

It was in 1894 that a motion came before the F.A. recommending that "no club be allowed to receive or pay any sum of money for the transfer of any player.

It was not passed.

The following year Aston Villa—the aristocrats of the game—were denounced for "poaching" J. W. Crabtree of Burnley, recognised as one of the most capable or versatile of international players. Sensation was part of the affair when Crabtree announced that he wanted to go to the "Villa"—and he did go—for £300, plus receipts of a special match played for the purpose.

That was in 1895, and in 1899 Sir Charles Clegg, J. C. Crump and the Secretary C. Alcock, tabled a report to the F.A. declaring that "the practice of buying and selling players is unsportsmanlike and objectionable."

They were butting against history, and the F.A. Council, exceedingly wise in its generation, asked them to reconsider their report.

Then the F.A. put a limit of £10 on fees. And in 1902 Manchester City "approached" J. McMahon of Preston, North End, and were told that £450 could secure his signature. Manchester were indignant, but paid.

It is quite amusing to recall to mind that Middlesbrough—desperate for success paid Sunderland £1,000 for Alf Common in 1905, three years before the F.A. placed a limit of £350 on transfer fees.

The rule was in reality a joke.

If a club wanted a good player and they thought he was really worth £1,000 they would purchase three players from the team concerned, for £1,000. Two were worthless but the transaction served to legalise matters on paper.

While the F.A. denounced this transfer system the League supported it and ultimately the matter was brought to law. The case of an Aston Villa player named H. C. Kingaby was heard in the King's Bench Division. The player submitted that he was offered employment by another club but was prevented from accepting because of the transfer fee imposed on him by the "Villa."

The Court was invited to stigmatise football transfer fees as slavery.

The decision was that the club was entitled by the player's terms of employment to impose their fee on his services.

This development of the game was to shape the history of footballers' transfers.

This was the day of tightening of defences.

Goals were no longer to be had easily.

In 1914 Manchester City paid £2,500 for Horace Barnes (inside forward) who scored many goals for his "new love."

After the first world war the F.A. persisted in discouraging high transfer fees, but "goals for" tilted the balance and many of our readers will remember Herbert Chapman began of his eventful history of managership of Arsenal by buying that king of inside forwards, Charlie Buchan, from Sunderland's "Team of all the Talents"; with the proviso that £100 should be added to his transfer fee for every goal he scored for Arsenal that year. The redoubtable Charlie found the "net" very elusive for a time, but he was a great player and paid dividends to Chapman's Arsenal.

So it has continued—the big money is for inside forwards, who are too numerous to mention here, but one who is inside this category is Stan Matthews, a right winger, who is looked upon as the "Champion" but only cost Blackpool £11,500 and we all know that that amount is quite inconspicuous in having regard to the £35,000 paid for inside right Jacky Sewell who toured Australia in 1951.

All too often the "picture" of promised goals accepted on too slight evidence has led to the spending of money on a player, who, although undeniably good was just not the right player for the particular job he was bought for.

It is not easy to purchase soccer success.

It must be wise buying.

Will we in S.A. be set with these difficulties in the near future?

AUSTRALIAN SOCCER FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAMME



Hau Yung Sang



Yu Yiu Tak



Tan Kai Sow



Kwok Ying Shu
Manager



L. J. Channing

AUSTRALIA

VERSUS

CHINA

FIFTH TEST

PROSPECT OVAL

ADELAIDE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1953



Lee Chun Fat



Ng Kee Cheung



Chang Kan Hoi

SOUTH AUSTRALIA versus CHINA

NORWOOD OVAL (Under Floodlight)

Monday, September 7, 1953, at 8.45 p.m.

Programme: One Shilling

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCCER FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Patron: His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, Field Marshal
Sir William J. Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Chairman: S. A. Storey, M.L.A.

Council: G. L. Smith (N.S.W.), W. Thomas (Victoria), H. J. Barwick (Queens-
land), R. Telfer (Sth. Aust.), V. Tuting (Tasmania), A. F. Craigie
(Western Australia).

International and Standing Committee: S. A. Jones and G. L. Smith (N.S.W.),
W. Thomas (Victoria), H. J. Barwick (Queensland), R. Telfer (S.A.).

International Selection Committee: S. A. Storey, M.L.A. (Chairman), F. R.
Druery (Secretary), W. Thomas (Victoria), S. A. Jones (N.S.W.),
H. J. Barwick (Queensland), R. Telfer (Sth. Aust.).

Secretary: F. R. Druery

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SOCCER FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION INC.

Patron: His Excellency the Governor, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert George,
K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

President: E. P. Rowley.

Chairman: R. Telfer.

Vice-Chairman: F. S. Draper.

Hon. Treasurer: J. M. L. Tune.

Executive Council: L. Braithwaite, F. S. Draper, J. Hardy, O. Horvath,
K. Jamieson, D. Leoni, H. March, K. Metanomski, R. Telfer, B. Van
Dam, D. Warren, J. E. McLay.

State Selection Committee: F. S. Draper, J. Hardy, H. March, R. Telfer, H.
Danks.

Hon. Secretary: H. Danks.

HOW SOCCER FOOTBALL IS PLAYED

Soccer is NOT HANDBALL. It is FOOTBALL. None of the players, excepting the goalkeeper, are allowed to touch the ball with their hands. Science, therefore, is the all-important factor in the game.

Pace, stamina, ball control with both head and foot, and accuracy of passing, are the things that count in a Soccer player.

Combination is the thing that counts in a Soccer team.

The measure of a Soccer team's success is dependent on the adaptation of individual skill to the general formation.

Eleven players form a Soccer side—five forwards, three half-backs, two backs and a goalkeeper. The duration of the game is 45 minutes each way.

Only the goalkeeper is allowed to handle the ball, and then only in the penalty area. He must not take more than four steps while holding the ball, otherwise a free kick (defined below) is given.

The ball is kicked off from the centre of the field optionally by the side which loses the toss for choice of goals. After each goal, the game is recommenced in the same way by the eleven which did not score. A goal is only scored when the ball crosses the goal line between the posts.

When the ball goes behind, it is kicked off from within the goal area nearest the point it went out.

If the ball is played behind by one of the defending side, a player of the attacking side kicks it from the nearest corner flagstaff. This is called a corner kick.

When the ball goes into touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played the ball out throws it in from the point where it left the field of play.

In the event of intentional handling of the ball, and tripping, kicking or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind, by the defending side in the penalty area, the referee awards a penalty kick, which is taken from the penalty mark with all the players, except the kicker and the opposing goalkeeper, standing at least 10 yards from the ball and outside the penalty area.

A free kick is given for any of the above infringements committed outside the penalty area. The kicker's opponents must not approach within 10 yards of the ball.

A player is offside when he takes, or attempts to take, a forward pass in other than his own half, and there are not at least two opponents in front of him. It is not an infringement to stand off-side.

A goal cannot be scored direct from a kick-off, or goal kick or from free kicks, except when they are awarded for handling, tripping, kicking, striking or illegally charging an opponent.

SECRET OF SOCCER IN A NUTSHELL

There is not enough understanding in responsible quarters in first-class football of what is really needed to make a finished player. To witness a player running hard and fast does not necessarily signify that the game is fast. Soccer and the speed of the game is not governed by how fast a player can run, though to the man with only a superficial knowledge of the game, he will imagine he is watching a very fast game. The same individual, seeing first-class players at play, might imagine them to be only playing at half-pace, and, in comparison, not to be running fast at all. Yet their football is so fast that the opposition is bewildered.

The explanation is that the really skilled player makes the ball do the running or travelling. In a "nutshell" no man can run as fast as the ball can be made to travel.

But aimless kicking will not do. There are a hundred acts—control of the ball, the intuition for position at play, the aptitude for creating your own opening and recovering a pass, the final bestowal of the ball.

All these things are under the surface, and I fear that even in the highest circles of club management, they are not fully realised.

RECORD OF CHINESE TOUR OF AUSTRALIA, 1923

Date of Match	Place	Opponents	Goals	
			China	Aust.
11/8/23	Sydney	New South Wales	3	3
15/8/23	Sydney	Metropolis	2	4
18/8/23	Sydney	AUSTRALIA (1st Test)	1	5
	Granville	Granville	2	2
25/8/23	Newcastle	AUSTRALIA (2nd Test)	3	4
	Newcastle	Newcastle	1	7
1/9/23	Wollongong	South Coast	1	1
	Cessnock	Maitland	2	2
8/9/23	Brisbane	Queensland	1	1
	Ipswich	Ipswich	2	4
15/9/23	Brisbane	AUSTRALIA (3rd Test)	0	5
	Tamworth	Tamworth	9	0
22/9/23	Sydney	AUSTRALIA (4th Test)	3	1
	Harden	Metropolis	2	3
29/9/23	Melbourne	Australian Team	0	2
	Adelaide	South Australia	6	2
5/10/23	Adelaide	AUSTRALIA (5th Test)	2	2
	Melbourne	Victoria	3	1
12/10/23	Hobart	Tasmania	1	2
	Hobart	South Tasmania	8	1
19/10/23	Launceston	Tasmania	4	1
	Launceston	North Tasmania	5	0
26/10/23	Melbourne	Victoria	2	0
10/11/23	Woonoona	South Coast	0	0

CHINA'S RECORD: Games played, 24; won, 8; lost 9; drawn, 7. Goals—For, 63; against, 53.

CHINESE TOUR OF AUSTRALIA, 1927.

Date	Place	Gross	Gate	Opponents	Goals	
					China	Aust.
May 14	Sydney	1,054	10 2	New South Wales	3	6
May 18	Sydney	186	9 6	Metropolis	0	2
May 21	Newcastle	435	2 9	Newcastle	2	7
May 25	Melbourne	55	6 9	Victoria	4	3
May 28	Adelaide	151	18 6	South Australia	4	2
June 4	Perth	178	12 0	West Australia	4	1
June 6	Perth	169	16 6	West Australia	2	1
June 11	Perth	51	15 0	West Australia	1	4
June 16	Adelaide	17	11 6	South Australia	7	1
June 18	Adelaide	81	6 0	Australia (Exhibition)	3	0
June 22	Melbourne	24	16 0	Victoria	4	0
June 25	Melbourne	89	5 3	Victoria	3	4
July 2	Melbourne	25	9 9	Australia (Exhibition)	2	6
July 7	Sydney	75	1 0	Metropolis	4	0
July 9	Sydney	449	7 6	AUSTRALIA (1st Test)	1	6
July 12	Sydney	76	15 0	Gladesville-Ryde	3	1
July 13	Newcastle	58	10 0	Newcastle	1	4
July 16	Brisbane	441	3 0	AUSTRALIA (2nd Test)	4	7
July 18	Brisbane	177	7 6	Brisbane (under e.l.)	6	3
July 20	Brisbane	58	5 0	Ipswich, W. Moreton	0	2
July 23	Newcastle	201	13 0	AUSTRALIA (3rd Test)	1	1
July 25	Cessnock	88	8 0	South Maitland	1	1
July 27	Cessnock	123	2 0	South Maitland	3	3
July 30	Illawarra	193	0 0	Illawarra District	3	6
Aug. 3	Gladesville	28	1 3	Gladesville-Ryde	0	3
Aug. 4	Sydney	58	15 6	Metropolis (under e.l.)	6	1
Aug. 6	Cessnock	127	14 0	South Maitland	2	4

£4,689 3 6

CHINA'S RECORD: Games played, 27; won, 11; lost 13; drawn 3. Goals—For, 74; against, 79.

SUMMARY OF THE CHINESE TOUR, 1941

Date	Game	Ground	Results	Paying Attendances	Gate Receipts
May 31	China v. N.S.W.	Sydney Cricket Ground	4-6	20596	£2026 2 6
June 1	China v. South Coast	Woonoona Football Ground	4-2	2387	£200 2 4
June 7	China v. Northern Districts	Newcastle Sports Ground	5-3	8990	£872 15 6
June 8	China v. Granville	Clyde Oval, Granville	7-4	2805	£234 1 7
June 14	China v. Victoria	Melbourne Cricket Ground	7-2	4470	£255 12 7
June 16	China v. Victoria	Carlton Football Ground	8-3	1613	£101 0 3
June 21	China v. South Australia	Hindmarsh Oval	9-1	2516	£144 11 11
June 24	China v. South Australia	Adelaide Cricket Ground	4-1	1250	£76 1 6
June 28	China v. Australia (1st Test)	Melbourne Cricket Ground	6-4	4182	£253 8 4
June 29	China v. Wagga Wagga	Wagga Cricket Ground	13-1	2371	£166 1 0
July 5	China v. Australia (2nd Test)	Sydney Cricket Ground	2-4	25664	£2318 2 0
July 6	China v. Western Districts	Recreation Ground, Lithgow	3-2	2185	£178 9 6
July 12	China v. Australia (3rd Test)	Sydney Cricket Ground	5-2	13662	£1285 16 0
July 15	China v. Maitland Districts	Cessnock Sports Ground	5-3	1398	£123 13 0
July 19	China v. Australia (4th Test)	Newcastle Sports Ground	2-5	13543	£1260 11 6
July 23	China v. Brisbane	Exhibition Ground	8-1	2734	£217 12 10
July 26	China v. Queensland	Exhibition Ground	8-0	4779	£405 10 0
July 30	China v. Ipswich	Bundamba Football Ground	3-3	1075	£85 11 6
Aug. 2	China v. Australia (5th Test)	Exhibition Ground	4-8	13140	£1417 19 10
			107-55	129,360	£11,623 3 8

Games played, 19. Australia won 4, drawn 1, lost 14. Goals—For 55, against 107.

PEN SKETCHES OF CHINESE TEAM

YU YIU TAK (Goalkeeper): Hong Kong's leading goalkeeper. Has represented Hong Kong on innumerable occasions in representative games both at home and abroad. Has had experience against English, Swedish, Danish, Austrian, Indian, Malayan and Indonesian teams which have visited Hong Kong. Toured England and the Continent in 1947. Shows keen anticipation, positions himself well and is safe in his handling of the ball.

PAU KING YIN (Goalkeeper): Very agile and always on the alert. Very spectacular in his saving of difficult shots from all angles. Has represented Hong Kong in representative games on many occasions.

HAU YUNG SANG (Right Full-back): This player is very popular with the crowds for his clean and spectacular type of play. He is known to European soccer fans as "Flash Harry," a nickname which was given to him by the British Commandos who were stationed in Hong Kong immediately after the Japanese surrender and who took a large part in reviving soccer in Hong Kong. Hau has represented Hong Kong in representative matches over a number of years. He visited Australia and has also toured England and the Continent. He represented China at the Olympic games in London. He is a very sound defensive player with a powerful kick.

TAN KAI SOW: This player who hails from Malaya, normally plays Centre Forward. He has, however, made a name for himself in the left-half position, a berth which he has been called upon to fill in an emergency during a representative match. He has since played in this position with marked success but when things are not going too well for his own attack, he has taken over as leader of the offensive.

LEE PING CHIU (Left Full-back): This player is also very sound in defence and although not playing a spectacular game, is very effective. Also plays in the intermediate line as well as in attack when the necessity arises.

CHAU MAN CHI (Inside Left and Half-back): A very stylish player who is noted for his clever scheming and accurate distribution of the ball. Chau can play equally well in either of the inside positions and is deadly in his shooting. Also plays in defence. Toured England and the Continent and has represented Hong Kong in representative games.

CHAN FAI HUNG: Another up and coming youngster who is extremely energetic in the right half position. Keeps his own forwards on the move with well directed passes and is always ready to take shot at goal whenever the opportunity presents itself.

NG KEE CHEUNG (Centre Half): Visited Australia previously and represented Hong Kong in representative games over a number of years. A very sound defensive player who is very cool under the most relentless pressure. Excellent in his distribution and rarely wastes a ball.

LO WAI KUEN (Left Half-back): A very hardworking and skilful player who keeps going all the time. Not brilliant but a very good team player.

HO YING FUN (Outside Right): He is a very speedy and clever winger who can play as well on the left as on the right and fills any of the inside positions with ease. He packs a powerful shot with either foot. Toured



Szeto Man



Lo Wai Kuen



Chan Fai Hung



Chau Man Chi



Pau King Yin

England and the Continent and is invariably selected to represent Hong Kong in representative matches both local and against visiting teams. Has toured extensively throughout the Far East.

CHU WING KEUNG (Inside Right): This versatile player is very fast and elusive. A clever dribbler and tricky in his play, he passes with deadly accuracy and is a continual source of danger to any defence. Toured England and the Continent. Chu has also represented Hong Kong in representative games.

SZETO MAN: This player who will be leading the attack is a youngster with great promise. He possesses a fine turn of speed, plays a bustling type of soccer and is unselfish in his distribution of the ball. Always needs careful watching.

HAU CHING TO (Outside Left): This player has visited Australia and has represented Hong Kong with distinction in representative games. Hau is a very speedy winger and packs a terrific wallop behind every kick.

LO KWOK TAI (Inside Left): A young and intelligent player who is tireless in his efforts. Possesses excellent ball control and a fine shot.

TANG SUM (Right Half): One of the soundest wing halves in Hong Kong. Tang is a very good spoiler and is always up with the play. He possesses a hard shot and has on more than one occasion carried his team to victory with an unstoppable shot.

CHANG KAM HOI: A well built player, who has been to Australia. Toured England and the Continent. Chang possesses plenty of fighting spirit and is equally at home in defence as in attack. Positions himself well and covers a lot of ground without unduly exerting himself.

LEE CHUN FAT (Left Half): Always willing to assist by playing in any position on the field. Moves very fast and distributes the ball to best advantage. Also an excellent shot and very effective with his head.

KWOK YING SHU (Manager): Chairman of the Football Section of the Eastern Athletic Association. Committee Member of the Hong Kong Chinese Football Association and Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation. Well known figure in local sporting circles. Led the Eastern XI through a successful 1952/53 season, during which the team won the Stanley Shield and the Senior Challenge Shield.

L. J. CHANNING (Secretary): Born in the suburbs of Carlton, Melbourne. Lived in Bendigo and studied at Golden Square State School. Council Member of the Hong Kong Football Association, Member of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong. Council Member of the Hong Kong Chinese Football Association and of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, Member of the Government Grounds Pool Committee and of the Children's Playground Association, Chairman of the Hong Kong Football Association Grounds Committee, Committee Member of the Hong Kong Football Association League Management and Interport Committees. Sports Editor of the Hong Kong Standard.



Mok Chun Wah



Lee Ping Chiu



Lo Kwok Tai



Ho Ying Fun



Tang Sum

SELECTED TEAMS FOR TODAY'S TEST

PROSPECT OVAL—KICK-OFF, 3.10 P.M.

AUSTRALIA

(Green and Gold)

W. Henderson
W. HENDERSON
(N.S.W.)

J. Mather
1. J. MATHER
(S.A.)

K. O'Neill
2. K. O'NEILL
(N.S.W.)

R. Adair
3. R. ADAIR
(W.A.)

R. Walker
4. R. WALKER
(Vic.)

5. A. RATTRAY
(Tas.)

A. Johns
7. A. JOHNS
(N.S.W.)

M. Wild
9. M. WILD
(Q'ld.)

G. Sanders
6. G. SANDERS
(N.S.W.)

8. G. NUNN
(Q'ld.)

H. Robertson
10. H. ROBERTSON
(N.S.W.)

RESERVES

M. O'Malley (S.A.), K. Heffernan (S.A.), J. Freckleton (S.A.).

MANAGER: R. Telfer (S.A.). TRAINER: W. Bennett (S.A.).

REFEREE: Mr. S. Thompson (S.A.).

Listen for announcement of any last-minute alterations.

CHINA

(Red)

1. YU YIU TAK

2. HAU YUNG SANG 3. TAN KAI SOW

4. CHAU MAN CHI 5. NG KEE CHEUNG 6. CHANG KAM HOI

8. HO CHEUNG YAU 10. CHU WING KEUNG

7. HO YING FUN 9. LEE CHUN FAT 11. HAU CHING TO

MANAGER: Mr. Kwok Ying Shu.

SECRETARY AND COACH: Mr. L. J. Channing.

LINESMEN

Mr. J. Harvey (Red Flag), Mr. A. Zawadski (Blue Flag)

BALL BOYS

G. Sharp, R. Schmidt, T. Lock, R. Watson, D. Wight, W. Monk.

To-day's Curtain-Raiser—THIRD ROUND PELACO CUP

CUMBERLAND v. PROSPECT

(Chocolate and Gold)

(Red and White)

Kick-off, 1.30 p.m.

REFEREE: H. Bower.

LINESMEN: R. Karney, M. Gregory.

PEN SKETCHES OF AUSTRALIANS

W. HENDERSON (Goal): Plays with Granville, N.S.W. Safe goalkeeper with a keen sense of anticipation. This is his third Test against China.

No. 1—J. MATHER (Right Back): Plays with Juventus (S.A.). Has been a regular member of the S.A. State team since coming to Australia two years ago. Plays equally well at centre half.

No. 2—K. O'NEILL (Left Back): Cessnock, N.S.W. Australia's most versatile defender; can play in any defensive position. Was with the Australian team that toured South Africa in 1950. Also played against the Yugoslavs and England and has played in several positions against the present Chinese team.

No. 3—R. ADAIR (Right Half): The first Western Australian player to gain selection in a Test team for many years. Is the outstanding player in W.A. and combines clever defensive play with good constructive ability.

No. 4—R. WALKER (Centre Half): Brighton, Victoria. Was a great success in the Third Test in Sydney and also outstanding in last week's Test in Melbourne. Played in England with amateur club, Oxford City. Is in the R.A.A.F., stationed at Sale.

No. 5—A. RATTRAY (Left Half): The first Tasmanian to gain selection for many years. Born in Angus, near Dundee, Scotland, he played with the Couper Angus Club in the Fife and District Junior League before coming to Tasmania several years ago. He played against the last English team in Tasmania. Has excellent ball control and a keen tackler.

No. 6—G. SANDERS (Outside Right): N.S.W. Has played for N.S.W. and Australia on many occasions. He partnered A. Johns in the Australian team that toured South Africa in 1950.

No. 7—A. JOHNS (Inside Right): Adamstown, N.S.W. A sound constructive forward with a deadly shot. Represented Australia against Yugoslavia in 1949 and toured South Africa with the Australian team in 1950.

No. 8—G. NUNN (Centre Forward): Queensland's number one goalscorer. Toured South Africa with the Australian team in 1950 and has represented his country on many occasions. Is an elusive forward, distributes play well, and has a powerful shot.

No. 9—M. WILD (Inside Left): Queensland. Played his first Test against England in 1951. Also toured New Caledonia with the Australian team in 1950. Scored a goal in record time (5 seconds) for Queensland against the present Chinese team when they were beaten by the Queensland State team.

No. 10—H. ROBERTSON (Outside Left): Leichhardt, N.S.W. Has had long experience with Australian teams. Played against the Yugoslavs in 1949; toured South Africa with the Australian team in 1950; played in the Tests against England in 1951 and has played in all Tests against China in the present tour.



A. Johns



K. O'Neill



G. Nunn



H. Robertson

AUSTRALIA'S RECORD IN INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

Year	Opponents	Goals Aust.	Goals Opp.
1922	New Zealand	1	8
1922	New Zealand	1	1
1922	New Zealand	1	1
1922	New Zealand	2	1
1922	New Zealand	2	1
1922	New Zealand	2	1
1922	New Zealand	1	5
1923	China	4	2
1923	China	5	0
1923	China	5	0
1923	China	2	3
1923	China	3	2
1924	Canada	0	1
1924	Canada	4	1
1924	Canada	0	0
1924	Canada	1	4
1924	Canada	1	0
1925	England (Professional)	1	1
1925	England (Professional)	2	2
1925	England (Professional)	0	0
1925	England (Professional)	4	5
1925	England (Professional)	4	4
1927	Czecho-Slovakia	4	4
1927	Czecho-Slovakia	4	4
1927	Czecho-Slovakia	6	1
1927	China	7	1
1927	China	2	0
1931	Dutch Indies	4	4
1931	Dutch Indies	4	1
1931	Dutch Indies	1	1
1931	Dutch Indies	1	0
1931	Dutch Indies	2	4
1933	New Caledonia	7	7
1933	New Caledonia	4	4
1933	New Caledonia	2	2
1936	New Zealand	4	4
1936	New Zealand	10	0
1937	New Zealand (Amateur)	4	4
1937	England (Amateur)	0	4
1937	England (Amateur)	4	4

Year	Opponents	Goals Aust.	Goals Opp.
1938	India	1	3
1938	India	1	3
1938	India	2	1
1938	India	2	1
1938	India	2	1
1938	India	1	4
1939	Palestine	5	1
1939	Palestine	4	2
1939	Palestine	0	0
1939	Palestine	3	3
1939	Palestine	2	2
1941	China	0	1
1941	China	4	1
1941	China	0	0
1941	China	1	4
1947	South Africa	1	0
1947	South Africa	1	5
1947	South Africa	1	2
1947	South Africa	2	8
1948	New Zealand	0	0
1948	New Zealand	4	6
1948	New Zealand	5	5
1949	Yugoslavia	4	4
1949	Yugoslavia	4	4
1949	Yugoslavia	6	1
1949	Yugoslavia	7	1
1949	Yugoslavia	1	1
1950	New Caledonia	2	0
1950	New Caledonia	4	0
1950	New Caledonia	2	2
1950	New Caledonia	1	1
1950	New Caledonia	1	1
1950	New Caledonia	2	4
1950	New Caledonia	4	4
1951	England (Professional)	7	3
1951	England (Professional)	4	7
1951	England (Professional)	10	0
1951	England (Professional)	4	4
1951	England (Professional)	0	4
1951	England (Professional)	4	4

Year	Opponents	Goals Aust.	Goals Opp.
1938	India	5	3
1938	India	4	4
1938	India	1	4
1938	India	5	4
1938	India	3	1
1938	India	7	5
1939	Palestine	2	1
1939	Palestine	1	1
1939	Palestine	4	4
1939	Palestine	4	4
1939	Palestine	4	6
1939	Palestine	4	2
1941	China	4	5
1941	China	4	2
1941	China	4	4
1941	China	2	2
1941	China	1	4
1947	South Africa	3	3
1947	South Africa	5	1
1947	South Africa	2	2
1947	South Africa	3	0
1948	New Zealand	6	0
1948	New Zealand	1	0
1948	New Zealand	8	3
1949	Yugoslavia	4	4
1949	Yugoslavia	2	2
1949	Yugoslavia	2	2
1949	Yugoslavia	2	1
1949	Yugoslavia	2	2
1950	New Caledonia	4	4
1950	New Caledonia	1	3
1950	New Caledonia	3	3
1950	New Caledonia	1	1
1950	New Caledonia	4	4
1950	New Caledonia	1	1
1950	New Caledonia	4	4
1951	England (Professional)	17	4
1951	England (Professional)	1	6
1951	England (Professional)	1	6
1951	England (Professional)	1	6
1951	England (Professional)	1	6

Place	Goals Aust.	Goals Opp.
Sydney	5	3
Brisbane	4	4
Newcastle	1	4
Sydney	5	4
Melbourne	3	1
Sydney	7	5
Brisbane	2	1
Sydney	2	1
Newcastle	4	1
Melbourne	4	4
Melbourne	4	6
Sydney	4	2
Sydney	4	2
Newcastle	2	5
Sydney	5	2
Sydney	8	2
Brisbane	1	2
Sydney	2	3
Newcastle	5	1
Wellington	2	0
Christchurch	0	0
Wellington	5	1
Auckland	4	1
Sydney	8	3
Sydney	2	3
Brisbane	6	6
Newcastle	2	2
Sydney	2	2
New Caledonia	0	1
New Caledonia	4	2
New Caledonia	1	3
New Caledonia	3	3
New Caledonia	1	1
Durban	2	2
Johannesburg	3	1
Port Elizabeth	1	4
Capetown	3	0
Sydney	2	4
Sydney	0	17
Brisbane	1	1
Sydney	1	6
Sydney	1	6
Newcastle	1	6

SOUTH AUSTRALIA v. CHINA

NORWOOD OVAL

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Blue and Gold)	CHINA (Red)
Goalkeeper	C. Ritossa	Yu Yiu Tak
Right Back	J. Mather (2)	Hau Yung Sang (2)
Left Back	M. O'Malley (3)	Tan Kai Sow (3)
Right Half	K. Heffernan (4)	Chau Man Chi (4)
Centre Half	M. Busidoni (5)	Ng Kee Cheung (5)
Left Half	F. Gray (6)	Chang Kam Hoi (6)
Right Wing	E. Davis (7)	Ho Ying Fun (7)
Inside Right	J. Freckleton (8)	Ho Cheung Yau (8)
Centre Forward	A. Kitas (9)	Lee Chun Fat (9)
Inside Left	L. Toth (10)	Szeto Man (10)
Left Wing	J. Kelemen (11)	Hau Ching To (11)
Reserves	D. Tissato, K. Lange W. Batchelor, J. McAra	

REFEREE: Mr. J. Harvey.

LINESMEN: M. Posaner (Red Flag), T. S. Price (Blue Flag)

Listen for announcement of any last-minute changes.

CURTAIN-RAISER

Third Round Pelaco Cup

VENTA v. SLOVAKIA

(Black) (Green and White)

REFEREE: W. F. Moore.

LINESMEN: J. Moran, A. C. Malone.



Lau Yee



Hau Ching To



Yiu Cheuk Yin



Chu Wing
Keung

PEN SKETCHES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIANS

RITOSSA, C. (Goalkeeper): Age, 20; Height, 5 ft. 7 in. Born in the town of Pola, Italy, and played extensively for school then college. Came to Australia in 1950 and played consistent football for Woodside, Polonia and Budapest. Spectacular and safe goalkeeper.

O'MALLEY, M. J. (Left Full-back): Age, 26 years; Height, 5 ft. 11½ in. Born in Scotland and played his early games with Bellshill Athletic. Migrated to Australia and has played for Port Adelaide, Portsmouth, Plympton and now with Birkalla. Brilliant defender and cool, safe kicker under all emergencies. Has represented State on many occasions and played for Australia in Second Test against China this year.

HEFFERNAN, K. W. (Right Half-back): Age, 22; Height, 5 ft. 9 in. A product of South Australia, and has played consistent and splendid football for his club, Port Adelaide, for many years. One of South Australia's most outstanding half-backs.

BUSIDONI, M. (Centre Half): Age, 32; Height, 5 ft. 11½ in. Born in Pola, Italy, and played division football for Turin, Cuneo and Locerina. Came to Australia in 1951 and has represented S.A. on three occasions and was capped for Australia against the English team. Now plays for Juventus and is undoubtedly the finest centre half in S.A.

GRAY, F. W. (Left Half-back): Age, 23; Height, 5 ft. 6 in. Born in S.A. and has played for Cumberland since he started his soccer in 1944. One of the smallest players in S.A., but what he lacks in size he makes up for in soccer ability.

DAVIES, E. L. (Outside Right): Age, 21; Height, 5 ft. 10 in. Born in London and played for Kent Juniors, emigrated to Australia in 1949 and joined up with Prospect. Has played first class football with local team and thoroughly deserves selection to State team.

FRECKLETON, J. (Inside Right): Height, 5 ft. 9 in. Played senior football with Kilmarnock in Scottish League before arriving in Australia in 1950. Has played for South Australia on several occasions, and for Australia against England, Adelaide Oval, in 1951. Now plays for Juventus, S.A. premiers for 1953.

KITAS, A. (Centre Forward): Age, 25; Height, 5 ft. 9 in. Born in Lithuania and played junior soccer in that country, and on arrival in South Australia joined up with Woodside United. Now plays for Vytas, and this season heads the goal scorers of all divisions with the wonderful total of 64.

TOTH, L. (Inside Left): Age, 25; Height, 5 ft. 7 in. Born in Hungary and played junior football. Arrived Australia in 1948 and joined Woodside United. Then played for Juventus, and at present with Budapest. One of South Australia's speediest forwards and with Kelemen, the most dangerous left wing in the State.

KELEMEN, J. (Outside Left): Age, 23; Height, 5 ft. 7 in. Born in Etyek, Hungary, and played junior soccer for both Hungary and Austria. Joined up with West Torrens in 1950 and now plays for Budapest, and with L. Toth makes for the most dangerous wing in S.A.

TISSATO, D. (Goalkeeper): Age, 24; Height, 5 ft. 9 in. Born in Padora, Italy, and played 3rd Division soccer in that country. Came to S.A. in 1952 and joined Juventus as their goalkeeper and has proved himself a capable custodian.

LANGE, K. (Right Full-back): Age, 23; Height, 6 ft. Born in Neumunster, Germany, played junior football with school and then for Rasenport Club. Emigrated to Australia in 1952, and played for Railways and now with Budapest. Heady and speedy defender.

NEW AUSTRALIAN SOCCER

Before discussing National Teams, we must look at the Australian scene as it is today. The Australian way of life, with the influx of new Australians, is changing daily before our eyes. These new Australians have to adapt themselves to new conditions; at the same time Australians also have to make concessions, so that the two peoples can live amicably side by side in the Australia of tomorrow.

The change of nationality from, say, Italian, Maltese or Yugoslav, to Australian is a gradual process and cannot occur overnight. Even when the change is over, they always retain some characteristics and customs of their former country.

These soccer clubs are an outcome of this new Australian scene. These people, eager to be Australians, yet wishing to retain some particular aspect regarding their native land, in this case soccer, get together and form clubs, which in most cases are not restricted only to the one nationality. Playing with fellow-countrymen makes them recall the days when they first mastered the handling of a soccer ball.

During the last few years we have seen numerous national clubs spring up, and also at the same time some of the clubs have been involved in incidents which have led to bad publicity for soccer in general. We must not, however, jump to conclusions and say national teams are bad, but we must investigate the cause of these incidents.

In Europe, "heavy" play and doubtful umpiring are not tolerated either by players or spectators. Also unnecessary impediment of players, particularly the goalkeeper, tends to general discontent. All these causes put together can so demoralise a team that a climax is more or less inevitable. If the play were kept hard, and at the same time clean, incidents would be less frequent.

We can look on these clubs as a blessing to soccer. Besides increasing the gate takings, these clubs lend an air of carnival and color. Many nations have their own style of play, and this we can see today in the short pass style, the strong teamwork, and spectacular style, each a trade mark of a particular country. These teams at the same time tend to make Australians more internationally minded. This in itself is essential to a country which is so isolated from other countries.

Australia, for its size, is undoubtedly one of the foremost nations in the world of sport. From Australians these clubs can learn how to win or lose honorably, to obey strictly the umpire and the "three cheers" after the game for both winner and loser.

Finally, as sportsmen, we must always bear in mind that sport has no barriers of race, color or creed.

BRITAIN'S SIXTH GREATEST INDUSTRY

SOCCER . . . THE FACTS AND FIGURES

Industries all the world over are heavily taxed on their yearly profits, but surely the soccer clubs of Great Britain have an exceptionally heavy burden in this direction—almost 50 per cent. of their profits go to the Taxation Commissioner each year!

Therefore the astute football club manager (paid anything from £750 to £2,000 per year) endeavors to keep his profits as low as possible. How? Many people criticise the football transfer system, but this is the outlet through which a manager gets some new talent for his club, and at the same time unburdens his unwanted profit. Look at it this way! Suppose a club's profit is £20,000, is it not better that the club manager should devote say £15,000 of that to buying a star player, rather than allowing £9,000 of the original £20,000 to boost the coffers of the taxation department—it's better as far as his club is concerned, anyway!

Now, £20,000 is quite a profit, isn't it! And where does it all come from, you ask. The average British soccer follower pays the meagre sum of 1/6 at his football club's turnstile every Saturday afternoon, and it is from this source of income that the £20,000 profit comes. You're looking at that word "profit," aren't you, and you're wondering just what a club's overall yearly turnover amounts to! Well, the average English first division club accumulates £130,000 from that one source each season! Its main expenses consist of £45,000 in wages, benefits, bonuses and transfer fees, and £13,000 on travelling and training costs.

And what do the players receive individually? Of approximately 3,000 players, only about 350 receive what is termed a top wage, a sum amounting to £14 per week, with a £2 bonus for a win and £1 for a draw. Of course, a player may receive a benefit—up to £750 for five years' service.

What about the remainder of these one and sixpences? Don't forget the ruling bodies—the Football League and the Football Association. The former organisation receives 4 per cent. of every home gate and 8 per cent. of each Cup Tie gate, an income which amounts to £100,000. This goes towards organising nearly 2,000 league matches per season, administering provident and insurance funds, to regulating matters such as wages, bonuses, transfers, and hosts of other activities. The ruling body, the Football Association, which controls the League, receives its income from gate percentages in Cup and International matches. This revenue usually reaches the £40,000 mark each year and of this sum the F.A. devotes £10,000 to instructional courses for schools and youth clubs.

Having briefly summarised the financial workings of an average British soccer season, I must not forget yet another important commercialised angle—the Football Pools. It is estimated that 9,850,000 people invest about £80,000,000 a year in the combined pools' competitions—more than the pay of the personnel of the Royal Air Force. The Pools' Promoters' Association has stated that 15.7 per cent. of their takings on expenses (including 9.9 per cent. on wages), 82.1 per cent. on winnings and taxes, while 2.2 per cent. represented the Pools' own commission. One of the biggest prizes paid by a Pools combine was £96,000, only two seasons ago; a reasonable average winning dividend each week usually comes to just over £20,000, though it has dropped as low as £5.

A recent survey on British soccer showed that over 70,000,000 people watch the season's matches, paying almost £7,000,000 in gate money.

Big figures aren't they! But then soccer is not Britain's sixth greatest industry for nothing!

THE TRANSFER SYSTEM

To the average soccer enthusiast it is usually mystifying why such huge fees are paid to secure certain players to supposedly strengthen their "buyer's" team.

Freak prices are paid, in the main, for inside forwards in the much debated soccer transfer system.

Examine the history of this "buying business" and you will all readily recognise that its heights are all concerned predominantly with forwards of the three inside position.

We may ask ourselves when this bargaining or buying business commenced and probably more often than not the answer would be when David Jack or Alex James transferred to Arsenal or just prior to that. The names of these two excellent players are merely quoted as an example, but one must bear in mind that ever since football began, clubs have coveted the players of their rivals. Before a transfer system existed many players were "illegally" tempted to leave one team for another.

To the ordinary follower of the code, today's prices for players to transfer, are, to say the least, fabulous, and when we read of £35,000 being paid for a player, we naturally follow that player's fortunes with great interest because the bold fact remains that he can be a big failure in the blending of his new team.