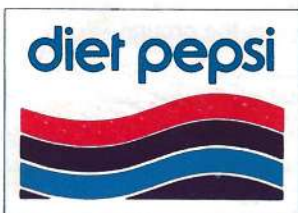


SOCCER AT A GLANCE:

Soccer is a simple sport, and watching it can be enjoyable for anyone. But to **savor** it demands a fine eye. With experience you will see beyond the man with the ball. You will see the defender slyly forcing the attacker in a path toward the corner of the field . . . you will anticipate an attacker's pass into an open area of the field a split-second before it is suddenly occupied by a teammate . . . you will see, as the ball approaches the goal area, how the goalie shifts his position to cut down the angle of the most likely shot by the attacking team. Above all, do not take your eye off the game for a minute. Soccer doesn't stop. It is ninety minutes of continuous action.



John Lee
COACH



THE PLAYERS:

Each team fields eleven wild and crazy guys . . . with the craziest being the goalkeeper. There are usually four defenders, three midfielders and three forwards . . . but this will vary with teams. Each team is allowed a maximum of three substitutions and no sub will be allowed to take the place of a player ejected from the match.

FORWARDS The attacking front line whose job is to setup and score goals.

STRIKER A middle forward who is paid to score a lot of goals.

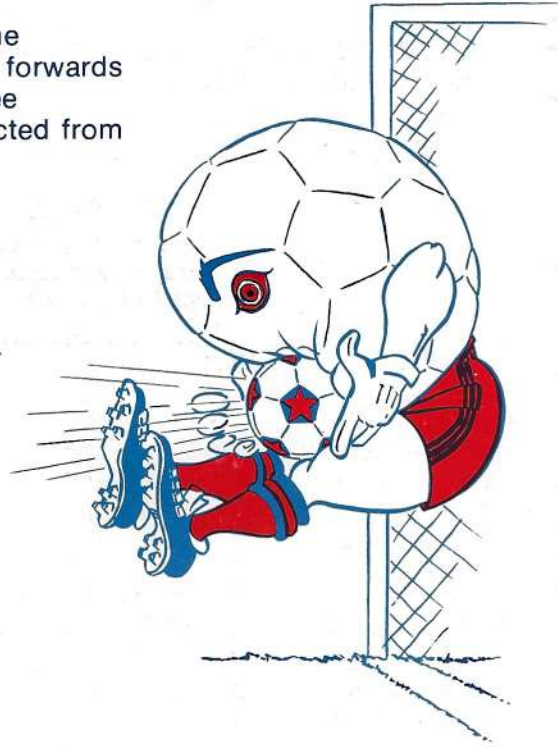
WINGER The right and left outside forwards who try to get the ball to the striker or take shots on goal on their own.

MIDFIELDERS (Linkmen) Players in the middle of the field "linking" the attackers and the defenders. They must be able to go both ways . . . in a hurry.

DEFENDERS (Backs) They are the goalkeeper's best friends. Their job is to help keep the ball away from the goal.

SWEeper A roaming 'defender who picks off stray passes — sweeps the goal clear of balls.

GOALKEEPER (Goalie) He stays near the goal and is the only player allowed to put his hands on the ball . . . but only in his own penalty area. He does a lot of diving, leaping and cursing.



SPECIAL MOVES TO LOOK FOR:



OVERHEAD VOLLEY

BREAKAWAY An attacker, with the ball, going one-on-one against the goalie. The goalie can usually be heard cursing his defenders at this time.

CHARGE To nudge an opponent away from the ball. Your arms must be kept down at your side.

MARKING To guard an opponent.

COVER To back up a teammate with the ball, or to back-up a teammate guarding the man with the ball.

CLEAR A defender's kick or a goalkeeper's throw to get the ball away from the goal . . . followed by a big sigh of relief.



TRAP

DRIBBLE Same as in basketball, but moving the ball with the feet.

SCREEN Placing your body between the ball and your opponent.

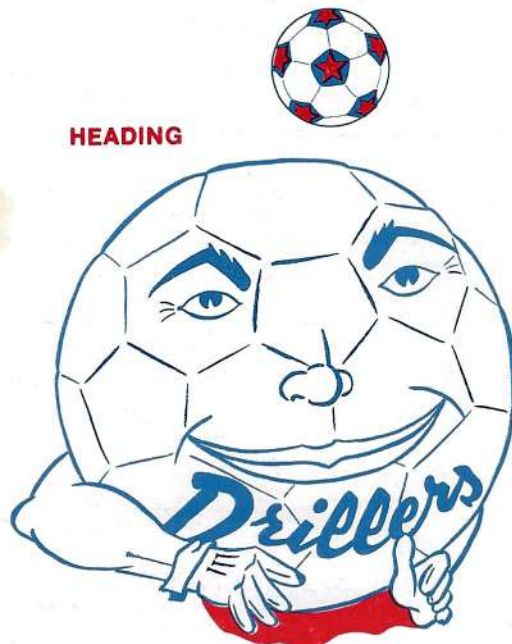
TRAP Stopping the ball with the feet, thigh or body.

HEAD It may not look sane, but you hit the ball with your head.

VOLLEY Kicking the ball while it is in the air.

OVERLAP A defender's moment of glory, when he overtakes a winger going downfield and is part of the attacking unit.

HEADING



LOB PASS A high soft kick (pass) to a teammate.

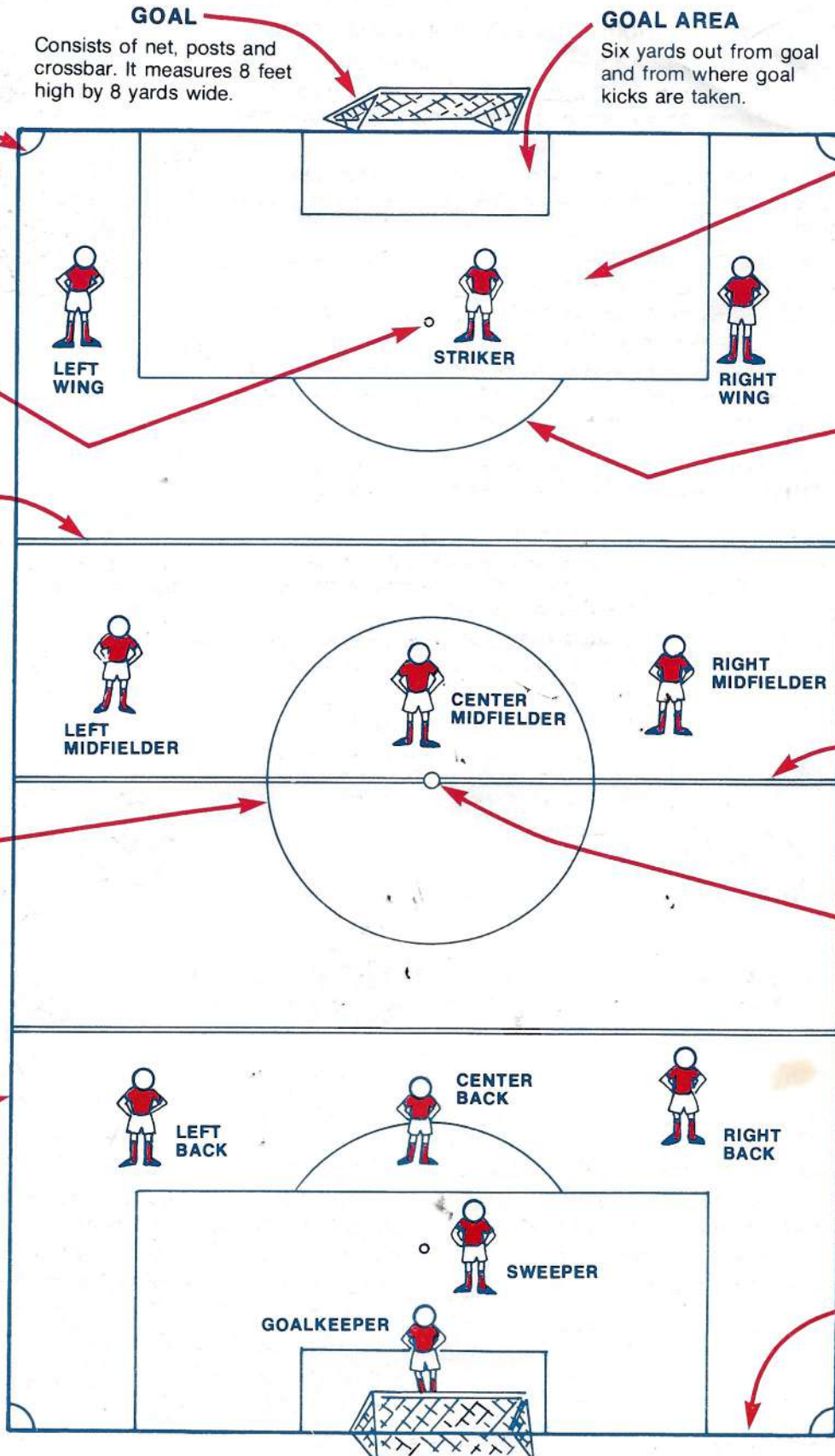
CHIP PASS A short pass over the defenders. The ball has a "backspin" and dies when it hits the ground.

WALL PASS Pass the ball to a teammate, run ahead and get a pass back.

CENTER PASS To pass the ball from the wing area into the penalty area. This upsets the defenders no end.

THE "PITCH":

The soccer playing field is called the PITCH. The pitch at Skelly Stadium measures 110 yards by 68 yards. Other fields vary from 100 to 130 yards long by 50 to 100 yards wide.



CORNER ARC
The ball is played from within this one-yard radius arc on a corner kick.

PENALTY SPOT
Point where penalty kicks are taken . . . 12 yards from the goal.

35-YARD LINE
Used only in the NASL to mark the area in which a player can be called offside.

CENTER CIRCLE
Keeps defenders ten yards from the ball on kickoffs.

TOUCHLINE
Known in football as the sideline.

GOAL
Consists of net, posts and crossbar. It measures 8 feet high by 8 yards wide.

GOAL AREA
Six yards out from goal and from where goal kicks are taken.

PENALTY AREA
The larger bracket around the goal (measuring 18 yards by 44 yards). Major fouls in this area result in penalty kicks. The goalkeeper can touch the ball with his hands only in this area.

PENALTY ARC
An arc of 10-yard radius above the penalty spot. No player, except for the kicker, can be inside this arc or the penalty area during a penalty kick.

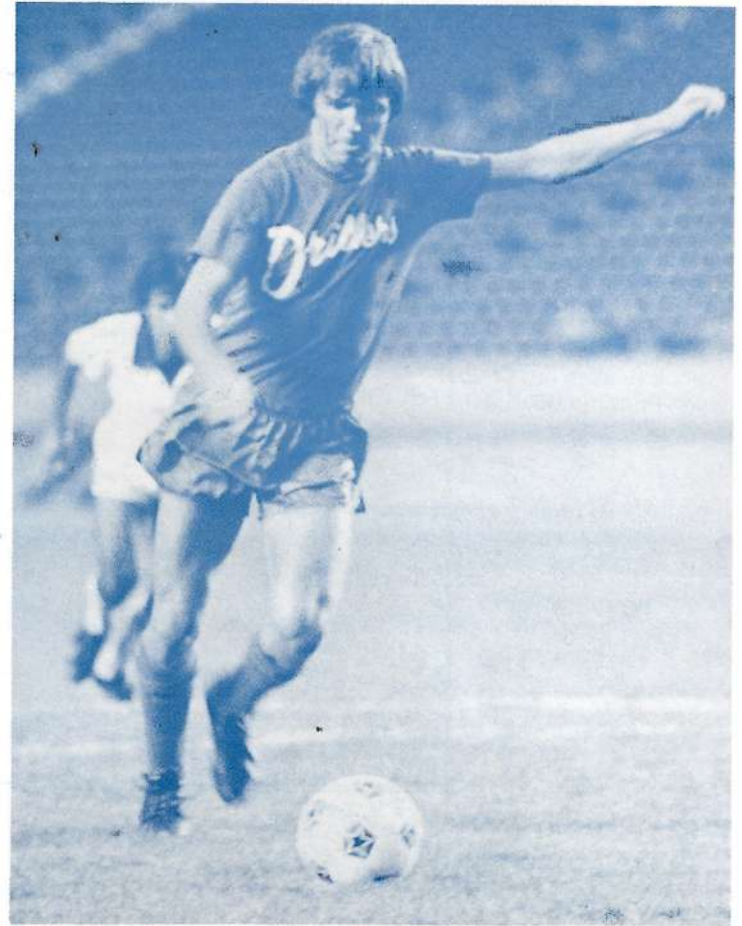
CENTER LINE
Each team keeps to its side of the center line on kickoffs.

CENTER SPOT
Point at which kickoffs are made.

GOAL LINES
Mark each end of the field.

WHO AND WHAT TO WATCH ON THE SOCCER PITCH:

Fans unaccustomed to the sport tend to watch the player with the ball. However, studies show that the individual player only has the ball for two minutes the entire match. What he does the other eighty-eight minutes is just as important.



CONCENTRATION HELPS ACCURACY . .

EDI KIRSCHNER
STRIKER

Concentration during the game is an important contribution to the success of a soccer player. By totally concentrating on what you are doing at that moment, you greatly reduce the risk of error. When shooting the ball, know what you want to do – concentrate – take the shot and watch how much more precise you will be.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE MAN WITH THE BALL . . .

LORENZ HILKES
STRIKER

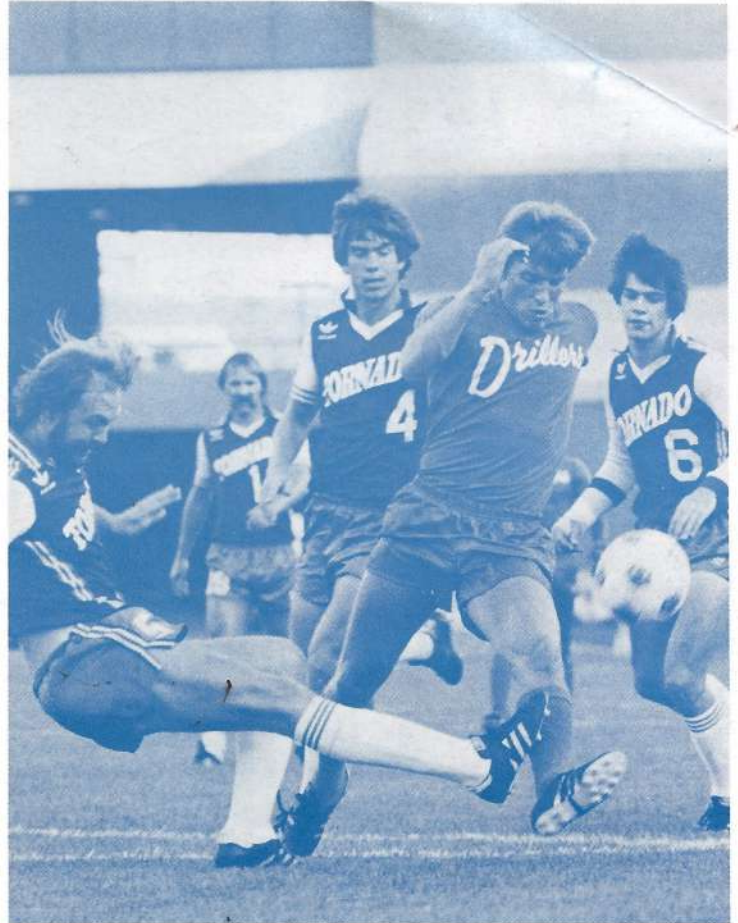
The player controlling the ball does many tricks a keen observer can watch closely. He fakes with his head and shoulders to keep a defender off balance. Sometimes he pretends to dribble the ball in one direction while moving in another. Finally, notice how he can speed up his pace with the ball. He travels at almost full speed but always in control of himself and the ball, looking for a chance to create a scoring opportunity.



WATCH FOR MISTAKES MADE IN THE PENALTY AREA . . .

ANDRE OOSTROM
DEFENSIVE MIDFIELDER

On corner kicks, notice the way the ball is kicked to curve into or away from the goal. Always be ready for the unexpected when you are in the penalty area. If the crossed ball is misplayed by the goal-keeper, be ready to react and take advantage of the mistake. Also, never be afraid to challenge him for the ball. If the ball is loose, it is just as much yours as it is the goalkeeper's.



WATCH THE OFFENSIVE PLAYER CREATE GOAL SCORING OPPORTUNITIES . . .

GUDGEIR LEIFSSON
MIDFIELDER

A good offensive player must have the skill to dribble through many defenders in order to create scoring opportunities. Dribbling is one of the most difficult skills in soccer and requires a combination of good ball control and the ability to accelerate. Notice how three defenders have been beaten and only the goalkeeper is left to prevent the goal.

THE OFFICIALS:



REFEREE

That man dressed in black is the supreme dictator of the match. He keeps the time and calls all of the fouls. His word is final.

LINESMAN

There are two linesmen and they assist the referee in signaling offsides and indicating which team kicked the ball out of bounds.

YELLOW CARD

A warning to a player that he is being too over-exuberant in his play.

RED CARD

Indicates immediate ejection from the game for repeated infractions or **really** getting carried away, such as slugging another player.

THE BALL:

A soccer ball is 27 to 28 inches in circumference and weighs between 14 and 16 ounces.



The ball is usually a patchwork of black and white polygons. NASL soccer balls are a patriotic red, white and blue with stars.

SOCCER FOULS:

Most fouls in soccer are obvious. Usually an intentional act that may injure another player or hinder action on the field. Unsportsmanlike behavior will also be penalized.

MAJOR FOULS:

(Resulting in a Direct Free Kick)

- Kicking, or attempting to kick an opponent
- Jumping at an opponent
- Striking, or attempting to strike an opponent
- Pushing an opponent
- Holding an opponent
- Tripping an opponent
- Charging in a violent manner
- Charging from behind unless the opponent is obstructing
- Handling the ball (carrying, striking or propelling) with the hand or arm



MINOR FOULS

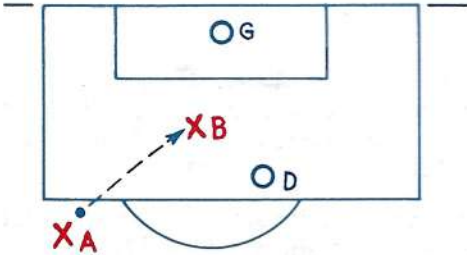
(Resulting in an Indirect Free Kick)

- Playing in a dangerous manner
- Charging another player when ball is not within playing distance
- Intentionally obstructing an opponent
- Charging the goalkeeper, except when (a) he is holding the ball (b) obstructing an opponent (c) outside his goal area
- Goalkeeper takes more than four steps while in control of the ball
- If a player persistently infringes the Laws of the Game
- Player shows disagreement from any decision given by Referee
- Ungentlemanly conduct

IT LOOKS LIKE A FOUL ... BUT!

TACKLING: Simply the act of trying to take the ball away from another player by using the feet. The tackling player must touch the ball before he touches the dribbler.

SPECIAL MOMENTS TO LOOK FOR:

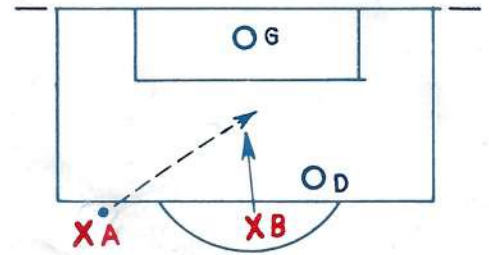


THIS IS OFFSIDES

Player A plays ball ahead. But, at the time of the kick there is only one defender (the goalie) between Player B (the goalie) and the goal. B is offside.

OFFSIDES!

Basically, an attacking player is offside if there are not at least two defending players (goalkeepers included) between him and the goal when the ball is passed to him. In the NASL he is **not** offside if (a) he is more than 35 yards from the goal, (b) the ball is last touched by an opponent, (c) he gets the ball from a goal kick, a corner kick, a throw-in or a drop by the referee.



THIS IS NOT OFFSIDES

Player A plays ball ahead. At the time the ball was kicked there were two defenders between Player B and the goal. No offside here.

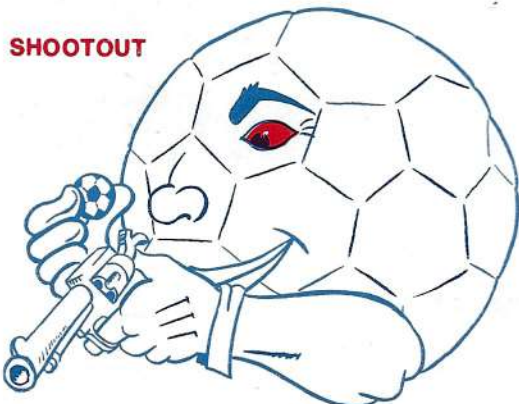
FREE KICK

The team, against whom a foul was committed, gets a free kick (unguarded) from the point of the foul. The defending players must be at least 10 yards from the ball.

- **DIRECT FREE KICK** Awarded for major fouls. The ball can be kicked directly into the goal for a score.
- **INDIRECT FREE KICK** The ball is kicked into play, but must be touched by another player (either team) before it goes into the goal.
- **PENALTY KICK** Awarded for a major foul on the defense within its own penalty area. A kick taken from the penalty spot with only the goalkeeper to defend . . . and he must remain in one spot, on the goalline, until the ball is kicked.
- **CORNER KICK** When the defending team hits the ball past its own goal line the offensive team puts the ball into play from the corner arc nearest where the ball went out. When the kick is taken you'll usually see a lot of kicking feet and bouncing heads in front of the goal.
- **GOAL KICK** A free kick by the defenders, from the goal area, when the attacking team hits the ball over the goal line but not into the goal.
- **THROW IN** Awarded to team A when team B hits the ball over (completely over) either touchline. The thrower must have both hands on the ball with both feet touching the ground (on or behind the line) and the throw must be made directly over the head.



SHOOTOUT



- **DROP BALL** Something like a jump ball, except with the feet and the referee drops the ball instead of throwing it in the air.
- **SUDDEN DEATH** If the regular match ends in a tie there is an overtime of two seven and one-half minute periods. The first team to score wins.
- **SHOOTOUT** If there is still a tie after Sudden Death, each team gets 5 shots on goal . . . one-on-one against the goalie. A player is given the ball from 35 yards out and has 5 seconds to dribble it in and shoot. If there is still a tie after this (and you haven't gone into cardiac arrest) the teams take alternate attempts until one team has the lead after an equal number of attempts.



1980 SCHEDULE

HOME SCHEDULE

AWAY SCHEDULE

Sun.	April 27	SAN JOSE	2:30
Sun.	May 4	DETROIT	2:30
Wed.	May 7	TAMPA BAY	7:30
Sun.	May 11	HOUSTON	2:30
Wed.	May 21	PORTLAND	7:30
Sun.	June 1	SAN DIEGO	2:30
Fri.	June 6	LOS ANGELES	7:30
Tues.	June 10	PHILADELPHIA	7:30
Sun.	June 15	TULSA	2:30
Sun.	June 22	VANCOUVER	2:30
Sun.	July 6	ATLANTA	2:30
Thurs.	July 10	TORONTO	7:30
Sun.	July 13	FT. LAUDERDALE	2:30
Sun.	July 27	CHICAGO	2:30
Fri.	August 22	SEATTLE	7:30
Sun.	August 24	CALIFORNIA	2:30

Sat.	April 12	at	San Jose
Sat.	April 19	at	Houston
Tues.	May 13	at	California
Tues.	May 27	at	Memphis
Wed.	June 4	at	Seattle
Wed.	June 8	at	Vancouver
Wed.	June 25	at	Ft. Lauderdale
Sat.	June 28	at	Los Angeles
Wed.	July 2	at	Minnesota
Wed.	July 16	at	Chicago
Sat.	July 19	at	New England
Wed.	July 23	at	Philadelphia
Sat.	August 2	at	San Diego
Thurs.	August 7	at	New York
Sun.	August 10	at	Rochester
Wed.	August 13	at	Portland



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