

THE REFEREES CHART

By kind permission of the Football Association, extracts from the Referees Chart, advice to Referees, Secretaries and Players, together with International Board decisions, will be reproduced here throughout the Season.

LAW 12 (continued)

Advice to Referees

A thorough knowledge of every clause of this Law is absolutely essential, but its correct application depends on the Referee's ability to make up his mind **immediately** whether or not an offence is intentional.

Take particular note that in Clause (c) it is jumping at an opponent, and not jumping for the ball, that is a foul. There is no such thing as accidental jumping at an opponent.

In Clause (i) note that unless the hand or arm strikes or propels the ball it is not a foul ; far too often a player is penalised when the ball touches his arm through no intentional action of his own.

It is possible for a player to charge an opponent fairly but at the wrong time, viz., when the ball is **not** within playing distance. If you consider that such action infringes this Law, it is a breach of section (2) and an indirect free-kick shall be awarded whether the offence be inside or outside the penalty area.

If the goalkeeper obstructs an opponent he may be charged even when in his goal-area. See that the goalkeeper is not unfairly charged, as he has so little chance of protecting himself when his attention is engaged with a coming shot.

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.