

**INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL
ASSOCIATION BOARD**

1973

**MINUTES
of the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**



THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD

MINUTES OF A MEETING

HELD AT THE DUKE OF RICHMOND HOTEL, GUERNSEY

ON SATURDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1973

The following constituted the Board:

The Football Association:	Sir Andrew Stephen, M.B., Ch.B. Mr. A. D. McMullen, M.B.E. Mr. L. T. Shipman, M.B.E. Mr. D. Follows, C.B.E., B.A. (Secretary) Mr. D. Hawes Mr. R. A. Paine
The Scottish Football Association	Mr. H. S. Nelson, J.P. Mr. R. G. Grimshaw Mr. W. H. M. McWhinney Mr. W. P. Allan, J.P. (Secretary)
The Football Association of Wales:	Mr. T. H. Squire Mr. L. Withers Mr. R. G. Jones Mr. T. Morris (Secretary)
The Irish Football Association:	Mr. H. H. Cavan Mr. S. Walker Mr. W. T. Kennedy Mr. W. J. Drennan, J.P. (Secretary)
Federation Internationale de Football Association:	Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E. Mr. H. Riedel Mr. K. G. Aston Dr. G. Szilagyi Dr. H. Käser (Secretary)

Sir Andrew Stephen, Chairman of The Football Association, presided and Mr. D. Follows acted as Secretary to the Meeting.

Prior to the business of the Meeting, the Chairman:—

(a) Welcomed the Delegates, and particularly the new Members attending their first Meeting, namely:—

Mr. R. G. Jones (Wales)
Mr. W. H. M. McWhinney (Scotland)
Mr. H. Riedel (F.I.F.A.)
Dr. G. Szilagyi (F.I.F.A.)

(b) An explanation of the Editorial Board Proposals was also given, and it was suggested that in future the word "recommendations" should be used instead of "proposals".

1.—MINUTES The Minutes of the Meeting held at Vienna, Austria, on 10th June, 1972, were approved.

2.—LAWS OF THE GAME

Law I—The Field of Play

Proposal by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT LAW

5. The Corner-Area. From each corner-flag post a quarter circle, having a radius of 1 yard, shall be drawn inside the field of play.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Paragraph 5—Delete and substitute
The Corner Areas. From each corner-flag post, two quarter circles shall be drawn within the field of play, the smaller having a radius of 1 yard, and the larger a radius of 11 yards.

The proposal was not adopted

Law III—Number of Players

Proposal by the Editorial Board

PRESENT LAW

5 (b) the substitute shall await a signal from the referee before entering the field of play.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

5 (b) the substitute shall await a signal from the Referee before entering the field of play. This signal shall not be given until the player to be substituted has left the field.

The proposal was not adopted

5 (d) play shall not be re-started until the player who has been replaced has left the field.

5 (d) play shall not be restarted until the foregoing requirements have been observed.

It was agreed to delete 5(d)

Amendment submitted by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT LAW

5 (b) the substitute shall await a signal from the Referee before entering the field of play.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To be amended to read:
5 (b) the substitute shall not enter the field of play until the player he is replacing has left, and then only after having received a signal from the referee.

The proposal was adopted

Proposal by the Editorial Board

PRESENT DECISIONS 1 & 2

1. The minimum number of players in a team is left to the discretion of National Associations.

2. The Board is of the opinion that a match should not be considered valid if there are fewer than seven players in either of the teams.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

1. The minimum number of players in a team is left to the discretion of National Associations and/or Competitions.

2. A match played under the rules of a competition shall not be started if either team has fewer than 7 players. A match which has been started shall not be abandoned in the event of either team, or both teams, being reduced to fewer than 7 players. In these circumstances the referee shall report to the appropriate authority, who shall decide if the game is to be considered valid.

The proposal was not adopted

Proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT LAW

1. A match shall be played by two teams, each consisting of not more than eleven players, one of whom shall be the goalkeeper.

2. Substitutes may be used in any match played under the rules of a competition, subject to the following conditions:

(a) that the authority of the international association(s) or national association(s) concerned, has been obtained.

(b) that, subject to the restriction contained in the following paragraph (c) the rules of a competition shall state how many, if any, substitutes may be used, and

(c) that a team shall not be permitted to use more than two substitutes in any match.

3. Substitutes may be used in any other match, provided that the two teams concerned reach agreement on a maximum number, not exceeding five, and that the terms of such agreement are intimated to the Referee, before the match. If the Referee is not informed, or if the teams fail to reach agreement, no more than two substitutes shall be permitted.

4. Any of the other players may change places with the goalkeeper, provided that the Referee is informed before the change is made, and provided also, that the change is made during a stoppage in the game.

5. When a goalkeeper or any other player is to be replaced by a substitute, the following conditions shall be observed:

(a) the Referee shall be informed of the proposed substitution, before it is made.

(b) the substitute shall await a signal from the Referee before entering the field of play.

(c) he shall enter the field during a stoppage in the game, and at the half-way line, and

(d) play shall not be re-started until the player who has been replaced has left the field.

Punishment: Any player who infringes this Law shall be cautioned.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

1.

2.

(a)

(b)

(c)

3.

4.

5.

(a)

(b) the substitute shall await a signal from the Referee before entering the field of play. This sign shall not be given until the player to be substituted has left the field.

(c)

(d) Play shall not be re-started until the above requirements have been observed.

PUNISHMENT

Any player who infringes this law shall be cautioned. If play is stopped to administer the caution the game shall be re-started by an indirect free-kick from the place where the ball was when play was stopped.

The proposal was withdrawn

Amendments submitted by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT LAW

5 (b) The substitute shall await a signal from the Referee before entering the field of play.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To be amended to read:

5 (b) the substitute shall not enter the field of play until the player he is replacing has left, and then only after having received a signal from the referee.

The proposal was adopted

PRESENT LAW

Punishment:
Any player who infringes this Law shall be cautioned.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To be amended to read:

(a) For an infringement of paragraph 4 (b) the players concerned shall be cautioned immediately the ball goes out of play.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

(b) For any other infringement of this law, the player concerned shall be cautioned, and if the game is stopped by the referee, to administer the caution, it shall be re-started by an indirect free-kick, to be taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the ball was, when play was stopped.

The proposal was adopted, with minor amendments as follows:—

Paragraph (a) to read:—

(a) Play shall not be stopped for an infringement of paragraph 4. The players concerned shall be cautioned immediately the ball goes out of play.

PRESENT DECISION 6

6. The Referee must be informed if a player is to be substituted. A substitute may only be permitted to enter the field of play during a stoppage in the game and after he has received a signal from the Referee authorising him to do so. This sign shall not be given until the player to be substituted has left the field. A substitute shall enter the field of play at the half-way line.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete.

The proposal was adopted

Proposals by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT DECISIONS No. 1 and 2

- 1. The minimum number of players in a team is left to the discretion of National Associations.
- 2. The Board is of the opinion that a match should not be considered valid if there are fewer than seven players in either of the teams.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

- 1. To be deleted
- 2. A match played under the rules of a Competition shall not be started if either team has fewer than seven players. A match which has been started shall be abandoned in the event of either team being reduced to fewer than seven players. In these circumstances the referee shall report to the appropriate authority who shall decide the action to be taken.

The proposal was not adopted

PRESENT DECISION 6

6. The Referee must be informed if a player is to be substituted. A substitute may only be permitted to enter the field of play during a stoppage in the game and after he has received a signal from the Referee authorising him to do so. This sign shall not be given until the player to be substituted has left the field. A substitute shall enter the field of play at the half-way line.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To replace former Decision 6 by the following:
If a goalkeeper was observed to have changed places with another field player, play should not be stopped but the referee should wait until the ball is out of play before issuing the cautions.

The proposal was not adopted

Proposal by the Editorial Board

PRESENT DECISION 6

6. The Referee must be informed if a player is to be substituted. A substitute may only be permitted to enter the field of play during a stoppage in the game and after he has received a signal from the Referee authorising him to do so. This signal shall not be given until the player to be substituted has left the field. A substitute shall enter the field of play at the halfway line.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete:

This signal shall not be given until the player to be substituted has left the field.

The proposal was not adopted

Amendment submitted by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 6

6. The Referee must be informed if a player is to be substituted. A substitute may only be permitted to enter the field of play during a stoppage in the game and after he has received a signal from the Referee authorising him to do so. This sign shall not be given until the player to be substituted has left the field. A substitute shall enter the field of play at the half-way line.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete.

The proposal was adopted

Law IV—Players' Equipment

Proposal by The Football Association

PRESENT LAW/N.B.

(N.B.—The usual equipment of a player consists of a jersey or shirt, shorts, stockings and boots. A goalkeeper shall wear colours which distinguish him from the other players.)

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete, and add a new paragraph (d) as follows:—
(d) The goalkeeper shall wear colours which distinguish him from the other players and from the referee.

The proposal was adopted

PRESENT DECISION 1

In International Matches the jerseys of the goalkeepers shall be distinct from the colours of the other players taking part in the game.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete, and substitute new Decision 1 as follows:—
The usual equipment of a player is a jersey or shirt, shorts and stockings. In a match played under the rules of a competition, players need not wear boots, but shall wear jersey or shirt, shorts and stockings.

The proposal was withdrawn

Amendment submitted by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 1

1. In International Matches the jerseys of the goalkeepers shall be distinct from the colours of the other players taking part in the game.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To be amended to read:
"The usual equipment of a player is a jersey or shirt, shorts, stockings and footwear. In a match played under the rules of a competition, players need not wear boots or shoes, but shall wear jersey or shirt, shorts, or track suit or other similar trousers, and stockings."

The proposal was adopted with one amendment—in the penultimate line delete "other".

Amendment submitted by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 1

1. In International Matches the jerseys of the goalkeepers shall be distinct from the colours of the other players taking part in the game.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

The usual equipment of a player is a jersey or shirt, shorts, stockings and footwear. In a match played under the rules of a competition this equipment shall be worn by all players.

The proposal was withdrawn

Proposals by The Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 2

The Law does not insist that football boots must be worn, but the Board is of the opinion that, in competition matches, Referees should not allow one or a few players to play without wearing football boots, when all the other players do wear them.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Amend to read as follows:—
The Law does not insist that boots or shoes must be worn. However, in competition matches Referees should not allow one or a few players to play without footwear when all the other players are so equipped.

The proposal was adopted

PRESENT LAW—PARA 1

A player shall not wear anything which is dangerous to another player. Boots must conform to the following standard:—

PRESENT LAW—PARA. (a)

Bars shall be made of leather or rubber and shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width and shall extend the total width of the boot and be rounded at the corners.

PRESENT LAW—PARA. (b)

Studs shall be made of leather, rubber, aluminium, plastic or similar material and shall be solid. With the exception of that part of the stud forming the base, which shall not protrude from the sole, more than one quarter of an inch, studs shall be round in plan and not less than half an inch in diameter. Where studs are tapered, the minimum diameter of any section of the stud must not be less than half an inch. Where metal seating for the screw type is used, this seating must be embedded in the sole of the boot and any attachment screw shall be part of the stud. Other than the metal seating for the screw type of stud, no metal plates even though covered with leather or rubber shall be worn, neither studs which are threaded to allow them to be screwed on to a base screw that is fixed by nails or otherwise to the soles of boots, nor studs which, apart from the base, have any form of protruding edge rim, or relief marking, or ornament, should be allowed.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete "Boots" and substitute "Footwear (boots or shoes)".

A player shall not wear anything which is dangerous to another player. Footwear (boots or shoes) must conform to the following standard:—

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete the word "boot" and substitute "sole".

Bars shall be made of leather or rubber and shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width and shall extend the total width of the sole and be rounded at the corners.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete the words "boot" and "boots" and substitute "footwear".

Studs shall be made of leather, rubber, aluminium, plastic or similar material and shall be solid. With the exception of that part of the stud forming the base, which shall not protrude from the sole, more than one quarter of an inch, studs shall be round in plan and not less than half an inch in diameter. Where studs are tapered, the minimum diameter of any section of the stud must not be less than half an inch. Where metal seating for the screw type is used, this seating must be embedded in the sole of the Footwear and any attachment screw shall be part of the stud. Other than the metal seating for the screw type of stud, no metal plates even though covered with leather or rubber shall be worn, neither studs which are threaded to allow them to be screwed on to a base screw that is fixed by nails or otherwise to the soles of Footwear, nor studs which, apart from the base, have any form of protruding edge rim, or relief marking, or ornament, should be allowed.

The above proposals were not adopted

Proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT LAW

A player shall not wear anything which is dangerous to another player. Boots must conform to the following standard:—

(a) Bars shall be made of leather or rubber and shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width and shall extend the total width of the boot and be rounded at the corners.

(b) Studs shall be made of leather, rubber, aluminium, plastic or similar material and shall be solid. With the exception of that part of the stud forming the base, which shall not protrude from the sole, more than one quarter of an inch, studs shall be round in plan and not less than half an inch in diameter. Where studs are tapered, the minimum diameter of any section of the stud must not be less than half an inch. Where metal seating for the screw type is used, this seating must be embedded in the sole of the boot and any attachment screw shall be part of the stud. Other than the metal seating for the screw type of stud, no metal plates even though covered with leather or rubber shall be worn, neither studs which are threaded to allow them to be screwed on to a base screw that is fixed by nails or otherwise to the soles of boots, nor studs which, apart from the base, have any form of protruding edge rim, or relief marking, or ornament, should be allowed.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

A player shall not wear anything which is dangerous to another player. Footwear (boots or shoes) must conform to the following standard:

(a) Bars shall be made of leather or rubber and shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width and shall extend the total width of the sole and be rounded at the corners.

(b) Studs which are independently mounted on the sole and are replaceable shall be made of leather, rubber, aluminium, plastic or similar material and shall be solid. With the exception of that part of the stud forming the base, which shall not protrude from the sole more than one quarter of an inch, studs shall be round in plan and not less than half an inch in diameter. Where studs are tapered, the minimum diameter of any section of the stud must not be less than half an inch. Where metal seating for the screw type is used, this seating must be embedded in the sole of the footwear and any attachment screw shall be part of the stud. Other than the metal seating for the screw type of stud, no metal plates even though covered with leather or rubber shall be worn, neither studs which are threaded to allow them to be screwed on to a base screw that is fixed by nails or otherwise to the soles of footwear, nor studs which, apart from the base, have any form of protruding edge rim, or relief marking or ornament, should be allowed.

PRESENT LAW

(c) Combined bars and studs may be worn, provided the whole conforms to the general requirements of this law. Neither bars nor studs on the soles or heels shall project more than three-quarters-of-an-inch. If nails are used they shall be driven in flush with the surface.

(N.B.—The usual equipment of a player consists of a jersey or shirt, shorts, stockings and boots. A goalkeeper shall wear colours which distinguish him from the other players.)

PROPOSED ALTERATION

(c) Studs which are moulded as an integral part of the sole and are not replaceable shall be made of rubber, plastic, polyurethane or similar soft materials. Provided that there are no fewer than ten studs on the sole, they shall have a minimum diameter of three-eighths of an inch (10 mm.) In all other respects they shall conform to the general requirements of this law.

(d) Combined bars and studs may be worn, provided the whole conforms to the general requirements of this law. Neither bars nor studs on the soles or heels shall project more than three-quarters of an inch. If nails are used they shall be driven in flush with the surface.

The proposal was adopted, with one amendment—delete “or heels” in paragraph (d).

INTERNATIONAL BOARD DECISION No. 7

‘Soft’ materials are defined as those which do not exceed 85 on the Shore Hardness Meter. The Shore Hardness Factor shall be clearly imprinted in the moulding of the sole.

The above proposal was not adopted

Law V—Referees

Proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT LAW

A Referee shall be appointed to officiate in each game. His jurisdiction shall begin from the time he signals for the kick-off and his power of penalising shall extend to offences committed when play has been temporarily suspended, or when the ball is out of play. 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:

PROPOSED ALTERATION

A Referee shall be appointed to officiate in each game. His authority and the exercise of the powers granted to him by the Laws of the Game commence as soon as he enters the field of play.

His power of penalising shall extend to offences committed when play has been temporarily suspended, or when the ball is out of play. 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.

The proposal was adopted

Proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 4

4. The authority of the Referee, and the exercise of the powers granted to him by the Laws of the Game, commence as soon as he enters the field of play, and consequently any players, or named substitutes, at fault may be sent off the field before the game has actually commenced.

The Referee shall report to the appropriate authority misconduct or any misdemeanour on the part of spectators, officials, players, named substitutes or other persons which take place either on the field of play or in its vicinity at any time prior to, during, or after the match in question so that appropriate action can be taken by the Authority concerned.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To delete the first sentence (partly transferred to the Law proper)

Decision 4 to read:

4.

The Referee shall report to the appropriate authority misconduct or any misdemeanour on the part of spectators, officials, players, named substitutes or other persons which take place either on the field of play or in its vicinity at any time prior to, during or after the match in question so that appropriate action can be taken by the Authority concerned.

The proposal was adopted with one amendment—i.e. the penultimate word “authority” to commence with a small “a”.

Proposals by The Football Association

PRESENT LAW
He shall:—
(a) Enforce the Laws and decide any disputed point.

PROPOSED ALTERATION
Delete "and decide any disputed point."
(a) Enforce the Laws.

The proposal was adopted

PRESENT LAW
(h) Send off the field of play, any player who, in his opinion, is guilty of violent conduct, serious foul play, or the use of foul and abusive language.

PROPOSED ALTERATION
Substitute "or" for "and".
Send off the field of play, any player who, in his opinion, is guilty of violent conduct, serious foul play, or the use of foul or abusive language.

The proposal was adopted

Law XII—Fouls and Misconduct

Proposal by The Football Association

PRESENT LAW
A player who intentionally commits any of the following nine offences:—
(g) Holds an opponent with his hand or any part of his arm;
(h) Pushes an opponent with his hand or any part of his arm;

PROPOSED ALTERATION
Delete "with his hand or any part of his arm."
(g) Holds an opponent;
(h) Pushes an opponent;

The proposal was not adopted. After considerable discussion it was finally deferred. It was felt that great problems would be occasioned regarding the differentiation between pushing, holding, charging and obstruction, i.e. all forms of bodily contact.

It was also felt inadvisable to make a change in the above important Law midway through a World Cup Competition. Members were asked to give more thought to the section of Law XII and it was agreed that it should be discussed at the next meeting of the Editorial Board.

Proposal by The Scottish Football Association

PROPOSED ALTERATION
Add the following new decision—
13. If, when a referee is about to caution a player, and before he has done so, the player commits another offence which merits a caution, the player shall be sent off the field of play.

The proposal was adopted

Law XIII—Free-Kick

Proposal by The Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 1
When the Referee awards an indirect free-kick he shall signal it by raising his arm and this signal must precede the blowing of the whistle for the free-kick to be taken; no signal is required in the case of a direct free-kick.

PROPOSED ALTERATION
Delete third line "blowing of the whistle" and substitute "signal".
When the Referee awards an indirect free-kick he shall signal it by raising his arm and this signal must precede the signal for the free-kick to be taken; no signal is required in the case of a direct free-kick.

Reason: The present inference of this International Board Decision is that it is necessary to blow the whistle to signal the taking of an indirect free kick. This is not the intention of the Decision, and this recommended deletion and substitution removes any possibility of a mis-interpretation.

PRESENT ADVICE TO REFEREES—PARA. 1

Referees, when awarding an indirect free-kick should indicate the decision by raising one arm above their head.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Add after the first sentence "The Referee should keep his arm raised until a second player has played the ball."

Referees, when awarding an indirect free-kick, should indicate the decision by raising one arm above their head. The Referee should keep his arm raised until a second player has played the ball.

The proposal was withdrawn

Amendment submitted by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 1

1. When the Referee awards an indirect free-kick he shall signal it by raising his arm and this signal must precede the blowing of the whistle for the free-kick to be taken; no signal is required in the case of a direct free-kick.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To be amended to read:

In order to distinguish between a direct and an indirect free-kick, the referee, when he awards an indirect free-kick, shall indicate accordingly by raising an arm above his head. He shall keep his arm in that position until the kick has been taken.

The proposal was adopted

Proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 1

1. When the Referee awards an indirect free-kick he shall signal it by raising his arm and this signal must precede the blowing of the whistle for the free-kick to be taken; no signal is required in the case of a direct free-kick.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To be amended to read:

The award of an indirect free-kick shall be indicated by the Referee raising his arm before the signal for the taking of the free-kick is given; no signal is required in the case of a direct free-kick.

The proposal was withdrawn

Law XIV—Penalty-Kick

Proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT DECISIONS 1 to 10

1. When a penalty-kick is being taken the Referee must not give the signal for the restart until the players have taken up the position ordered by the Law.

2. If, after having given the signal, the Referee sees that the goalkeeper is not in his right place on the goal-line, he must not blow his whistle for the offence by the goalkeeper, but await the result of the penalty-kick. The proper position of the goalkeeper is on the goal-line between the goal-posts. If the goalkeeper moves his feet after the blowing of the whistle but before the penalty-kick is taken and no goal is scored, the penalty-kick must be retaken.

3. If, when a penalty-kick is being taken, a player of the defending side encroaches into the penalty-area, or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, before the ball has been kicked, the Referee will not intervene. If a goal has been scored, it shall be allowed. The player shall be cautioned.

4. If when a penalty-kick is being taken the player taking the penalty-kick is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct he shall be cautioned. If the kick has been taken and a goal has resulted it shall be retaken.

5. If a colleague of the player taking the penalty-kick encroaches into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark before the ball is in play, he shall be cautioned.

If the ball rebounds into play from the goal-posts, cross-bar, or goalkeeper, the Referee shall stop the

PROPOSED ALTERATION

1. When a penalty-kick is being taken the Referee must not give the signal to restart the game until the players have taken up the position ordered by the Law.

If, after it has been kicked, the ball is stopped in its course by an outside agent, the kick shall be retaken.

2. If, after having given the signal, the Referee sees that the goalkeeper is not in his right place on the goal-line, he must not intervene for the offence, but await the result of the penalty-kick.

The proper position of the goalkeeper is on the goal-line between the goal-posts; if he moves his feet after the blowing of the whistle, but before the penalty-kick is taken, and no goal is scored, the penalty-kick must be retaken.

If, when a penalty-kick is being taken, a player of the defending side encroaches into the penalty-area, or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, before the ball has been kicked, the Referee will not intervene. If a goal has been scored, it shall be allowed. The player shall be cautioned.

3. If, when a penalty-kick is being taken, the player taking the penalty-kick is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, he shall be cautioned. If the kick has been taken and a goal has resulted, it shall be retaken. If a colleague of the player taking the penalty-kick encroaches into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark before the ball is in play, he shall be cautioned.

PRESENT DECISIONS 1 to 10

game and caution the player at fault. The game shall be restarted by an indirect free-kick taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the infringement occurred.

6. If a player or players of each side encroach into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark before the ball is in play, the penalty-kick must be retaken. The players concerned shall be cautioned.

7. When a match is extended to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, the extension shall last until the moment that the penalty-kick has been completed, that is when:

(a) the ball goes direct into the goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes wholly over the goal-line;

(b) the ball rebounds from either goal-post or cross-bar into goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes wholly over the goal-line;

(c) the ball passes out of play outside the goal-posts or over the cross-bar. The match ends the moment that the ball passes beyond the boundary of the field of play;

(d) the ball strikes a goal-post or the cross-bar and rebounds into play. The match is terminated at the moment the ball rebounds into play.

(e) the ball having been touched by the goalkeeper, enters the goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes over the goal-line;

(f) the ball is clearly saved by the goalkeeper. The Referee should blow for 'Time' at once. Should the goalkeeper by mischance then drop the ball over his goal-line it is not a goal, for the game has ended.

8. If, when a match is extended to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, and before the kick has been completed, the ball is stopped by an outside agent, the game shall be further extended to allow the penalty-kick to be taken properly.

9. If any defending player infringes the Law and encroaches, play shall be extended for the penalty-kick to be retaken under the provisions of this Law.

10. If, when a penalty-kick has been taken, the ball is stopped in its course by an outside agent the kick shall be retaken.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

If the ball rebounds into play from the goal-posts, cross-bar or goalkeeper, the Referee shall stop the game and caution the player at fault. The game shall be restarted by an indirect free-kick, taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the infringement occurred.

4. If a player or players of each side encroach into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark before the ball is in play, the penalty-kick must be retaken.

The players concerned shall be cautioned.

5. When a match is extended to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, the extension shall last until the moment that the penalty-kick has been completed.

A goal is scored if the ball:

— goes direct into the goal;

— rebounds from either goal-post or crossbar into the goal;

— enters the goal after having been touched by the goalkeeper.

The match ends the moment the ball passes wholly over the goal-line.

A goal is not scored if the ball:

— passes out of play outside the goalposts or over the cross-bar, the match being ended the moment the ball passes beyond the boundary of the field of play.

— strikes a goal-post or the cross-bar and rebounds into play, the match being terminated at this moment;

— is clearly saved by the goalkeeper. The Referee should signal the end of the game at once. Should the goalkeeper by mischance then drop the ball over his goal-line, it is not a goal, for the game has ended.

If the ball is stopped by an outside agent before the kick has been completed, the game shall be further extended to allow the penalty-kick to be taken properly.

If any defending player infringes the Law and encroaches into the penalty-area, play shall be extended for the penalty-kick to be retaken under the provisions of this Law.

The proposal was withdrawn

Amendment submitted by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT DECISIONS 1 to 10

1. When a penalty-kick is being taken the Referee must not give the signal for the restart until the players have taken up the position ordered by the Law.

2. If, after having given the signal, the Referee sees that the goalkeeper is not in his right place on the goal-line, he must not blow his whistle for the offence by the goalkeeper, but await the result of the penalty-kick. The proper position of the goalkeeper is on the goal-line between the goal-posts. If the goalkeeper moves his feet after the blowing of the whistle but before the penalty-kick is taken and no goal is scored, the penalty-kick must be retaken.

3. If, when a penalty-kick is being taken, a player of the defending side encroaches into the penalty area, or within 10 yards of the penalty mark, before the ball has been kicked, the Referee will not inter-

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To be amended as follows and placed in the order proposed:—

1. When the referee has awarded a penalty-kick, he shall not signal for it to be taken, until the players have taken up position in accordance with the Law.

2 (a) If, after the kick has been taken, the ball is stopped in its course towards goal, by an outside agent, the kick shall be retaken.

(b) If, after the kick has been taken, the ball rebounds into play, from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post, and is then stopped in its course by an outside agent, the referee shall stop play and restart it by dropping the ball at the place where it came into contact with the outside agent.

3 (a) If, after having given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, the referee sees that the goalkeeper

PRESENT DECISIONS 1 to 10

vene. If a goal has been scored, it shall be allowed. The player shall be cautioned.

4. If, when a penalty kick is being taken, the player taking the penalty kick is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct he shall be cautioned. If the kick has been taken and a goal has resulted it shall be retaken.

5. If a colleague of the player taking the penalty-kick encroaches into the penalty area, or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, before the ball is in play, he shall be cautioned.

If the ball rebounds into play from the goalposts, crossbar, or goalkeeper, the Referee shall stop the game and caution the player at fault. The game shall be restarted by an indirect free-kick taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the infringement occurred.

6. If a player or players of each side encroach into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark before the ball is in play, the penalty-kick must be retaken.

The players concerned shall be cautioned.

7. When a match is extended to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, the extension shall last until the moment that the penalty-kick has been completed, that is when:

(a) the ball goes direct into the goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes wholly over the goal-line;

(b) the ball rebounds from either goal-post or cross-bar into goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes wholly over the goal-line;

(c) the ball passes out of play outside the goal-posts or over the cross-bar. The match ends the moment that the ball passes beyond the boundary of the field of play;

(d) the ball strikes a goal-post or the cross-bar and rebounds into play. The match is terminated at the moment the ball rebounds into play;

(e) the ball having been touched by the goalkeeper, enters the goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes over the goal-line;

(f) The ball is clearly saved by the goalkeeper. The Referee should blow for "Time" at once. Should the goalkeeper by mischance, then drop the ball over his goal-line it is not a goal, for the game has ended.

8. If, when a match is extended to allow a penalty kick to be taken or retaken, and before the kick has been completed, the ball is stopped by an outside agent, the game shall be further extended to allow the penalty kick to be taken properly.

9. If any defending player infringes the Law and encroaches, play shall be extended for the penalty kick to be retaken under the provisions of this Law.

10. If, when a penalty kick has been taken, the ball is stopped in its course, by an outside agent, the kick shall be retaken.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

is no longer in his right place on the goal-line, he shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.

(b) If, after the referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball has been kicked, the goalkeeper moves his feet, the referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.

(c) If, after the referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a player of the defending team encroaches into the penalty-area, or within ten yards of the penalty-mark, the referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored. The player concerned shall be cautioned.

4 (a) If, when a penalty-kick is being taken, the player taking the kick is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, the kick, if already taken, shall be retaken, if a goal is scored.

The player concerned shall be cautioned.

(b) If, after the referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a colleague of the player taking the kick encroaches into the penalty-area or within ten yards of the penalty-mark, the referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. If a goal is scored, it shall be disallowed, and the kick retaken.

The player concerned shall be cautioned.

(c) If, in the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph, the ball rebounds into play from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post, the referee in addition to cautioning the player, shall stop the game, and award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

5 (a) If, after the referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, the goalkeeper moves from his right position on the goal-line, or moves his feet, and a colleague of the kicker encroaches into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, the kick, if taken, shall be retaken.

The colleague of the kicker shall be cautioned.

(b) If, after the referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a player of each team encroaches into the penalty-area, or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, the kick, if taken, shall be retaken.

The players concerned shall be cautioned.

6. When a match is extended, at half-time or full-time, to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, the extension shall last until the moment that the penalty-kick has been completed, i.e. until the referee has decided whether or not a goal is scored.

A goal is scored when the ball passes wholly over the goal-line.

(a) direct from the penalty-kick,

(b) having rebounded from either goal-post or the cross-bar, or

(c) having touched or been played by the goalkeeper.

The game shall terminate immediately the referee has made his decision.

7. When a penalty-kick is being taken in extended time:—

(a) the provisions of all of the foregoing paragraphs, except paragraphs 2 (b) and 4 (c) shall apply in the usual way, and

(b) in the circumstances described in paragraphs 2 (b) and 4 (c) the game shall terminate immediately the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or the goal-post.

The proposal was adopted, with two minor amendments. Paragraph 3(a) third line, delete "no longer" and substitute "not". Paragraph 5(a) third line, delete "right".

Law XVII—Corner Kick

Proposal by The Scottish Football Association

PRESENT LAW

When the whole of the ball passes over the goal-line, excluding that portion between the goal-posts, either in the air or on the ground, having last been played by one of the defending team, a member of the attacking team shall take a corner-kick, i.e. the whole of the ball shall be placed within the quarter circle of the nearest corner-flag post, which must not be moved, and it shall be kicked from that position. A goal may be scored direct from such a kick. Players of the team opposing that of the player taking the corner-kick shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is in play, i.e. it has travelled the distance of its own circumference, nor shall the kicker play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player.

Punishment—For an infringement of this Law an indirect free-kick shall be awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

1. When the whole of the ball passes over a goal-line, excluding that part between the goal-posts either in the air or on the ground, having last been touched or played by one of the defending team, a corner-kick shall be awarded to the attacking team.

2. In order that a corner-kick may be properly taken.

(a) the whole of the ball shall be placed within the smaller of the quarter circles at the corner-flag post nearest to where the ball passed over the goal-line, and it shall be kicked from that position, and

(b) the corner-flag post shall not be moved.

3. When the kick is being taken.

(a) all of the players of the attacking team, with the exception of the player taking the kick, shall be within the field of play, and

(b) all of the players of the defending team shall be within the field of play and outside the larger quarter circle, until the ball is in play.

4. The ball shall be in play when it has travelled the distance of its own circumference.

5. The player who takes the corner-kick shall not play the ball a second time, until it has been touched or played by another player.

6. A goal may be scored direct from a corner kick.

7. Punishment

For an infringement of:—

(a) section 2(a) or 2(b) the referee shall instruct that the kick be re-taken.

(b) section 3(a) or 3(b) the player or players concerned shall be cautioned, and the referee shall instruct that the kick be re-taken.

(c) section (5) the referee shall award an indirect free-kick to the defending team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

The proposal was withdrawn

Proposal by the Editorial Board

PRESENT LAW

Punishment:

For an infringement of this Law an indirect free-kick shall be awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Punishment:

(a) If the player who takes the kick plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player, the referee shall award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

(b) For any other infringement, the referee shall instruct that the kick be re-taken.

The proposal was not adopted

Amendment submitted by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT LAW

Punishment:

For an infringement of this Law, an indirect free-kick shall be awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Punishment:—

(a) If the player who takes the kick plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player, the referee shall award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

(b) For any other infringement the kick shall be retaken.

The proposal was adopted

3.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Law III

Proposal by the Editorial Board

PRESENT QUESTION & ANSWER 3

Q. If a captain of a team fails to notify the Referee when he has changed his goalkeeper, is it sufficient notice if the Secretary who is acting as Linesman informs him?

A. Yes.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete whole question and answer.

The proposal was adopted

Law XIV

Proposal by the Editorial Board

PRESENT QUESTION & ANSWER 2

Q. If a goalkeeper, who has changed places with one of his colleagues without notifying the Referee, handles the ball inside the penalty-area, what action should the Referee take?

A. The Referee should award a penalty-kick (a goalkeeper who changes places with a colleague without the Referee being informed, nevertheless forfeits the privileges of goalkeeper and is no longer entitled to handle the ball).

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete whole question and answer.

The proposal was adopted

4.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITIONS—OBTAINING A RESULT

Proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT LAW

The International Board at its Meeting on the 27th June 1970 accepted a proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association that the practice of drawing lots to determine which of two teams in a drawn match should proceed to a later stage of a Knock-Out Competition or receive the trophy (if any) be discontinued and be replaced by the taking of penalty kicks, subject to the following conditions:—

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete the words "penalty kicks" throughout this International Board Decision and substitute "kicks from the Penalty Spot".

"The International Board at its Meeting on the 27th June, 1970 accepted a proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association that the practice of drawing lots to determine which of two teams in a drawn match should proceed to a later stage of a Knock-Out Competition or receive the trophy (if any) be discontinued and be replaced by the taking of kicks from the penalty spot, subject to the following conditions:—

PRESENT LAW

1. The referee shall choose the goal at which all of the penalty kicks shall be taken.
2. Each team shall take five penalty kicks. The kicks shall be taken alternately.
3. The referee shall toss, and the team whose captain wins the toss shall take the first kick.
4. The team which scores the greater number of goals shall be declared the winner.
5. Only the players who are on the field at the end of the match, which shall mean at the end of extra time, in so far as a match in which extra time is authorised, is concerned, shall be eligible to take part in the penalty kicking.
6. If, after each team has taken five kicks, each has scored the same number of goals, the taking of penalty kicks shall continue, in the same order, until such time as each has taken the same number of kicks and one team has scored a goal more than the other. The kicks shall not continue after one team has scored a total of goals which establish them as winners.
7. Each kick shall be taken by a different player, and not until all eligible players of any team have taken a kick may a player of the same team take a second kick.
8. Any player who was on the field at the end of the match (see paragraph 5) may change places with his goalkeeper at any time during the taking of the penalty kicks.
9. Other than the player taking a kick, and the opposing goalkeeper, all players shall remain within the centre circle whilst the taking of the penalty kicks is in progress.
10. Unless stated to the contrary herein, the conditions of Law 14 will apply in the taking of these kicks. The F.A. Board Decisions 7, 8 and 9 shall be interpreted by analogy.

The proposal was adopted, with the following amendments:—

In the Proposed Alteration introductory clause, penultimate line, insert after "taking the kicks from the penalty spot" the phrase "which shall not be considered part of the match".

Sub-clause 10, amend to read "Unless stated to the contrary herein the conditions of Laws 5 and 14 will apply in the taking of these kicks.

The relevant paragraphs of the Board Decisions in relation to Law XIV will be interpreted by analogy."

The "relevant paragraphs" will be studied by the Editorial Board at their next meeting with a view to making any amplification that may be considered necessary.

Proposal by The Football Association

With reference to the International Board Decision of 27th June, 1970, when it was accepted that the practice of drawing lots to determine which of two teams in a drawn match should proceed to a later stage of a Knock-Out Competition or receive the trophy (if any) be discontinued and be replaced by the taking of penalty kicks, it is considered by this Association that the taking of penalty kicks is not part of the actual match. Therefore, if after a match had been played, whether it be one or two legs, and a draw had resulted, and the taking of penalty kicks had been established as incorrectly conducted, then a single replay match on a neutral ground should be played, or some other method adopted to determine which team should proceed to a later stage of the Competition or receive the trophy.

In view of the fact that the relevant points in the above proposal had been covered in the amendments made in the F.I.F.A. proposition no further action was taken.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

1. The referee shall choose the goal at which all of the kicks from the penalty spot shall be taken.
2. Each team shall take five kicks from the penalty spot. The kicks shall be taken alternately.
3. The referee shall toss, and the team whose captain wins the toss shall take the first kick.
4. The team which scores the greater number of goals shall be declared the winner.
5. Only the players who are on the field at the end of the match, which shall mean at the end of extra time, in so far as a match in which extra time is authorised, is concerned, shall be eligible to take part in the kicking from the penalty spot.
6. If, after each team has taken five kicks, each has scored the same number of goals, the taking of kicks from the penalty spot shall continue, in the same order, until such time as each has taken the same number of kicks and one team has scored a goal more than the other. The kicks shall not continue after one team has scored a total of goals which establish them as winners.
7. Each kick shall be taken by a different player, and not until all eligible players of any team have taken a kick may a player of the same team take a second kick.
8. Any player who was on the field at the end of the match (see paragraph 5) may change places with his goalkeeper at any time during the taking of the kicks from the penalty spot.
9. Other than the player taking a kick, and the opposing goalkeeper, all players shall remain within the centre circle whilst the taking of the kicks from the penalty spot is in progress.
10. Unless stated to the contrary herein, the conditions of Law 14 will apply in the taking of these kicks. The F.A. Board Decisions 7, 8 and 9 shall be interpreted by analogy.

5.—MISCELLANEOUS

Memorandum on Signals proposed by the Federation Internationale de Football Association.

That instructions be included in the referee's charts to make uniform the basic signals to be used by referees and linesmen during a match.

(*Note:* The duties of a referee and linesman are briefly but clearly stated in the Laws of the Game V and VI. Their co-operation, necessary for the good control of a game, is further outlined in the memorandum explaining the universally operated "diagonal system".

During Season 1971/72 instructions were given to referees and linesmen by Confederations, National Associations, competitions, leagues and referees' societies. These instructions, when implemented, tend to confuse and hinder rather than clarify and ensure uniformity.

The proper use of the whistle by the referee and the flag by the linesman are all that is needed to indicate why a decision has been given. A referee ought not to be expected to explain his decisions to the players and certainly not to spectators. The moment he does, either by word or gesture, arguments, discussions and controversy are provoked.)

The following signals are considered essential:—

corner
goal kick
foul

The *Referee* should point to indicate a corner, goal kick or foul and the direction it is to be taken. If an indirect free kick—Law XII—arm should be raised high above head until kick is taken.

advantage
caution
dismissal

If he allows an advantage and is near to the play he should say "play on", if the players speak his language, or indicate with a forward wave of the arm, if they don't. It is important that a referee, if he does not speak the language of the players, should be in possession of a yellow card to indicate a caution to a player and a red card to indicate a dismissal.

offside

A *Linesman* should indicate offside in accordance with Law XI except in situations where the referee decides to position himself to judge offside when play develops from a corner kick, penalty kick or a free kick close to the goal.

throw-in

When the ball goes out of play over the touchline on his side of the field the linesman should indicate the direction of the throw. He should also signal if the thrower's feet, at the moment the ball is thrown, are incorrect.

corner kick
goal kick

When the whole of the ball goes out of play over the goal line the linesman should indicate whether a corner kick or goal kick should be given.

goal

When the referee indicates that a goal is scored the linesman should return to his position towards the halfway line.

Law XII

If the linesman senses that the referee has not seen an infringement he should raise the flag high above his head but should drop it if requested to do so by the referee.

Signals by referee

Illustrations by drawings or photographs of a few which are instinctive.

Signals by Linesmen

Illustrations showing flag

- (a) unfurled
- (b) well above head at an infringement
- (c) pointing across field to indicate position of ball after offside decision.

Co-operation between Referee and Linesmen

- (a) see diagonal system of control
- (b) inspect equipment and markings of field

- (c) agree on the senior linesman to take control in an emergency
- (d) signal for half time and full time
- (e) illustrate alternative positions of referee and linesmen at corners.
- (f) illustrate positions for penalty kicks
- (g) illustrate cautions and dismissals by coloured card.

The above Memorandum on Signals put forward by the F.I.F.A. was referred back to them for further consideration and resubmission. In the reference to Law XII it was agreed that the word "lower" should be used instead of "drop".

6.—ALUMINIUM STUDS A letter received from the Scottish Football Association was considered. It was agreed that the use of aluminium studs on ash pitches could very quickly cause studs to become dangerous, and it was suggested that the Scottish Football Association should communicate with the organisations concerned, stating that if aluminium studs were used on such pitches careful and regular checks should be made.

7.—MARKINGS OUTSIDE PITCH A letter was received from The Football Association concerning correspondence with the Nottingham Forest Football Club. The suggestion by the Nottingham Forest Football Club that a mark be placed outside the pitch 10 yards from the corner arc in order to assist the officials in preventing encroachment at the taking of a corner kick, was not approved.

8.—EQUIPMENT Representatives of the following sports goods manufacturers were invited to speak to the Board regarding materials used in the manufacture of football equipment:—

Gola
Hunga
Adidas

As a result of the information given to the Board it was considered that the manufacture of footwear and balls was becoming very technical, and thought should be given to the question of the competence of the Board to decide on "approved materials" and "similar materials" as quoted in Law 2 and Law 4 respectively. In the meantime it was agreed that balls should be approved on the basis of weight, circumference and pressure.

9.—MEETING 1974 It was decided that the next meeting of the International Board be held on the occasion of the World Cup in the German Federal Republic.

It was agreed that provided that arrangements could be made the Board Meeting should be staged a day or two after the playing of the Final World Cup Tie on the 7th July, 1974.

10.—OTHER BUSINESS The Scottish Football Association asked for permission for the Scottish League Cup and the Dryborough Cup for Season 1973/74 to be played with an experimental offside law. The Scottish Football Association's suggestion was to extend the 18-yard penalty area line across the pitch and Law XI would only apply within the two areas from the extended penalty line to the goal line. It was agreed that permission be given for the experiment with observers from the International Board watching certain of the matches and reporting. The Scottish Football Association promised to obtain Club reports and Referee and Linesmen reports on every match.

A letter was read from the U.S.A. Soccer Federation seeking a change for an experimental period in the Laws of the Game concerning the height and width of the goal. It was decided that no change be authorised.

11.—VOTE OF THANKS A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.