

**INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL
ASSOCIATION BOARD**

1926

**AGENDA
of the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD.

Grand Hotel, St. Andrews, 12th June, 1926, at 10-30 a.m.

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A G E N D A.

Minutes of Meeting at Paris, 13th June, 1925.

Apologies for absence.

Laws of the Game:

S.F.A. proposal re. Laws 1, 8, 9, and 17, etc.

" " re. Law 9 (marginal note).

" Interpretation of Law 5 (throw-in).

Scottish Referees' Association query and S.F.A. Decision.

Letter from The Football Association re. Request from Irish Free State F.A. for recognition of players' registrations.

Correspondence between The Football Association and International Federation re: Liverpool Conference.

Any other competent business.



THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD.

Proposals submitted under Rule 3 of the Board Rules, to be considered, with any other competent business, at the Annual Meeting to be held in the Grand Hotel, St. Andrews, on Saturday, 12th June, 1926, at 10.30 a.m.

Alteration to Laws of the Game.

Proposals by the Scottish F.A.

PRESENT LAW.	PROPOSED ALTERATION.
<p>LAW I.—The game shall be played by not more than eleven players on each side. By arrangement made before the commencement of a match (but not in a match played under the rules of a competition) substitutes may be allowed in place of injured players. The field of play shall be as shown in the plan at the end of these Laws, subject to the following provisions: The dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards. The field of play shall be marked by boundary lines. The lines at each end are the goal-lines, and the lines at the sides are the touch-lines. The touch-lines shall be drawn at right angles with the goal-lines (<i>a</i>). A flag with a staff not less than 5 feet high shall be placed at each corner. A half-way line shall be marked out across the field of play. The centre of the field of play shall be indicated by a suitable mark, and a circle with a 10 yards radius shall be made round it. The goals shall be upright posts fixed on the goal-lines, equidistant from the corner flag-staffs, 8 yards apart, with a bar across them 8 feet from the ground. The maximum width of the goal-posts and the maximum depth of the cross-bar shall be 5 inches. Lines shall be marked 6 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 6 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal-lines; the space within these lines shall be the goal area. Lines shall be marked 18 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 18 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal lines; the space within these lines shall be the penalty area. A suitable mark shall be made opposite the centre of each goal, 12 yards from the goal-line; this shall be the penalty kick mark. The circumference of the ball shall be not less than 27 inches nor more than 28 inches. The outer casing of the ball must be of leather, and no material shall be used in the construction of the ball which would constitute a danger to the players. In International matches, the dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 120 yards; minimum length, 110 yards; maximum breadth, 80 yards; minimum breadth, 70 yards; and at the commencement of the game the weight of the ball shall be from 13 to 15 ounces.</p>	<p>LAW I.—Delete eighth sentence and substitute “Lines shall be marked across the field of play halfway, and 30 yards from each goal-line.”</p> <p>LAW I.—Delete “The penalty area” in margin and substitute “30 yards area.”</p> <p>LAW I.—Delete thirteenth and fourteenth sentences from “Lines shall be marked 18 yards,” etc., to “the penalty kick mark.”</p>

PRESENT LAW.

LAW 8.—The goal-keeper may, within his own penalty area, use his hands, but shall not carry the ball. The goal-keeper shall not be charged except when he is holding the ball, or obstructing an opponent, or when he has passed outside the goal area. The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but notice of such change must first be given to the Referee (a).

LAW 8 (a)—Decision of the International Board:—If a goal-keeper has been changed without the Referee being notified, and the new goal-keeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty kick must be awarded.

LAW 9.—Neither tripping, kicking, striking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed. A player (the goal-keeper within his own penalty area excepted) shall not intentionally handle the ball. A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent. Charging is permissible, but it must not be violent or dangerous. A player shall not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent. (a) (b).

LAW 17.—In the event of any infringement of Laws 5, 6, 8 or 10, or of a player being sent off the field under Law 13, a free-kick shall be awarded to the opposite side, from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 outside the penalty area, or by the attacking side within the penalty area, a free-kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 by the defending side within the penalty area, the Referee shall award the opponents a penalty-kick (a) which shall be taken from the penalty-kick mark under the following conditions:—All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty-kick and the opponents' goal-keeper, shall be outside the penalty area, and at least 10 yards from where the kick is being taken. The opponents' goal-keeper shall not advance beyond his goal-line. The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from a penalty-kick; but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of the penalty-kick being taken. A free-kick shall also be awarded to the opposite side if the ball is not kicked forward, or is played a second time by the player who takes the penalty-kick until it has been played by another player. The Referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this Law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving an advantage to the offending side. If when a penalty-kick is taken the ball passes between the goal-posts, under the bar, the goal shall not be nullified by reason of any infringement by the defending side.

LAW 17 (a), Decision of the International Board.—A penalty-kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball if in the field of play at the time the offence is committed. In the event of the ball touching the goal-keeper before passing between the posts, when a penalty-kick is being taken at the expiry of time, a goal is scored.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

A place-kick, a free-kick, or a penalty-kick must not be taken until the Referee has given a signal for the same.

PROPOSED ALTERATION.

LAW 8.—Delete "penalty area" and substitute "30 yards area."

LAW 8.—Footnote (a)—Delete "penalty area" and substitute "30 yards area"; delete "penalty-kick" and substitute "free-kick."

LAW 9.—Delete "penalty area" and substitute "30 yards area."

LAW 17.—Delete "Penalty-kick" in margin.

Second sentence, substitute "30 yards area" for "penalty area," twice. Delete all after second sentence and substitute—"In event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 within the 30 yards area, a free-kick shall be awarded to the opposite side (a), and shall be taken under the following conditions:—the free-kick shall be taken from the place at which the infringement occurred, and all players shall stand outside the defending side's 30 yards area, except the player taking the free-kick and the opponents' goal-keeper, who shall not advance beyond his goal line, and the defending players shall stand at least 10 yards away from where the kick is taken. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of a free-kick under Law 9 within the 30 yards area being taken. The Referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this Law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving an advantage to the offending side. If, when a free-kick under Law 9 within the 30 yards area is taken, the ball passes between the goalposts, under the bar, the goal shall not be nullified by reason of any infringement by the defending side.

Delete footnote (a) and substitute—"Law 17 (a), Decision of the International Board—Free-kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball if in the field of play at the time the offence is committed, and in the event of the ball touching the goal-keeper before passing between the posts if taken at the expiry of time a goal is scored."

Delete and substitute—"A place-kick or a free-kick must not be taken until the referee has given a signal for the same."

PRESENT LAW.

PROPOSED ALTERATION.

ALTERNATE PROPOSAL.

Foregoing, without alteration in Law 1 (eighth sentence), and following amendments:—

Law 1—Thirteenth sentence—Delete second “18” and substitute “30.” Delete “penalty area” and substitute “30 yards area.” Delete fourteenth sentence. Delete—“The penalty area” in margin and substitute “30 yards area”

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Penalty area and penalty-kick to be abolished; substitute 30 yards area extending entire breadth of field, within which free-kicks will be taken from place of infringement under penalty-kick conditions.

Alternate proposal only differs in so far that penalty area is retained and extended outwards 30 yards instead of 18 yards.

LAW 9.—Marginal Note. “Dangerous Play.”

Delete and substitute “Tripping, etc.”