

- (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.

Do not allow players to crowd round you to question your decision or get you to change it.

Although a player is entitled to charge the goalkeeper when the latter is in possession of the ball, i.e., holding the ball, it is not permissible for such a player to kick or attempt to kick the ball under such circumstances. The use of the foot amounts to dangerous play and should be dealt with accordingly, i.e., an indirect free-kick against the offender.

It is not necessary to wait until the ball is out of play or for a stoppage in the game before giving a signal to a player that he may join or rejoin his team.

Advice to Secretaries

Bring to the notice of the club committee misconduct on the part of any player. If a professional player persists in offending he should be dealt with under F.A. Rule 27, or in other cases be removed from membership.

Advice to Players

This is one of the most important Laws and you are bound to offend against it unless you learn and understand all the Laws. Try not to be penalised or even cautioned; it is natural that if a player **has** been cautioned, his subsequent offences are considered as more serious. The following points may help you to keep within the spirit as well as the letter of the Law :

- (a) Never retaliate when fouled, for you at once become liable to punishment yourself and if you *are* ordered off you may be suspended.
- (b) Realise that there is no such thing as accidental jumping at an opponent.

(To be continued)