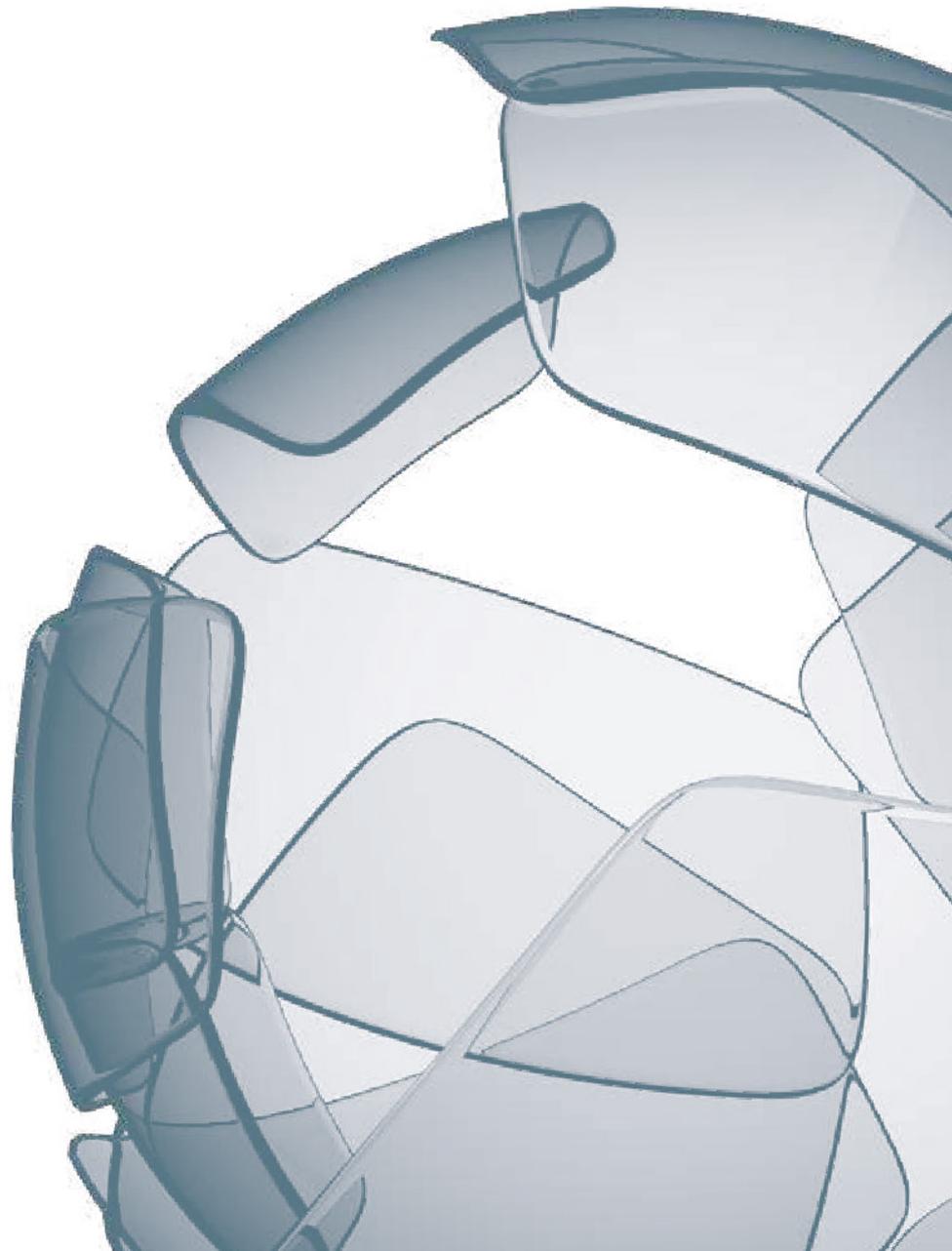


1974

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING





FIFA
(founded 1904)

The International Football Association Board

Minutes of the Annual Meeting
held at
the Hotel Bachmair,
Rottach-Egern
on 9 July 1974

**THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING**

held at the Hotel Bachmair, Rottach-Egern, on 9 July 1974

The following constituted the Board:

Fédération Internationale de Football Association:

Sir Stanley Rous, CBE, JP
Mr. H. Riedel
Mr. K. Aston
Mr. F. Seipelt
Dr. H. Käser (Secretary)
Mr. R. Courte
Messrs. Koe Ewe Teik, Dr. G. Szilagyi and Aly Kandil,
from the FIFA Referees' Committee attended as ob-
servers

The Football Association:

Sir Andrew Stephen, MB, CHB
Prof. Sir Harold Thompson, CBE, MA, DSc, FRS
Mr. A. D. McMullen
Mr. E. A. Croker (Secretary)

The Scottish Football Association:

Mr. R. G. Grimshaw
Mr. J. J. Grant
Mr. W. Lindsay
Mr. W. McWhinney
Mr. W. P. Allan, JP (Secretary)

The Football Association of Wales:

Mr. T. H. Squire
Mr. L. Withers
Mr. S. Jenkins
Mr. T. Morris (Secretary)

The Irish Football Association:

Mr. H. H. Cavan
Mr. S. Walker
Mr. W. T. Kennedy
Mr. W. J. Drennan, JP (Secretary)

Sir Stanley Rous, Honorary President of FIFA, presided and Dr. H. Käser acted as Secretary to the meeting.

I. CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

Prior to the business of the meeting, the Chairman:

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

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Mr. S. Jenkins | (Wales) |
| Mr. J. J. Grant | (Scotland) |
| Mr. W. Lindsay | (Scotland) |
| Mr. F. Seipelt | (FIFA) |
| Mr. E. A. Croker | (England); |

(b) Welcomed the observers from the FIFA Referees' Committee and informed the Meeting that in future a delegation from FIFA would be appointed in rota from amongst the members of that Committee;

(c) Informed the members that a photograph would be taken at 12.15 p.m.;

(d) Referred to the publication by FIFA of "A History of the Laws of the Game" by Sir Stanley Rous and Donald Ford;

(e) Referred to the death of Sir George Graham (Scotland); the Meeting stood in silence as a token of respect.

Law I—The Field of Play

(1) Proposal by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 3

(3) The Board has approved this table of measurements for the Laws of the Game:

| | <i>Metres</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 130 yards | 120 |
| 120 yards | 110 |
| 110 yards | 100 |
| 100 yards | 90 |
| 80 yards | 75 |
| 70 yards | 64 |
| 50 yards | 45 |
| 18 yards | 16.50 |
| 12 yards | 11 |
| 10 yards | 9.15 |
| 8 yards | 7.32 |
| 6 yards | 5.50 |
| 1 yard | 1 |
| 8 feet | 2.44 |
| 5 feet | 1.50 |
| 28 inches | 0.71 |
| 27 inches | 0.68 |
| 5 inches | 0.12 |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ inch | 0.019 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ inch | 0.0127 |
| $\frac{3}{8}$ inch | 0.010 |

PROPOSED ALTERATION

To add:

9 inches = 0.22 metres (diameter of penalty mark)
 14 ozs. = 396 grams
 16 ozs. = 453 grams
 15 lb./sq.in. = 1 kg/cm²

The proposal was adopted, subject to the deletion of the words in parenthesis, viz: "*diameter of penalty-mark.*"

It was agreed to use the words "*penalty-mark*" instead of "*penalty-spot*" in the diagram on page 4 of the Universal Guide.

Law II—The Ball

(2) Proposal by the International F.A. Board

PRESENT LAW

The ball shall be spherical; the outer casing shall be of leather or other approved materials. No material shall be used in its construction which might prove dangerous to the players.

The circumference of the ball shall not be more than 28 in. and not less than 27 in. The weight of the ball at the start of the game shall not be more than 16 oz. nor less than 14 oz.

The pressure shall be equal to one atmosphere, which equals 15 lb./sq.in. (= 1 kg/cm²) at sea level. The ball shall not be changed during the game unless authorised by the Referee.

1973 DECISION

To recall the decision taken by The International FA Board at the 1973 meeting (Minutes 1973; Item 8):

- that as a result of the information given (by sports goods manufacturers) to the Board it was considered that the manufacture of footwear and balls was becoming very technical, and
- that thought should be given to the question of the competence of the Board to decide on "approved materials" and "similar materials" as quoted in Laws II and IV. In the meantime, it was agreed that balls should be approved on the basis of weight, circumference and pressure,
- that the opinion was furthermore expressed that the difference between stitched and moulded balls should be studied, such as the bouncing of the balls and other properties.

Recommendation Editorial Board

To hear

- that after considerable discussion, the many difficulties regarding the approval or disapproval of footballs were fully appreciated but, nevertheless, it was felt that the Board should retain some powers regarding approval or disapproval of footballs. It was agreed that the Law should remain as it is, giving the International Board the right to disapprove or approve of the materials used in football construction.

(Note: The manufacturers had indicated that they were not ready with any detailed answer to the problem of "ball-bouncing" and that the "tolerance" problem for studs did not justify a meeting.)

It was agreed that no action be taken and that the Law remain unaltered.

Law IV—Players' Equipment

(3) Proposal by the International F.A. Board

PRESENT TEXT

Law IV—Players' Equipment

- (1) A player shall not wear anything which is dangerous to another player.
- (2) 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.
 - (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 shall project more than three quarters of an inch. If nails are used they shall be driven in flush with the surface.
- (3) The goalkeeper shall wear colours which distinguish him from the other players and from the referee.

1973 DECISION

To recall the decision taken by the International FA Board at the 1973 meeting (Minutes 1973; Item 8):

- that the problem of tolerance (e.g. for screw-in studs diameter, etc. should be examined and recommendations worked out.

It was agreed to take no immediate action other than to request FIFA to send a questionnaire to its affiliated National Associations, enquiring as to the kind of footwear worn. It was agreed also that a small Committee at the next meeting of the Board would examine the information obtained in conjunction with manufacturers.

Law VII—Duration of the Game

Law X—Method of Scoring

(5) Proposal by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT TEXT

Except as otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal is scored when the whole of the ball has passed over the goal-line, between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar, provided it has not been thrown, carried or propelled by hand or arm, by a player of the attacking side, except in the case of a goalkeeper, who is within his own penalty-area.

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a game shall be the winner; if no goals, or an equal number of goals are scored, the game shall be termed a "draw".

The proposal was re-worded as follows:

"... provided it has not been thrown, carried or intentionally propelled by hand or arm, by a player of the attacking side ..."

and then adopted.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

The word *intentionally* to be inserted to read "... provided it has not been *intentionally* thrown carried or propelled by hand or arm, by a player of the attacking side ..."

Law XI—Off-side

(6) Proposal by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT TEXT

A player is off-side if he is nearer his opponents' goal-line than the ball at the moment the ball is played unless:

- (a) He is in his own half of the field of play.
- (b) There are two of his opponents nearer to their own goal-line than he is.
- (c) The ball last touched an opponent or was last played by him.
- (d) He receives the ball direct from a goal-kick, a corner-kick, a throw-in, or when it was dropped by the Referee.

Punishment. For an infringement of this Law, an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.

A player in an off-side position shall not be penalised unless, in the opinion of the Referee, he is interfering with the play or with an opponent, or is seeking to gain an advantage by being in an off-side position.

DECISION 1

- (1) Off-side shall not be judged at the moment the player in question receives the ball, but at the moment when the ball is passed to him by one of his own side. A player who is not in an off-side position when one of his colleagues passes the ball to him or takes a free-kick, does not therefore become off-side if he goes forward during the flight of the ball.

To amend in the "Questions and Answers" section Law XI, A2 and Law XIV, A4, accordingly.

The proposal was withdrawn.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

A player is off-side if he is nearer his opponents' goal-line than the ball at the moment the ball is played unless:

- (a) He is in his own half of the field of play.
- (b) There are two of his opponents nearer to their own goal-line than he is.
- (c) The ball last touched an opponent or was last played by him.
- (d) He receives the ball direct from a goal-kick, a corner-kick, a throw-in, a *free-kick* or when it was dropped by the Referee.

Punishment. For an infringement of this Law, an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.

A player in an off-side position shall not be penalised unless, in the opinion of the Referee, he is interfering with the play or with an opponent, or is seeking to gain an advantage by being in an off-side position.

DECISION 1

Delete "or takes a free-kick"

- (1) Off-side shall not be judged at the moment the player in question receives the ball, but at the moment when the ball is passed to him by one of his own side. A player who is not in an off-side position when one of his colleagues passes the ball to him does not therefore become off-side if he goes forward during the flight of the ball.

(7) Proposal by the Football Association of Wales

PRESENT TEXT

Paragraph (c):

- (c) The ball last touched an opponent or was last played by him.

Reason:

For a player to be placed "on-side" when the ball accidentally touches an opponent is contrary to the spirit of the Law. The Referee should have sole discretion as to whether or not a player intentionally plays the ball.

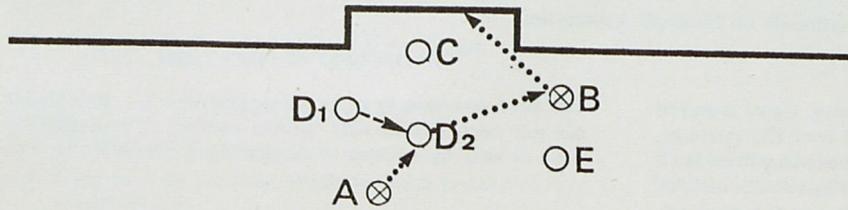
Note: See also diagram 10 page 31.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Paragraph (c):

Delete and substitute:
"The ball was last played by an opponent."

Diagram 10.—NOT OFF-SIDE



Ball touching an opponent

A shoots at goal. D runs from position 1 to position 2 to intercept the ball, but it glances off his foot to B who scores. B is not off-side because, although he is in front of the ball and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line the ball was last played by an opponent, D.

The proposal was withdrawn.

Law XII—Fouls and Misconduct

(NOTE: Item 9 of the Agenda was discussed before Item 8)

(9) Proposal by the Scottish Football Association

PRESENT LAW

- (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;
- (i) Handles the ball, i.e., carries, strikes or propels the ball with his hand or arm. (This does not apply to the goalkeeper within his own penalty-area);

shall be penalised by the award of a direct free-kick to be taken by the opposing side from the place where the offence occurred.

Should a player of the defending side intentionally commit one of the above nine offences within the penalty-area he shall be penalised by a penalty-kick.

A penalty-kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball, if in play, at the time an offence within the penalty-area is committed.

A player committing any of the five following offences:

1. Playing in a manner considered by the Referee to be dangerous, e.g., attempting to kick the ball while held by the goalkeeper;
2. Charging fairly, i.e., with the shoulder, when the ball is not within playing distance of the players concerned and they are definitely not trying to play it;
3. When not playing the ball, intentionally obstructing an opponent, i.e., running between the opponent and the ball, or interposing the body so as to form an obstacle to an opponent;
4. Charging the goalkeeper except when he
 - (a) is holding the ball;
 - (b) is obstructing an opponent;
 - (c) has passed outside his goal-area;
5. When playing as goalkeeper,
 - (a) takes more than 4 steps whilst holding, bouncing or throwing the ball in the air and catching it again without releasing it so that it is played by another player, or
 - (b) indulges in tactics which, in the opinion of the Referee, are designed merely to hold up the game and thus waste time and so give an unfair advantage to his own team

shall be penalised by the award of an indirect free-kick to be taken by the opposing side from the place where the infringement occurred.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete and substitute:

“(g) Holds an opponent with his hand or any part of his arm or, when not playing the ball, intentionally obstructs an opponent with his body.”

Delete the word “five” in the first line and substitute “four”

3. Delete.
4. To be re-numbered “3”.
5. To be re-numbered “4”.

The proposal was not adopted.

(8) 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 adopted.

(9bis) Proposal by the Scottish Football Association

PRESENT DECISION NO. 8

- (8) If a player intentionally stretches his arms to obstruct an opponent and steps from one side to the other, moving his arms up and down to delay his opponent, forcing him to change course, but does not make "bodily contact" the Referee shall caution the player for ungentlemanly conduct and award an indirect free-kick.

This applies also to players who attempt to prevent the goalkeeper from putting the ball into play in accordance with Law XII, 5 (a).

PROPOSED ALTERATION

"If an attacking player intentionally stretches his arms to obstruct the opposing goalkeeper, and steps from one side to the other moving his arms up and down to delay the goalkeeper, forcing him to change course, but without making 'bodily contact' in an attempt to prevent the goalkeeper from putting the ball into play in accordance with Law XII 5 (a), the Referee shall award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team."

Amendment by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

To present decision 8:

To delete the last paragraph of present decision 8 and to replace this paragraph by a new decision 9, worded as follows:

- 9. If a player intentionally obstructs the opposing goalkeeper in an attempt to prevent him from putting the ball into play in accordance with Law XII 5(a), the referee shall award an indirect free-kick.

To renumber the present decisions 9 to 13 accordingly

The proposed alteration by the Scottish Football Association was withdrawn and it was agreed to defer the amendment submitted by FIFA for further consideration.

(10) Proposal by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT DECISION 4

If a player leans on the shoulders of another player of his own team in front of him in order to head the ball, which he succeeds in doing, the Referee shall stop the game, caution the player for ungentlemanly conduct and award an indirect free-kick to the opposing side.

Reason:

A player can lean on the shoulders of another player of his own team in front or beside him.

Editorial Board:

The suggestion to alter the text by deleting the words "in front of him" and for it now to read "if a player leans on the shoulders of another player of his own team in order to head the ball, which he succeeds in doing" was considered. It was felt that Associations should give further thought to this amendment before the next Board meeting.

In the text submitted by the Editorial Board, the words "which he succeeds in doing" were deleted and this text was thereafter adopted.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete the words "in front of him":

"If a player leans on the shoulders of another player of his own team in order to head the ball, which he succeeds in doing, . . ."

Law XIII—Free-kick

(11) Proposal by the Football Association of Wales

PRESENT TEXT

First paragraph:

Free-kicks shall be classified under two headings: "Direct" (from which a goal can be scored direct against the offending side), and "Indirect" (from which a goal cannot be scored unless the ball has been played or touched by a player other than the kicker before passing through the goal).

Second paragraph:

When a player is taking a direct or an indirect free-kick inside his own penalty-area, all of the opposing players shall remain ...

Third paragraph:

When a player is taking a direct or an indirect free-kick outside his own penalty-area, all of the opposing players shall be at ...

...

Punishment:

If the kicker, after taking the free-kick, plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the spot where the infringement occurred.

PRESENT DECISION 1

- (1) 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.
- (2) Players who do not retire to the proper distance when a free-kick is taken must be cautioned and on any repetition be ordered off. It is particularly requested of Referees that attempts to delay the taking of a free-kick by encroaching should be treated as serious misconduct.
- (3) If, when a free-kick is being taken, any of the players dance about or gesticulate in a way calculated to distract their opponents, it shall be deemed ungentlemanly conduct for which the offender(s) shall be cautioned.

The proposal was not adopted. However, the Board suggested that FIFA should ask the opinion of its affiliated National Associations on the matter.

In consequence of the foregoing decision, the Board did not proceed to consideration of Items 11.1 to 11.28 of the Agenda.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Delete the paragraph and substitute:

A free-kick is a kick from which a goal can be scored direct against the offending side and shall be taken, unless otherwise stated in the Laws of the Game, from the place where the infringement occurred.

Delete "direct or indirect".

Delete "direct or indirect".

Delete and substitute:

If the kicker, after taking the free-kick, plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player a free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team.

Delete the whole paragraph.

Re-number present paragraphs (2) and (3) to read (1) and (2).

**IV. SUGGESTIONS AND QUESTIONS
SUBMITTED UNDER RULE 2 OF THE BOARD RULES**

A. THE DIAGONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL

(12) Proposal by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT TEXT

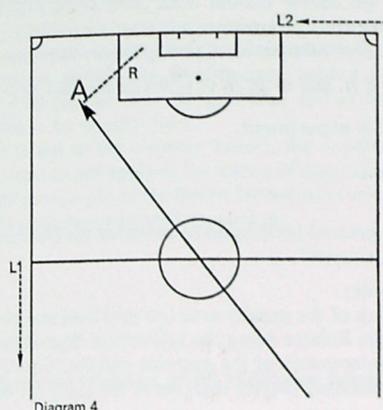


Diagram 4

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Concerning the position of the Linesman No.2, in accordance with the instructions from the Referee the Linesman No.2 (L2) shall be near the corner flag or on the goal-line near the corner flag, to observe whether the ball is properly played, whether the opposing players are at proper distance (10 yards), whether the ball is behind the goal-line, or whether incidents have happened possibly hidden from the Referee.

CORNER-KICK

Positions of officials the same no matter at which corner-area the kick is taken.
Referee (R) along line shown.
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.

The proposed alteration was adopted.

B. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Law XIII

(13) Proposal by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

PRESENT QUESTION AND ANSWER

4.Q. If the ball from an indirect free-kick touches an opponent and enters the net, should a goal be awarded?
A. Yes.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

If the ball from an indirect free-kick touches *another player* and enters the net, should a goal be awarded?
A. Yes.

The proposed alteration was adopted.

(14) Proposal by the Football Association of Wales

To recall that all amendments to the Question and Answer Section suggested by Wales in connection with their proposal re Law XIII, free-kick, were quoted under item 11.20-11.28.

As the proposal of the Football Association of Wales regarding Law XIII had been defeated, no action was necessary.

C. EXPERIMENTAL MATCHES

(15) Proposal by the Scottish Football Association

To receive a progress report from the Scottish Football Association about the off-side experiment carried out in 1973/74 in the Scottish League Cup and the Dryborough Cup Competitions.

Thanks were expressed to the Scottish Football Association for the interesting and informative report which it submitted on the experiment. A request by the Scottish Football Association for their League to be permitted to carry out a further experiment with a line drawn across the field from touch-line to touch-line at a distance of 20 yards from each goal-line was refused. However, it was agreed that an experiment on the same lines as in the 1973/74 season be authorised.

(16) Proposal by the United States Soccer Federation

To examine: USSF's proposal to be granted permission to authorise the North American Soccer League to carry out an experiment in the Laws III and I so that

- (a) *five rather than two substitutes will be allowed to enter the game, and that free substitution of these players will be permitted, and*
- (b) *the size of the goal can be increased to 8 ft. 6 ins. in height rather than 8 ft. and to 26 ft. in width rather than 24 ft.*

Permission was not granted for this experiment.

(17) Proposal by the Football Association of South Africa

To examine The Football Association of South Africa's proposal to be granted permission to authorise the National Football League to carry out an experiment in a local competition with "short corners".

The experimental rule for the "short corner" which has been drawn up reads:
"Should a team concede a corner between the corner flag and the intersection of the penalty area (18-yard line) and the goal-line, the corner shall be taken at the point at which the corner was conceded, the Referee being the sole arbiter. Should the corner be conceded in the penalty area, the corner shall be taken no nearer than the intersection of the goal-line and the 18-yard line of the penalty area. The 'short corner' shall be regarded as a free-kick and the defending players shall stand ten yards off the ball."

Permission was not granted for this experiment.

D. TAKING OF KICKS FROM THE PENALTY-SPOT

(18) Proposal by the Football Association of Wales

PRESENT TEXT

Conditions under which kicks from the penalty-spot shall be taken to determine which of the two teams in a drawn match, in a knock-out competition, shall be declared the winner.

(To replace the drawing of lots)

The International Board at its Meeting on the 27th June, 1970 accepted a proposal by the Fédération 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 which shall not be considered part of the match, subject to the following conditions:

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.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

Conditions under which kicks from the penalty-spot shall be taken to determine which of the two teams in a drawn match, in a knock-out competition, shall be declared the winner.

(To replace the drawing of lots)

The International Board at its Meeting on the 27th June, 1970 accepted a proposal by the Fédération 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 which shall not be considered part of the match subject to the following conditions:

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 which shall be taken alternately. 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, unless one team has scored a total of goals which establishes them as winners.
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.

PRESENT TEXT

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 have 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. All players, other than the two goalkeepers and the player taking the kick, shall remain within the centre circle whilst the taking of the penalty-kicks is in progress. The goalkeeper who is colleague of the kicker shall take up position outside the penalty-area, behind the line which runs parallel with the goal-line, and at least ten yards from the penalty-mark.
10. 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 14 shall be interpreted by analogy.

PROPOSED ALTERATION

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. All players other than the two goalkeepers and the player taking the kick shall remain within the centre circle whilst the taking of the penalty-kicks is in progress. The goalkeeper who is a colleague of the kicker shall take up a position outside the penalty-area behind the line which runs parallel with the goal-line and at least ten yards from the penalty-mark.
9. Unless stated to the contrary herein, the conditions of Laws 5 and 14 will apply in the taking of these kicks, together with International Board Decisions 2(a), 3(a), 3(b), 4(a), 5(a) and 6 of Law 14.

N.B. In the event of the light failing before the end of the taking of kicks from the penalty-spot, the result shall be decided by a toss of a coin.

(18.1) Amendment submitted by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

To replace the word "penalty spot" by "penalty mark"

REASON: to comply with the text of Law XIV.

To reword para. 2. as follows

Each team shall take five kicks from the penalty mark. Each team shall take a kick alternately. The kicks shall not continue after one team has scored a total of goals which establishes them as winners. If, after each team has taken five kicks, each has scored the same number of goals or neither team has scored, the taking of kicks from the penalty mark 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.

To reword para. 5. as follows

Only the players *who are members of the team* at the end of the match . . . (the remainder is unchanged).

Reason

The present wording "who are on the field at the end of the match" gave rise to discussion as the grammatical interpretation of the words "on the field" excluded a player who, at the moment of the final whistle, was attended by the masseur or doctor outside the touchline and, such an interpretation does not comply with the spirit of the instruction No. 5.

To reword para. 9. as follows

Each kick shall be taken by a different player and not until all eligible players, including the goalkeepers of each team, have taken a kick, may a player of the same team take a second kick.

To amend para. 9 as follows

5. . . with International Board Decisions 2(a), 3(a), 3(b), 4(a) and 6 of Law 14.

To amend the "N.B." as follows

N.B. In the event of the light failing before the end of the taking of kicks from the penalty-mark, the result shall be decided by a *drawing of lots*.

(18.2) Amendment submitted by the Scottish Football Association

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED BY

To reword the Instructions as follows:

1. The referee shall choose the goal at which all of the kicks shall be taken.
2. He shall toss a coin, and the team whose captain wins the toss shall take the first kick.
3. (a) Subject to the terms of the following paragraphs (c) and (d) both teams shall take five kicks.
 - (b) The kicks shall be taken alternately.
 - (c) If, before both teams have taken five kicks, one has scored more goals than the other could, even if it were to complete its five kicks, the taking of kicks shall cease.
 - (d) If, after both teams have taken five kicks, both have scored the same number of goals, or have not scored any goals, the taking of kicks shall continue, in the same order, until such time as both have taken an *equal* number of kicks (not necessarily five more kicks) and one has scored a goal more than the other.
4. The team which scores the greater number of goals, whether the number of kicks taken is in accordance with the terms of the foregoing paragraph 3(a), 3(c) or 3(d) shall qualify for the next round of the competition, or shall be declared winner of the competition, as the case may be.
5. Only the players who are on the field of play 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, and any who, having left the field temporarily, with or without the referee's permission, are not on the field of play at that time, shall be eligible to take part in the taking of the kicks.
6. Each kick shall be taken by a different player, and not until all eligible players of any team, including the goalkeeper, have each taken a kick, may a player of the same team take a second kick.
7. Any player who is eligible in terms of paragraph 5, may change places with his goalkeeper at any time during the taking of the kicks.
8. (a) Other than the player taking a kick from the penalty spot, and the two goalkeepers, all players shall remain within the centre circle whilst the taking of kicks is in progress.
 - (b) The goalkeeper who is a colleague of the kicker, shall take up position within the field of play, outside the penalty area at which the kicks are being taken, behind the line which runs parallel with the goal line, and at least 10 yards from the penalty spot.
9. Unless stated to the contrary in the foregoing paragraphs 1 to 8, the Laws of the Game, and the International Board Decisions relating thereto, shall, in so far as they can, apply at the taking of the kicks.

FIFA and Wales withdrew their proposals in favour of the Scottish Football Association proposal.

It was agreed that:

- the text should refer to a *penalty-mark* and not to a *penalty-spot*;
- the following text be added at the beginning of Item 5:
“*Except that a named substitute may replace a goalkeeper who sustains an injury during the taking of the kicks, and who, because of the injury, is unable to continue as goalkeeper, only the players who are on the field . . .*”;
- the following phrase be added in Item 6 after the word “goalkeeper”:
“*or the named substitute by whom he was replaced in terms of paragraph (5) as the case may be, have each taken a kick . . .*”;
- the following text be added at the beginning of Item 7:
“*Subject to the terms of paragraph (5), any player who is eligible may change places with his goalkeeper . . .*”;
- an N.B. should be added as follows:
“*N.B. In the event of light failing before the end of the taking of kicks from the penalty-mark, the result shall be decided by the toss of a coin or the drawing of lots.*”

E. LAWS OF THE GAME

(19) Laws of the Game (Amended Text)

Thanks were expressed to Mr. Allan (Scotland) for the extensive work done. It was agreed that the Editorial Board should examine the re-written text of the Laws before it was submitted to the Board for consideration.

It was further agreed that there should be no change in the composition of the Editorial Board and that Dr. Käser should draft precise terms of reference for submission to the next meeting of the International Board.

F. SIGNALS

(20) Proposal by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

To receive the following revised memorandum on signals prepared by Sir Stanley (see FA Board minutes 1973, item 5):

The number of differing systems of signals recommended for use by referees makes it necessary to clarify this issue.

The duties of the referee and linesmen are set out briefly but clearly in the Laws of the Game, At. V and At. VI.

There is further exposition of co-operation between the referee and linesmen in the memorandum explaining the universally adopted system of “diagonal control”.

The referee has no need of signals beyond those few already universally in use and well understood.*

The proper use of the whistle by the referee and the flag by the linesmen are all that is needed to make decisions clear.

It is not the duty of the referee nor is it a useful function to explain his decisions to the players or spectators. Any attempt to do so can lead to confusion, uncertainty and delay.

All signals used by the referee should be simple, clear and instinctive. They are designed to control the game efficiently and to ensure continuous play as far as possible; they are intended to indicate what the next action in the game should be, not to justify that action.

An arm pointing to indicate a corner-kick, goal-kick or foul, and the direction in which it is to be taken is sufficient. The raised arm to indicate that a free-kick is indirect is clearly understood.

To go beyond these requirements invites argument, dissent or exaggeration. The only other signal required is one to indicate that play should continue when the “advantage” clause is being invoked.

* See illustrations for elucidation of these signals.

(Note: These should be of:

1. Pointing—goal-kick, corner, throw-in;
2. Foul and direction of free-kick to be taken;
3. Hand held upright to indicate indirect free-kick;
4. Penalty.)

Co-operation between linesmen and referee

When play has been stopped the linesman should assist the referee by signalling in the following manner for the following incidents.

1. **Offside.** The linesman should lower his flag at full arm's length at shoulder height, and point across the field of play to indicate the spot from which the kick should be taken. The only exception would be where the referee has decided to position himself to judge off-side when play develops from a corner-kick, penalty-kick or free-kick close to goal.
2. **Throw-in.** When the ball goes out of play over the touch-line 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 of release of the ball, are incorrectly placed.
3. **Corner and goal-kicks.** 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.
4. **Goal.** When the referee indicates that a goal is scored the linesman should return to his position towards the half-way line.

Law 12. If the linesman senses that the referee has not seen an infringement he should raise his flag high, but he should drop it if requested to do so by the referee.

Various photographs made by FIFA to illustrate signals by the referee and linesmen were examined.

It was agreed that the proposed memorandum on signals, including the photographs, should be prepared as a publication to be issued by FIFA after submission for approval to the Board members. The publication should mention that these were the only official signals approved by the Board and that no other signals should be used by registered referees of affiliated National Associations. The instructions contained in the memorandum would become operative on 1 January 1975.

V. INTERNATIONAL F. A. BOARD MEETING 1975

It was agreed to hold the next Board Meeting on 21 June 1975 in Wales, and the 1976 Meeting in Scotland, unless this latter meeting could be held in Ireland.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Possible Major Changes in the Laws of the Game

On a proposal by Ireland, it was agreed that if the Board contemplated making any major changes to the Laws of the Game, this should be done in 1975, or 1976 at the latest, in order not to create confusion at the next FIFA World Cup in 1978.

2. Clarification of the Text in Law XII

The meaning of the words (*except through accident*) in Law XII, paragraph (j), was discussed. It was recalled that all the translations of the Laws referred to injuries and it was agreed that the Editorial Board should study the matter and report back to the Board.

3. Regulations of International Tournaments

Scotland referred to and gave examples of discrepancies in the regulations of international youth tournaments, which were very often not in accordance with the Laws of the Game. It was agreed that FIFA should include in its Handbook a Specimen of Regulations for International Tournaments, which should include all essential matters.

4. Equipment

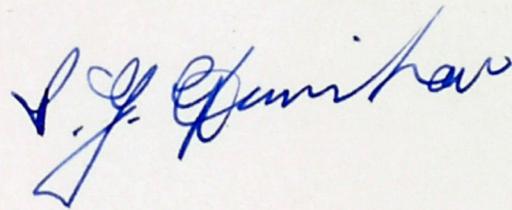
Members examined specimens of boots, soles and studs and expressed opinions as to whether or not they were in conformity with the Laws of the Game. It was suggested that it might be necessary to meet a deputation of manufacturers in 1975 or 1976 to discuss with them possible problems relating to these matters.

Members were shown a prototype instrument for checking whether the ball was in accordance with the provi-

5. **Vote of Thanks and Tribute to Sir Stanley**

Mr. H.H. Cavan (Ireland), speaking in the name of all the members present, thanked Sir Stanley for the excellent manner in which he had conducted the meeting. He further said that as Sir Stanley might not be attending future meetings, following his appointment as Honorary FIFA President, it should be put on record that the Board wished to express its sincere thanks and gratitude to him for the many services rendered to it and to refereeing in general during his 40 years as a member. He also proposed that the Associations constituting the Board should offer a suitable gift to Sir Stanley. These proposals were accepted and the members gave Sir Stanley a round of applause.

Sir Stanley expressed his thanks for these kind words and for the tribute paid to him. He concluded the meeting by thanking all the members for their attendance and for the decisions reached.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'H.H. Cavan', is written in a cursive style.

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

INTERNATIONAL F.A. BOARD 1974 in Rottach-Egern 9 July 1974

H.H. Cavan

1. FIFA

Sir Stanley Rous

Helmut Riedel

Ken Aston

Friedrich Seipelt

Dr. H. Käser
General Secretary

L. Withers

2. The Football Association

Sir Andrew Stephen

Sir Harold Thompson

A.D. McMullen

Dr. J.M.P. Havelange

~~R. Wragg~~

D. Revie

E.A. Croker, Secretary

3. The Scottish Football Association

R.G. Grimshaw

W. Lindsay
Assistant Secretary

J.J. Grant

W. McWhinney

W.P. Allan, Secretary

Handwritten signatures in blue and red ink on lined paper:
 Stanley Rous.
 Helmut Riedel
 Ken Aston
 Friedrich Seipelt
 Dr. H. Käser
 L. Withers
 Sir Andrew Stephen
 Sir Harold Thompson
 A.D. McMullen
 Dr. J.M.P. Havelange
 D. Revie
 E.A. Croker
 R.G. Grimshaw
 W. Lindsay
 J.J. Grant
 W. McWhinney
 W.P. Allan

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

4. Irish Football Association

H.H. Cavan

Harry H Cavan

S. Walker

Sam Walker

W.T. Kennedy

Willie Kennedy

W.J. Drennan, Secretary

W.Drennan

5. The Football Association of Wales

T.H. Squire

T.H. Squire

L. Withers

L. Withers

S. Jenkins

S. Jenkins

T. Morris, Secretary

T. Morris

6. Guests

Dr. J.M.F. Havelange
FIFA President

Mr. Nelson

Koe Ewe Teik

Dr. G. Szilagyi

A.KANDIL

R. Courte
Senior Assistant Secretary

Koe Ewe Teik

Dr. G. Szilagyi

A. Kandil

R. Courte

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