

FOUL PLAY

2014年3月1日に行われた第51回日本ラグビーフットボール選手権大会準決勝、サントリーサンゴリアス vs 東芝ブレイブルーパス^(*)であった FOUL PLAY の処分が新聞に公表されました。問題を問題視して処置したことは過ちを繰り返さないためにも必要でしょう。多くの人特にラグビーをする子供たちやそのご両親がテレビ観戦し slow 画面で見てどう思うだろうかと心配です。若い人たちの夢と希望をつまらない行為で碎く事になったのは残念至極です。

1892年のLawの中に初めて“rough or foul play or misconduct”という文章が見られます。最初は注意を与え2度やれば退場させるとなっています。反則 play については細かく述べられていません（資料1参照）。

In 1892 the International Circular was done away with, and the items included in the Laws under Referee, Touch Judges, as follows : “ **The Referee must carry a whistle, which he must blow in the following cases :-**

(a) When he allows an appeal ;

(b) When a player makes and claims a fair catch ;

(c) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct, when for the first offence he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offence he must order him off and afterwards report him to this Union ;

(d) When a player is down in a scrummage and he considers it dangerous ;

(e) When the ball has been improperly put into a scrummage.

(f) When he allows a decision given by a touch judge ;

(g) When he wishes to stop the game for any purpose ;

(h) If the ball or a player running with the ball touch him ;

(i) At half time and noside he being the sole time keeper, having sole power to allow extra time for delays, but he shall not whistle for half time or no side until the ball is out of play.

The Referee shall be sole judge in all matters of fact, but as to matters of Law there shall be the right of appeal to the Rugby Union. All appeals must be made to him immediately, otherwise they cannot be entertained. ”

資料1 (Sir Percy Royds 著“The History of the Laws of Rugby Football” 1949 年発行)

永い年月を経て現代ラグビーの基本と言われる 1974 年の Law 26.を見て下さい（資料2参照）。先のゲームで相手を殴ったプレーヤーに3ゲームの出場停止が宣告されましたが^(*)、“Foul Play and Misconduct. (2) It is illegal for any player – (a)” 項に striker (殴る) ことが反則と明記されています。

LAW 26. OBSTRUCTION, FOUL PLAY, MISCONDUCT, REPEATED INFRINGEMENTS.

Obstruction.

(1) It is illegal for any player:-

(a) who is running for the ball to charge or push an opponent also running for the ball, except shoulder to shoulder.

(b) who is in an off-side position wilfully to run or stand in front of another player of his team who is carrying the ball, thereby preventing an opponent from reaching the latter player,

(c) who is carrying the ball after it has come out of a scrummage, ruck, maul or line-out, to attempt to force his way through the players of his team in front of him,

(d) who is an outside player in a scrummage or ruck to prevent an opponent from advancing round the scrummage or ruck,

(e) wilfully to knock or throw the ball from the field-of-play into touch, touch-in-goal or over his dead-ball line,

(f) wilfully to waste time or wilfully to in-fringe any Law for which the penalty is a scrummage.

Penalty:-Penalty kick at the place of infringement. A penalty try may be awarded.

Foul Play and Misconduct.

(2) It is illegal for any player -

(a) to strike an opponent,

(b) wilfully to hack or kick an opponent or trip him with the foot,

- (c) to tackle early, or late or dangerously, including the action known as "a stiff arm tackle",
- (d) who is not running for the ball wilfully to charge or obstruct an opponent who has just kicked the ball,
- (e) to hold, push, charge, obstruct or grasp an opponent not holding the ball except in a scrummage, ruck or maul, *(Except in a scrummage or ruck the dragging away of a player lying close to the ball is permitted. Otherwise pulling any part of the clothing of an opponent is holding.)*
- (f) in the front row of a scrummage to form down some distance from the opponents and rush against them,
- (g) wilfully to cause a scrummage or ruck to collapse,
- (h) while the ball is out of play to molest, obstruct or in any way interfere with an opponent or be guilty of any form of misconduct,
- (i) to infringe repeatedly any Law of the Game.

資料 22 (RFU 発行 “Laws of the Game” 1974 年発行)

そして、今日の Law を熟読して下さい (資料 3 参照)。

英文	和文
10.4 Dangerous play and misconduct	10.4 危険なプレー、不行跡
(a) Punching or striking. A player must not strike an opponent with the fist or arm, including the elbow, shoulder, head or knee(s). Sanction: Penalty kick	(a) 殴打: いずれのプレーヤーも、相手側プレーヤーを拳や腕、肘・肩・頭・膝を使って殴打してはならない。 罰: ペナルティキック

資料 3 (IRB 発行 競技規則 2103 年度版 10 条不正なプレーより)

特に “fist” という用語に注目して下さい。hand and arm が偶然に相手に当たる事があってもそれはお互いに話し合って戦い fist (拳・げんこつ) で殴打することは絶対に認めないのです。

もう一つ (資料 4 参照)。相手プレーヤーのジャージを掴んでプレーを妨げたということでチームが嚴重注意^(*)を受けました。Law10 Foul Play 4(f)の中に「ジャージを掴む」という文言はありませんが「相手側プレーヤーを捕え、押し、または妨害してはならない。」となっています。この行為は “jersey puller” と呼ばれ大変嫌がられる行為です。相手が気付けば放すという卑怯なもので軽蔑に値するものです。

英文	和文
10.4 Dangerous play and misconduct	10.4 危険なプレー、不行跡
(f) Playing an opponent without the ball. Except in a scrum, ruck or maul, a player who is not in possession of the ball must not hold, push or obstruct an opponent not carrying the ball. Sanction: Penalty kick	(f) ボールを持っていない相手側プレーヤーにプレーすること: スクラム、ラック、モールの中にある場合を除き、ボールを保持していないいずれのプレーヤーも、ボールを持っていない相手側プレーヤーを捕え、押し、または妨害してはならない。 罰: ペナルティキック

資料 4 (IRB 発行 競技規則 2103 年度版 10 条不正なプレーより)

以上の FOUL PLAY をプレーヤーが改め、ラグビー本来の “good, bright, interesting game!” を楽しみましよう。

2014.03.11
西川 義行

*1: <http://www.rugby-japan.jp/national/score/print/print8517.html>

*2: <http://www.rugby-japan.jp/national/japan/2014/id24621.html>

*3: <http://www.rugby-japan.jp/national/japan/2014/id24631.html>