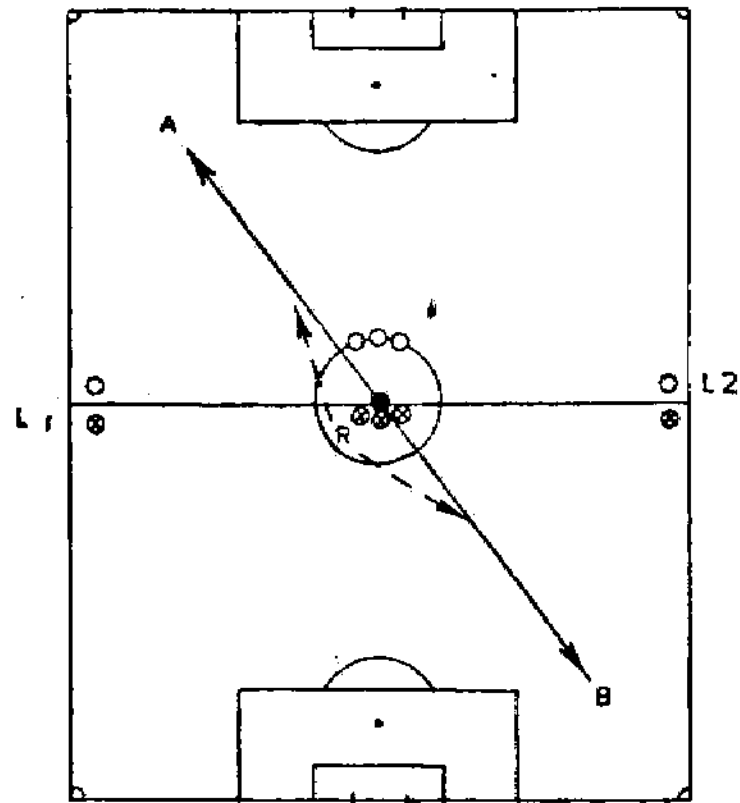


Diagram 2

START OF GAME

Position of Referee at Kick-off—R
 Position of Linesmen—L1 and L2.
 Players—O and ⊕.
 Diagonal followed by Referee—
 A—B.
 Referee moves to diagonal along
 line <---> according to direction
 of attack.
 Ball—●.

Diagram 2

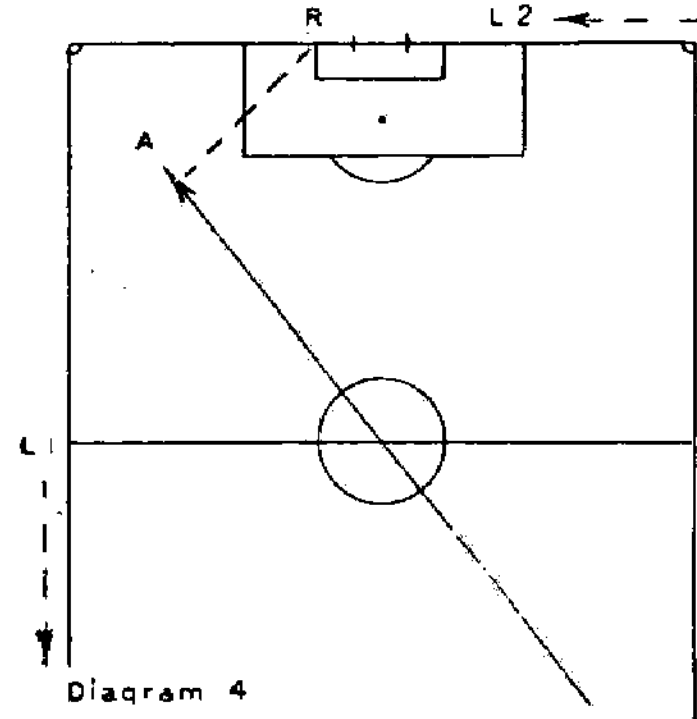


Diagram 4
CORNER-KICK

Positions of officials the same no
 matter at which corner-area the kick
 is taken.
 Referee (R) alongside goal-post.
 Linesman (L2) at junction of
 penalty-area and goal-line to observe
 incidents possibly hidden from the
 Referee.
 Linesman (L1) in position for
 clearance and possible counter attack.

Diagram 4

Diagram 3
DEVELOPMENT OF ATTACK
 (From Diagram 2)

Ball moves out to left wing,
 Referee (R) slightly off diagonal to
 be near play.

Linesman (L2) level with spear-
 head of attack.

Two officials, therefore, up with
 play.

Linesman (L1) in position for
 clearance and possible counter attack

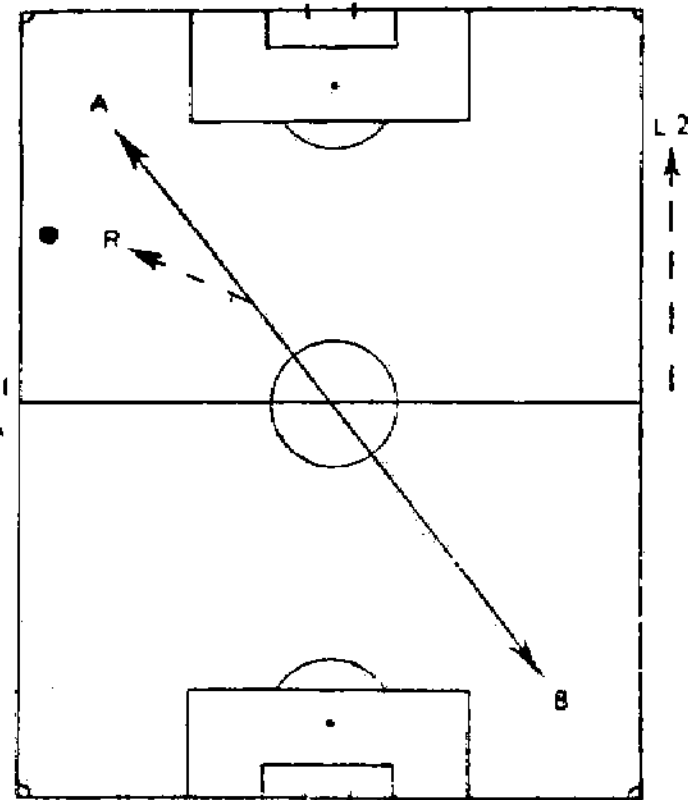


Diagram 3

Diagram 5
THE COUNTER ATTACK
 (Following Diagram 4)

Referee (R) sprints to regain
 correct position on diagonal along
 path --->

(Note: the Referee who is physically
 fit is able to do this easily.)

Linesman (L2) hurries back to his
 correct position on the touch-line.

Linesman (L1) level with attack
 and in position to see infringements
 and indicate decisions until Referee
 regains his position.

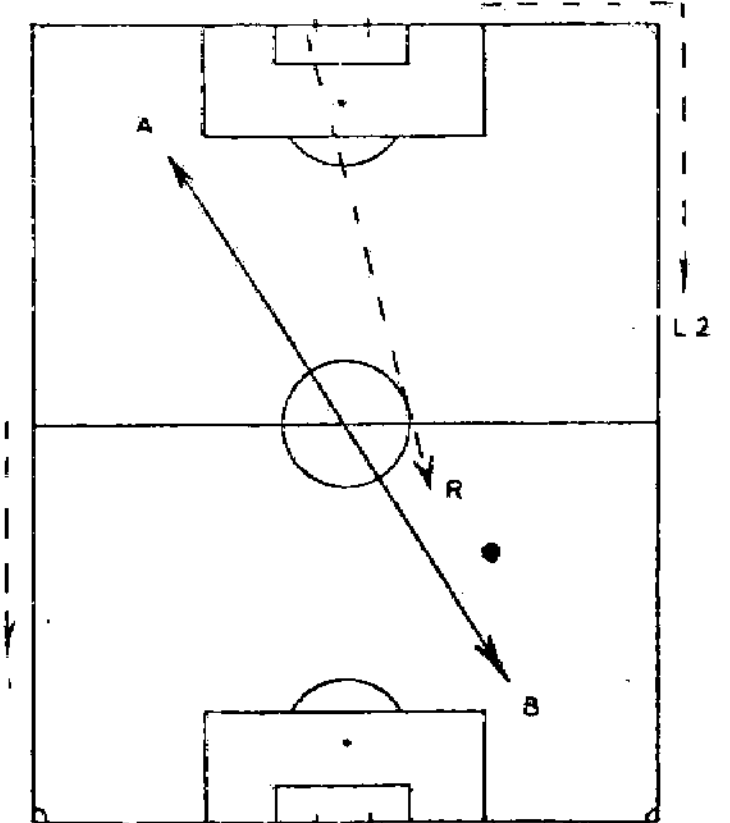


Diagram 5

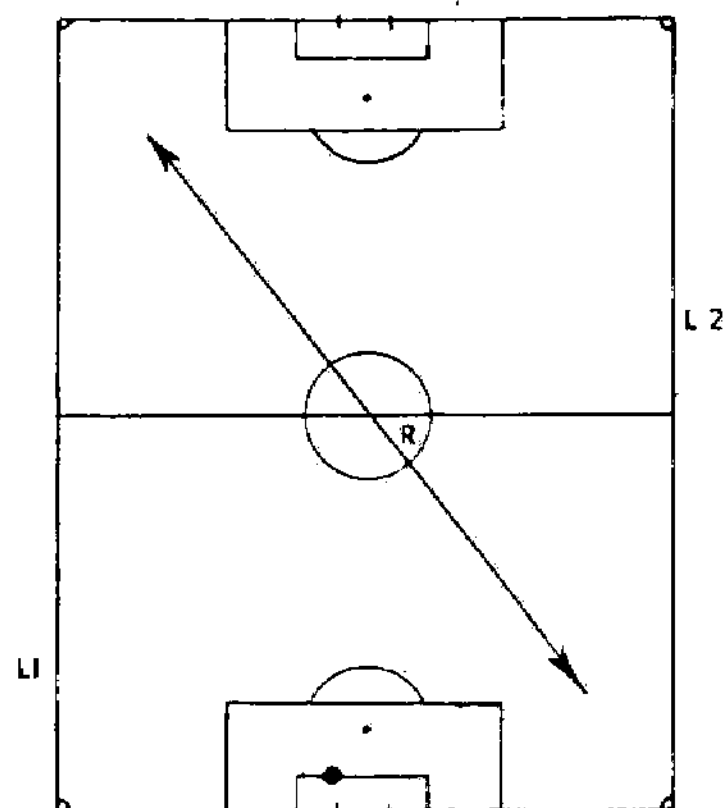


Diagram 6
GOAL-KICK

Referee (R) in midfield adjacent to central point of diagonal.
Linesman (L1) exercising watch over goal-kick.
Linesman (L2) in position pending a possible attack by side taking goal-kick.

Diagram 6

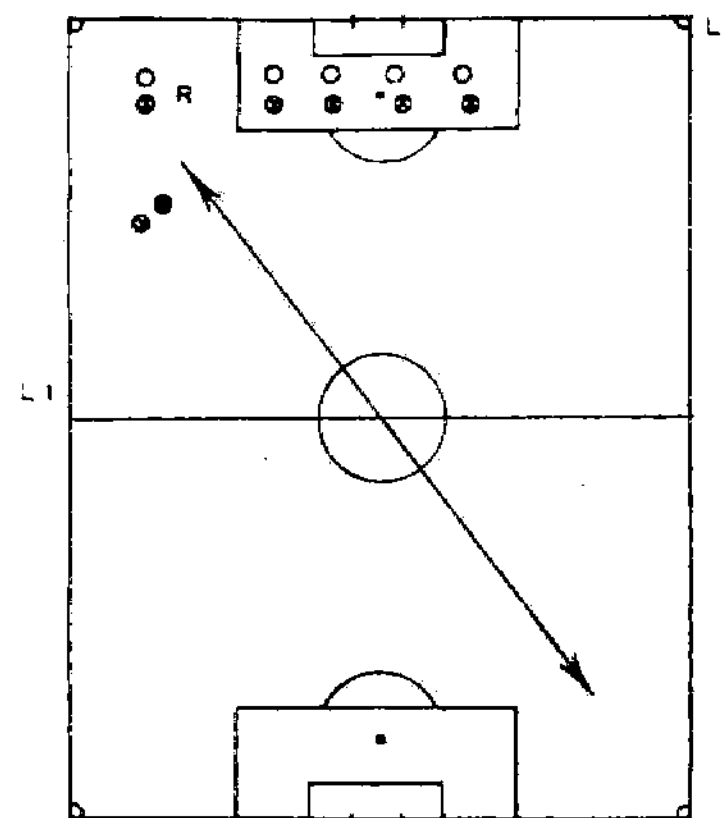


Diagram 8
FREE-KICK NEAR GOAL
(Just outside penalty-area)

Players ⊕ and ○ line up for free-kick.
Referee (R) takes up position just off his diagonal so that he is placed accurately to judge off-side. Linesman (L2) is more advanced but can watch for off-side and fouls and also is in a good position to act as goal judge in the event of a direct shot being taken.

Diagram 8

Diagram 7
FREE-KICK IN MIDFIELD

Players lined up for kick ⊕ and ○. Referee (R) and Linesman (L2) in respective diagonal positions, level with players and able to judge accurately any questions of off-side or foul play. Linesman (L1) sees that kick is taken from correct position and also is in position for possible counter attack.

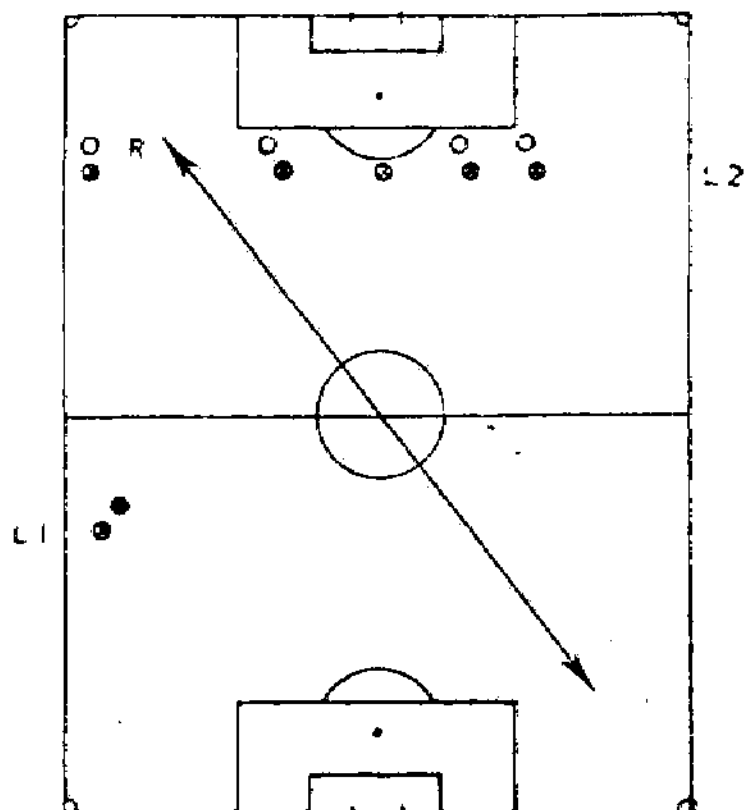


Diagram 7

Diagram 9
PENALTY-KICK

Players ⊕ and ○ with the exception of the goalkeeper and kicker are shown outside the penalty-area and at least 10 yards from the ball—goalkeeper on goal-line.

Referee (R) is in position to see that kick is properly taken and that no encroachment takes place.

Linesman (L2) watches goalkeeper to see that he does not advance illegally and also acts as goal judge.

Linesman (L1) is in position should the goalkeeper save a goal and start a counter attack.

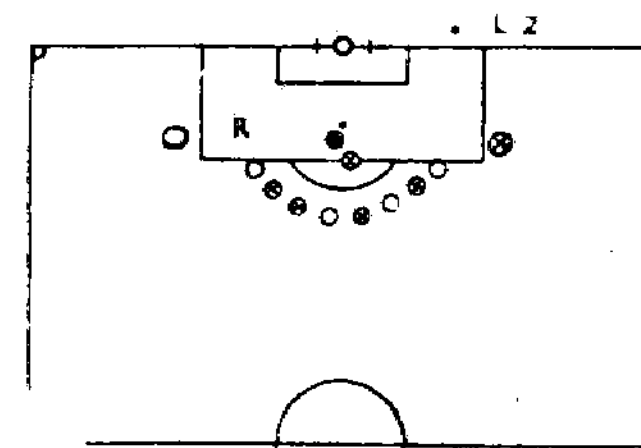


Diagram 9

SOME NOTES ON THE LAWS OF THE GAME

The attention of all referees is drawn to the following aspects of the Laws of the Game which experience shows cannot be too frequently emphasised :

Law 12

Undoubtedly the application of Law 12, dealing as it does with fouls and misconduct, is of primary importance in controlling the game. So much depends upon the referee's instantaneous judgment and his determination to administer the law without fear or favour.

The following are some of the most common criticisms directed at referees which are relevant to this law :—

- (1) *Intentional or Unintentional.*—Law 12 is quite emphatic that it is only the intentional offence which shall be penalised. It would seem that some referees are taking the least line of resistance by awarding free kicks and penalty kicks whenever the ball strikes a player's hand or arm. Occasions do arise where it is impossible for the player to avoid handling the ball, having no time to withdraw his hand or arm before the ball strikes him. Such accidental handling contact should not be penalised, no matter in what part of the field it happens.

In the case of tripping it is not always easy to judge whether the tripping has been caused by lateness of tackle or whether it is intentional. If a referee is convinced that the infringement is intentional he should penalise it, unless there is obvious advantage to the non-offending side by not so doing. A referee should not allow such matters as the position where an infringement takes place in the field of play, an overwhelming goal lead of one side, etc., to affect his decisions.

- (2) *Persistent Infringement of Laws. Ungentlemanly Conduct.*—Whilst it is necessary to give serious attention to obvious major infringements of Law 12, referees should not ignore persistent foul play, which, though petty and less obvious in its character, may result in retaliation from the victim who feels that he has not got the protection of the referee. The use of threatening or abusive language falls into this category and referees should aim to stamp it out.

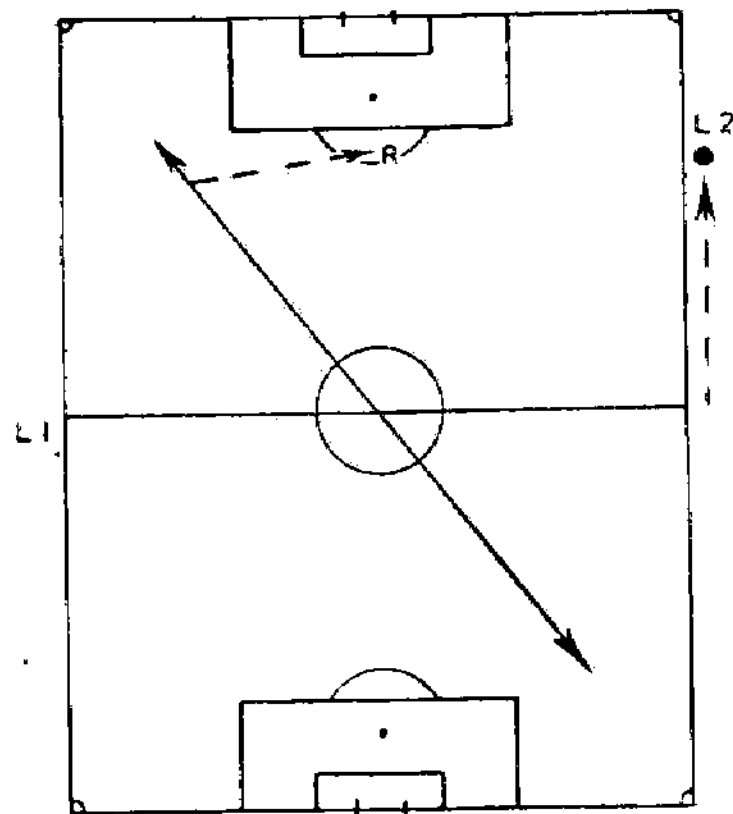


Diagram 10a

THROW-IN

Ball out of play and Linesman (L2) is in position to indicate position of throw and to which side.

Referee (R) crosses from diagonal to centre of field, in the same manner as a defence covering a throw-in.

Linesman (L1) watches his forward line against the possible counter attack.

Diagram 10a

Diagram 10b

THROW-IN

Linesman (L1) is away from the throw-in but should be able to judge feet and probably to indicate which side is entitled to throw. He also maintains his position in the event of a clearance.

Referee (R) can judge other throw-in infringements and veers slightly from his diagonal towards touch-line.

Linesman (L2) is in position to see any infringement occurring before Referee can turn to follow play.

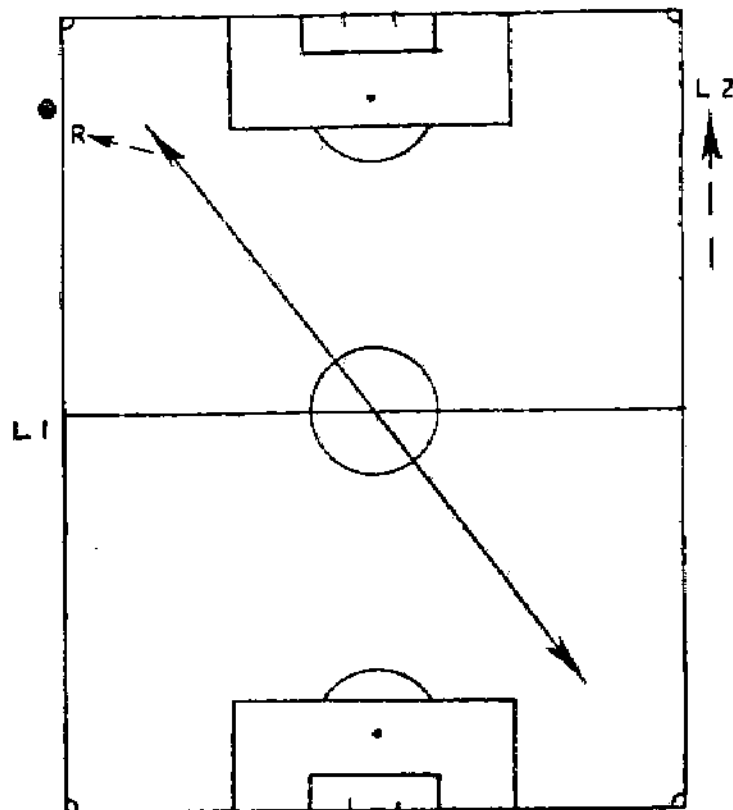


Diagram 10b

Persistent infringement of any of the Laws of the Game is ungentlemanly conduct. The law is quite specific in that a player who persists in misconduct after having received a caution shall be sent off the field of play.

- (3) *Charging*.—Since the re-wording of Law 12 there have been instances revealing differences in the interpretation and application of the section of Law 12 dealing with charging. This has caused confusion in the minds of the players as to the real meaning of the Law and whether the kick awarded is a direct or indirect free-kick. The following may help to qualify the meaning of the Law :—

A foul charge is deemed a major offence under Law 12 and is therefore penalised by a direct free kick or a penalty if the infringement takes place in the penalty area by a player of the defending side. Such fouls are charging in a violent or dangerous manner and charging from behind except when a player is obstructing.

An indirect free kick is awarded against a player who charges fairly but at the wrong time. Such infringements are:—

- (a) charging the goalkeeper except when he is holding the ball, is obstructing or is outside the goal area.
(b) Charging an opponent when the ball is not in playing distance and he is definitely not trying to play it.

Both (a) and (b) require further comment:

(a) Some referees are inclined to give a goalkeeper absolute protection even in a technical sense by penalising all contact with him. The Law is quite definite on this point in that fair charging of the goalkeeper is allowed if the goalkeeper has possession of the ball. Outside his goal area a goalkeeper can be charged even if not in possession provided the charge is fair and both the goalkeeper and the opponent who is charging are within playing distance and attempting to play the ball.

(b) Charging an opponent fairly and at the wrong time should not be confused with obstruction where the player does not charge but interposes his body between an opponent and the ball. A player is not allowed to charge an opponent in order to let the ball run on to another player of his own side, nor can he charge an opponent to let the ball run out of play. In both cases he is

not attempting to play the ball. A defender, therefore, is not allowed to deliver a fair charge on an attacker who is trying to charge a goalkeeper in possession of the ball, because the defender is not making an attempt to get the ball.

Referees should bear in mind that by the very nature of the game there is bound to be some body contact which is not intentional. A charge signifies intention to shoulder an opponent and should not be confused with accidental contact.

- (4) *Obstruction*.—When a player is obstructing he may be charged from behind. Law 12 is here dealing with a form of obstruction where a player, not attempting to play the ball, is in the path of an opponent who is trying to play it. Such a case is represented when the defender attempts to shield the ball which is within his playing distance in order to allow it to run out of play over touch or goal line. The attacker, in this case, is permitted to charge from behind providing his charge is not dangerous nor violent.

There is, however, a form of obstructing which is obviously opposed to the spirit of the game, where a player not in possession or playing distance of the ball and without attempting to play the ball, intentionally moves to block or obstruct the path of the opponent who is trying to play the ball. This infringement should be considered as similar to a fair charge made against an opponent when the ball is not within playing distance, and no attempt is being made to play the ball. The punishment shall be an indirect free-kick (Law 12, para. 3).

If the player outstretches his arms and thereby uses them intentionally to impede or obstruct an opponent such an offence is deemed to be "holding"—one of the penal offences—for which a direct free kick or penalty is awarded according to the place of the offence.

- (5) *Delaying Tactics*.—There is frequently far too much time wasted in taking free kicks and throws-in. When a ball has been placed in position players sometimes kick it away to allow their team to take up cover on the opponents. Some players make a habit of claiming throws-in and of getting hold of the ball. They walk away with it and only pass it on to the thrower when they and the players of their own side have taken up position. Deliberate

acts of this nature are ungentlemanly conduct and if they are persisted in the offenders should be cautioned.

A referee should aim to encourage quick restarts of the game, particularly in free kicks for fouls and misconducts, where delay may give advantage to the offending side.

Laws 5 and 14

Attention is called to Laws 5 and 14 where referees are given powers to refrain from penalising or putting the provisions of the Law into effect in cases where they are satisfied that by so doing 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 moves before the kick is taken, in the event of a score the breach of law by the goalkeeper should be ignored.

Law 15.

The Throw-in.—Law 15 states that ‘the thrower shall deliver the ball from over his head.’ This implies that the throwing movement shall commence from a position over the head. Some officials have a mistaken impression that this phrase means that the ball must leave the hands when overhead. This is a physical impossibility unless the hands are checked in this position. A natural throwing movement starting from over the head will always result in the ball leaving the hands when they are some slight distance in front of the vertical plane of the body. A player satisfies the condition of throwing if he starts the throw from over his head and the movement is continuous to the point of release.

Officials should not delay a throw-in. The side taking the throw-in should be able to take advantage of a quick restart of the game provided that is in accordance with the conditions of Law 15.

Law 8

Restarting by a Dropped Ball.—(i) It has been observed that some referees are bouncing the ball or throwing it in the air as a means of

restarting the game after temporary suspension. The ball should be dropped out of the hand and there is no need to hold it at a height to do this.

(ii) Occasions do occur in a game when a player, having fallen to the ground, has the ball locked between his feet and legs. To dispossess him of the ball in some circumstances may not only be difficult but fraught with danger of injury. The referee may, therefore, in certain cases, feel justified in suspending the game for a moment and restarting by dropping the ball.

Laws 5 and 6

- (1) In dress, bearing and action, referees and linesmen should aim at efficiency without being over-demonstrative or showy.
- (2) The giving of signals and signs are the chief methods of controlling the game and should, therefore, be clear or plainly visible. The whistle is the recognised signal by which the game is stopped. It should have a powerful and distinctive sound and should be blown loud and long enough to be heard above other noises connected with a match.
- (3) In general it is preferable for the referee to use a sign—the waving of the arm—to signal restarts. It is suggested, however, that for direct free kicks awarded for fouls (that is the nine penal offences) the referee should restart the game by using the whistle, whereas for indirect free kicks the referee should restart the game by an arm signal.
- (4) The referee can, where necessary, show the purpose of his decision in stopping the game by simple gestures, e.g., touching his hand when the offence is handling. There is no need, however, to be over-demonstrative in this matter. To help players to understand when an indirect free kick has been given it is suggested that the referee should at the time of blowing the whistle to stop the game raise one hand above his head.
- (5) *Sometimes bad offences take place when the referee's back is turned. Linesmen who observe incidents on the field of play likely to bring the game into disrepute, which do not come under the notice of the referee, should immediately signal to report them to him.*

- (6) The practice of players making an appeal for a decision or against a decision by the referee is traditional and dates back to the nineteenth century. Referees should not be influenced by any such appeals in making a decision. On the other hand, if a player has a reasonable request to make about a decision it is only fair and courteous that he should be heard; but after a decision has been reaffirmed or finally decided upon it should stand and the referee should not allow players to argue with him (see Law 12).
- (7) It is permissible for a player to call instructions to a player of his own side during a game. Referees should only penalise such calling where it is done intentionally to delude an opponent.
- (8) A brief word to a player whilst the game is in progress may help as a steadying influence. It is inadvisable, however, to administer a long disciplinary lecture to a player on his misconduct. If the foul or misconduct is serious the player should be sent off the field of play or officially cautioned. If he persists in misconduct after a caution he should be sent off the field of play.



FAIR CHARGE



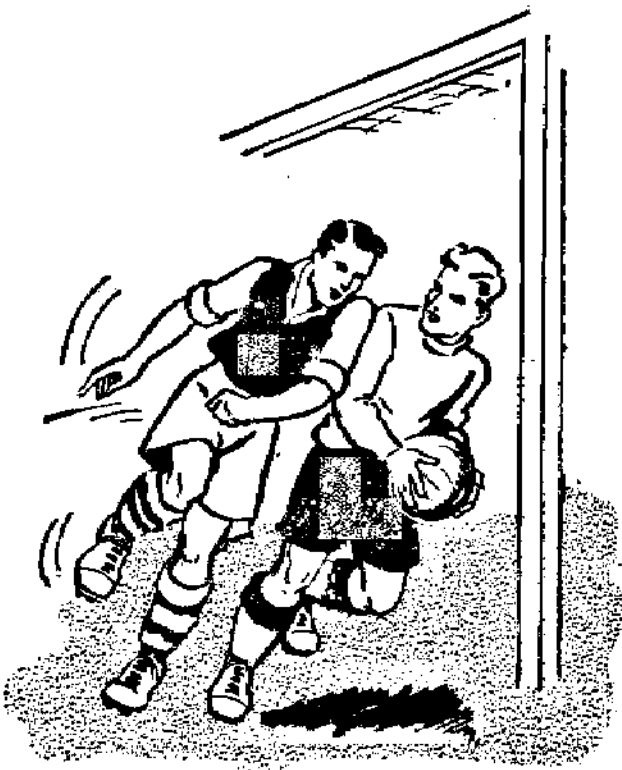
**A FAIR CHARGE but
ball not within playing distance**



**FOUL CHARGE
Use of Elbow**



**A FAIR CHARGE but
goalkeeper not in possession**



FAIR CHARGE
Goalkeeper in possession



CHARGE ALLOWED
Obstruction



DANGEROUS PLAY



FAIR CHARGE
Ball within playing distance



INTENTIONAL HANDLING

UNINTENTIONAL HANDLING



INTENTIONAL HANDLING

PUSHING



PUSHING



HOLDING



INTENTIONAL TRIPPING



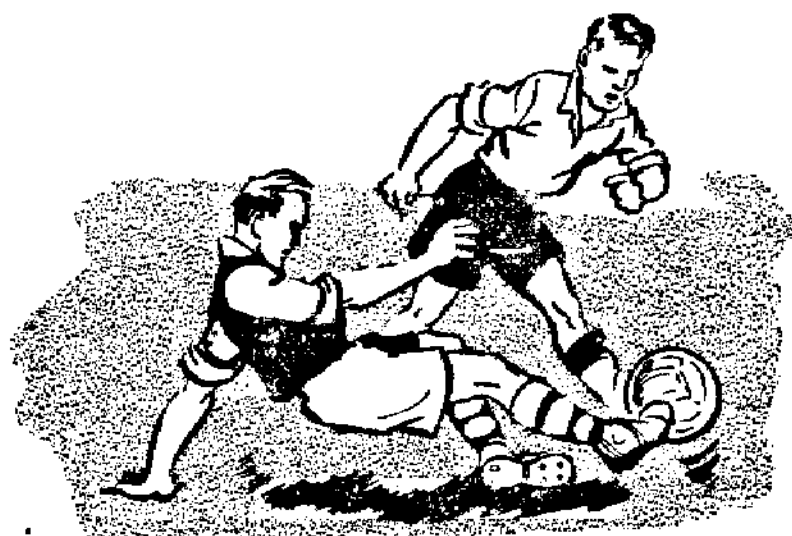
UNINTENTIONAL TRIPPING

FEIGNED TRIP





**JUMPING FOR BALL—
NOT UNFAIR**



SLIDING TACKLE



DANGEROUS PLAY

MISCONDUCT AND INJURIES

The first signs of rough play in a match should be dealt with promptly and with determination. The same applies to bad language. The referee acts with full authority of his National Association and F.I.F.A. behind him, and he should never hesitate to use the powers given him. In addition to penalising either of the two teams, he can also caution an individual, or, in extreme cases, order him off the field. He should make certain that he gets the offending player's full name and in cautioning he should be sure to use the operative word 'caution.'

A report of the incident should be sent by the referee to the relevant ruling body. It should be kept as short as possible and deal with nothing but the particulars of the incident. A typical report might read as follows :

THE SECRETARY,

The..... Football Association

Sir,

..... v.

(place and date of match).....

I have to report that I sent off the field

(or cautioned) (Name).....of

..... Club for.....

.....

.....

The incident which came under my

notice was as follows.....

.....

(Signed)

.....Referee.

The referee also has the power to report officials and spectators who interfere with the progress of the game.

Injuries

When a player is injured, the referee has to decide quickly what action it merits—whether he should stop the game and, if so, whether it should be immediately or the next time the ball goes out of play. If the injury is obviously serious, he should not waste time, but arrange for the man to be helped off the field. If the trainer is present he should be sent for first, and in the meantime other players must be prevented from touching the injured man.

In some cases an injured man has a false sense of heroism and tries to insist that he is fit to continue playing. He needs dealing with as firmly as the other type who feigns injury just to waste time, or possibly to win sympathy from the crowd. In no case should an injury be permitted to hold up the game unnecessarily.

Whether dealing with an injury, a case of misconduct or any occurrence whether or not provided for in the Laws, the referee must at all times remain the unobtrusive but effective master of the situation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR REFEREES

The following questions are based on incidents on which a referee may be called to give instant decisions during the course of a match. They also raise the kind of problems which a candidate for refereeing may be asked to solve before being qualified as an official referee.

1 *When is a goal scored?*

When the whole of the ball has crossed the goal-line between the goal-posts and under the bar, in the air or on the ground, not having been thrown, carried or propelled by hand or arm by one of the attacking side.

2 *A shot hits the referee and is deflected into the net. What is the correct decision?*

The referee is considered to be one of the appurtenances of the game. Ask yourself what would happen if the ball hit the goal-post; substitute the word referee for goal-post and you have the correct answer. To this question the answer is 'A goal.'

3 *From the kick-off, the centre-forward passes to his inside-right, who dribbles through and puts the ball into his opponents' goal before any opponent has touched it. Should a goal be allowed?*

A goal. The inside-right is the second player and all the requirements of play have been satisfied.

4 *When should a player be penalised for off-side?*

When, in the opinion of the referee, a player who is in an off-side position is interfering either with play or with an opponent.

5 *Can a player be off-side directly from:*

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| (a) a free-kick? | Yes. |
| (b) a penalty-kick? | Yes. |
| (c) a goal-kick? | No. |
| (d) a corner-kick? | No. |
| (e) a throw-in? | No. |

6 *A free-kick is awarded for off-side and the ball is shot straight into the net without touching anyone en route. Has a goal been scored?*

No goal; the free-kick for this breach of Law is 'indirect.'

7 *When is a place-kick used in Association football?*

As a place-kick is taken only when the ball is on the ground in the centre of the field of play, it is used to start each half of the game and to re-start it following the scoring of a goal.

- 8 *When is the ball out of play?*
 (a) When the whole of the ball has crossed one of the touch-lines or goal-lines, on the ground or in the air.
 (b) When the referee has signalled for the game to stop.
- 9 *If the ball strikes the flag-post at the half-way line and rebounds into the field, what decision should be given?*
 The ball must have wholly crossed the touch-line, since the flag-post at the half-way line must be at least one yard outside the touch-line; it is therefore a 'throw-in.'
- 10 *For what offence are the following kicks awarded:*
 (a) *Direct free-kick?*
 (b) *Indirect free-kick?*
 See Law 12. There are only nine offences from which a direct free-kick results. All other infringements of the Laws result in indirect free-kicks.
- 11 *What is meant by an indirect free-kick?*
 This is defined in Law 13. A goal cannot be scored from an indirect free-kick until the ball has been actually touched by some player other than the kicker, before passing through the goal.
- 12 *What conditions must be fulfilled for a free-kick to be taken properly?*
 (a) The free-kick must be taken from the place where the offence occurred.
 (b) The ball must be stationary.
 (c) The opposing players must be 10 yards from the ball when it is kicked, except in the special circumstances of an indirect free-kick taken less than 10 yards from the opponents' goal-line.
 (d) The referee must give the signal for the kick to be taken.
 (e) The kicker must not play the ball a second time until some other player shall have touched it.
 (f) The ball must travel the distance of its circumference.
- 13 *Where may the players of the defending side stand, if a free-kick is awarded to the attacking side within the goal-area?*
 Not nearer than 10 yards unless they stand on their goal-line between the posts.
- 14 *When a free-kick is being taken, at what distance from the ball may a member of the attacking side stand?*
 He may stand as close as he wishes, but he may not play the ball until it has travelled the distance of its circumference.

- 15 *In taking a free-kick inside his penalty-area, a defender passes the ball back to his goal-keeper, who misses it and allows it to pass into the net. What is the correct decision?*
 By Law 13 a free-kick must be kicked into the field of play somewhere beyond the penalty-area before it is 'in play.'
 The action taken does not comply with the Law, so the free-kick will be re-taken.
- 16 *The ball strikes a player on the arm above the elbow. What action should be taken by the referee, and why?*
 If, as referee, you consider that the player made no movement to stop the ball with hand or arm, there is no offence, consequently no action by the referee is needed.
 If, however, you consider that an offence under Law 12 (i) has been committed, a direct free-kick is the punishment.
- 17 *What distinguishes ungentlemanly conduct from violent conduct? State the action to be taken in each case?*
 Violent conduct is serious foul play or the use of vile or abusive language on the field. For this the offender must be ordered off and the appropriate free-kick follows.
 Ungentlemanly behaviour includes dissent by word or action from a referee's decision; persistent infringement of any of the Laws of the Game; any unspecified offence calculated to bring the game into disrepute. For these offences a player is officially cautioned, and if the game has been stopped specifically to administer the caution, it will be re-started by an indirect free-kick.
- 18 *What action must the referee take when a player calls 'Right' and causes an opponent to allow the ball to run on?*
 This is one form of ungentlemanly behaviour. The offender should be officially cautioned, and if the game has been stopped by the referee to do this, an indirect free-kick follows.
- 19 *State the offences for which a penalty-kick may be awarded.*
 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:
 (a) Kicking or attempting to kick an opponent.
 (b) Tripping an opponent.
 (c) Jumping at an opponent.
 (d) Charging an opponent in a violent or dangerous manner.

- (e) Charging an opponent from behind unless the latter be obstructing.
- (f) Striking or attempting to strike an opponent.
- (g) Holding an opponent.
- (h) Pushing an opponent.
- (i) Handling the ball.

If any of these nine offences is committed by a player of either side outside the penalty-area or by a player of the attacking side inside the penalty-area, a direct free-kick should be awarded.

20 *What positions may players occupy when a penalty-kick is being taken?*

All players must be on the field of play and, except the defending goalkeeper and the player taking the kick, they must be somewhere outside the penalty-area and at least 10 yards from the penalty-spot, until the ball is actually kicked forward.

The defending goalkeeper must stand on his goal-line until the ball is kicked.

21 *In taking a penalty-kick, the kicker passes the ball backwards for one of his own side to shoot it into the net. What is the correct decision?*

Offence under Law 14 (c) . . . indirect free-kick against the kicker. At a penalty-kick, the ball *must* be kicked forward.

22 *When a penalty-kick is taken, the ball strikes the bar, rebounds, and is immediately shot into the net by the player who took the penalty-kick. What is the correct decision?*

Offence under Law 14 (c) . . . indirect free-kick against the kicker. The offence is playing the ball twice.

22 *Immediately before a penalty-kick is taken, the goalkeeper moves off his goal-line. He partially saves the shot, but deflects the ball into the net. What is the correct decision?*

A goal. An offence by a member of the defending side is not taken into consideration if a goal is scored.

22 *A defender, standing in his own penalty-area, strikes an attacking forward when the ball is in play in another part of the field. What action should be taken?*

Providing the ball is in play at the time, any of the nine penal offences committed within the penalty-area by a defender intentionally, results in a penalty-spot kick. Striking is one of them.

25 *How many steps may a goalkeeper take while holding the ball, without bouncing it on the ground?*

Not more than four. Law 12 (2[4]).

26 *A goalkeeper takes more than the specified number of steps while holding the ball when outside his penalty-area. What decision should be given?*

Here two offences have been committed. The major offence is carrying the ball outside the penalty-area. This is 'hands,' and results in a *direct* free-kick. The minor offence is carrying the ball more than four paces, but it is covered in the punishment given.

27 *Can a goalkeeper be charged when standing in his goal-area?*

Yes, if the goalkeeper is either holding the ball or obstructing an opponent.

28 *What action should be taken if an opponent attempts to kick the ball when it is held by the goalkeeper?*

This is dangerous play, an offence under Law 12 (2[1]), and results in an indirect free-kick against the player who attempts to kick.

29 *A goalkeeper, in his goal-area, pushes an opponent. Is this an offence? If so, what action should be taken?*

Pushing intentionally is always a breach of Law 12 (h).

The punishment for such an offence in the goal-area would be a penalty-spot kick.

30 *May a goalkeeper be changed during the game? If so, what action is necessary?*

Yes. Law 3 permits this, so long as the referee has been notified of the change *before* it takes place.

31 *The home team is playing in red shirts, the visitors in white shirts, and both goalkeepers are wearing blue sweaters. Is this in order?*

Yes. Both goalkeepers conform to the conditions laid down in Law 4.

32 *Define a correct throw-in.*

(a) The thrower must face the field of play at the moment of throwing, when

(b) part of both feet must be either on or outside the touch-line.

(c) The thrower shall use both hands and deliver the ball from over his head.

(d) He shall not again play the ball until it has been played or touched by another player.

33 *A player throws in correctly but kicks the ball before another player touches it. What is the correct decision?*

Indirect free-kick against the thrower for playing the ball a second time.

34 *A goalkeeper fields the ball direct from a throw-in, but allows it to slip from his grasp into the net. What decision should be given?*

A goal. A defender may score against his own side in this fashion, and in this case he plays the ball and thereby makes it possible for a goal to be scored.

35 (a) *When is a goal-kick awarded?*

(b) *What conditions must be satisfied before the kick is deemed to be properly taken?*

When the ball has been sent over the goal-line (excluding the goal) by one of the attacking side. The goal-kick must be taken from within that half of the goal-area near to where the ball went out of play.

The ball is not in play until it has passed beyond the penalty-area marking, and if this part of the field is not reached, or if it touches another player in the penalty-area, the kick must be re-taken.

36 *A goal-kick is taken and the ball passes outside the penalty-area but is caught by a strong wind and blown back into the kicker's goal, without touching any of the players. What is the correct decision?*

As the ball went 'into play' by passing the penalty-area marking, it would be a corner, because a goal cannot be scored from a goal-kick.

37 *In taking a goal-kick, the goalkeeper miskicks and the ball rolls merely four or five yards. The goalkeeper follows up and kicks the ball well down the field. Is this in order?*

If not, what action should be taken, and why?

No. The ball was not in play when the goalkeeper kicked the ball a second time.

The referee should order the goal-kick to be retaken.

38 *The goalkeeper, with a strong following wind, kicks the ball from a goal-kick direct into his opponents' net. What is the decision?*

No goal; goal-kick. A goal cannot be scored directly from a goal-kick.

39 *In what circumstances is a corner-kick awarded?*

A corner-kick follows the playing of the ball over the goal-line (excluding the area between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar) by one of the defending side.

40 *State the distance of the nearest opponent to the kicker when a corner-kick is being taken?*

Ten yards from the ball when it is kicked.

41 *A corner is taken, the ball strikes a goal-post and returns direct to the kicker, who centres it. What decision should be given?*

An indirect free-kick for playing the ball a second time before another player has played it.

42 *What decision should be given when the ball is kicked into the net directly from a corner-kick?*

A goal. A goal may be scored direct from a corner-kick (Law 17).

43 *What are the 'duties' of a referee?*

The 'duties' of a referee are:

- (a) To enforce the Laws.
- (b) To decide disputed points.
- (c) To refrain from giving decisions which would give advantage to the offending team.
- (d) To keep a record of the game.
- (e) To act as time-keeper, adding time if necessary to compensate for time wasted.

44 *What are the 'powers' of a referee?*

- (a) At his discretion to stop the game for any infringement of the Laws;
- (b) To suspend or end the game for certain forms of interference;
- (c) To caution or dismiss players for misconduct;
- (d) To allow only the players and the linesmen on the field; except by permission no-one else may enter the field of play;
- (e) To stop the game in case of injury to a player and have him attended to;
- (f) To signal for the recommencement of the game after all stoppages.

45 *What is meant by the expression 'power to refrain'?*

The referee is given the right to use his own judgment and discretion in deciding whether or not to stop the game. He will not interfere with the course of the game if he considers that such action will benefit the offending side.

46 *State the correct procedure in cautioning a player.*

Take the offender's name and make the caution personal and specific by using both his name and the word 'caution.' State the reason for the caution in a word or two, and intimate that if he is again guilty of ungentlemanly behaviour he will be ordered off. Be serious, and do not use an official caution as an idle threat.

47 *In what circumstances should a player be ordered from the field:*

(a) *after a previous caution?*

(b) *without caution?*

(a) Any persistence in or repetition of misconduct.

(b) For violent conduct either of limb or tongue.

48 *What action should be taken in the event of mis-conduct occurring when the ball is out of play?*

How is the game re-started?

The offending players are officially cautioned or sent off.

As the ball is out of play the game must be re-started in the appropriate way, e.g., a goal-kick, throw-in, or corner-kick, etc.

49 *When should a game be stopped in case of injury?*

The referee must exercise his full discretion. When he considers it to be a serious injury, he will stop the game forthwith; in all other cases he allows play to proceed.

50 *When is it permissible for a trainer to enter the field of play?*

Only when he is requested to do so by the referee.

51 *What are the regulations governing a player's return to the field of play after an injury?*

That the ball must be out of play at the time the player enters the field of play, and that the referee has signalled that he has noted the player's action in re-entering the field; this is equivalent to reporting to the referee.

52 *A player is suffering from obvious boot-nail scratches on his leg. What action should be taken?*

Stop the game; allow the player to receive treatment from his team attendant according to the seriousness of the wound; examine boots to find the cause of the hurt; and send the player whose boot is at fault temporarily off the field. Be satisfied that the offending boot is in order when and before he re-enters the field.

53 *To what standard must football boots conform?*

This is detailed in Law 4; no metal plates must be used, nor projecting nails. Bars and studs must be of leather or soft rubber, not pointed nor of diameter less than half an inch nor projecting from the sole or heel farther than three quarters of an inch.

54 *Can articles other than boots be considered liable to cause injury?*

Yes, rings, metal attachments to belts, artificial limbs, pins and similar objects may come within this category.

55 *State the maximum and minimum dimensions of the field of play.*

Length, maximum, 130 yards; minimum, 100 yards. Breadth, maximum, 100 yards; minimum, 50 yards. But length must always exceed breadth.

56 *State the following:*

(a) *Distance into field of play of the goal-area.*

Six yards.

(b) *Distance between the insides of the goalposts.*

Eight yards.

(c) *Distance from goal-line to penalty-spot.*

Twelve yards.

(d) *Distance from centre-spot to edge of circle.*

Ten yards.

(e) *Distance from ground to the under edge of cross-bar.*

Eight feet.

(f) *Distance into the field of play of the penalty-area.*

Eighteen yards.

(g) *Height above ground of the corner-flag-post.*

Five feet minimum.

57 *What are the essentials in a full-sized football?*

That its circumference shall be from 27 to 28 inches and its weight at the start of a match from 14 to 16 ounces. That it be spherical, the case made of leather, and that it is made of nothing likely to cause injury to the players. See Law 2.

58 *What is the maximum number of players in a team?*

Eleven at any one time.

59 *A team starts with two players short. One arrives after the first ten minutes' play and the other after fifteen minutes' play in the second half. What action is necessary in each case?*

Any player, at any time during the game, who joins his team after the game has commenced must :

- (a) report to the referee;
- (b) enter the field when the ball is out of play.

60 *What are the alternatives open to the captain of a team on winning the toss?*

- (a) Choice of ends, or
- (b) Kick-off.

61 *What is the duration of a game of football?*

By Law 7, two equal periods of 45 minutes, but the referee can extend this to cover time wasted, and to allow a penalty-kick, to be completed either at half or full time. Some competition regulations allow for equal periods of less than 45 minutes. The referee is bound by these special regulations irrespective of Law 7.

62 *In what circumstances is time extended?*

See Law 7 :

- To compensate for time lost;
- To allow a penalty-kick to be taken;
- To permit extra time as competition rules permit.

63 *When do you consider that a match has actually started?*

When the ball, having been placed on the ground in the centre of the field, is kicked by an attacking player, and has gone in the opponents' half a distance equal to the circumference of the ball.

The kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has been played by another player.

64 *The referee, because of doubtful light, instructs the players to change round at half-time and carry on playing. One team, however, retires to its dressing-room and re-appears after an interval of five minutes. What action can the referee take?*

Unless mutual agreement had been reached before the game started and the referee had been notified of this arrangement, the referee cannot go counter to Law 7.

Players are normally entitled to the interval of five minutes. If agreement had been reached, insisting on the interval would be bad sportsmanship but not a breach of Law.

65 *Which side kicks-off at the beginning of extra time?*

The captains toss again, and the winner has the option of kick-off or choice of ends.

66 *How is the game re-started after a stoppage for which a free-kick is not awarded?*

By the referee dropping the ball at the place where it was when play was suspended.

67 *What action should be taken if the ball is played before it reaches the ground when dropped by the referee?*

The referee must again drop the ball.

PART II

SELECTION OF REFEREES FOR INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Each National Association affiliated to F.I.F.A. is invited each year to nominate up to five referees who are available to take charge of international matches. The full list is circulated to all member associations and, when the arrangements for an international match are being made, it is customary for the Association of the country in which the match is being played to suggest to the opposing National Association the name of a third, neutral, country which might be asked to supply a referee*. When agreement on the nationality of the referee has been reached between the two participating countries, the home association chooses one of the five referees whose names appear on the panel and asks his National Association if it can arrange for him to officiate. Providing that the referee has no other engagement and there are no other obstacles to his attending, the appointment is then confirmed by all the parties concerned.

*In some cases the home Association submits a choice of three names to the visiting Association for selection.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS ON REFEREES

In order to ensure that standards of refereeing are maintained at a high level, and that young, promising referees are given every chance of being promoted to take charge of more important matches, it is important that referees' abilities are kept under constant survey. The specimen form of Confidential Report printed here can be recommended and will give a general guide to the qualities which assessors should look out for :

FORM FOR ASSESSING REFEREES	
..... FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION	
REFEREE REPORT (CONFIDENTIAL)	
Name of Referee.....	(BLOCK CAPITALS)
..... V.....	
on.....	
League or Competition	
Weather conditions.....	
.....	
State of Ground.....	
.....	
PART A—GENERAL ASSESSMENT.	
To be based on your answers to the following questions :	
Was the game easy or difficult to referee ?	
Does the referee look and act the part ?	
Is he completely impartial ?	
Does he control the game with confidence and efficiency ?	
Is he right in his decisions ?	
4=Excellent; 3=Good; 2=Moderate (Fair);	
1=Weak; 0=Unsatisfactory.	
(+ or - may be added to these marks where necessary.)	
General remarks	
.....	
.....	
PART B—DETAILED REPORT.	
Give a brief report on the following factors and also a mark, using the above scale of assessment.	
PERSONAL QUALITIES :	
1. Appearance (Dress, Bearing, etc.)	
.....	
.....	

2. Fitness (Actual state of fitness, fast, slow, good or poor stamina, etc.).

.....

3. Personality (Cheerful, anxious, unflurried, panicky, confident, uncertain, quick thinking, hesitant, modest, showy, etc.)

.....

REFEREEING ABILITY :

4. Impartiality (Crowd influence, facing up to difficulties, swayed by result, etc.)

.....

5. Control (Attentive to details but afraid of major issues, use of linesmen, clearness of decision, whistle and signals, etc.)

.....

6. Correctness in decisions (Technical points and fact of Law where referee wrong).

.....

PART C.

Suggestions which you think would help referee to improve his efficiency in refereeing a game.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Signed

Date

To be returned in a sealed envelope and marked ' Confidential ' to :

.....
.....

REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL MATCHES BY REFEREES

Within forty-eight hours of the conclusion of each international match, played under the auspices of F.I.F.A., the officiating referee is instructed to complete the following form of report and send it to the Secretary: 77, Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich.

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

REFEREES' REPORT

International Match.....

played at.....the.....19...at.....hours

on the ground of.....

conditions of the ground and equipment.....

Result.....in favour of.....Half-time score.....in favour of.....

Referee.....Address

Linesmen.....Addresses.....

Attitude of the public.....

Attitude of the visiting players.....

Attitude of the players of the home team.....

* Cautions given to players (state name and team of the player as well as a brief description of the reasons for the cautions).

continued overleaf

Dismissal of a player (state name and team and details of reasons for dismissal).

.....
.....
.....

*Incidents (the referee must state the reasons and circumstances of incident connected with the match even if it should have taken place before or after the match or during half-time).

.....
.....
.....
.....

Eventual remarks : (Mention if the match started to time, and if not, how many minutes late and the cause.)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Fees { received..... Travelling expenses }
 { amount due..... Daily expenses }

Signature of the referee.....

* If necessary, insert, "No remarks."

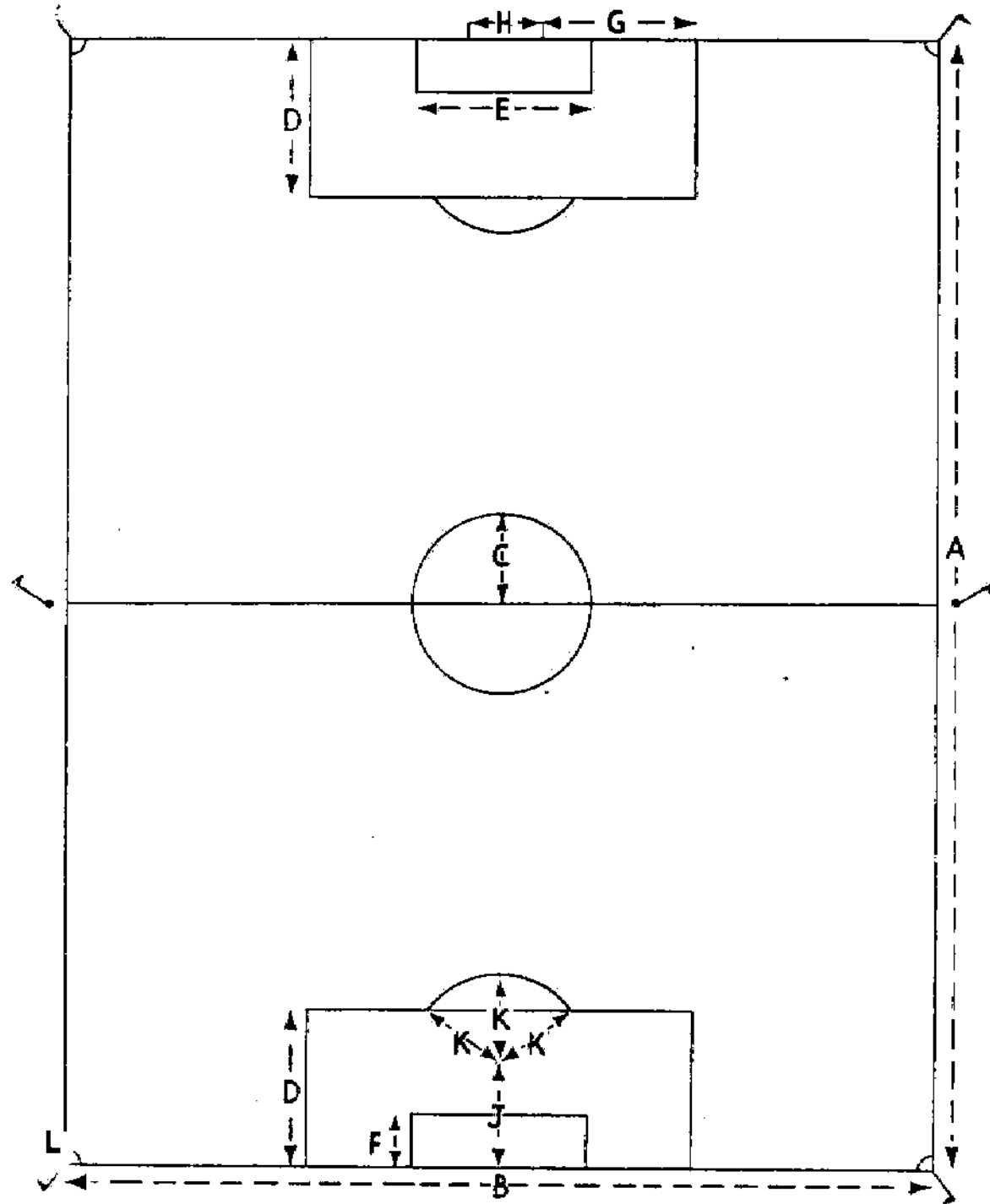
INTERNATIONAL VOCABULARY of terms used in Football

ENGLISH	FRANCAIS	ITALIANO	ESPAÑOL	SWENSKA	PORTUGÊS
The Field	Le terrain	Il campo	El campo; el field	Planen	O campo
Touchline	La ligne de touche	Linea laterale	La línea de banda	Sidlinje	Linha lateral
Goal Line	La ligne de but	Linea della porta	La línea del gol; arco; valla	Mallinje	Linha do goal
Goal Area	La surface de but	Area della porta	El área del gol; arco; valla	Malomrade	Area do goal
Goal Post	Le poteau de but	Palo della porta	El poste del gol; arco; valla	Malstolpe	Balises
Goal Crossbar	La barre de but	Traversa	El travesaño del gol; arco; valla	Ribba	Barra superior
Goal Net	Le filet de but	Rete	La red del gol; arco; valla	Malnät	Redes
Penalty Area	La surface de réparation	Area di rigore	Area penal	Straffomrade	Area do penalty
Penalty Spot	Le point de réparation	Punto di rigore	Punto penal	Straffpunkt	Lugar do penalty
Corner	Le corner (le coin)	Angolo	Corner; esquina	Hörna	Canto
Corner Post	Le poteau de coin	Asticella d'angolo	Poste de esquina	Hörnstoipe	Poste do canto
Corner Flag	Le drapeau de coin	Bandierina d'angolo	Bandera de esquina	Hörnflagga	Bandeirinha de canto
Half-way Line	La ligne de moitié du terrain (ou ligne médiane)	Linea di metà campo	Linea media	Mittlinje	Linha do meio do campo
Centre Line	La ligne du centre (ligne médiane)	Linea centrale	Línea central	Mittlinje	Linha do centro
Half-way Flag	Le drapeau de moitié du terrain	Bandierina della metà campo	Bandera de la línea media	Mittlinjeflagga	Bandeirinha do meio campo
Half-way Post	Le poteau de moitié du terrain	Asticella della metà campo	Poste de la línea media	Mittstolpe	Poste do meio do campo

ENGLISH	FRANCAIS	ITALIANO	ESPAÑOL	SWENSKA	PORTUGÊS
Good morning	Bonjour	Buon giorno, signori	Buenos días, Señores	God morgon	Bom dia
Good afternoon	Bonjour	Buon giorno, signori	Buenas tardes, Señores	God middag	Boa tarde
I hope we have a good game	J'espère que nous aurons un bon match	Spero si giuochi una bella partita	Confío que tendremos un buen partido	Jag hoppas det blir en trevlig match	Espero que seja um bom jogo
Toss up, please	En place	Prego, sorteggio del campo	Alinearse, Señores	Varnsgod, single slant	Tiremos à sorte
Heads or tails ?	Pile ou face	Testa o croce	Cara o cruz	Gubbe eller pil	Cara ou coroa
Kick-off	Le coup d'envoi	Calcio d' inizio	Jagne de salida	Avspark	A saída
Choice of ends	Le choix des camps	Scelta del campo	Elección de campo	Val av sida	Escolha de campo
Which end	Quel camp ?	Quale metà' campo ?	Que puerta ?	Vilken sida ?	Que campo
Home team	L'équipe qui reçoit	Squadra locale	Equipo de casa	Hemmalaget	Equipe da casa
Visitors	Les visiteurs	Ospiti (squadra ospitata)	Visitantes	Gästerna	Visitantes
Half-time	La mi-temps	Metà tempo	Intervalo	Halvtid	Primeiro tempo
Full-time	La fin de la partie	Fine	Final	Full tid	Fim do jogo
Extra-time	La prolongation	Tempo supplementare	Tiempo adicional	Förlängning	Prorrogação
15 minutes each way	Deux périodes d'un quart d'heure	Due tempi di 15 minuti	15 minutos en cada sentido	Femton minuter pa varje sida	15 minutos de cada lado
Play on	Continuez	Continuate il giuoco	Seguir jugando	Spela pa	Continue com o jog
Play to the whistle	Jouez jusqu'au coup de sifflet	Continuate sino al fischio	Atended solo al pito	Spela tills pipan ljuder	Atenção ao apito
You were holding	Vous teniez	Avete trattenuto l' avversario	Usted lo agarró	Ni höl	O senhor estava agarrando
Stop holding	Cessez de tenir	Smettete di trattenerlo	No agarré	Sluta med att halla	Não agarre
You were pushing	Vous étiez en train de pousser	Spingevate	Usted lo empujó	Ni knuffades	E senhor estava empurrando
Stop pushing	Cessez de pousser	Smettete di spingere	No empuje	Sluta knuffas	Não empurre
Hands	Mains	Mani	Manos !	Hands	Mão
You tripped him	Vous lui avez fait un croche-pied	Gli avete fatto uno sgambetto	Usted puso la zancadilla	Ni satte krokben	O senhor passou uma rasteira
Dangerous Play	Un jeu brutal	Giuoco pericoloso	Jugada peligrosa	Farligt spel	Jogo perigoso
Indirect free kick	Un coup franc indirect	Calcio di punizione indiretto	Tiro libre indirecto	Indirekt frispark	Tiro livre indirecto
Free kick	Un coup franc	Calcio di punizione	Tiro libre	Frispark	Tiro livre
Penalty kick	Un coup de pied de réparation (ou penalty)	Calcio di rigore	Penalty	Straffspark	Penalty
Goal kick	Un coup de pied de but	Calcio di rinvio	Saque de puerta	Inspark	Bola do goal
Corner kick	Un corner (ou un coup de pied de coin)	Calcio d'angolo	Corner	Hörnsparck	Corner
Take the kick again	Recommencez !	Ripetete il calcio	Tire de nuevo	Den gar om	Repita o tiro
Go back to the ten yard line	Retournez à la ligne des dix yards	Ritornate alla linea di 9 metri	Vuelas a la raya de 9 metres	Tillbaka till niometerslinjen	Vá para trás da linha das 10 jardas

ENGLISH	FRANCAIS	ITALIANO	ESPAÑOL	SWENSKA	PORTUGÊS
That's violent conduct	C'est de la brutalité	Questo à condotta violenta	Es conducta violenta	Det är vardslöst spe	E uma conduta violenta
Unfair charge	Une charge déloyale	Carica scorretta	Carga violenta	Felaktig kroppstackling	Carga violenta
Obstruction	Obstruction	Ostruzione (ostacolare)	Obstrucción	Spärra vägen	Obstrução
You were facing your own goal	Vous faisiez face à votre propre but	Eravate rivolto alla vostra porta	Usted estaba mirando su propio gol	Ni var vänd mot eget mål	Voltado para o Goal
A sliding tackle	Un tackle pieds en avant	Affrontare un avversario a scivolo	Rastrear los pies	Glidande tackling	Um empurrão
Foul throw	Une rentrée irrégulière	Rimessa in giuoco irregolare	Saque de banda mal hecho	Felaktigt inkast	Lance mal feito
Take the throw again	Recommencez	Ripetete la rimessa	Saque de nuevo	Gör om inkastet	Tire de novo a bola de fora
Your feet were not in position	Vos pieds n'étaient pas bien placés	Non avete i piedi in posizione regolare	Sus pies no estaban en posición	Fotfel	Os seus pés não estavam em posição
You fouled with your hands	Vous avez fait faute de main	Avete commesso un fallo di mano	Usted incurrió en manos	Ni tog med hand	Mão na bola
You carried the ball	Vous avez porté le ballon	Avete portato la palla	Usted llevó la pelota con las manos	Ni bar bollen	O senhor apanhou a bola
That was ungentlemanly conduct	Conduite incorrecte	E' condotta scorretta	Esa conducta fué indigna de un caballero	Det var ogentlmannamässigt uppträdande	Não é um gesto digno dum cavalheiro
Are you injured ?	Etes-vous blessé ?	Siete ferito ?	Se ha lesionado ?	Ar Ni skadad	Você está magoado
I am hurt	Je suis touché	Sono ferito	Estoy lesionado	Jag är skadad	Estou magoado
I can't allow that	Je ne peux pas tolérer cela	Non posso permettere questo	No puedo permitir eso	Jag kan inte tillata detta	Não posso permitir isso
I cautioned you	Je vous adresse un avertissement	Vi avevo ammonito	Yo lo amonesté a usted	Jag vernade Er	Eu preveni-o
What is your name ?	Votre nom ?	Come vi chiamate ?	Cómo se llama usted ?	Vad heter Ni ?	O seu nome
Leave the field	Quittez le terrain	Lasciate il campo	Salga de campo	Lämna planen	Abandone o campo
Laws of the game	Les lois de jeu	Le regole del giuoco	Las leyes del juego	Spelreglerna	Regras de jogo
Off-side	Hors jeu	Fuori giuoco	Fuera de juego	Offside	Offside
Move forward	Avancéz	Portatelo avanti	Muévase adelante	Flytta pa Er	Avance
Move it back	Reculez	Portatelo indietro	Muévalo hacia atrás	Flytta den tillbaka	Recue a bola
The Score	La marque	Il risultato	El tanteo	Resultatet	Resultado
Run	Courez	Correte	Corra !	Springa	Corra
Pass forward	Faites une passe en avant	Passate in avanti	Pase adelante !	Passa framåt	Passa para a frente
A forward Pass	Une passe en avant	Un passaggio in avanti	Un pase adelantado	En passning framåt	Um passo á frente
A backward Pass	Une passe en arrière	Un passaggio indietro	Un pase atrás	En passning bakåt	Um passo atrás
Shoot !	Shootez	Tira !	Tire !	Skjut	Chute
Shot	Un coup de pied sur le ballon	Tiro	Tiro	Skott	Tiro
Dribble	Dribblez	Evitare un avversario	Regate	Dribbla	Drible
Charge	Chargez	Carica	Carga	Tackla	Carga
Quick	Vite	Presto	Ligero	Snabb	Depressa

ROLL OF REFEREES IN THE COMPETITIONS FOR THE 'JULES RIMET' CUP



The Football Field
Le Terrain de Football
Il Campo di Giuoco

A	..	100-130 yds.
B	..	50-100 yds.
C	..	10 yds.
D	..	18 yds.
E	..	20 yds.
F	..	6 yds.
G	..	18 yds.
H	..	8 yds.
J	..	12 yds.
K	..	10 yds.
L	..	1 yd.

El Campo de Futbol
Fotbollsplanen
O Campo de Futebol

A	..	90-120m.
B	..	45-90m.
C	..	9.15m.
D	..	16.50m.
E	..	18.32m.
F	..	5.50m.
G	..	16.50m.
H	..	7.32m.
J	..	11.00m.
K	..	9.15m.
L	..	1.00m.

1930 (*Montevideo*)

Balway, G.
Christophe, H.
Langenus, J.
Lombardi, D.
Matteuci, F.
Macias, J.
Rego, A.
Saucedo, U.
Tejada, A.
Vallarino, R.
Warken, A.

1934 (*Italy*)

Barlassina, R.
Baert, L.
Birlen, A.
Braun, E.
Beranek, A.
Carraro, A.
Eklind, I.
Langenus, J.
Mattea, F.
Mercet, R.
van Moorsel, J. F.

1938 (*France*)

Baert, L.
Barlassina, R.
Beranek, A.
Capdeville, G.
Conrie, R.
Eklind, I.
v Hertzka, P.
Krist, A.
Langenus, J.
Leclercq, L.
Scarpi, G.
Wüthrich, H.

1950 (*Brazil*)

Azon, R.
De Gama Malcher, A.
Dattilo, G.
Eklind, I.
Gardelli, M.
Ellis, A. E.
Galeati, G.
Griffiths, B. M.
Leafe, R. J.
Lutz, J.
Mitchell, G.
Reader, G.
van der Meer, K.
Viana, M.

SOME INTERNATIONAL CURRENCIES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Local Currency</i>
ARGENTINA	Peso
AUSTRALIA	Australian £
AUSTRIA	Schilling
BELGIUM	Franc
BRAZIL	Cruzeiros
CANADA	Dollar
CHILE	Peso
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Crown
DENMARK	Krone
EGYPT	Egyptian £
FINLAND	Mark
FRANCE	Franc
GERMANY	Deutsche Mark
GREECE	Drachma
INDIA	Rupee
IRAN	Rial
IRAQ	Iraqi Dinar
ISRAEL	Israel £
ITALY	Lira
LUXEMBOURG	Franc
MEXICO	Peso
NETHERLANDS	Guilder
NEW ZEALAND	New Zealand £
NORWAY	Krone
PARAGUAY	Guarani
PERU	Sol
POLAND	Zloty
PORTUGAL	Escudo
RUSSIA	Rouble
SPAIN	Peseta
SWEDEN	Krona
SWITZERLAND	Franc
TURKEY	Turkish £
URUGUAY	Peso
U.S.A.	Dollar
YUGOSLAVIA	Dinar

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