

International Soccer Football Game

DJURGARDEN I. F., STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

vs.

MIDWEST ALL STARS

COMISKEY PARK

SAT., JUNE 26, 1948



SOUVENIR PROGRAM

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to the
Scandinavian Soccer Football Committee



EDWARD J. BARRETT

Secretary of State

SOCCER - Ambassador of Good Will

By STUART SIEBERT

The game of Soccer is almost as universal a sport as holding hands in the moonlight or complaining about taxes—and its fans are almost as fanatic.

Although the game is today a prominent pastime in 54 nations, no one knows just where it was first invented. Since the impulse to apply the toe forcibly to any kickable object is the same among boys the world over, it is not surprising that the origins of the game are to be found in many lands and far back in history.

"Harpaston" was the word the Greeks had for it way back in 478 B.C. In those days the size of a team was limited only by the number of young men in the city, and two teams would battle it out on the Grecian plains until the ball was kicked through the gate of one city or the other.

Even our own American Indians played a variation of soccer while waiting for Columbus to come along and discover them. Up in Scandinavia the ancient Vikings had a novel twist—they used the newly-severed head of an enemy for a football.

The game as we know it today was finally developed in England where it has been played for the last 900 years. For all its misty, romantic origin and colorful history, however, soccer is today more important than ever before, for it is now being recognized as the first popular sport to circle the globe.

Before the war it was generally conceded that international sport was an important aid to international good will. The Olympic Games, tennis, golf, polo, and all the international competitions from chess to yacht racing were hailed as important contributors to understanding among the nations.

Later, however, even the sport world became slightly cynical. The last Olympic games, held in Berlin, it was pointed out, were no aid to international accord when many American athletes were openly insulted by Nazi officials and the games themselves loaded with "phony" sports designed to give Hitler's supermen an impressive list of events won. The baseball games between the United States and Japan did not prevent the "sportsmanlike" Nips from pulling a sneak punch at Pearl Harbor, they added.

In the face of these facts, the case for international sports would look black indeed if it were not for one thing—the wartime growth of soccer. In the past few months, for example, the following incidents took place:

In Washington, D. C., a Chinese Colonel, unable to understand a word of English, explained the play of

two American teams in his native language to a bilingual American friend.

In Milan, Italy, a team of battle-hardened GI's took on a team of Italian prisoners of war, both sides playing the fast, rough game with scrupulous sportsmanship and complete good will.

In London, a championship Russia team battled to a 3 to 3 tie with the Chelsea club of the British National Football League before a crowd of 80,000.

In Latin America, Mexico and Argentina were vying to produce the strongest teams in the soccer-mad hemisphere, each group offering fabulous salaries to Spanish-speaking stars.

In Chicago, a team representing a Norwegian squadron of the R.A.F. arrived by plane from England to play Americans of Scandinavian descent. The visitors were introduced by their first names in order to avoid possible German reprisals if their family connection were known.

With hundreds of such incidents growing out of organized competition in and between the allied armies, there can be no doubt of soccer's universal appeal. The significance of the game, however, is not that it is played all over the world, but that it enjoys enormous popularity wherever it is played.

Other games—polo and tennis, for instance—have been played in many nations, but have lacked the mass appeal that characterizes such games as baseball and cricket. Soccer, on the other hand, commands an army of fans second to none in numbers and enthusiasm.

There are only two and a half million people in Buenos Aires, but last year there were 4,768,406 tickets sold to soccer games in the city. The two largest soccer clubs in Buenos Aires, incidentally, maintain stadiums seating 80,000 and 100,000 respectively.

Argentina is not the only stronghold of soccer in South America. Most teams south of the border consider soccer in the same light we do baseball. In 1928 Argentina captured the Olympic soccer championship (the U.S. was runner-up), and in 1936 Uruguay, smallest nation on the continent, walked off with the Olympic honors.

Crowds of more than 100,000 spectators at soccer games are by no means rare in many countries. Two English teams recently drew a crowd of 126,047 Londoners, 136,258 witnessed an English-Scottish game in Glasgow, while Russians flock in even more fantastic

numbers to cheer on their favorite among the 200,000 Muscovite teams in league competition.

One reason for this popularity may lie in the fact that soccer is a game of the people themselves, played by youngsters on sandlots, meadows and city streets. Perhaps this is the reason the game has been slow in winning the favor of Americans who are brought up on a year-round schedule of baseball, football and basketball. If the fans of the greatest sports nation on earth have neglected soccer in the past, all indications show they are now ready to make up for lost time. A recent nationwide sports poll asked the question, "What sport do you think has the best chance of catching on as a major attraction?" Soccer was by far the easy winner, claiming the vote with 41% of the public and 68% of the sports writers.

Soccer was first introduced widely in the United States in 1913 when the United States Football Association was formed. Since that time there has been a record of steady growth in all parts of the country. Today, organized soccer is played in professional and amateur leagues, colleges and high schools from coast to coast. In some cities, notably New York and Philadelphia, soccer has been chosen as the major interscholastic sport in the city schools.

Fast as hockey, colorful as football, big time soccer has all the excitement of a four-alarm fire in a fireworks factory. If you're a sports fan, you'll probably go crazy over the game. After all, 50,000,000 Frenchmen—to say nothing of the other 53 nations—can't be wrong.

—FORD TIMES (February 1946)

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Kneeling, left to right: Kritan Sandberg, Bjarne Redestad, Cacka Andersson, Kjell Cronquist, Gunnar Persson, Carl Johan Tornborg.

Standing, left to right: Sture Larsson, Georg Bryngelsson, Hasse Stelius, Stig Cederborg, Stig Nystrom.

The tour of Djurgarden I. F., marks the first time that a soccer football team from the Scandinavian countries has visited these shores.

Although the selection of the above mentioned team came about by a mere chance, it was a most fortunate selection, for Djurgarden holds an enviable place in the sports circles in Europe.

Since its organization, March 12, 1891, the club has had, and has, within its membership some of the best all-around athletes in Sweden. Besides soccer the club's sports program includes boxing, wrestling, bowling, track and field, skiing, plus ladies' track and field. They also have one of the best ice hockey teams, and several of their first team soccer players competed in this year's Olympic ice hockey tournament.

The soccer team has reached the final, for the Swedish Cup in soccer 11 times, winning four Swedish Championships; but they have also played in the second division for many years. Not less than 23 of their players in the past have been internationals for Sweden. The highest number of international games one man has

played for Djurgarden is 28. His name is Ragnar Wicksell. He also represented Sweden in five Olympic games.

Their membership list is over a thousand and still growing. Beside the team, five officials will travel with the group. The best known among these five is the trainer Para Kaufelt, some years ago one of Sweden's best forward players, feared by all goal-keepers in Europe for his deadly shots. The chairman for the soccer football division in the club, Sigge Berg is also coming along to watch over his boys. The team manager, Birger Sandberg, who formerly played for the club is a big boy, weighing around 225 lbs. One more official, well known as a soccer player years ago, is Arne Grunander, who has done a lot for this club's soccer in years gone by. The fifth man, but probably best known among athletes, is Sverker Benson, assistant editor of North Europe's largest sport paper "Idrottsbladet," printed in Stockholm. He is also secretary of the soccer football division in the Djurgarden club.

The following are brief sketches of the player-per-

sonnel of the Djurgarden team, with reservations for changes made after printing of this program:

Goalkeeper: OVE NILSSON, 28 years old; a government worker. Played for Djurgarden since 1946. Rated No. 2 as a goal keeper in Sweden. Probably will be picked on this year's Olympic team. Height 6 ft. 2 in., weighs 172 lbs. Very strong and hard to score on. His reaction is something out of the ordinary.

Right full back: KARL ERIK ANDERSSON, 21 years old; a refrigeration expert. Youngest player on the team. Played with this club since 1943. Despite his youth, he is very hard and effective. His specialty is heading the ball. Height 6 ft. 1 in., weighs 160 lbs. He is international in ice hockey this year and played in the Olympics.

Left full back: GUNNAR PERSSON, 26 years old; tinsmith by trade. Played with the team since 1942. Height 6 ft. 2 in., weight 174 lbs. International in soccer; is very fast and tough. His slogan is. "Never give up until the final whistle."

Right half back: BJARNE REDESTAD, 26 years old; a government worker. Played with this club since 1937. Height 6 ft. and weighs 156 lbs. Can run all day without getting tired.

Center half back: CARL JOHAN TORNBORG, 28 years old; a lawyer by profession. Heights 6 ft. 4 in., weighs 185 lbs. Team captain. Very technical and cool at all times. He seems to have a better reach than any other centerhalf. International in soccer.

Left half back: STIG CARLSSON, 28 years old; government employed. Played with this team since 1946. Height 6 ft. 1 in., weighs 177 lbs. The hardest worker on the field; good on head balls.

Outside right: BENGT MEIJER, 23 years old; at the present time going to college. Started last year with the Djurgarden team. Height 5 ft. 11 in., and weighs 155 lbs. The best dribbler on the team. Exceptionally fast and needs very little space to get by the defense.

Inside right: BIRGER STENMAN, 22 years old a shipping clerk. Height 5 ft. 10 in., weighs 157 lbs. His cannon shots are a fear to all goalkeepers in the first division in Sweden. Played with the team since the beginning of 1947.

Center forward: HANS STELIUS, 29 years old; office employed. Came to Djurgarden in 1938. He has

won several games thru his rushing tactics, besides being very fast and can shoot with either foot. Only 5 ft. 9 in., but he's built solid and weighs 160 lbs. Several times international in ice-hockey.

Forward: HANS JEPPSON, age 20; student. This young man came up in a second division team last year, and is now the sensation of that team. Picked by newspaper writers as center-forward to oppose Sweden's national team. Borrowed from Orgryte.

Forward: IVAR EIDEFJALL, age 24, a fireman by trade. Lendlease from Jonkoping to strengthen the Djurgarden forward line. Rated as the number two inside left of Sweden. Played international last year, and made a very good showing.

Inside left: NILS CEDERBORG, 22 years old; an engineer by trade. Came to Stockholm in 1945. He is noted for his brilliant plays; elegant plus good technique. Height 5 ft. 8 in., weighs only 140 lbs.

Outside left: STIG NYSTROM, 28 years old; works for the government. Came to Djurgarden in 1943. He is Sweden's ordinary outside left in international games and has been for three years. The fastest soccer player in the first division. Runs 110 yards in 10.8 seconds. Always dangerous with his hard drives. Height 5 ft. 11 in., weighs 161 lbs.

SUBSTITUTES

Full back: ARNE BLOMKVIST, 27 years old; a mechanic by trade. Came to this team in 1942. Height 5 ft. 10 in., and weighs 165 lbs. Hard worker and a good head player.

Halfback: EVAN PETTERSSON, 30 years old; a grinder by trade. Has played with this team since 1944.

Centerforward: STURE LARSSON, 29 years old; a painter by trade. Played for the club since 1931. Height 5 ft. 11 in., and weighs 156 lbs.

Forward: HANS ANDERSSON, only 19 years old; the best prospect that they have for future games. International already in icehockey. Is a mechanic by trade.

Halfback: BENGT GARPE, an engineer by trade. Height 5 ft. 10 in., and weighs 148 lbs.

Goal Keeper: KJELL CRONQVIST, 27 years old; baker by trade. Height 5 ft. 10 in., and weighs 157 lbs. Played with this team since 1944.

DJURGARDEN LEADERS IN CHARGE OF TOUR

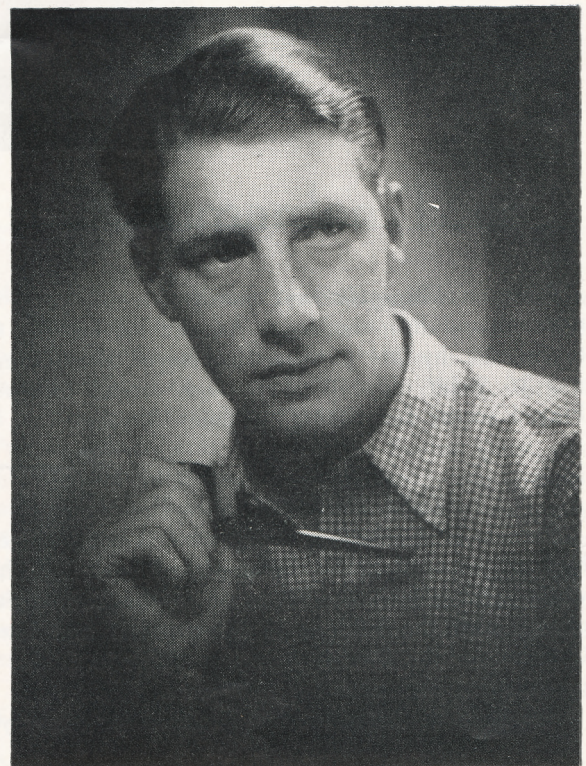


BIRGER SANDBERG
Team Manager



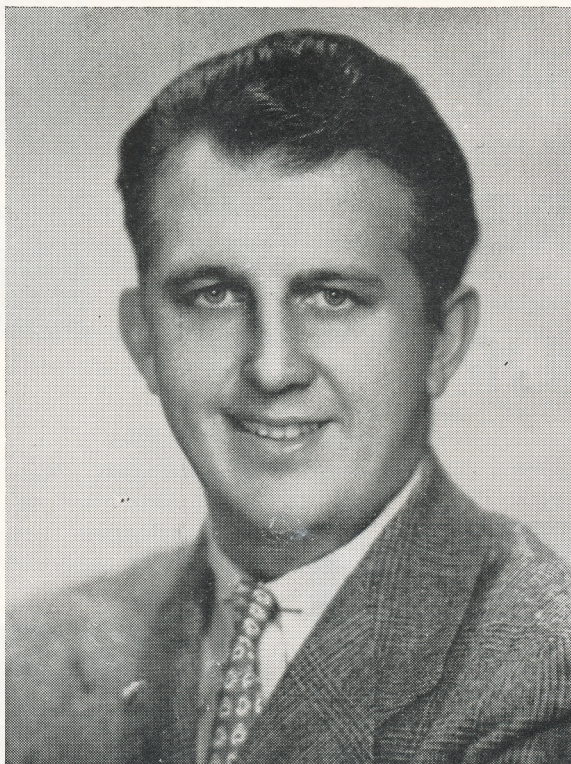
(Seated) ARNE GRUNANDER
Sec'y Djurgarden I. F.

(Standing) SIGGE BERG
Pres. Djurgarden I. F. Soccer Section



SVERKER BENSON
Sec'y Djurgarden I. F. Soccer Section

Scandinavian Soccer Football Committee



NELS A. DAHLQUIST, President

Born on Chicago's near north side 38 years ago; married and has one son. As a child he was taken to Sweden by his parents and stayed there until he was 16 years old. Went through school in Sweden. Played soccer for Viking Athletic 18 years.

At the present time president of said organization; vice president of National Soccer League of Chicago. Life ambition; to make soccer the national sport in the United States, as it is in 58 other countries all over the world.

AKSEL NIELSEN, Vice President

Born near Fredericia, Denmark. Played soccer in high school until 1915. Later played near Copenhagen while serving with the Husars. In the United States, played with the Vikings in Minneapolis and later in Chicago for the Danish American Athletic Club. Was president of said club for two years.

Has been in the restaurant business for many years.

THURE GUSTAFSON, Treasurer

Born on the north side of Stockholm, Sweden, in 1893. Played soccer with small clubs and chosen right halfback for Gustav Vasa School team which played for the King's Cup. Came to the United States and Chicago in 1913. Joined the Swedish American Athletic Association in 1915. Elected president of the National Soccer League in 1943-44 and 1946-47 voted Life Membership in 1948.

Own business since 1940 in Lake View, Chicago.

ROBERT H. JONES, Secretary

Born in Conway, North Wales, 1897. Went to Canada at the age of 14, and came to U.S. in 1923. Served as soccer referee since 1929. Secretary of National Soccer League 1946-47.

ERIC HAGGBERG, Vice Secretary

Born in Varnamo, Sweden, 1904. Came to U.S. in 1922. Past president of Viking Athletic Association.

JOHN DAHLBERG
HAROLD ELLSTROM
TURE HALLQUIST
ANKER JENSEN
JOCKE JOHANSSON
HILDING KARLSON
NILS LINDAHL
ERNEST MAGNUSON

GUST MATTSO
ERNEST MONTEEN
HOLGER NIELSEN
WALTER NIELSEN
ERNIE OLSON
CARL PETERSON
MONS SEBBY
JOHN SEADELL
GUNNAR THULIN

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Organizations Sponsoring the Djurgarden Tour

DANISH AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB:

The Danish American Athletic Club, located at 1639 N. Washtenaw, was founded April 18, 1922. At the present, activities consist of gymnastics, folk dancing, soccer, bowling, baseball and wrestling.

The present officers are as follows: Walter Nielsen, president; William Jensen, vice president; Betty Jensen, secretary; Paul Petersen, treasurer; Muriel Schroeder, financial secretary.

* * * *

LINNEA SPORT CLUB

Organized May 30, 1926. Soccer tops the sports program and at present the club sponsor the Chicago Rangers with five teams (two senior, two junior and one juvenile) active in the National Soccer League.

Club rooms are located at 5904 S. Ashland Avenue. Home field at 59th and Paulina Street.

Officers. John Dahlberg, president; Gunnar Svenson, vice president; John Lindquist, treasurer; Hilding Karlson, financial secretary.

* * * *

SWEDISH AMERICAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

In 1914 the Swedish American Athletic Club on the north side and the Swedish Gymnastic Athletic Club

"Eskil" on the south side banded together. A charter was taken out and the organization have since been known as the Swedish American Athletic Association, with club rooms on the south side at 852 E. 75th st., and on the north side at 901 Fletcher st.

Present officers are: South side—Everett Quist, president; Harold Ellstrom, vice president; John Seadell, recording secretary; Carl Lindstrom, financial secretary; Gust Mattson, treasurer; Ernie Monteen, athletic manager; North side—Ernest Nelson, president, Carl Turnquist, vice president, Albert Johnson, recording secretary; Ebbe Lindell, financial secretary; Hugo Johnson, treasurer.

* * * *

VIKING ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Organized in 1926. Known as the Liberty Ball Club until 1930. Besides soccer, the club has softball, basketball, bowling and golf on its program. National Open Soccer Champions in 1946.

Club house located at 5434 N. Ashland Ave.

Officers for 1948: Nels A. Dahlquist, president; Nels Nyquist, first vice president; Fritz Anderson, second vice president; Herbert Hawkinson, secretary; Lars Norman, treasurer; Gunnar Wallert, financial secretary.

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MIDWEST ALL-STARS



Standing, left to right: P. Black, J. McDermott, T. Cieplinski, D. Dawson, Z. Pyka, C. Novak, F. Quinn, N. Blaeske, A. Gardic, P. Matevich, K. Krol, T. Hallquist, A. Stokes, J. Bohm and E. Dudek.

Kneeling, left to right: A. Wolanin, J. Matthews, J. Silovsky, F. Streng, W. Schroeder, S. Daniels, L. Bedrylo and Jocke Johansson (mgr.)

The executive board of the National Soccer League choose a squad with only one thought in mind,—selecting a team best capable of giving the fast Djurgarden team a stiff battle. When this program was printed the tentative line-up was as follows:

Goalkeeper: JOE SILOVSKY, age 32; born in Chicago, Ill. Started soccer career in Harrison Tech High School; senior soccer since 1937. Participated in National Open, Amateur, and State Cup competition. Affiliation: Sparta A.B.A.

Goalkeeper: FRANK STRENG, age 20; born in Chicago, Ill. Played soccer in Lane Tech High School; senior soccer since 1945. Participated in National Amateur competition. Affiliation: Schwaben A.C.

Fullback: WALTER SCHROEDER, age 41; born in Buehl, Germany. Has played organized soccer for 29 years. Participated in National Open, Amateur and State Cup competition for over 20 years. Affiliation: Swedish-American A.A.

Fullback: JOHN MATTHEWS, age 30; born in Scotland. Played soccer since school days. Since coming to this hemisphere he has played in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, Canada; with Army teams during 1942-'45; in Chicago with the former Maroons, and is at present affiliated with Sparta A.B.A.

Fullback: W. BEDRYLO, age 35; born in Lwow, Poland. Played soccer while serving in the Polish

Air Force in Poland and England. Came to the Chicago Maroons in 1947. At present affiliated with the Polish-American A.C.

Fullback: STEVE DANIELS, age 34; born in Brooklyn, N. Y. Has played with several teams since starting his senior Soccer career in 1929; participated in all-star squads and Cup finals. Affiliated with the Slovaks A.A.

Halfback: NORM BLAESKE, age 28; born in Milwaukee, Wis. Played with Falk Corporation team of Milwaukee; picked for Olympic tryouts. Affiliated with the Swedish-Americans.

Halfback: J. BOHM, age 30, born in Chicago, Ill., started soccer in Crane Tech High School. Since starting senior soccer he has played with Olympica, Slovaks A.A., and is at present affiliated with Sparta. Participant in several all-star squads and cup games.

Halfback: DANNY DAWSON, age 31; born in Scotland. Played with King Edwards of Toronto, Canada, Brookhattan, N.Y., and lately with the Chicago Vikings, and is at present affiliated with Viking A.A. Member of the Viking A.A. National Open Championship team of 1946.

Halfback: K. KROL, age 29; born in Sambor, Poland. Played with Polish, French, Scottish, and English teams before coming to Chicago in 1947. Present affiliation, Polish-American A.C.

Halfback: FRANCIS QUINN, age 26; born in Quincy, Mass. Played junior soccer in high school; Senior soccer with Boston Celtics, St. Michaels of Boston, Sparta of Chicago, and at present affiliated with Schwaben A.C. Competed in all-star squads, Olympic tryouts, National Open finals.

Halfback: Z. PYKA, age 27; born in Krakow, Poland, Hungary, with the Polish Air Force in England, and in the Middle East before coming to Chicago. Present affiliation: Polish-American A.C.

Halfback: ARCHIE STOKES, age 27; born in England, played with Major division teams in England and Canada. Present affiliation: Viking A.A.

Forward: PETER BLACK, age 21; born in Blantyre, Scotland. Since coming to the U.S. he has played with the Swedish-Americans and the Rangers, the latter being his present affiliation.

Forward: E. CIEPLINSKI, age 26; born in Pruszkow, Poland. Played soccer while in the Polish Army and Air Force, also with Boston F.C. (Midland League), England. Affiliated with Polish-American A.C.

Forward: ALEX GARDIC, age 26; born in Belgrad, Yugoslavia. Played against French Racing Club, Algiers, French Africa, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Since coming to U.S. in 1946, he has played with Brookhattan, New York, and is at present playing for Sparta, Chicago.

Forward: TURE HALLQUIST, age 38; born in Sandviken, Sweden. Came to U.S. in 1928. Played with the Northside Swedish-Americans two seasons. With the Douglas Aircraft team of Los Angeles, California, in 1934, when this team won the State Championship. Present affiliation, Linnea Sport Club of which organization he also is the treasurer.

Forward: GIL HERON, age 26; born in Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. Has played soccer since nine years of age. Since coming to U.S., in 1939, he

has played with the Detroit Wolverines, Chicago Maroons, and is at present affiliated with Sparta of Chicago.

Forward: PETE MATEVICH, age 27; born in Jugoslavia: Came to Chicago in 1938, and has played with the Swedish-Americans, Chicago Sports, Chicago Maroons, and is at present playing with the Slovaks A.A. Competed in cup games and picked on several all-star squads.

Forward: JIMMIE McDERMOTT, age 35; born in Scotland. Came to U.S. in 1929, and has played with several teams in the East as well as the Midwest. Since coming to Chicago, in 1938, he has been picked on every all-star squad and was a member of two National Open Championship teams—Sparta and Vikings. Present affiliation: Hansa.

Forward: ADAM WOLANIN, age 29; born in Lwow, Poland. Played on all-star teams in the Polish Air Force and Army and in the city of Lwow. While a prisoner of war in Russia he played for "Spartak" in Moscow. After his release he played soccer in England, and came to U.S. in 1947. Affiliated with the Polish-American A.C.

Manager: JOCKE JOHANSSON, age 39; born in Leksand, Sweden. Played goalkeeper for the Viking A.A. from 1928 to 1940 at which time he took over the management of that team. Competed as goalie on Illinois, National League, and Scandinavian all-star squads. Led by Vikings to several National League and State Championships, Midwest Championship in 1945, and the National Open Challenge Cup championship in 1946.

Trainer: CHARLES HURRY, age 56; born in Dartmouth, England. Played on all-star team in London in 1913 and British All-Stars in 1913. Has been active in soccer circles since his coming to the U.S. in 1923. Present affiliation: Linnea A.C.

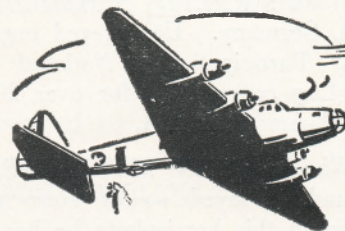
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SOCCER FOOTBALL

By JOHN W. WOOD

Coach of Soccer, Oak Park Township High School, Oak Park, Illinois

Soccer is the most ancient game of football. When it was first played, history gives no definite record. However, Chester, England, claims it originated there in Saxon times. There is credible record in Fitzstephens' "History of London" that in 1175 soccer football games were played, and it was the custom of boys to play the whole afternoon of Shrove Tuesday in the London fields.

Oliver Cromwell played soccer football. In the 14th century the game so attracted notice of authorities that in 1314 Edward II forbade it altogether and Edward III enacted a law against it and all other games, stating that young men took greater delight in inane pursuits



of a bladder than in fitting themselves in arts of war.

Edward II forbade it on ban of imprisonment. Scottish kings also forbade it and there is still unrepealed an Act of Parliament dating from the reign of James I, of Scotland, "that no man shall play football hereafter under a penalty." Edward III tried in vain to extirpate the game, but it was not to be, for it is recorded in 1497 that the High Treasurer paid for James IV two shillings for footballs for the King to be used in a game played at Stirling, Scotland, in the month of April.

Interdicted by monarchs, it defied the law; banned by prelates, it survived the onslaught; attacked by pens of writers, it outlived them all; outlawed, it flourished; criticized, it grew; and has been carried to the four corners of the globe.

It is now the national sport in fifty-eight countries.

In 1823, William Webb Ellis, of Rugby School, disregarding whatever rules had been devised by that time, picked up the ball and ran with it. That was the inception of the present Rugby game, which we know, from which our American Football game came. There is a tablet in the wall of the Athletic Field at Rugby School commemorating this occasion.

To differentiate the two games, soccer was called "Association Football" all over the world; and the other

game (in which the ball was handled) was called Rugby.

Londoners abbreviated the word "Association" to "socie." In later years, the word "soccer" came from "socie."

Professional soccer was legalized in England in the year 1885-86. When professional soccer first started in England, it was thought that the game would not progress, but this helped to promote the popularity of the game.

Since that time the game has developed in such a remarkable manner that literature has failed to keep pace with it. No game has taken so great a hold on public imagination. International and cup final games are usually a sell-out six months prior to game time, drawing crowds of 200,000.

The referee's whistle was first used in a game between Nottingham Forest and Sheffield Norfolk, in 1878. Shinguards were first thought of and used by a prominent player, S. W. Widdowson, in 1874. Goal nets were introduced two years later.

League soccer was first thought of and founded by William McGregor at the Royal Hotel Manchester on April 17, 1888. Twelve teams comprised the League.

Princeton and Rutgers played the first intercollegiate contest in the United States in 1869, although the early Virginia colonists had played it in and around Virginia in 1830, and many other colleges played it a few years later, such as Amherst, Brown, Harvard, Trinity, and Yale, as interclass games.

The game has been played for many years in our Eastern colleges and preparatory schools, who have learned its value as a body-builder, developer of co-ordination, initiative and stamina.

In the United States, particularly, the value of this game lies not alone in its playing, but because of the fact that it is the national sport of so many nationalities in this great melting pot, it is a marvelous medium for the building of racial harmonies.

Soccer is not only a great sport, but is a world ambassador, it being the only game where players and officials do not need to speak the same language. Many games have been played where the two teams spoke different languages and officials a third language, and yet complete harmony prevailed. Because of the fact that so many nationalities play the game of soccer, it is of great value for creating and maintaining racial harmony in our midst. We must teach soccer as it should be played to the American boy, so that we can give the greatest teams of the world interesting competition and draw crowds equivalent to those in other countries.

Tentative Program



PRE-GAME:

VALIQUETTE REVIEW—BATON TWIRLERS AND TUMBLERS
INTRODUCTION OF DJURGARDEN PLAYERS
INTRODUCTION OF ALL-STAR PLAYERS
PRESENTATION OF FLOWERS TO DJURGARDEN CAPTAIN
SALUTE TO COLORS—COMMONWEALTH EDISON DRUM AND BUGLE
CORPS COLOR GUARD
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM—MR. AXEL TRANBERG
THE SWEDISH NATIONAL ANTHEM—MR. TRANBERG

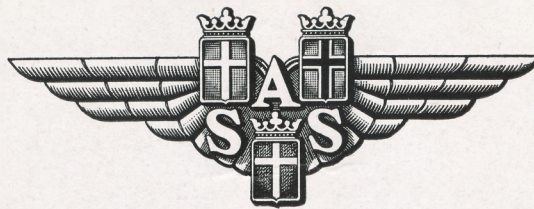
HALFTIME:

COMMONWEALTH EDISON POST No. 118, AMERICAN LEGION
DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS
PRESENTATION OF TROPHY TO DJURGARDEN I. F.

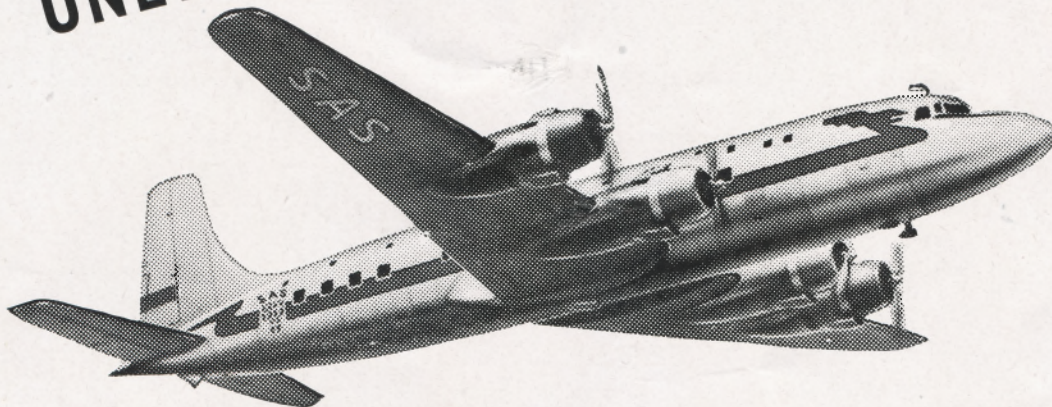
*We wish to extend sincere thanks
to everyone who has co-operated with
us so splendidly in our endeavor.*

We are very grateful.

Scandinavian Soccer Football Committee



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A Hearty Welcome

to

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CHICAGO 35, ILLINOIS**

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