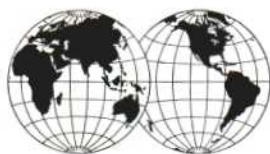


FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



FIFA

(founded 1904)

FIFA World Cup 1974

Final Competition

TECHNICAL STUDY

English Edition

Dr. João Havelange (Brazil), President
Dr. Helmut Käser (Switzerland), General Secretary

TECHNICAL STUDY GROUP

Mr. Harry H. Cavan (Northern Ireland), Chairman
Mr. Walter Winterbottom, O.B.E. (England), Director
Mr. José Bonetti (Brazil), Member
Mr. Dettmar Cramer (Germany FR), Member
Dr. Vaclav Jira (CSSR), Member
Mr. Stefan Kovacs (Rumania), Member
Mr. René Courte (Luxemburg), Secretary

Reproduction of extracts from or translation of this report is authorised provided the source is indicated. The original language is English; translations in French, Spanish and German are also being published.

Contents

5	Introduction	
9	Organisation of the Competition	
13	Arrangements in the Federal Republic of Germany	
17	Match Control	
	Precis of Referees' Conference and Resolutions	22
25	Preparation Training in Match Play	
33	Observation on Matches in Final Tournament	
	Group 2	47
	Group 1	51
	Group 3	53
	Group 4	54
	Second Final Round	57
	Final Match for 3 rd and 4 th Place	63
	Final	64
69	Future Trends	
73	Details of the Delegations and the Players	
106	Statistical Details of the Matches	
	First Final Round	107
	Second Final Round	115
	Match for 3 rd and 4 th Place	119
	Final	120

Introduction

This is the third occasion when a small group of coaches has been assembled by FIFA at a World Cup Final Competition to study the standards of play and to consult managers/coaches and doctors of the participating teams about preparation programmes and organisational problems.

As was seen in 1966 and 1970, such an exercise is always useful in that suggestions for desirable improvements in organisation can be put forward for the consideration of FIFA's Executive and World Cup Organising Committees. In this way, many things, however small, can be put right before the next tournament and weightier recommendations arising from the consensus of opinion of the national coaches examined more carefully. Through such measures, FIFA is continually searching for improvement.

The report also presents observations and views of the study team on styles and standards of play which almost certainly will be of interest to the many associations in membership with FIFA. The Technical Committee of FIFA has therefore decided to print and circulate a large number of copies of the report so that it can be seen not only by members of coaching committees but also by as many coaches as possible. From the comparative evaluation of preparation training and methods of play, coaches will be able to note those features which might be adapted to their own coaching development plans and tactics.

The Technical Committee invited Walter Winterbottom (England) to direct the study and the following representatives to join the group: José Bonetti (Brazil), Dettmar Cramer (Federal Republic of Germany), Dr. Vaclav Jira (Czechoslovakia) and Stefan Kovacs (Rumania). They met for the first time in Frankfurt on Thursday 28 March 1974, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Harry Cavan, Chairman of the Technical Committee, and with the assistance of Mr. René Courte as Secretary to the Committee. They assembled again in Frankfurt on Thursday 6 June, seven days before the opening game, and during that initial period began a series of interviews with the coaches and administrators of the competing teams. As on previous occasions, the sixteen associations of the teams which were in the Final Competition were asked to complete a questionnaire giving factual details about their players, preparation training programmes and the international matches played since Mexico 1970. The group had discussions with coaches, administrators and doctors in order to fill out this background information. Later discussions brought forth comment on what had actually happened and views on future trends.

The study team met again in Paris in October to discuss a draft of the report, and to exchange opinions with the national coaches of teams which played in the final matches: Helmut Schön, Marius Michels and Kazimierz Gorski. Unfortunately Mario Zagalo was unable to attend.

The 1970 Technical Study Report had put forward a recommendation that a short seminar for the doctors accompanying the teams should be organised in Germany for an exchange of views on various medical aspects of preparation training and match play. Unfortunately, it was not possible to arrange such a meeting and, instead, the Medical Committee of FIFA sent out a further questionnaire to doctors to obtain information on various medical problems that had been encountered.

What is encouraging and progressive is that several associations now send their own groups of coaches to make studies of the Final Competition. Nor are these solely from associations whose teams are competing. The competition offers a unique opportunity to compare skills and tactics of national teams from different hemispheres. If the game is to develop, then we need to look into the ingredients of success, and if these ingredients can also make for a more attractive and exhilarating spectacle, then we need to use them. Much of the attraction of football lies in its unpredictable nature which causes endless argument about personalities, methods of play and tantalising fortune. In the last decade there has been persistent use of defensive techniques in international competitions, despite the charge that they were stagnating football. If it can be shown that open attacking play (albeit backed by sound defence) which is so much more exciting for the spectator, can achieve equal if not greater success, then there are hopes of a renaissance in the game. This is the challenge which was posed in the technical reports of 1966 and 1970.

The talks with national coaches revealed a growing interest in the personal qualities and behaviour of the players who make up the national teams. The phrase "psychological preparation" is now more commonly used in talking about a team's performance. Was the team in the right mood? How did it cope with success and with adversity? What kind of inspirational leadership does the team have on the field of play? What is the inter-action potential of players to each other and how is team work developed?

FIFA has a worldwide responsibility. It was one of the first international federations to adopt measures to stop the use of drugs by anti-doping regulations. It continues to use its financial resources to promote training of referees, to secure uniform interpretation of the laws and to encourage development of effective coaching schemes. The increasing popularity of soccer throughout the world emphasises the driving need for FIFA to continue to support investigations which will lead to better understanding of the way in which sport functions in our societies as a sub-culture involving special values and meaning.



(Photo: FIFA)

FIFA World Cup

Organisation of the Competition

The structure of a World Cup Competition which attracts such worldwide interest is constantly under review. Arrangements need to be modified in keeping with the development of football, improvements in communication, technology and the changes in social habits.

Much is at stake. Qualification for the Final Competition increases participation and spectator following in the countries concerned. Many people would wish to see a more open type of competition so that the best teams reach the final. Others prefer the final competition to be more evenly represented geographically. It is argued that representation from confederations ensures a prestige place in the world championship of teams from all over the world, which encourages the development of football.

Coaches to national teams firmly believe that the time has arrived when the qualifying competition should be arranged on an inter-continental basis so that teams reach the final competition on true merit. The final competition, they argue, does not benefit by having several weaker teams who are almost certain to lose every match and sometimes by big margins. They suggest that the World Cup Final should be a Championship Competition of the best teams in the world. There are other and maybe better ways of promoting the development of the game in emerging football countries. In the 1974 Final there were teams competing which had no expectation of success, other which hoped to do reasonably well, and the remainder which had distinct aspirations to be one of the four final teams.

The report of 1970 suggested a way of organising the qualifying tournament by arranging the initial competition on the usual geographical basis until the number of teams was reduced to 28, assuming that there are to be 16 teams in the Final Tournament with the host country included. At this stage, the teams should be seeded and drawn to play on a home and away basis to produce the 14 teams to join the host country and the winners. A country still developing its football could therefore have a visit from a national football team of renown. This in itself could be something of a historic occasion and if the team of the smaller footballing country succeeded, then it would reach the final on merit.

The praiseworthy achievements of Zaire and Haiti in qualifying for the 1974 Final competition aroused great national interest and gave a tremendous boost to football in those countries. Yet, as one expected, these teams did not prove to be strong enough and unfortunately a deciding factor for qualification to the next round in their groups was the scoring of the greatest number of goals against them. In the opinion of the Study Group, this was unsatisfactory.

There is also the suggestion that the qualifying competitions should be organised on an intercontinental basis, e.g. Europe and Africa, but this would require special consideration of finance.

The 1974 Tournament was the first time that the first four groups produced two further groups in order to find teams for the final match and the match for third and fourth places. One could not foresee that after only two matches in the second groups, the final four teams have clearly emerged – Brazil, Netherlands, Germany FR and Poland. The remaining matches between Sweden and the German DR; Argentina and Yugoslavia were of little consequence. The Study Group felt that further consideration should be given to the structure of the Final Competition.

The question to be asked is whether this new system is better than the arrangement in Mexico where, following the first four groups, there were knock-out matches for quarter and semi-finals. Those who want the best teams to emerge prefer the present system, but spectators who like more excitement would rather have the knock-out arrangement. It is argued that as there is no chance of a “come-back” in the knock-out system used in 1970, matches tend to be played more defensively, whereas with the system of a second league as in 1974, there is the chance to recover after failing in one match.

With the knock-out competition, the tournament consists of 32 matches in the final competition: 24 in the four groups of the first round (four groups with six matches each), plus four quarter-finals, two semi-finals and the final and third-place matches. In the tournament system used for the first time in Germany FR, there were 38 matches: 24 in the four groups of the first final round, 12 in the groups of the second final round (two groups with six matches each) and the two finals (final and third place matches). Thus, in 1974, the four teams reaching the finals had to play one match more than in 1970 (i.e. $3 + 3 + 1 = 7$, as opposed to $3 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6$).

The Final Competition in Germany FR was 3 days longer than that in Mexico. In Europe especially there is strong objection to a lengthy final competition, mainly because after a long season of domestic competition players are already suffering from fatigue. This has been expressed on several occasions.

The decision taken by the FIFA Congress in Frankfurt means that the Organising Committee can decide to have up to 20 teams for the 1978 competition in Argentina. If 20 teams take part, then the number of matches in the tournament would increase, in comparison to 1974, by 16 to 54 or by 10 to 48 (54 if the second round is played on a group system: four groups of five teams in the first final round = 40 matches, plus 12 matches in the second round – two groups with six matches each – plus the final and third place matches) 48 if the knock-out system is applied at the end of the first round (40 group matches in the first final round, plus four quarter-finals, two semi-finals, the final and third place matches).



Look ! We've won the World Cup ! – Beckenbauer after the final (Photo: Peter Robinson)

If the same tournament system is used as in 1974 (i.e. group matches in the second final round also), then each team reaching the finals would have to play 8 matches, as opposed to 7 in 1974 and 6 in 1970.

Generally speaking, national coaches would prefer a final competition with 16 teams and a qualifying system where representatives of Africa, Asia and Concacaf need to qualify against European and South American teams. Whereas the host country must be included in this sixteen, the winners of the previous tournament should have to qualify in the normal way.

Then, if possible, matches in each group in the Final Competition should be played at the same time. Knowing the result of the match of the other two teams in the group can have a decisive effect on the tactics of teams playing in the later game.

All associations in this Final Competition welcomed the period of rest of three to four days between matches. Some national coaches thought that three days were adequate but doctors on the whole preferred four days in order that players could fully recover from fatigue and minor injuries.

Arrangements in the Federal Republic of Germany

Most of the national coaches expressed complete satisfaction with the accommodation for their teams. Those who were not satisfied admitted that their own associations had chosen their hotel accommodation. The teams which stayed in sports schools, with nearby indoor and outdoor training facilities, found these conditions ideal for football squads. All federations or associations appreciated the privacy offered them in their hotels and centres, and the security arrangements.

Training conditions were for the most part excellent, often with a choice of practice grounds. There was much praise for the sub-centre committees and officials who were friendly and helpful at all times. Some teams were thankful for the practice games against West German teams which helped to settle their players and establish a feeling of friendly relationship and goodwill.

Climate and weather are well-known problems. Some players cannot adapt readily to wet conditions and others cannot give of their best in hot, dry climates. There can be little doubt that the wet weather experienced during the competition was more conducive to the style of play of European teams than those of South America.

A long competition has its own drawbacks. Players understand the need for some sacrifices, but several weeks of saturated football and isolation in hotels and sports centres can be a great strain. Morale of some players is adversely affected when separated from their homes, families and friends. If players are unaccustomed to long periods of cloister in training camps, then resentment grows. West European players in particular prefer a balance between routine training discipline and relaxation away from the camp. When a team is successful, personal difficulties tend to be minimised. They become more exacerbated when the team does not play well. Boredom is a problem and teams welcome opportunity in leisure hours to make visits and trips away from their centres.

The Technical Committee of FIFA had the opportunity of seeing various new visual aids by which matches on television can be recorded. Apparatus of this kind in each centre would be a boon, and would do much to relieve the boredom of the players.

The stadia in which the games of the tournament were played were different in size and structure. The German Football Association, assisted by the Government and local authorities, had improved all grounds to meet the needs of this competition. Playing surfaces were well-nigh perfect. They drained well, but there was some complaint about the Poland v. Germany FR game, which might have been delayed



*When it comes to free-kicks, they are still World Champions: two Brazilian players invariably stand in their opponents' defending wall
(Photo: Peter Robinson)*

for more than half an hour if it had been decided to clear the water from the surface completely. There was great admiration, however, for the efforts made and for the combination of fire engine pumps and rotary squeegees which removed the surface flooding.

The security of grounds and protection of the players is of paramount importance. Legitimate officials, journalists and spectators might, on some occasions, have felt offended by inflexible security arrangements, but those with understanding of the problem could well appreciate the need for strict measures.

A great many people have expressed their appreciation of the effort, expense and preliminary thought which produced such a high level of organisation and presentation of this Final Competition. The standards which have been set are indeed exceptional for all who have to follow.

From the standpoint of members of the technical study group, we were impressed by the fact that no national coach complained of any serious deficiency or inequality of treatment. In our opinion, this represents a wonderful compliment to the generous and attentive care of the host country.

Looking to the future, we consider that the ideal arrangements for headquarters, practice facilities, equipment, are as follows:

- (a) A small sports school, clubhouse or hotel which can comfortably accommodate the team and officials in charge, but not more guests. This should be within reasonable travelling distance of the match venues.
- (b) Practice facilities which can, if need be, give privacy, should be close at hand, with all the necessary equipment including footballs, medicine balls, marking out sticks and small goals.
- (c) Rest rooms for massage and ready access to medical clinics.
- (d) Video tape equipment for recording televised matches of the competition.
- (f) A reception committee and office in each sub-centre which can assist with arrangements for visits out of camp as part of relaxation.



*The most successful scorer of the 1974 World Cup: Lato, Poland
(Photo: Peter Robinson)*

Match Control

Before the first match of the Final Competition, the study group sought the views of national coaches about refereeing and the difficulties they foresaw in match control. The selection of referees is always a contentious matter. Coaches and players want the best referees no matter which country they come from. They recognise the fact that, just as there are different characteristics in team play between continents, so there are differences in the way referees practise control. In Europe, hard tackling and fair tackling from behind the opponent are acceptable, but referees in South America tend to favour the attackers and protect them from tackles that in their opinion are too severe. Coaches from the Americas believed that, as the competition was taking place in Europe where hard tackling prevails, the teams from South America would be at a disadvantage.

On the positive side, national coaches are convinced that the overall standard of refereeing in the World Cup Final Competition is improving. They insist, however, that the preparation of referees needs to be taken as seriously as the preparation of players during the four years between World Cup Final Competitions. In spite of FIFA's intensive and expensive programme of preparation for referees, there are still big differences in interpretation and application of the Laws of the Game. FIFA must therefore continue to expand its good work in this field, which will take time and money to fulfil its purpose more effectively.

It is suggested that a preliminary selection of referees might be made at least two years before the Final Competition. This selection would be subject to change according to circumstances. Those in the preliminary selection list must then be given experience of refereeing matches in other continents.

The Study Group agrees with the opinion of national coaches that in practice there is better coordination between a referee and his two linesmen when they are appointed as a team from one association. The difficulties of adopting this arrangement for the World Cup Final Competition are recognised, but in the interests of greater efficiency, the Study Group recommend that the proposal should be given serious consideration.

Everyone believes that the conference and training programme in the week immediately before the Final Competition is most valuable, but much more effective might be a world conference of a group of selected referees staged a year or more before the Final Competition. All national associations and their coaches welcomed the statement of special points about offences which was issued from the Conference of Referees as a guide to coaches and players. We suggest that it would be much better if such a guide were issued well in advance of the tournament, so

that it could be studied carefully and practised, for those associations qualifying for the Final Competition could then give very special attention to the points of interpretation of law.

Such is the considered value of the statement on "interpretation of laws" that the study team reproduce this report (pages 22-24) in order that associations, referees and coaches the world over could consider the issues which were highlighted in the attempt to obtain uniformity of practice.

The following comments and constructive suggestions are made in the interests of further development:

(a) Uniformity of interpretation of the rules and practice on the field is still the most important problem. Coaches welcomed the statements in the guide that players who catch the ball to prevent the development of an attack would be cautioned. In the earlier matches of the tournament, referees immediately produced the yellow card for this offence and there was genuine feeling that, in consequence, players would refrain from using this grossly unfair tactic. In later matches, under the control of more experienced referees, it was regretted that players committing such offences were not cautioned. This is a matter which requires special attention for 1978.

(b) The yellow and red card system was first introduced in Mexico mainly as an aid to language difficulty. On the whole, it is seen by the referees, coaches and players as an improvement in methods of match control. There are, however, many member countries in FIFA who have not yet adopted this practice in their domestic competitions because there is no language problem. Referees who are not well versed in using cards, however, experience difficulty in using them in the Final Competition.

After a player has received a caution by the showing of the yellow card, the next cautionary offence by such a player calls for a red card and dismissal from the field. This seems to be a problem. There were several second offences by the same player which seemed more severe infringements of the law and yet went unpunished. Those who do not like the system point out that infringements differ in character even though they are in the same category, and what calls for a caution in a certain situation may not be the case in another. Then again, the system does not differentiate between an offence of a technical nature and that which is a serious personal foul. However, when a card is shown for one offence and not for a similar one later on, players, coaches and spectators become critical. There were complaints midway through the tournament that far too many yellow cards had been shown by referees. Was this the reason, therefore, why some referees in later matches desisted from using the card for certain offences such as ball-catching, which it had been agreed should be cautioned throughout the Tournament? This is a matter which the study group recommends should be thoroughly examined before 1978.

- (c) On the credit side, national coaches were genuinely appreciative of the attempt by the Conference of Referees to reach agreement on common action. It was good, for example, to see the insistence that only two coaches (physiotherapists) were allowed on the field of play to attend any injured player and that players had to leave the field for the treatment of minor injuries. Discipline of this kind is respected when it is rigorously applied to all matches. In this new effort to stop deliberate wasting of time, it was surprising to see how many players recovered quickly after a fall from a tackle without seeking medical attention. This should be encouraged in domestic football.
- (d) National coaches also agree that the caution (yellow card) for catching the ball to stop a dangerous attack was justified, but they reason that the deliberate catching hold of a player to stop him from going through in attack is equally deserving of an official caution, and the study group endorses this view point.
- (e) Player-to-player contact still presents a problem of interpretation. Referees at this level of the game must be knowledgeable and alert to distinguish between the so-called "professional" foul, where unfair advantage is sought out of a body contact incident, and that which is genuine. Players are using their arms and bodies illegally (Law XII) to check an opponent before the ball is received, as well as when playing it. Many of these unfair acts if not seen or understood by the referee arouse bitterness between players and stimulate retaliation. Then again, a hard but fair tackle at the ball is sometimes penalised because the opponent falls and feigns serious injury. When a tackle is made at the ball with outstretched leg, the opponent dramatically falls down over the tackling leg. A good referee should show not only that he is not influenced by such unfair pretence, but that he will penalise it.
- (f) Everyone knows that a penalty infringement is a critical matter of judgment and courage on the part of the referee. Differences of reaction to these incidents were again noted in this Final Competition. National coaches felt that on the whole in the competition, referees had been more courageous in awarding penalties for blatant fouls. On some occasions, however, the foul was recognised but an advantage was allowed because the ball was still in possession of the attacking team, only for the ball to be subsequently cleared by the defence.
- (g) There was general comment on the development of tactics and skill in the taking of direct free-kicks outside the penalty area. In this competition there was always high expectancy of a goal or a near miss. Small wonder that defending walls of players tend to close in on the ball if the referee allows them to do so. National coaches are sympathetic to referees in their difficulty to secure the regulation distance of 9.15 metres from the ball. They wish something could be devised to avoid the waste of time and unfair encroachment. They themselves cannot think of a satisfactory solution, but they ask why some referees always

manage to get the wall of defending players a good eight to nine metres from the ball, whilst others whistle for the kick to be taken when the line is only five to six metres away.

- (h) On the general subject of time wasting, there is again a suggestion that several footballs should be available to avoid delay when the ball goes out of play, and that referees should take firmer action against goalkeepers who deliberately delay their kick or throw before restarting the game.
- (i) Some teams used a concerted movement of defending players to put opposing forwards in offside positions. It is always understood that such deliberate offside play can defeat itself in that it leads to marginal decisions as to whether a player is offside at the moment the ball is played. There were criticisms that referees, acting as linesmen, flagged for offside when the player was not offside the moment the ball was played, though clearly offside when he received it. Generally speaking, however, there was appreciation for the improvement in co-operation between referee and linesmen and for the way in which lining was carried out.
- (j) Referees should have a natural air of authority in controlling the game. The prompt starting of matches, the no-nonsense about dissension or treatment of injured players on the field of play, were credit features readily praised by national coaches. On the other hand, there was regret about the way some referees, after an infringement, imperiously summoned the offending player to come in front of him to receive a caution. There is little dignity and a degree of absurdity in a player bowing in subjection to an over-demonstrative referee.
- (k) Medical officers still insist that a player who is seriously discomforted by the effect of loss of body moisture through sweating should be allowed opportunity to leave the field during the course of a game in order to take a drink.
- (l) Substitution is not only used for replacement of injured players but also as a tactical measure. In this sense it can be a trap. The coach is continually worried about the need to make a change, for he knows that if he does, the substitute does not always fulfil the desired objective. Once having made a change for tactical reasons, another player subsequently may be seriously injured with no possibility of replacing him. There is a request that three substitutes should now be allowed – a goal keeper and two other players. Such a proposal, increasing as it does the tactical scope of substitution, which would have an important bearing on the character of the game, calls for very careful consideration before it is adopted. The study group does not recommend this proposal.

Many of the above points are old problems. One discerning coach claimed: "Somewhere, there seems to be a gap between the 'old rules' and the modern game.

*Great Personalities:
Beckenbauer
(Photo: Peter Robinson)*



The refereeing somehow has not been able to keep pace with tactical progress in play.” Speaking to the referees, however, there appears to be a keen awareness of the difficulties in handling the many contentious situations in football. It is a game where there is player contact and therefore calls for a fine appreciation of the time/space situation and an experienced understanding of human behaviour. Among the coaches there is great admiration for the way in which FIFA and the referees themselves have sought by conference and discussion to attain high standards of refereeing in this Final Competition and a greater degree of consistency.

FIFA should encourage national associations to do more to develop a closer cooperation between referees and coaches. It is important that Referees and Technical Committees should have cross representation, and that referees and coaches should jointly consider the problems of match control and player behaviour.

Precis of Referees' Conference and Resolutions

The following matters were discussed and all the referees agreed unanimously. All decisions are in accordance with the Laws of the Game. This precis is issued only as a guide to team coaches and may not be quoted as an authority; the decision in many cases is a matter of the referee's opinion, and this opinion is formed only at the time of the incident. Team coaches are requested to bring the matters listed to the attention of their players.

1. *Tackling:*
 - (a) With foot lifted from ground. This is permissible unless it is seen to be dangerous to the opponent.
 - (b) With both feet together. Also permissible unless seen to be too dangerous to the opponent.
 - (c) Sliding tackle, with one or both legs. This is permissible but if the ball is not played and the opponent is tripped, the punishment will be a direct free-kick.
 - (d) Tackle from behind. If the ball is played without the first player touching his opponent's legs, this is allowed. If a player is tripped by an opponent attempting to play the ball from behind, a direct free-kick will be awarded. Charging from behind is not allowed unless the opponent is intentionally obstructing.
2. *Offences against Goalkeepers:* The following will be penalised:
 - (a) Standing in front of him at corner-kicks and impeding him without trying to play the ball.
 - (b) Jumping at him under the pretence of heading the ball.
 - (c) Raising the foot to obstruct the goalkeeper's kick from his hands.
 - (d) Standing in front of him to obstruct him when he is trying to clear the ball.
3. *Four Step Rule:* An indirect free-kick will be awarded against a goalkeeper who exceeds the permitted four steps. All goalkeepers must be reminded that though the law has been broken frequently in the past, in the future it will be more strictly applied by referees.
4. *Illegal use of arm:* Many players use their arm to hold off an opponent. This is an offence under Law XII and will be penalised by a direct free-kick.
5. *Scissors or Bicycle Kick:* Permissible unless there are opponents near and the kick is dangerous to them.
6. *Jumping at an opponent:* A player who jumps at his opponent as if to head the ball in order to prevent his opponent from heading it, will be penalised by a direct free-kick.

7. *Obstruction*: Running across an opponent's path to retard his progress is unfair obstruction. Players who obstruct when the ball is not within their playing distance (i.e. they cannot play it even if they wish to) will be punished by an indirect free-kick.
8. *Free-Kicks*:
- (a) Indirect free-kicks will be signalled by the referee raising his arm.
 - (b) Players who in any way delay the taking of a free-kick by their opponents will be cautioned (yellow card). On repetition, they will be sent from the field (red card).
 - (c) Players who rush forward from the "wall" before the ball is kicked will be cautioned the first time. The second time, a caution will again be given if a different player is involved.
9. *Substitution*: The substitute must bring the completed official card to the reserve linesman at the halfway line. The number of the player to be substituted will be clearly displayed on a board and this player shall immediately leave the field. The substitute may enter the field when permitted to do so by the reserve linesman, who acts on behalf of the referee.
10. *Coaches and Trainers*: No coaching from the side of the field will be allowed. Only two team officials may enter the field when called by the referee. Injured players must be treated off the field of play. If necessary, they will be removed by stretcher. Since the two team officials will be permitted to enter the field only to assess an injury but not to treat it, and if necessary to arrange the removal of the player, it would seem that only a minimum of medical materials should be carried to the field of play.
11. *Substitute Players, Coaches, etc.*: The five substitutes and five team officials must place themselves away from the field of play in the seats provided.
12. *Attitude towards Referees*: Protests against the referee's decision will result in a caution. Any player who molests the referee will be sent off without caution. The Captain of the team has no special rights but is responsible for the conduct of his team.
13. *Players catching the ball*: Players who deliberately handle the ball to prevent an attack developing will be cautioned.
14. *Serious Fouls*: A player who commits a deliberate physical foul against his opponent will be dealt with severely by the referee; he may be sent from the field without previous caution.
15. *Persistent Infringement*: Players who persistently infringe the laws of the game will be cautioned.

16. *Throw-ins*: Throw-ins will not be permitted to be taken from more than one metre from behind the touchline.
17. *The "lifted" free-kick*: The free-kick "lifted" with one foot will be permitted in this competition.
18. *Time Wasting*: Time wasting by any player when the ball is out of play will not be permitted and the player concerned will be cautioned.
Time wasting by the goalkeeper when the ball is in play will be dealt with under Law XII 5(b).
19. *Inspection of studs*: The referee, assisted by his linesmen, will inspect the players' studs as they go to the field in the corridor leading from the dressing-room to the field.
20. *Team sheets*: The team named first in the official list of matches be called upon to complete the team sheet first.

New at the 1974 World Cup: Substitution, signalled by the reserve-linesman from the side-line (Match: Bulgaria v. Sweden, Photo: Peter Robinson)



Preparation Training in Match Play

Ninety-nine teams of the 140 associations in membership with FIFA entered the qualifying rounds of the 1974 World Cup Competition, 33 from Europe, 14 from North, Central America and Caribbee, 10 from South America, 24 from Africa and 18 from Asia/Oceania. Every competing association is aware that the achievement of qualifying for the Final Competition has prestige value which stimulates the following and interest in domestic football and encourages the development of young talent. When a national team, in countries where football is highly developed, fails to qualify, considerable disappointment is aroused and the repercussions of failure often extend to all parts of the domestic scene.

There are several factors which have a bearing on the extent and thoroughness of preparation programmes of the national teams, on the possibility of qualifying and on its performance, if it takes part in the Final Competition.

Club and Country

Supremacy of domestic club football and international club competition in West European countries, severely restricts the amount of preparation training and the international match programme of the national squad, compared with teams of South America.

Most West European countries, therefore, depend on club training and club styles of play to lay the foundation of fitness and tactics of the national squad. Fortunately, in some of these countries the national squad is composed of players from two or three outstanding clubs – clubs which not only do well in domestic competition but also compete regularly and successfully in international club competitions. Players of these clubs are continually exposed to strong opposition which sharpens their play and enlarges their tactical experience. If the club does well, then individual and team confidence is bolstered.

Back in 1950, Uruguay won the World Cup Tournament in Brazil using the full-time professional players taken largely from two clubs – Peñarol and Nacional. In the 1974 final, Germany FR had six players from Bayern Munich and Netherlands also had six from Ajax (if Johan Cruyff is included). Experienced national coaches know that an instinctive pattern of interlinking play stems from the continuous association of players in real match situations. One cannot easily build the same understanding and combination play through training sessions and practice games. This principle requires a qualification: the block of players must contain some players of high football intelligence so that the team's interplay can be shaped according to match situations.

Other associations, however, are faced with the position that their most talented players are widely spread in different clubs or are even playing for clubs in other countries. There is not the same opportunity for these players to get to know one another's play or to rehearse interlinking techniques. Here, the effectiveness of the national team depends more on individual skill and flair of the players and their spontaneous reactions to match situations. The national coach can do little except foster a good team spirit and encourage each player to give of his best and help others around him. A player's style of play tends to emerge from the pattern which he practises with his club side in upwards of fifty matches in a season. Unless the national squad is kept together for long sequences of preparation training and international matches, it is difficult to establish a distinct brand of play and tactics for the national team. Coaches of these national teams bitterly complain that their players are fatigued and mentally stale at the end of a long season, when they are called upon to play important qualifying matches or take part in the World Cup Final Competition.

With only two or three weeks before the Final Competition to prepare a national squad consisting of players who are tired and conditioned by a long season of club play, the national coaches can scarcely be expected to do more than let the players relax and recover and practise feasible patterns of interlinking play. In such circumstances it seems easier and safer to promote defensive systems than to develop attacking themes.

In Africa and Asia, the standard of club football on the whole is below that of club teams in Europe and South America. The potential in skill, speed and tactical awareness of individual players needs, therefore, to be exposed to match play of stronger teams to be fully tested. Confederations, in developing their tournaments for national and club teams, are contributing immensely to the concept of international football, but the programmes of matches in some countries are already proving to be too long and exhausting. If emerging football countries are to be helped, however, then there is need for more intercontinental exchange visits of club and national teams.

In South America, and to some extent in Eastern Europe, league club programmes are adjusted to give the national squad opportunity to train together, to play in international matches and to make tours abroad where the team can gain experience of various styles of play and different climates.

Climate

The climate of a country affects preparation plans. In South America the heat of summer in January and February allows teams to make tours abroad, including Europe. Sweden and other North European countries face the problem of a long winter; their domestic league season is shorter and with the season restarting in April there is insufficient time to get in football trim before June and July when a Final Competition usually occurs.

Competition for National Teams

Football Competitions other than the World Cup are proving useful testing grounds for national teams. Friendly games on tours offer the chance to gain experience of the play of other national teams in their countries, but they lack the element of competition. The Olympic Games Competition serves as a good preparation ground for national squads of East European countries. Poland in particular greatly valued the stimulus of winning the Olympic Tournament in Germany FR in 1972. This not only laid the foundation of a capable and confident team which ultimately eliminated England in the qualifying round of the World Cup, but it also enabled the players to play on a ground to be used for the World Cup Final Competition.

Professional teams of South America and Western Europe which are debarred from Olympic Games, set great store on the National Competitions organised by Confederations and the Mini Cup Competitions. Germany FR gained much in confidence by winning the European Nations Cup in 1972.

National Coaches

Fresh plans for preparation for the next World Cup Competition are made by most associations as soon as their teams are eliminated. The structure of technical commissions in charge of international squads varies. Some associations appoint a large technical commission for a four-year period. Brazil had 23 officials in the technical group with their team. Other associations appoint a national coach and give him freedom to formulate his own plans within the general arrangements approved by the association. In the case of Chile, it seemed most unfortunate that three different national coaches were used during the four-year period of preparation.

Co-operation between club coaches and the national coach is important in countries where preparation training sessions of the national squad of players are scarcely possible. In some European countries this co-operation extends to agreement between the national coach and the club coach on the schedule of training and skill development of individual players which is seen to be of benefit both to his club performance as well as the national team. Such co-operative planning by club coaches and the national coach would benefit even those associations which are able to arrange periods of collective preparation training of the national squad. There can be nothing more disturbing to the player than for the coaching advice of the national coach to be at variance with that of his club coach. When the two work together the best qualities of the player are encouraged and used in the teams of both club and country. The player understands more clearly how to relate his skill and aptitude to the different abilities of the players around him, and he recognises the special requirements of tactical play of each team.

Amount of Collective Preparation Training

An examination of the detailed statements given by the 16 associations in answer to the questionnaire shows a wide variation in the amount of collective team preparation and the number of international matches played during the four year period between Competitions.

The thorough preparation of the Brazilian team, as an important contributing factor to the success of the team in Mexico, was again carried out for the 1974 Tournament. Similar preparation training programmes were carried out by other associations as is shown by the following figures:

<i>Brazil</i>	1971	4 weeks + 7 matches (including Rocco Cup)
	1972	6 weeks + 6 matches (including Independence Cup)
	1973	7 weeks + 10 matches (including African tour)
	1974	19 weeks + 9 matches
<i>Poland</i>	1971	52 days + 9 matches
	1972	62 days + 13 matches
	1973	3 days + 14 matches
	1974	35 days + 3 matches
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1971	33 days + 13 matches
	1972	32 days + 9 matches
	1973	34 days + 14 matches
	1974	40 days + 5 matches
<i>Zaire</i>	1971	— 7 matches
	1972	42 days + 13 matches
	1973	180 days + 12 matches
	1974	98 days + 9 matches
<i>Chile</i>	1971	— 10 matches
	1972	— 8 matches
	1973	192 days + 13 matches
	1974	60 days + 4 matches
<i>Argentina</i>	1971	— 10 matches
	1972	7 days + 13 matches (including tour)
	1973	10 days + 12 matches (tours in Europe and South America)
	1974	45 days + 6 matches (including tour of Europe)
<i>Haiti</i>	1971	— 7 matches
	1972	— 13 matches
	1973	— 14 matches
	1974	(from February until after Tournament, team kept together and played several matches both in practice and on tour)



The final whistle: relief for the coaches of the new World Champions ! (Photo: Peter Robinson)

The joy of the coach: Helmut Schön with the World Cup. And two former World Champions (Fritz Walter and Pele) applaud (Photo: Peter Robinson)



At the other end of the scale, there are associations like Netherlands, Scotland, Germany FR and Italy who have a ten month season of club football which means that most international games during the season have to be played midweek and that there is no opportunity for squad preparation unless tours are taken at the end of the season. These countries average between 5 and 9 international matches in any year. In 1974, all were compelled to take up the training of the national squad at the end of a very long and arduous season which gave them about a fortnight's training and match play before arriving at headquarters in Germany FR.

Content of Preparation Training

Fitness is essential to any game, but the degree of fitness depends upon the demand for physical effort imposed by the style of play. To match a player who plays consistently with speed and quickness of perception, his opponent must exert more effort in counter moves.

In the last decade, phrases such as "work rate" and "pressure football" have become all too familiar. A high work rate is created when the team which has possession of the ball runs forward in attack and then, as soon as it loses the ball, runs back to defend. Running and tackling are the ingredients of this kind of play. If a colleague has possession of the ball, players around him run into space for a pass. If the ball is not passed to a player he immediately runs again into another position. A player with the ball passes and runs or else dribbles forward to draw an opponent. If an opponent gets the ball the player either goes to tackle him or to position himself between the ball and his own goal. A player who tackles quickly and strongly for the ball tends to harass his opponent, so that even if he evades the tackle he is forced to make a hurried and sometimes inaccurate pass. To maintain this kind of pressure of play calls for a high standard of fitness as well as skill accomplishment and knowledge of tactics.

A team can easily delude itself in a belief that it has mastery over its opponent because of superior skill and speed in playing the ball, but pressure of work rate and aggression by opposing teams can whittle away the edge of supremacy in technique until interpassing skill and ball control begin to fail.

The ability to run almost continuously without discomfort is achieved by anaerobic and aerobic endurance training. Most coaches now push their players in training sessions to achieve high standards in endurance tests. In preparation for the World Cup in 1970 for Mexico, Brazil were conscious of the higher work rate of play of European teams and therefore emphasised endurance running in the fitness preparation of their players. By regular application of the Cooper Run (distance in 12 minutes) players achieved a high level of endurance fitness and this was felt to be a major contributing factor in winning the Trophy for the third occasion. Not surprisingly, the Cooper method of achieving fitness has spread throughout all levels of football in Brazil.

Fitness in terms of strength, speed and endurance is measurable. Targets can be set to achieve higher personal standards and special drives can be made to step up the general level of work rate during match play.

Sweden, renowned in many sports for a high quality of fitness, concentrated in their training sessions on relating speed and endurance running to interpassing skill. A notable feature of Sweden's tactics in matches of the Final Competition was the use of the long forward pass into an open space with the player racing at speed to break through the opposing defence. Yet as soon as possession of the ball was lost the players raced back to help in defence.

From interviews with national coaches, it would seem that training sessions in Germany were basically used to polish special features of play and to familiarise players with the tactics of opponents. Poland worked hard in rehearsal of fast attacks, especially from the flanks. Brazil worked to make their players understand that in Europe they would have less space and time in which to control and pass the ball. As on previous occasions, Brazil were highly skilful and accurate in taking free-kicks. Teams like Germany FR, Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Italy used practice matches against easy opposition in order to build up a rhythm of team play.

Most associations now send observers to analyse the strengths and weaknesses and the tactics of opposing teams. Some associations started this evaluation well before the Final Competition and continued observation throughout. Germany FR had the benefit of video-taped recordings of each game so that players could see for themselves the performance of other teams.

National coaches very quickly acquired tactical knowledge about other teams in the competition. After three games in the first groups there was general comment about the brilliant, adventurous attacking play of the Dutch team though some amazement at the number of scoring chances which they wasted. They wondered whether the Dutch team could maintain this form throughout the Competition.

There are some teams in each Competition which tend to start from a firm base of good play and grow stronger with each game. Others never reproduce their known form. Injury can take the best players out of a side. A vital lapse in a single game can put a team out of the Final Competition. It is easy to be wise after the event and to point to reasons for success or failure. It was quite remarkable therefore that so many experts after the first series of games were correctly predicting that the teams to reach the finals would be Germany FR, Netherlands, Poland and Brazil.

Ingredients of Success

The chief ingredients of success in preparing a national team, which emerged from discussions with national coaches, are as follows:

- (a) The game must be well developed at the lower levels. (Chile have started a special campaign "Fields for Football" in order to provide more facilities for young footballers to play the game).



The second penalty in the Final. Breitner makes it 1:1

(Photo: VSW)

- (b) Coaches at national, club and youth level must co-operate in a general scheme to develop a strong national team.
- (c) Players need experience in top level competition – internationally as well as domestically.
- (d) Players need to play together in the same team and to play often if they are to develop instinctive understanding of one another's styles of play.
- (e) The pattern of play of each individual player for his club team tends to form the pattern of play in the national squad. Successful club football in international club competition is valued in that it gives the individual player the opportunity to express his skill against the best players from other countries.
- (f) Fitness and ability to play continuously at high tempo are trainable qualities, but they are more difficult to achieve in warmer climates.
- (g) In the make-up of a team, individual players of outstanding personal skill are as important as the discipline of good team work.
- (h) Financial and status rewards play their part in motivation, but basically players need to be motivated by a powerful sense of dedication, determination and self sacrifice, to achieve success for themselves, their teams and their countries. They must adhere to the principles of training, sound diet, temperance and proper rest and relaxation.

Observations on Matches in Final Tournament

Emphasis on Defensive Play

It seems too axiomatic to say that football is a game both of attack and defence, but to be obsessed with either is fundamentally wrong. In 1966 national coaches of competing teams predicted that the Final Competition in England would emphasise a trend toward defensive football and aggressive tackling. In the event they were proved right, and during the next four years there was little change so that by 1970 managers of the competing teams in Mexico feared that matches in this Final Tournament would show even more emphasis on defensive tactics and that rough tackling would spoil play unless there was strong control by the referees. On this occasion, these forecasts were proved erroneous, for several splendid games of attacking football were played in the best of competitive spirit. Nevertheless, Italy qualified as leaders of their group, having scored only one goal in three matches. Their defensive "catenaccio" system of play was effective in preventing the other three teams in their group from scoring against them. Since 1970, many club and national sides have copied this style of impregnable defensive play with sporadic attacks.

When questioned about this obsession with defensive techniques and tactics, coaches regret that the high stakes of winning and losing both at club and national level have induced these cautious methods of play so unattractive to the spectator. They say it is easier to get good results by playing defensively. Various suggestions have therefore been made to change the laws and the design of field play in order to encourage more goal scoring. National coaches agree with the Study Group that the remedy lies in the hands of coaches and players, but until bold attacking play, supported of course by a sound system of defence, can be seen to succeed then the defensive game, with its screens of seven to eight players in front of the goalkeeper and only two or three attackers, will predominate.

Much thought has been given to this problem. Coaches and their teams have worked to produce more effective methods of attacking play to penetrate the barriers of players in defence. The spectator is inclined to watch the ball in the challenge for possession and the progress or breakdown of interpassing play. The coach, on the other hand, must also look at the movement and positioning of players away from the ball and he needs to evaluate the effectiveness of particular features of play.

Penetration of Attack

In these days when most teams, on losing possession of the ball, immediately set up a defensive screen, it is important to assess the penetration of attack. If both teams in a game adopt defensive tactics with eight players running back and only two remaining up-field for initial service of attack, this will inevitably produce much square and back-passing between defenders and midfield players before any real attacking pass is made up-field.

One way of studying penetration of attack is to ignore all the play which takes place in midfield and concentrate solely on play when an attack is made into a 25 metre zone from the goal line at either end of the field. It is possible for a single observer to record these attacks, describing them and assessing the quality of the attempts to score. An attack is only recorded if it appears to be a threat to goal. A long pass from down-field which is immediately cleared is not recorded but a corner is. There are various systems of noting what happens in play using shorthand or hieroglyphics, but the following diagrammatic method is easy for anyone to use.

This method of studying play can be reinforced if good films or video-tapes of match play are available. Each penetrative attack can then be more carefully analysed to assess the tactical opening and the quality of play.
(See Diagram 1 on pages 36-37)

Those who place their faith in a return to attacking football in the future will be encouraged to learn that the two teams which consistently produced high returns in the number of penetrative attacks were the two finalists – Germany FR and the Netherlands. Germany FR in their first match against Chile had 51 penetrative attacks against 16 by Chile, and 20 attempts to score (11 from inside the penalty area) against 7. Even so, the only goal to be scored came from a blazing shot from 30 metres by full-back Breitner of Germany FR. Against the German Democratic Republic, Germany FR lost by the odd goal; yet here again, they had 53 penetrative attacks against 20, and 23 attempts to score (15 from inside the penalty area) against 7. In their critical match against Poland, when the ground was waterlogged during the first half, Germany FR produced twice as many attacks compared with their opponents.

The Netherlands, in some of their games, showed even more astonishing superiority in penetrative attacking play. Against Sweden, for example, they mounted 61 penetrative attacks against 10 and had 36 shots at goal (15 from inside the penalty area) against 6. Yet the result of this game was a no-score draw and Sweden in the first-half wasted two glaring chances to score from inside the penalty area. The Swedish team played for a long period in the second half with 9 players and the goalkeeper in defence which often forced the Dutch team to shoot hurriedly, but the Dutch team missed several easy chances, particularly in the first half. Indeed, the weakness of the Dutch team in several games was the failure to capitalise on their splendid football in attacking approach to goal. The Netherlands played superbly against Argentina to win by 4 goals to 0. Despite the rain which fell



The prototype of the modern defender: Breitner. He scored three goals in the final competition. The outside attackers became defenders against him
(Photo: Eissner)

heavily in the second half of the game, they mounted 40 penetrative attacks against 3 and 21 shots (13 from inside the penalty area) against 2. In a rough game against Brazil, which was spoiled in the second half by many fouls, the Dutch had 21 shots at goal against 16. The final game against Germany FR produced a tale of two halves. The first, after the early penalty goal for the Netherlands, saw Germany FR mounting 25 penetrative attacks against 13, and the second with the Netherlands fighting back saw 26 penetrative attacks by them against 11.

The records show that, leaving aside corners and free-kicks, a large majority of attempts to score result from flank attacking moves. Those tacticians who press for a return to the use of fast, elusive wing-forwards, must be encouraged by the overwhelming evidence that flank attacks still provide by far the most opportunities to score goals. Similarly, these facts must encourage those who believe in the strategy that attacking players should try to "empty" the space in front of goal so that when the centre is made from the flank, they can run in to meet the ball to shoot or head at goal.

These are the indications then, that football played with an attacking flair can be more effective than the obsessive defensive game. The World Cup Final is a special kind of tournament of short duration. It must now be shown that attacking, adventurous play can also triumph in domestic club competitions. Football needs this revival.

Diagram 1 Italy vs Poland, Stuttgart, June 23, 1974, 16 h

Referee : Weyland (Germany FR)

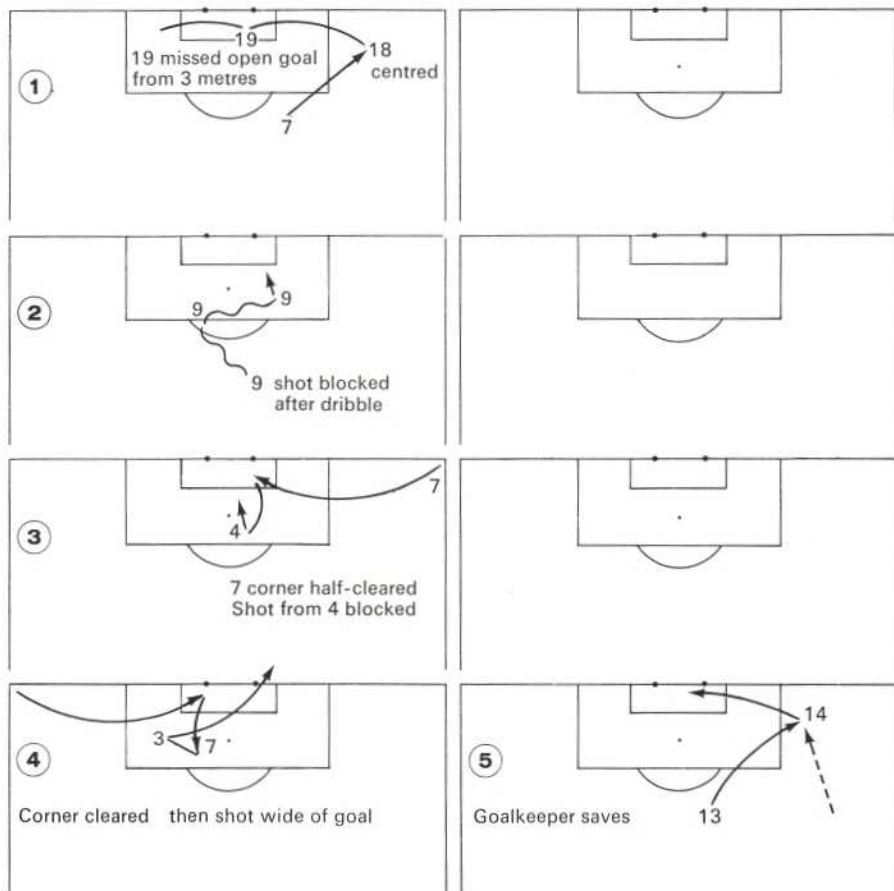
Italy

- 1 Zoff
- 2 Spinonsi
- 3 Facchetti
- 4 Benetti
- 5 Morini
- 6 Burgnich -- (Replaced by 15 Wilson 33')
- 18 Causio
- 7 Mazzola
- 8 Capello
- 19 Anastasi
- 9 Chinaglia (Replaced by 20 Boninsegna 46')

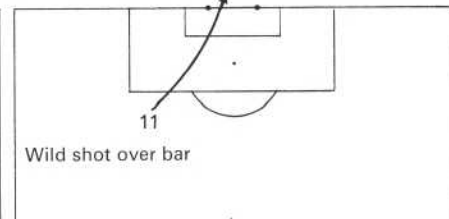
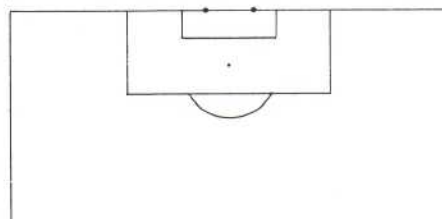
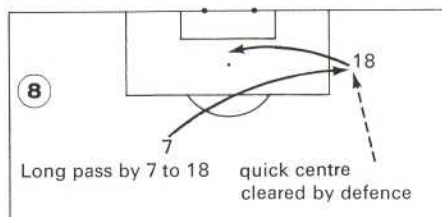
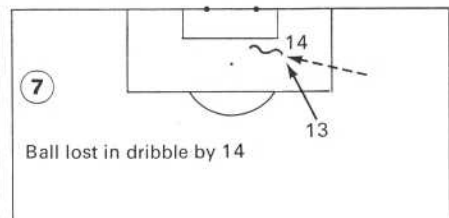
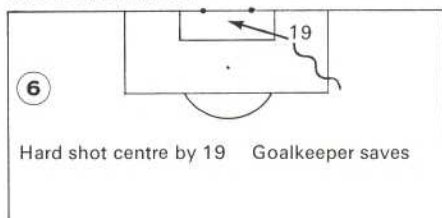
Poland

- 2 Tomaszewski
- 4 Szymanowski
- 6 Gorgon
- 9 Zmuda
- 10 Musial
- 13 Kasperczak
- 12 Deyna
- 14 Maszczyk
- 18 Gadocha
- 17 Szarmach -- (Replaced by 11 Cmikiewicz 78')
- 16 Lato

First half



First half, continued



After 10 minutes

Italians attacking well – fast rhythm surprising Polish defence.

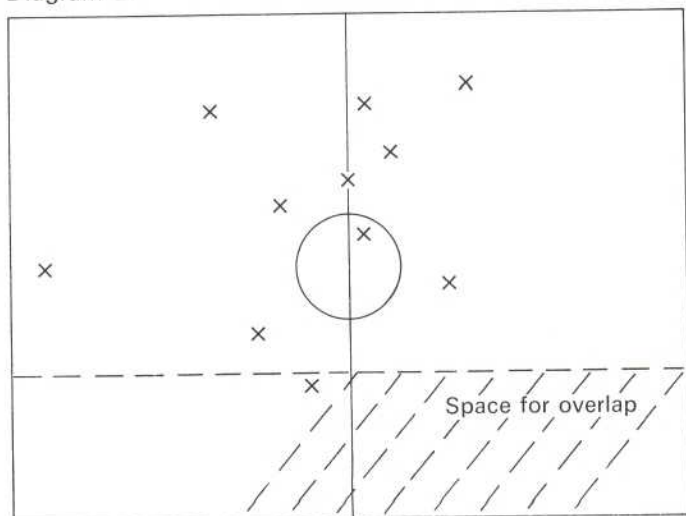
Italians missed two good opportunities to score.

Poland again building up play on wings – but rather slow approach.

Styles of Play

As would be expected, there were some distinct differences in basic styles of play among the 16 finalist teams. South American teams are inclined to spend a long time in midfield, building up a network of close interpassing to feet, often with deft, one-touch flicking of the ball to each other, before attempting to make a positive attack. The Uruguayans constantly sought to gain mastery in midfield by this means but their subsequent attacks lacked mobility, width and depth and in consequence were easily stifled. South American teams are inclined to use an inter-passing approach predominantly in one half of the field, leaving the other flank with sufficient space to operate an overlapping run by a loose midfielder or a defender, as in Diagram 2:

Diagram 2



Close interpassing play of this kind is vulnerable to the quick and determined tackling of European players. Brazil started well against Yugoslavia, Scotland and the Netherlands with this close elusive style but, as the game wore on, their opponents began to anticipate the flick passes and to snap into the tackle more quickly and assuredly. In consequence, the rhythm of play of the Brazilian forwards and midfield players was broken. When an established mode of play is frustrated, players tend to become more individualistic. Players of Latin temperament play brilliantly when they are playing well; they perform with amazing speed and inventive skill. When things go wrong, however, they are inclined to get irritated with opponents, the referee and their team mates. European players seldom attain the

high levels of personal virtuosity in skill movement as South American players, but as teams they are more resolute when losing and seem able to call upon reserves of energy to lift their game in an effort to overthrow their opponents.

In Europe, there is a mixture of styles and tactics. Sweden and the German Democratic Republic adopted the classical team defensive system relying on the long pass to forwards who can break through on their own. It is to be hoped that this overemphasis on defence will now give way to a more balanced style, though the long pass which sends the ball into a space for a player to run at is a good feature and a refreshing change from the type of attack with continuous passing to feet.

Generalisations about tactics are suspect. It is easy to over simplify. It can be said, however, that in Britain a type of football is played where there is a struggle for dominance in midfield with plenty of power-tackling to win possession of the ball. It is as if the players were contained in an envelope, as in Diagram 3, which moves up and down the field. Always six or more defenders set themselves between the ball and goal when the other team is in possession. Attacking raids are usually made on the flanks by fast forwards or overlapping defenders, and the centres are often high across the face of goal. Most teams have a big, robust centre forward, or target man, who can jump high to head the ball and shoot from all angles and distances.

Diagram 3

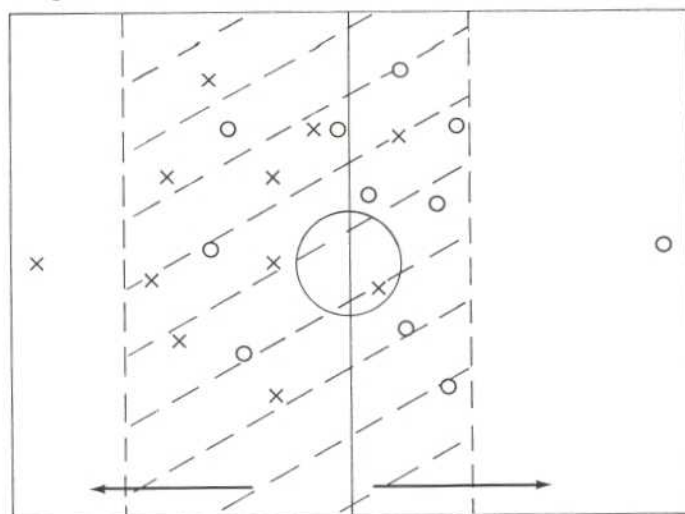
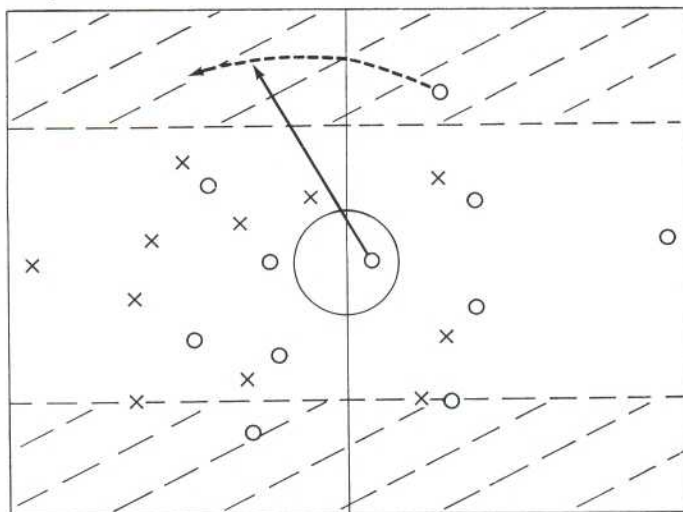


Diagram 4



If, as in Italy, the defensive strategy is to retreat on goal, the flanks of the field are often left empty, as in Diagram 4. There were occasions in Italy's matches when defenders, adopting a man-to-man marking system, were pulled over to one flank, leaving void almost half the width of the field on the other side. In the critical match against Poland, this afforded continuous opportunity for wing attacks, especially on the right.

The Dutch team are exponents of the art of playing the ball into space to a fast running player, which was a feature of play of the famous Hungarian team in the 1950's. They seek to create space in front of goal, so that when the ball is centred or pushed forward into this space, attackers are running at speed to get on the end of it and sometimes the slightest deflection scores a goal. The strategy is to play in an arc across the full width of the field (see Diagram 5) using the fast raid on the flanks to centre the ball across the goal or over the heads of the defenders as they race back. Centres and corners are aimed short of the near goal-post, or beyond the far post, to keep the ball out of reach of the goalkeeper (see Diagram 6).

During this competition some of the fluid interpassing movements of the Dutch team were brilliantly conceived as well as executed, often with three or four players rapidly interchanging and using accurate short or long passes at quick tempo. Once a movement was flowing, the tempo quickened. Players were willing to run off the

Diagram 5

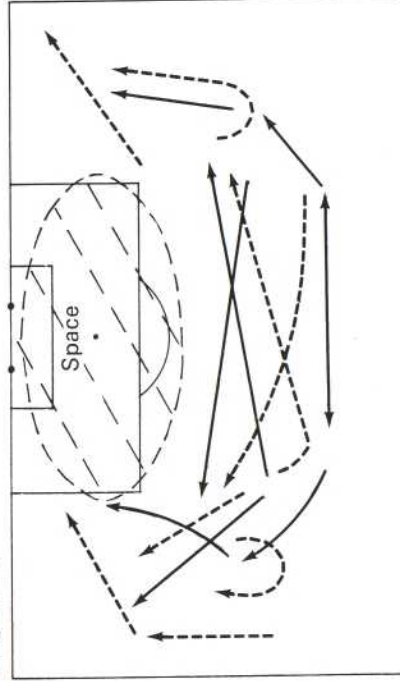
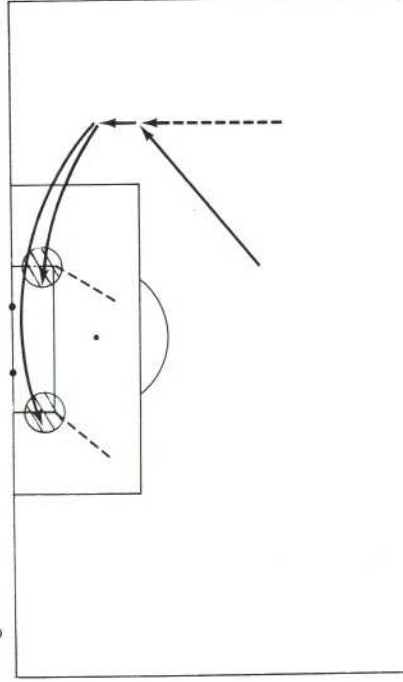


Diagram 6



ball to create a "space" and as soon as it appeared, the ball was pushed into it. The Netherlands attacked as a team, their defenders moving up-field as soon as the ball was cleared, which often left several opponents in offside positions. Such attacking panache from all players sometimes dangerously stretched the defence. But as soon as possession of the ball was lost, the Dutch forwards turned and ran back to harass and tackle their opponents. This was a notable feature of the play of the Dutch forwards which helped to defeat Brazil. Forwards are usually content in their defensive role to position themselves in front of the opponent with the ball, thereby blocking his path and forcing him to pass. The Dutch forwards immediately went into the tackle, sometimes winning possession of the ball, but often compelling the opponent to pass the ball with less than the usual precision so that it was intercepted. This kind of play from the whole side is now termed "total football".

Germany FR base their play on intelligent shrouding and interception in defence, and two main types of attack: the frontal "basketball" type of play, using the shortish double passing movement at quick tempo, and the fast raids on the flanks using the speed of a strong running forward or an overlapping fullback. In the spells when the Germany FR team attacked flat out there was always a threat to goal. Given that success in football depends upon a good balance between attack and defence, the Germany FR defence must take a great deal of credit for the success in winning the Trophy. When the heat was on, the Germany FR defence in the matches against Sweden, Poland and the Netherlands played superbly, with Maier making some exceptional saves.

Inspirational Leadership

Great footballing teams are built around inspirational players. They stride the game with confident authority. Their performance and their manner stimulates their colleagues. They, more than others, seem able to rise to the occasion, to respond to challenge and opportunity. They are leaders, as well as being good players with special technical talent.

No one will question the enormous value of the leadership qualities and personal example of Franz Beckenbauer and Johan Cruyff to their teams. There were some games in this competition when Beckenbauer seemed content to play an inconspicuous overseer's role, allowing other key players to "drive" the midfield action, but at other times, particularly against Sweden, Poland and the Netherlands, he exerted himself to the full as a "libero" in supporting the attacks of his forwards or covering the gaps in defence.

Johan Cruyff has unique physical attributes: a lean powerful frame with long legs. Like all elusive forward players, he possesses fast muscle, capable of quick reaction and contraction. He can stop and start more quickly than opponents which

gives him scope to avoid a tackle, dodge past a player and race or outjump him to the ball. His endurance enables him to work incessantly throughout the game, moving first in attack then in defence, dribbling to create an opening or running off the ball to help a colleague. Then he is gifted with high skill in techniques, deft in his ball control and sensitively accurate in his passing. He is everywhere getting involved in the play, taking corners and free-kicks, and then positioning himself well away from the ball to create a diversion as a start to a new phase of play. His example of unsparing use of energy is copied by his colleagues. Everyone seems determined to play with great zest and courage.

What a wonderful story of achievement it might have been had the Netherlands won the Trophy. Great tactician that Cruyff is, experts wondered why – after the first penalty goal against Germany FR in the Final – the Dutch team suddenly and uncharacteristically went on the defensive. Such an assumption ignores the consistent qualities of the German team, its dominance when roused into an all-out phase of attack and the strong support of the fervour of German spectators in Munich. In this game Johan Cruyff had 20 “play contacts” in the first half (where the player makes contact with the ball in a phase of play) and the same number in the second half. This is a high return, particularly bearing in mind the very close marking throughout the game by such a capable defender as Vogts. In the match against the German DR, on a very heavy ground, Cruyff had 12 play contacts in the first half, and 24 in the second period. The “shadow” defender Weisner in the second half of this game gave Cruyff much more space in which to collect the ball. This was a difficult game for the Netherlands, producing 33 penetrating attacks against 22 from the German DR with 13 attempts to score, against 7.

Johan Cruyff is more than a world class player. If there is a rebirth of attacking, adventurous play, then he has been its symbol in the World Cup of 1974. What better way of writing your name in the annals of football could there be ?

There were other captains and outstanding players of world class stature whose performances lifted that of their colleagues around them. Bremner is a small but most energetic competitor with an inborn talent for leadership who played a major part in Scotland's games. Deyna had zest and match intelligence to co-ordinate the Polish team in defence and attack, with aptitude for changing the game by finding the empty space and using a variety of tactics.

Some excellent performances were given by defenders. Croy, Tomaszewski and Jongbloed were outstanding goalkeepers. Breitner, Vogts, Marinho, Pereira, Burgnich, Figueroa and Heredia, showed well amongst many fine defenders and Neeskens, Bonev, Babington, Mazzola, Caszely, Maria and Rivelino figured well in midfield.

A player in attack has an unenviable task in trying to make headway against close marking and fierce tackling. Edstrom, Sandberg, Denev, Sparwasser, Gadocha, Lato, Houseman, Sanon, Lorimer, Jordan, Dzajic, Kakako were amongst the forwards giving consistently good displays.



*Great personalities: Johan Cruyff. How he outplayed Argentina's goalkeeper Carnevali
(Photos: WenHo)*





Special Features

Ever since Jair's power shooting from restarts in the World Cup of 1950, Brazilian teams have specialised in the taking of free-kicks. In the warmer climates and lighter atmospheres the ball when kicked slightly off-centre can be flighted in greater curves. Swinging the ball around a line-up of players at a free-kick and making it dip over their heads are techniques to which all South American teams are accustomed. No one has greater reputation in this speciality of taking free-kicks than Rivelino. His example was emulated by players from other teams. It is therefore not surprising that the defensive players who form the wall in front of the ball when the free-kick is near enough to goal for a direct shot, are reluctant to move back to the distance of 9.15 metres. Nor is it surprising that teams now spend a lot of time rehearsing "set piece" plays in order to confuse defenders and find a loophole for a direct shot a goal. In the 1974 Tournament there always seemed the prospect of a goal, a spectacular save, or a near miss from such free-kick situations. Seldom was the ball thumped directly to rebound from the wall of players.

Offside has frequently been used in the past as a defensive tactic especially against teams which rely on fast running attackers to chase long "through" passes. With the development of screen defences and the "sweeper" type of "libero", there is less occasion to play the offside game. It was all the more remarkable, therefore, to see this offside play used so effectively by the Dutch team, and especially when the ball was cleared upfield out of the defending penalty area. There were many occasions when the opposing team would find several of its players left stranded in offside positions by this offside tactic. Of course, play of this kind is risky in that it depends upon precise and correct reading of the offside situation by the linesman at the moment the ball is played and, then again, defenders are inclined to play squarely across the field which is more vulnerable to the quick breakthrough in the middle.

Wet, soft surfaces encourage sliding tackles. Players, accustomed to playing on dry grounds, find sliding tackling harsh and unsettling to their normal skill of evading tackles. Over-vigorous tackling is an intimidatory weapon against lightweight, skilful attackers. It may even cause serious injury. On the other hand, some players are guilty of feigning to be tripped and pretending to be seriously hurt. Defenders must be careful about tackling inside the penalty area but the unscrupulous attacker can "try on" unfair tricks to gain advantage or to simulate that a foul has been committed. Referees need to be very alert to spot these tricks, perpetrated by an attacker on a defender, such as backing into him and pushing or jumping at him just before the ball arrives, in order to put him off-balance, leaning on him whilst making a pass or shot and running into him or tumbling over his tackling leg. Defenders rightly become incensed if these unfair tricks go unseen or ignored by the referee.

Looking over the records of penetrating attacks in the games of this Final Competition one is struck by the number of attempts to score which arose from

centring the ball from the wings. These situations rarely allowed time to control the ball before shooting. During this series of matches, many goals of high quality were scored, some calling for a deft deflection of a fast centre, others resulting from perfect timing of a volley taken in off-balanced positions.

Some forwards, like Müller, have a special knack of creating chances out of little or nothing and of pouncing on defenders' mistakes to score goals. There are others, like Lorimer, whose power to shoot threatens the goal from distances well outside the penalty area. These special abilities will be even more prevalent in teams of the future. The ability to shoot quickly and on target from half chances is the hallmark of a good attack. As there is scope to lift the standard of fast interpassing play, so it is possible to develop further the skill and power of shooting.

Looked at from another angle, goals often occur through mistakes by defenders. These incidents are unpredictable. Good goalkeeping, however, which sometimes brings off miraculous saves, can be a major factor in not losing a match. Without exception in the history of Final World Cup Competition, final teams have been fortunate in having a talented goalkeeper on his best form.

Match Summary

A tournament starting with four leagues of four teams induces a cautionary note in the play of the first round of matches. Whatever else, a team must not lose its first match. If it wins, so much the better; but it must conserve its energies if at all possible.

Group 2

In past Final Competitions, the opening match has involved the host country. This time Brazil, the winners in Mexico, played against Yugoslavia, reputedly a team which had flair to upset the champions. The opening ceremony was to some extent marred by the damp weather, but the colourful scene with music and dancing displays from the 16 participating countries was enjoyed by everyone in the packed stadium.

The game revealed the tentative uncertainty of the Brazilian players. At first, there was the promise of exciting attacking built upon the quick nudging of the ball from player to player and with players nimbly skipping tackles and twisting and weaving. There were chances in the early stages of the game for Brazil to take the lead, but the Yugoslavs gradually took a stranglehold on midfield play and pushed forward more frequently against the Brazilian goal.

Yugoslavia made 32 penetrative attacks with 16 shots against 17 penetrative attacks and 12 shots by Brazil. They showed superior team work, though the Brazilian defence was unexpectedly compact, well organised and individually very robust. Pereira was outstanding, particularly in the air. Brazil used a variation of 4-3-3 with three forwards operating on the right flank, leaving space on the left side for overlapping raids by the full-back, Francisco Marinho, and midfield player Paulo Cesar. In the second half, Dzajic for Yugoslavia made repeated attacks which were well supported by Oblak, Acimovic and Bajevic. Goalkeeper Maric is one of



Goals as only Müller can score them: 2:1 in the Final against the Netherlands
(Photos VSW/Metelmann)





the best in the world and Katalinski, the centre back, was excellent in his defensive work. Overall, the game did not live up to its expectations and spectators were disappointed though, from a defensive technical point of view, the match had its interesting features.

In this same Group 2, Scotland's opening match was against Zaire, a team whose talents were unmeasured by European standards. During this game, the midfield area became very crowded with Zaire sometimes showing good dribbling skill, but their forwards were nervous and too hasty in their shooting. A two goals lead after 30 minutes seemed satisfactory to Scotland at the time, but in retrospect they realised that they should have pressed for more goals rather than waste time and save energy with "possession" football in the second half. The superiority of Scotland was reflected by the 24 attempts they had to score against 7 by Zaire.

Scotland's testing games were with Brazil and Yugoslavia. Against Brazil they mounted 29 penetrative attacks against 28 and had 17 attempts to score against 12. Brazil dominated the midfield in the first half, but Scotland were dangerous in their breakaways, especially from Bremner's passes and the centres from Lorimer to Jordan's head. As the game went on, both teams fought for every square inch of space and for every ball. Numerous fouls resulted, some of which were committed behind the back of the referee. Brazil's young players were rarely able to escape from the close marking and quick tackling of Scotland. Their individual skill needs to be worked at a much faster tempo to be successful. Lorimer vied with Rivelino in threats to goal from powerful shots and free-kicks.

With Yugoslavia swamping Zaire by 9 goals to 0, Scotland had to win against Yugoslavia in their last match in order to be sure of going forward to the next round, whereas Yugoslavia would be happy with a drawn game. This situation produced its own tactical problems. The Yugoslavs set Buljan to stop Lorimer and Katalinski to mark the heading specialist Jordan. Then, the questions were who would dominate the midfield - Bremner or Oblak? And who would set the rhythm of the game, with Scotland using pressure of tempo football, or Yugoslavia basing their approach on slower "possession" play before pacing up in attack?

Dzajic and Petrovic of Yugoslavia were held by the Scottish full-backs and Buchan, supported by Holton, controlled Bogicevic so well that he was substituted by Karasi in the second half. Lorimer and Jordan were left with little space in which to move. In midfield, both teams were equal, the Yugoslavs being more skilful and the Scots more powerful. Scotland were beginning to mount pressure towards the end of the game when Dzajic from an outside-right position centred the ball to Karasi to head a goal in the 88th minute. The equalising goal was scored almost on time by Jordan after a pass from Lorimer. The final score 1:1 represented a dour game with 10 scoring attempts by Scotland against 13 by Yugoslavia.

In the other game in this group, Brazil managed to score 3 goals to 0 against Zaire, thus qualifying on goal tally. Scotland, unfortunately, without having lost one match, did not qualify for the second final round.

	W	D	L	Goals	Points
1. Yugoslavia	1	2	0	10:1	4
2. Brazil	1	2	0	3:0	4
3. Scotland	1	2	0	3:1	4
4. Zaire	0	0	3	0:14	0

Group 1

In Group 1 the arrangement of matches brought the two stronger German teams to play against the weaker sides before having to meet each other. Germany FR in its first match, attended by a near capacity crowd of 80,000 in the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, defeated Chile by 1:0. This single goal was scored by the full-back Breitner, by a well-aimed shot from a position far outside the penalty-area. Germany's attacks were largely built up by 3 against 2 movements on the flanks leading to high and strong crosses to the penalty-area. Hoeness on the right and Breitner on the left were devastating in these raids. Chile were almost totally committed to defence, attempting their attacks by brief counter moves through Arias and Garcia. The tackling by the Chilean players became more desperate as the game went on and, after Caszely had been sent off for an unfair retaliatory tackle, the Chileans had to concentrate even more on defence to keep the score down with Figueroa and Quintano playing extremely well.

In the game against Australia, Germany FR quickly established command, though the German spectators were dissatisfied with the "holding the ball" play after gaining a 3:0 lead.

The team of the German Democratic Republic must have been surprised by the quality of play from the Australians in the first half of their opening game. Though the German DR team were clearly the better side, they did not score the first goal until 58 minutes and the second was not scored until the 72nd minute of play.

Despite the superiority of the German DR team, Chile managed to hold out in their match with a 1:1 draw, a result which gave them a slight hope of qualifying for the second final round. In the event, however, Chile drew against Australia whereas the German DR defeated Germany FR in their important third game in this group.

At the Hamburg Stadium, a full attendance watched the clash of the two German teams. The German DR played a successful defensive game, having but 24 penetrative attacks against 53 and only 7 attempts to score against 20. Yet the vital goal, scored by Sparwasser in the 77th minute, was sufficient to give them a memorable victory over the ultimate winners of the 1974 World Cup trophy. The German DR thus led Group 2 and had to play in the second final round against the Netherlands, Brazil and Argentina, considered to be the harder group of the two.



Goals as only Müller can score them:

(Photo: Eissner)

▲ *Headed ball surrounded by four opponents, against Australia*

▼ *2:0 in the match against Yugoslavia, lying on the ground*

(Photo: Mühlberger)



	W	D	L	Goals	Points
1. German DR	2	1	0	4:1	5
2. Germany FR	2	0	1	4:1	4
3. Chile	0	2	1	1:2	2
4. Australia	0	1	2	0:5	1

Though not scoring a single goal, Australia could take credit from their first appearance in a World Cup Final. Against the German DR and Chile they gave their opponents a challenging game. Chile's defensive style could not quite win through against the strong European teams.

Group 3

In Group 3, in their first game against Uruguay, the Netherlands displayed their lively attacking style of football which was to make them favourites to win the trophy. Uruguay's obstructive play left much to be desired and late in the game Castillo was sent off for a blatant foul. Yet, despite the Netherlands' superiority, at half time they led by only one goal, having had 10 shots to Uruguay's nil. In the second half, Uruguay were only slightly more adventurous, but to no result and the Dutch team finally won by 2:0.

Sweden had their first testing game against Bulgaria. In the first 30 minutes, Bulgaria looked the better side, being much quicker and cleverer on the ball, but they missed several good scoring chances. Sweden started playing a defensive game, trusting to counter-attacks by a long range pass to the upfield strikers Edstrom, Sandberg and Kindvall. Sweden allowed Bulgaria to dominate the middle of the field and Bulgaria's attacks at goal were made largely by the speed and skill of Denev and Bonev. In the first half, Bulgaria had 22 penetrative attacks against 17 from Sweden, with 15 shots against 11. The second half deteriorated and there were fewer penetrative attacks – 17 against 10, and fewer shots at goal – 7 against 6. A no-score draw was about a fair result for this game.

The Netherlands' match against Sweden produced a contrast in style and tactics. The Swedes were particularly good in defence with Larsson acting as a strong defensive sweeper. The Dutch continually exerted pressure in attack but could not score. They had 31 penetrative attacks in the first half against 6 by Sweden and 13 shots against 4. Sensing their ability to hold the Dutch team by a blanket of defenders, Sweden became even more defensive in the second half, forcing the Dutch players to shoot from longer range outside the penalty-area. The Netherlands in this half had 30 attacks against 4 and 23 attempts to score (15 outside the penalty-area) against 2 from Sweden. A no-score draw was indeed an achievement for Sweden using these defensive methods and unbelievable frustration for the Netherlands.

Whereas Bulgaria could only realise a draw against Uruguay 1:1, Sweden had their best scoring match against the Uruguayans whose slow tempo of play seldom enabled them to get close enough to goal. In the first 20 minutes of the game the Uruguayans had more of the play, but they had to shoot from long distances, whereas the Swedish player Kindvall missed a wonderful opportunity to score close to goal. The fitness and work rate of the Swedes began to show, making Uruguay appear slower in their approach play and reducing their attempts to score.

In the second half after Sweden had scored a quick goal, the Uruguayans began to work harder for midfield control, but their own defence was opened up more by so doing. Two further goals were scored by Sandberg and Edstrom. Overall, Uruguay had 24 attempts to score against 18 by Sweden, but many of these shots were from long range.

	W	D	L	Goals	Points
1. Netherlands	2	1	0	6:1	5
2. Sweden	1	2	0	3:0	4
3. Bulgaria	0	2	1	2:5	2
4. Uruguay	0	1	2	1:6	1

Group 4

Italy, in Group 4, as Scotland in Group 2 were eliminated from this group by an inferior goal tally. Like Scotland, Italy played their first match against the weakest team in the group, Haiti, and could only manage a 3:1 victory. In this match, Italy became very nervous because they could not score quickly. At the end of the first half, Italy had had 20 penetrative attacks against 9 from Haiti. Haiti scored first in the opening minute of the second half with a good goal by Sanon. Italy must then have felt satisfied to score 3 goals in making a recovery. After Poland had soundly beaten Haiti 7:0, Argentina in its last match against Haiti succeeded in scoring 4 goals to 1. Though Italy and Argentina were equal on points, the latter had the better goal difference.

	W	D	L	Goals	Points
1. Poland	3	0	0	12:3	6
2. Argentina	1	1	1	7:5	3
3. Italy	1	1	1	5:4	3
4. Haiti	0	0	3	2:14	0

Haiti could not expect to beat any of the teams in this group, but viewers were surprised by their fitness and skill technique. The overall play was based on a grouping of players in defence and midfield from where counter-attacks were launched. Their main weakness lay in the inability to sustain attacking strength, with the single exception of Sanon, an athletic striker of powerful left foot shot and a most determined fighting spirit.

Against Argentina, Poland concentrated on attack on a wide front from the start, with particularly active performances from Szarmach, Gadocha and Lato. The Argentinians short passes were often inaccurate and players lost the ball in dribbling. In the second half, after scoring a goal, the Argentinian team improved and had more of the game, but Poland well-deserved their 3:2 win because of their first half superiority.

Italy's second match against Argentina started with the two teams playing cautiously for the first ten minutes, then Argentina began to take the initiative with Babington, Houseman and Ayala playing some lively attacking football. Argentina gained the first goal through a splendid pass from Babington to Houseman which split the defence, leaving Houseman with an easy chance to score. Italy fought back and for the last 15 minutes of the first half they dominated the midfield but rarely had more than two players threatening goal. The equalising goal came from pressure on the left flank and a pass to Benetti whose shot was deflected into goal by Perfumo, the Argentinian defender. The second half again saw Argentina taking the initiative with successfully combined play of high skill, but their finishing was weak and inaccurate. The Italians defended well and relied on occasional counter-attacks. Play deteriorated and the main preoccupation seemed to be not to lose this prestige game.

Thus Italy came to the vital match against Poland which they had to win or draw to be sure of qualifying. In the opening phase, Italy played decisively and missed two good opportunities to score. The Polish team were surprised and disorganised by the fast tempo set by the Italians. After 20 minutes, however, the Polish team came more into the game which remained in balance until Szarmach headed a superb goal from a cross from Maszyk on the right flank. Italy rallied, but Poland repeatedly used long raking passes from side to side to the wide open spaces on the wings. A second brilliant goal came from a Deyna power shot after a centre from the right from Szymanowski.

In the second half, when play slowed down considerably, Poland seemed to have the game under control. Italy had chances, but they did not score until the 86th minute, from Capello. They then exerted all-out pressure, only to be frustrated by a studied and cool defence. Much of Italy's attack had the stamp of individual virtuosity, whereas Poland possessed better tactical awareness of space and how to use it as a team. Poland had 40 penetrative attacks against 31 from Italy and 23 shots as against 21.



*Poland's 1:0 against Argentina: Carnevali drops the ball, Lato reacts immediately and shoots the ball into the goal
(Photo: Nebel)*





Second Final Round

In group A of the second final round, the fancied teams, the Netherlands and Brazil, had to play the other teams, German DR and Argentina, before they met each other.

The Netherlands' first match against Argentina was in many ways their most decisive victory of the tournament. On a wet ground, the Dutch players excelled in football which bewildered the Argentinian team. By half time they led by 2 goals to nil, having 25 penetrative attacks against 3, and 13 attempts to score against 1. In the second half, a heavy downpour of rain made surface conditions treacherous to the foothold, which the Dutch players mastered better than their opponents. The Netherlands still dominated play and mounted 15 penetrative attacks against 1 for Argentina with 8 attempts to score against 1. Throughout the game, the Dutch played attacking football which defied marking. Often six players would be in-

volved in a raid moving on all sides, using fast, wide passes and showing tremendous athletic endurance and superior technique.

Argentina started badly, using a 4-4-2 formation with Ayala and Yazalde as spearheads, but they were so often trapped in midfield or in their approach to the penalty-area. They failed to establish their customary poise against the best display of attacking football yet seen in the competition.

In the second game against the German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands had to exert themselves to win by 2 goals to nil, which was nevertheless a convincing victory. Their attacks were good but not so frequent. Altogether they made 33 penetrative attacks against the German DR's 22 and had 13 attempts to score against 7.

During the first half, play was fairly evenly balanced with the German DR playing a more open game, but relying on counter-attacks. The wet surface affected skill, and some of the tackling was very rough. In the second half the Netherlands controlled the midfield and attacked in blocks of players often gaining three players against two defenders on the flanks with Jansen playing a leading role. Johan Cruyff again set an example inspiring other members of the team by his activity, sometimes defending or prompting from midfield, sometimes raiding on the right, but more often on the left. The German DR, despite their fitness and defensive skill, were powerless to stop this clever Dutch side.

Brazil's opening game in this group against the German DR showed how much the team had improved. Zagalo, the national coach, seemed now to have settled on his team. Goalkeeper Leao, four defenders — Maria, Pereira, Mario Marinho and Francisco Marinho — three midfield players, Cesar, Carpegnani and Rivelino and three inter-changing strikers, Valdomiro and Dirceu, as outside right and outside left and Jairzinho as centre forward.

The team from the German DR has a modern concept with captain Bransch as the free man in defence and in front of him the defenders Kische, Weise and Watzlich, using close man-to-man marking. Other players then run all over the field doing a job either in attack or defence as necessary, but always trying to have more players around the ball than the opposing side. The running of the German DR team made life difficult for Brazil, who won the game on a prepared free-kick. In the 61st minute a free-kick was awarded in front of goal with the German DR players forming a human barrier but with three Brazilian players in it. As Rivelino shot powerfully with his left foot, a Brazilian player threw himself to the ground, and the ball flew through the gap to take Croy the goalkeeper by surprise.

Up to this stage of the Competition, Brazil had played four matches without a goal being scored against them. They lost this record against Argentina who scored by a cleverly chipped free-kick over the defensive wall of players and over the hands of the goalkeeper Leao. This goal equalised the first goal in this game scored by Rivelino. In midfield Rivelino exerted a stronger influence than did Babington. The winning goal came straight after half-time when the right full-back Maria, after a

powerful overlap run, was able to centre the ball for Jairzinho to score with a well-timed header. Brazil's defence held out, but towards the end of the match it showed some unexpected weak points which Argentina failed to exploit. European spectators thoroughly enjoyed the exhibition of ball control and inter-passing finesse from these two South American teams, but their shortcomings were also evident, particularly their lack of mobility, width and penetration in attack. Brazil had 15 attempts to score against 6 from Argentina.

At this stage, the results in Group A were as follows:

	W	D	L	Goals	Points
Netherlands	2	0	0	6:0	4
Brazil	2	0	0	3:1	4
German DR	0	0	2	0:3	0
Argentina	0	0	2	1:6	0

The Netherlands and Brazil had thus qualified for the final rounds and the Netherlands had but to draw their last game against Brazil to be sure of playing in the final match itself. The game proved to be the undoing of the Brazilian team, but not without a struggle. At half-time the game was still in balance but the Dutch players were beginning to win the ball in midfield. The two goals scored in the second half by Neeskens and Cruyff were enthralling examples of the fast, low crosses with the scorers reaching to hook or deflect the ball past the goalkeeper. The tackling of both sides was unduly pugnacious, producing many gross fouls. As the game went on, the Brazilian players became more desperate, leading finally to Pereira being sent off for a scything chop on Neeskens. With this victory, the Netherlands had scored 14 goals against 1 (an own goal) and fulfilled the expectations that they would reach the final – altogether a most outstanding and exhilarating performance.

In Group B, Germany FR and Poland were the fancied teams of the Second Final Round and they also were drawn to play against the other teams, Yugoslavia and Sweden, before meeting each other.

Poland had their first match against Sweden, a game that was exemplary in spirit of fair play. In the first half, Poland played with confidence and slightly more penetrative attacks than Sweden. A fierce spell of attacking play just before half time brought the vital goal from a chip shot by Lato. In the second half, Poland seemed surprisingly jaded in their attempts to slow the game down. Sweden missed good chances to score and also failed with a penalty, when goalkeeper Tomaszewski was judged to have moved before the kick was taken by Tapper.

Germany FR's first match against Yugoslavia was a struggle until just before half-time when they had cause to be grateful for another amazing goal from full-



Free-kicks Brazilian style: First the big discussion, then Rivelino shoots through the defending wall. (From the match against the German DR) (Photo: VSW)



back Breitner with a 25 metre dipping shot. Yugoslavia had more penetrating attacks in the second half, but a second goal was scored by Müller in the 82nd minute to put the seal on a German victory. Over the whole game, each side made 30 penetrating attacks with Germany FR having 11 attempts to score against 7.

Against Poland, Yugoslavia without the injured Dzajic, seemed to lose their poise. They were more technical in their constructive play, but the Polish team made more threat to goal. Deyna scored from a penalty which was equalised by Karasi just before half-time. In the second half, for the first ten minutes, the Yugoslavs recaptured their attacking flair, but again the well-organised Polish defence stayed cool and resolute. Lato's finishing ability settled the issue by a delicate header, deflecting the ball from Gadocha's corner. The Yugoslavian play became disjointed, relying more on individual work, whereas the Polish team with a good defence mixed their attacks intelligently.

Germany FR's game against Sweden, played in torrential rain, was one of the best of the tournament. Germany FR started with all-out attacks to overwhelm the Swedish defence. The Swedish team relied again on a strong defence and occasional counter-attacks, which nevertheless carried the threat of a goal. After 28 minutes, Estrom from a most difficult situation deep in the penalty-area, hooked a volley which gave Maier no chance — a spectacular goal. From then, Germany FR attacked feverishly, but despite repeated promptings by Beckenbauer, their double-passing movements could seldom break through the Swedish defence. Sweden's only resort was to stem this assault and try to slow the game down with ball-holding passing. By half-time, anxiety was beginning to show in the play of the Germany FR team through misplaced passes and mistakes in defence.

The beginning of the second half saw three goals scored in the space of three minutes. Overath, then Bonhof, gave the Germans the lead, only for Sandberg to equalise. The tension among the German spectators was nail-biting. Despite Germany FR's overwhelming effort in attack, calling for tremendous physical effort in such weather conditions, Sweden were on equal terms from two unexpected but splendid goals. It was enough to test the mettle of any team. Credit must be given to the German side for the way they sought and found reserves of energy to mount still another onslaught which brought two further goals, a crashing shot by Grabowski from a clever setting-up pass from Müller and then a penalty by Hoeness for a foul on Müller. The exciting nature of this game is reflected in the statistics that Germany FR had 35 attempts (21 on target) to score against 14 (10 on target) by Sweden.

After two matches in this second round final, the situation was similar to that of the other group. Germany FR and Poland had reached the finals and in the last match to be played between the two teams, Germany FR because of a superior goal difference, had but to draw to be in the final itself.

	W	D	L	Goals	Points
Germany FR	2	0	0	6:2	4
Poland	2	0	0	3:1	4
Sweden	0	0	2	2:5	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	2	1:4	0

The deciding match Germany FR against Poland was spoilt by the rain-soaked ground. Despite a delayed start, the ground was full of pools of water and mire spots so that sometimes the ball stopped dead and sometimes it skidded across the surface. Both teams improvised their skill to overcome these conditions and provided a wonderfully entertaining game, full of uncertainty and goal attacks. In the early stages, Poland produced the most danger to goal, but Maier was inspired in saving several good shots from Deyna, Lato, Gadocha and Kasperczak. As the pitch dried out, so Germany FR took control of the midfield. When Hoeness's weak penalty shot was saved by Tomaszewski, there was despair among the German crowd. Yet the continued determination to attack by the German team saw Bonhof's aggressive burst in the penalty-area only partly stopped so that the ball rolled to Müller who coolly placed his shot to score the only goal of the match in the 75th minute. Poland attacked again, but it was asking too much of them in the late stage of the game to beat what was by then a very confident German defence. This was the first match Poland had lost since the start of the qualifying rounds of the tournament. Germany FR had 35 penetrative attacks against 20 by Poland and 13 shots against 11.

Final Match for Third and Fourth Place

Unexpectedly, the game between Poland and Brazil was slow and dull, and the crowd was disappointed by so little demonstration of the potential skill of these two teams. Poland seemed tired after a tough “semi-final” against Germany FR, and Brazil were able to slow down the pace of the game, but their control and interpassing lacked the driving urge of their play in earlier matches. In midfield, Deyna of Poland was better than Rivelino, showing how well he had adapted his play from 1972, when he was a striker, to become now one of the most inspired midfield players and captains in the world. He was the architect of Poland’s victory over Brazil. The rhythm of the Polish style of play is good, alternating between slow interpassing to pace running using the whole width and depth of the field. Goalkeeper Tomaszewski was one of the best in the World Cup. Gorgon was an effective sweeper and Lato, Szarmach and Gadocha were fast, intelligent and dangerous strikers. The team’s basic potential play is shown in Diagram 7 on page 66.

For the Brazilian player, his play tends to begin when he gets the ball, and then he demonstrates his finesse and improvisation in ball control better than any other player in the world. But without mobility and running off the ball, this kind of play gives time for the opposition to get organised in defence. Then too, apart from Pereira, the Brazilian players were not good at heading which, because of tight marking in European football, is an essential skill. Finally, the great reputation of Brazilian football was at stake, which made the team nervous and over-anxious to do well. Against the high pressure and physical contact of European play, they were shaken out of their composure, and this is when the team game tends to become a collection of individual duels. The team’s positional disposition in movement for this game is indicated in Diagram 8 on page 67.

Brazil had more penetrative attacks – 43 against 39 – and 17 attempts to score against 14, but the attacks from Poland seemed the more likely to score. The vital goal came from Lato in the 79th minute. He received the ball in an outside-right position near the halfway line. Between him and the Brazilian goal stood Francisco Marinho. In the centre-forward position, Kapka of Poland moved slightly offside, but Lato, instead of passing the ball to him, dribbled past Marinho and sprinted for goal. As goalkeeper Leao came out, Lato from near the 18 yard line, shot low and hard in the far corner of the goal. The third place to Poland was well deserved.

Final

Many experts favoured the Netherlands to win the trophy, but against this assessment of play up to the final match in Munich, one had to take into account the fitness, experience, skill and grit of a German team supported by the fervour of a vast crowd of German spectators.

The start was sensational with a penalty against Germany FR for a foul on Cruyff from which Neeskens scored. Then, unexpectedly, the Netherlands contented themselves with bouts of slow interpassing which got them nowhere and gave the Germans time to recover and build up a devastating counter offensive. In the 26th minute Hoelzenbein, playing as an outside-left, suddenly took heart and cut into the penalty area with a fast dribble past three opponents. Jansen was out of range with his tackle which brushed the foot of Hoelzenbein to bring him to the ground. Breitner scored from the kick. The roar of the crowd now spurred the Germany FR team to further effort and for the next 20 minutes Jongbloed's goal was under siege. Yet, Rep with only Maier to beat, squandered a simple chance for the Netherlands to regain the lead in 37 minutes. Just before half-time, Müller displayed his inimitable power and skill. Bonhof's centre from the right was slightly behind Müller as he ran in to meet it, so that he had to check, turn and control the ball again before he could hook it past Jongbloed. If the game is about making and taking chances, then Müller, in form, is one of the world's best strikers.

In the second half, the Netherlands returned to their "total football" with eleven players thinking and moving for attack or quick defence, each working at full stretch running off the ball for each other. Jansen und Neeskens played a big part in midfield. The team made enough chances to turn the game again, but the weak finishing as against Sweden was their undoing. Rep missed badly and Kerkhof blazed wide with the goal wide open. Neeskens should not have missed from a close volley shot, though Maier's instinctive save was miraculous. In this phase too, the defensive control of Beckenbauer, Breitner and Vogts was a major factor in stemming the Dutch tide.



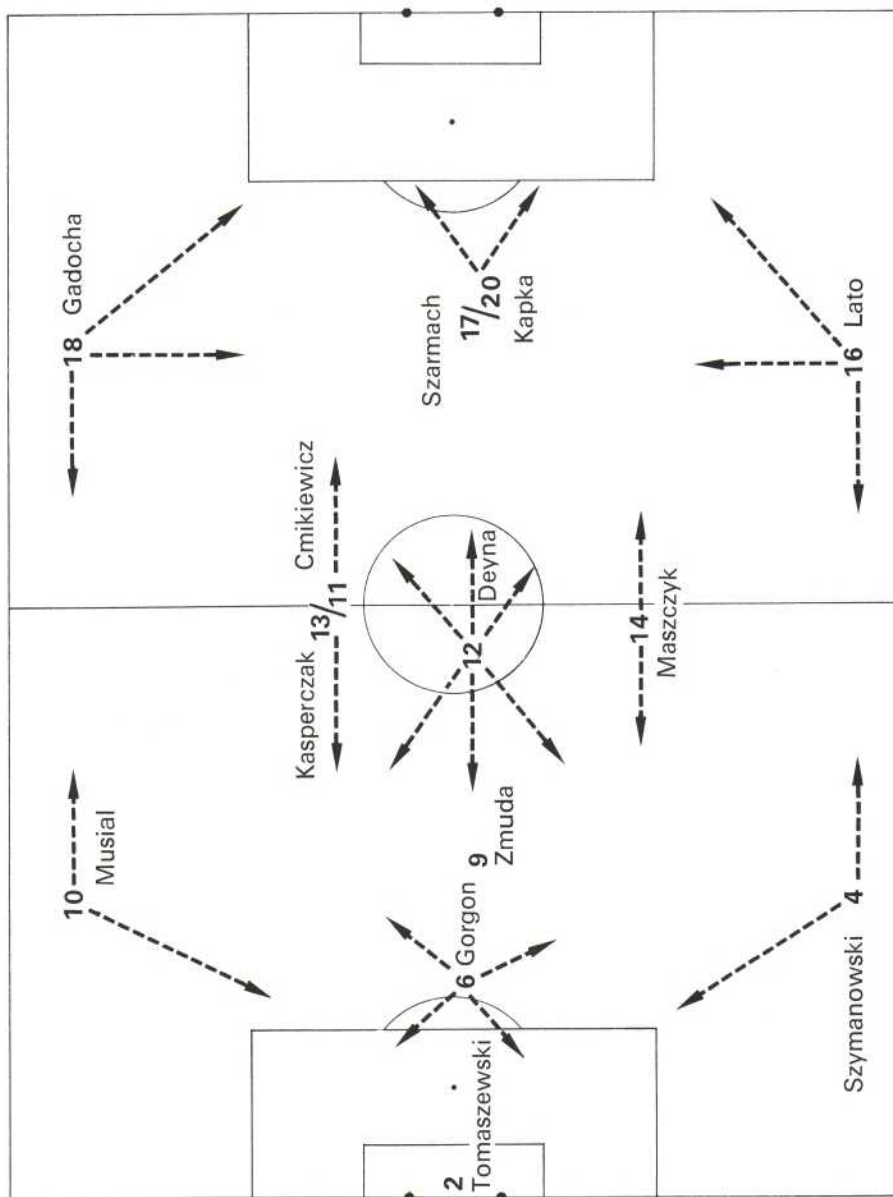
Foul against Cruyff The Final: first minute – a penalty

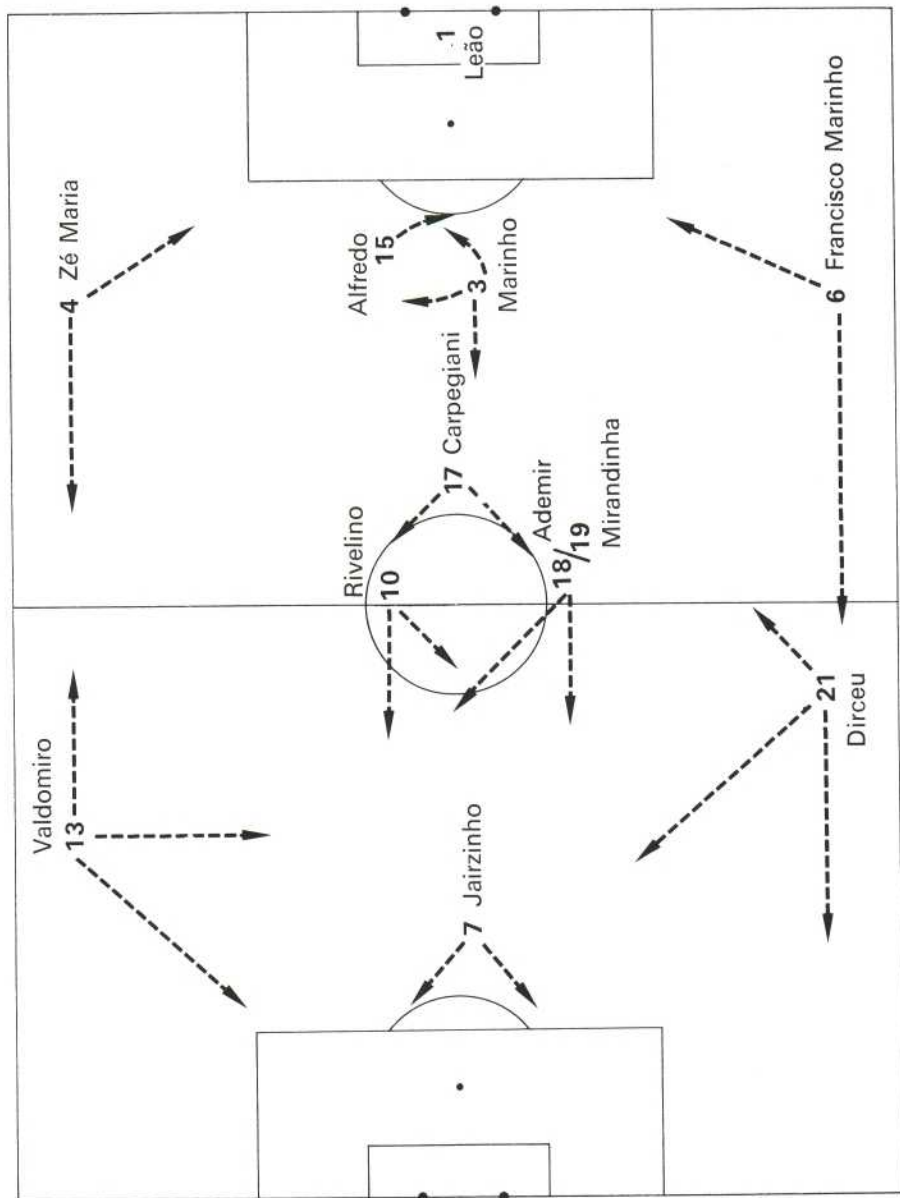
(Photo: VSW)

Neeskens converts the penalty

(Photo: Nordbild)







Future Trends

National coaches express their concern at the falling attendances of spectators at matches, which they ascribe largely to the spread of television viewing of sport. The present economic inflation in so many countries means that prices for seats have become too expensive, thus increasing the tendency to watch television rather than attend matches, except those of the most successful teams. This is an important factor of social change which has a bearing on the future of the game, especially in highly industrialised countries where there are many other recreational attractions.

There is plenty of evidence to show that football is flourishing in the sense that more people are playing it. Surprisingly too, the game is being taken up by many more women in serious competitive form as well as for recreation. But whereas in the past the young player would give most of his spare time to the game, developing his own natural talent, there are indications now that, surrounded by many other leisure pursuits he is less likely to dedicate himself to practice, unless there is some special encouragement through selective training and coaching. The youth training schemes of East European socialist countries will, it is felt, have an immense effect on future standards of the game at senior level in those associations.

Industrial and housing development in the crowded cities of developed countries reducing the number of playing fields. There is need through FIFA, Confederations and Associations to campaign for more facilities to meet the expanding demand to play the game. Five, six or seven-a-side football, indoors and outdoors, offers young players the opportunity to practice and develop their skills, and also allows older players to continue to enjoy what is sometimes called "social football". Football must be alert to the chances presented by the changes in the recreational habits of society, and the improvement of playing facilities.

As exemplified by Zaire, there is a wealth of physically gifted footballers in the continent of Africa. What is needed is an improved administrative structure of football competition to enable this talent to develop quickly to its full potential. These emerging footballing countries are wanting technical advice and encouragement from visiting teams, in order to make more rapid progress in fulfilling their laudable ambitions to challenge the supremacy of Europe and South America.

The World Cup Final Competition has an incalculable influence as a show piece of soccer. In this Competition in the Germany FR, the refereeing was impressive by any standards and many associations will be looking for ways and means of improving refereeing in their countries. Then, too, most of the football was exemplary in the standard of fair play even when play was at its fastest and most energetic.

World-wide television screening of this Final Competition is a powerful motivator of young players. They have seen that good footballers are able to play in any position, to tackle and withstand hard tackling, to play using the whole of the field with variation of tempo. Football in this Competition was decidedly less defensive,

and those teams which attacked the most were still capable of maintaining an effective defence. The Europeans admire the swift and skilful ball control of the South Americans and their ease of drifting into space. The South Americans will be trying to develop the kind of team work and determined competitive spirit, even in face of defeat, of European sides. They see the value of group play instead of sole reliance on individual expression of skill.

There are hopeful signs that football style is becoming less defensive and more open. There is less obsession with numbered strategies of 4-2-4, 4-3-3 and the like. A modern team has a "backbone" of competence — that is, a sound goalkeeper, an active defensive libero, two skilful midfield players, and two thrusty forwards. Other players fit around this spine responding to the promptings and interplay. All are able to think and act in terms of defence and attack.

The quality of football is raised by skill and ball play. The Study Group feels that there is scope for further improvement in skill expression, enabling players to work in small limits of space and time, to perform at faster tempo and with greater accuracy. Players in national teams are fitter than they used to be. They are able to attack and defend at will using the whole of the field. In consequence, the field seems smaller, it is more difficult to make space and there is less time to play the ball. Players must be expert in control and passing of the ball. The timing of a pass, its proper weighting and accurate placing, has to be an instinctive accomplishment of each player. In the 1974 World Cup Competition, some interpassing sequences of attacking play were quite exceptional in the skill and timing of movement. With intelligent coaching and constant practice such control and passing skill will be seen as a consistent feature of football in the future.

Football is a game which involves physical contact between players. There was a distinct phase, however, when it appeared that the retreating defensive style of play was reducing the amount of tackling. Possession of the ball was gained more often by the interception of a pass. Fiercely competitive football in Western Europe during recent years has seen increased emphasis on tight marking and quick, firm tackling of opponents in challenge for the ball. This is effective, particularly when done by forwards as well as defenders, in that it gives opponents less time and space in which to play. We are witnessing also a revival of the shoulder charge.

It used to be a common occurrence in British football to see a goalkeeper charged when he was in possession of the ball, but referees throughout the years have increased their protection of the goalkeeper and there is rarely any contact now other than accidental, between him and an attacker. This has given the goalkeeper a freedom which, despite the four-step law, he can abuse by delaying his kick or throw to restart the game. It is one thing to slow the game down by interpassing play, it is quite another when delay is intentionally perpetrated by the goalkeeper and also at throw-ins and free-kicks. Football authorities must work to solve these frustrating tactics which bring boredom to those watching a game.

In tactical terms the group of players is more important than the individual but

within the group there must be some players with a high standard of football intelligence; the ability to shape the play according to match situation and to use skill and timed movement to the best advantage. In successful group tactics players adjust their pattern of play smoothly and skilfully, each adjustment triggering off the next. It is in this realm also where studied practice can significantly raise the level of performance far above what it is at present. Two players combining intelligently together make a greater tactical contribution than each playing on his own. A larger group of players offers yet more tactical scope for effective interplay.

“How can I get my footballers to play to the limit of their capabilities ? ” is the question that preoccupies coaches. The influences and effects of true soccer culture on players, spectators and the public at large are manifestly great but poorly understood. There is need for special studies of behavioural disposition of outstanding players which will provide information of use to administrators and coaches. The evidence would throw light on such matters as the behavioural patterns of players as individuals and when working in groups, the basis of maximum motivation, the mixture of maturity and youth in a team, reaction to stress both in the short and long term, the best ways of handling stress, and psychological adaptation of the outstanding player to his special environment and to society in general.

It is said, for example, that custom and heredity tend to dominate the style of play of some national teams, so that even the most inventive coach is incapable of bringing about changes to the historical pattern of play. Why is this and what can be done about it ? Some teams play well only if they believe that they are going to win. They go to pieces when defeat threatens, whereas other teams strive harder when faced with adversity.

There are wide differences between continents in the values placed on money and social rewards for sports achievements. This cannot be ignored, but the Study Group and the national coaches feel that the greater influence lies in the personal satisfaction of achieving success and the pride of representing one's country. There are signs that commercial interests which surround the outstanding player outside his football can affect his attitude to the game and make him more anxious to protect himself against injury.

Football is a game to be enjoyed. Unfair methods of play provoke antagonism and destroy the genuine competitive spirit of sport. They spoil the game for those who participate and those who watch. Much of the game's future rests with coaches everywhere. They are the educators, they can instil the desire in young players to behave correctly – to play with strength and skill, shunning any cheating or foul act. In this, too, the mass media has its part to play by encouraging the right concepts of the game. The Study Group recommends, therefore, that when international conferences of coaches and referees are organised, representatives of AIPS should also be invited to attend.

Football is poised to make major progress in development of participation and standards of play. With the right lead and initiative it will do so.



Members of the Technical Study Group: (from left to right) S. Kovacs (Rumania), J. Bonetti (Brazil), W. Winterbottom – Director (England), H.H. Cavan – Chairman (Northern Ireland), Dr. V. Jira (Czechoslovakia), R. Courte – Secretary (Luxemburg) and D. Cramer (Germany FR)

Details of the Delegations and the Players

The information contained on pages 74-105 is as submitted to FIFA on official World Cup documents by the National Associations concerned. The compiler of the Report is not responsible for any information which may not be included.

ARGENTINA

Name of Association Asociación del Fútbol Argentino

Head of Delegation Rafael Aragón Cabrera

*Team Director
Manager/Coach* Vladislao Cap

*Chief of Administration
(Secretary)* Ernesto Wiedrich

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Carnevali	Daniel Alberto	Las Palmas
2	Ayala	Ruben Hugo	Atlético de Madrid
3	Babington	Carlos Alberto	Huracan
4	Balbuena	Agustin Alberto	Independiente
5	Bargas	Angel Hugo	Nantes
6	Brindisi	Miguel Angel	Huracan
7	Carrascosa	Jorge	Huracan
8	Chazarreta	Enrique Salvador	San Lorenzo
9	Glaria	Ruben Oscar	San Lorenzo
10	Heredia	Ramon Armando	Atlético de Madrid
11	Houseman	René Orlando	Huracan
12	Filloi	Ubaldo Matildo	River Plate
13	Kempes	Mario Alberto	Rosario Central
14	Perfumo	Roberto Alfredo	Cruzeiro
15	Poy	Aldo Pedro	Rosario Central
16	Sa	Francisco Pedro M.	Independiente
17	Squeo	Carlos Vicente	Racing Club
18	Telch	Roberto	San Lorenzo
19	Togneri	Nestor	Estudiantes
20	Wolff	Enrique Ernesto	River Plate
21	Santoro	Miguel Angel	Independiente
22	Yazalde	Hector Casimiro	Sporting Lisboa

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Technical Secretary:	José Varacka
	Trainer:	Victor Rodriguez
	Team Doctors:	Dr. Jorge Buttaro Dr. Norberto García
	Physiotherapist:	Nilo Bonell
	Director:	Capacioni Virgilio

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i> <i>(cm)</i>	<i>Weight</i> <i>(kg)</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
				<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Carnevali	4.12.1946	178	76	22	
Ayala	8. 1.1950	175	71	14	
Babington	20. 9.1949	175	73	3	
Balbuena	1. 9.1945	172	68	5	
Bargas	29.10.1946	174	70	18	Youth: 2
Brindisi	8.10.1950	176	73	27	
Carrascosa	15. 8.1948	168	65	3	
Chazarreta	29. 7.1947	174	71	8	
Glaria	10. 3.1948	167	66	4	
Heredia	26. 2.1951	176	72	8	
Houseman	19. 7.1953	167	65	5	
Fillol	21. 7.1950	186	85	—	
Kempes	15. 7.1954	181	80	3	Youth: 5
Perfumo	3.10.1942	179	72	30	Youth: 7
Poy	14. 9.1945	175	72	8	
Sa	25.10.1945	178	73	7	
Squeo	4. 6.1948	171	68	2	
Telch	6.11.1943	178	73	14	
Togneri	27.11.1942	178	75	1	
Wolff	21. 2.1949	175	71	30	
Santoro	27. 2.1942	181	79	14	
Yazalde	29. 5.1946	176	72	10	Youth: 4

AUSTRALIA

Name of Association Australian Soccer Federation

Head of Delegation Sir Arthur George

Team Director Zvonimir (Rale) Rasic
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Brian Lefevre
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Reilly	Jack	Melbourne Hakoah
2	Utjesenovic	Doug	St. George-Budapest
3	Wilson	Peter	Safeway United
4	Schaefer	Manfred	St. George-Budapest
5	Curran	Colin	Western Suburbs
6	Richards	Ray	Marconi-Fairfield
7	Rooney	James	Apia-Leichhardt
8	Mackay	Jimmy	Hakoah Eastern Suburbs
9	Warren	John	St. George-Budapest
10	Manuel	Garry	Pan Hellenic
11	Abonyi	Attila	St. George-Budapest
12	Alston	Adrian	Safeway United
13	Ollerton	Peter	Apia Leichhardt
14	Tolson	Maxwell	Safeway United
15	Williams	Harry	St. George-Budapest
16	Rudic	Ivo	Pan Hellenic
17	Harding	David	Pan Hellenic
18	Watkiss	John	Hakoah Eastern Suburbs
19	Campbell	Ernie	Marconi-Fairfield
20	Buljevic	Branko	J.U.S.T.
21	Milislavjovic	Jimmy	J.U.S.T.
22	Maher	Allan	Sutherland Shire

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Team Manager:	John Barclay
	Honorary Treasurer:	Tom Grimson
	Assistant Coach:	Les Scheinflug
	Physiotherapist:	Peter Van Ryn
	Medical Officer:	Dr. Brian Currigan
	Director of Coaching:	Eric Worthington

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Reilly	27. 8.1945		80		
Utjesenovic	8.10.1946	176	70		
Wilson	15. 9.1947		80		
Schaefer	12. 2.1943				
Curran	21. 8.1947				
Richards	18. 5.1944				
Rooney	10.12.1945				
Mackay	19.12.1943				
Warren	17. 5.1943				
Manuel	20. 2.1950				
Abonyi	16. 8.1946				
Alston	6. 2.1948				
Ollerton	20. 5.1951			3	
Tolson	18. 7.1945				
Williams	7. 5.1951				
Rudic	25. 1.1942	177	70		
Harding	14. 8.1946				
Watkiss	28. 3.1941				
Campbell	20.10.1941				
Buljevic	6. 9.1947				
Milislavljavic	15. 4.1951	178			
Maher	21. 7.1950				

BRAZIL

<i>Name of Association</i>	Confederação Brasileira de Desportos
<i>Head of Delegation</i>	Eric Tinoco Marques
<i>Team Director</i> <i>Manager/Coach</i>	Mario Jorge Lobo Zagalo
<i>Chief of Administration</i> <i>(Secretary)</i>	Tarso Heredia de Sá

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Leão	Emerson	SE Palmeiras
2	Pereira	Luiz Edmundo	SE Palmeiras
3	Peres Ulibarri	Mario	Santos FC
4	Rodrigues Alves	José Maria	SC Corinthians
5	Silva Piazza	Wilson	Cruzeiro EC
6	Chagas Marinho	Francisco	Botafogo FR
7	Ventura Filho	Jair	Botafogo FR
8	Leivas Campos Filho	João	SE Palmeiras
9	Da Silva Lemos	Cesar Augusto	SE Palmeiras
10	Rivelino	Roberto	SC Corinthians
11	Lima	Paulo Cesar	CR Flamengo
12	Cunha Valle	Renato	CR Flamengo
13	Vaz Franco	Valdomiro	SC Internacional
14	Rezende Mattos Cabral	Manoel	Cruzeiro EC
15	Mostard Filho	Alfredo	SE Palmeiras
16	Feliciano	Marco Antonio	Fluminense FC
17	Carpegiani	Paulo Cesar	SC Internacional
18	Da Guia	Ademir	SE Palmeiras
19	Miranda Silva Filho	Sebastião	São Paulo FC
20	Americo	Jonas Eduardo	Santos FC
21	José Guimarães	Dirceu	Botafogo FR
22	Peres Arruda	Waldir	São Paulo FC

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	President of the	Antonio do Passo
	Technical Committee:	
	Supervisor	Carlos Alberto Cavalheiro
	Technical Committee:	
	Treasurer:	Sebastião Martinez Alonso
	Secretary:	Kleber Caldas Camerino
	Administrator:	José de Almeida Filho

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Leão	11. 7.1949	181	81	23	
Pereira	21. 6.1949	181	81	17	
Peres Ulibarri	19. 3.1947	181	81	2	
Rodrigues Alves	18. 5.1949	176	81	34	
Silva Piazza	25. 2.1943	176	74	53	
Chagas Marinho	8. 2.1952	178	71	9	
Ventura Filho	25.12.1944	173	74	89	
Leivas Campos F.	11. 9.1949	180	76	20	
Da Silva Lemos	17. 5.1945	176	80	5	
Rivelino	1. 1.1946	169	73	67	
Lima	16. 6.1949	174	74	53	
Cunha Valle	5.12.1944	180	72	2	
Vaz Franco	17. 2.1946	176	70	9	
Rezende Mattos	26. 7.1950	180	75	1	
Mostard Filho	18.10.1946	176	77	1	
Feliciano	6. 2.1951	181	70	34	
Carpegiani	7. 2.1949	172	71	4	
Da Guia	3. 4.1942	180	73	2	
Miranda Silva F.	16. 2.1952	179	75	2	
Americo	6. 8.1949	167	70	48	
José Guimarães	15. 6.1952	169	61	5	
Peres Arruda	2. 1.1951				

BULGARIA

Name of Association Bulgarian Football Federation

Head of Delegation Michail Kolev

*Team Director
Manager/Coach* Hristo Mladenov

*Chief of Administration
(Secretary)* Nikola Mollov

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Goranov	Rumentscho	Lokomotiv
2	Zafirov	Ivan	ZSCA
3	Jetchev	Dobromir	Lewski-Spartak
4	Velitschkov	Stefan	Etar Tarnovo
5	Kolev	Bojil	ZSCA
6	Penev	Dimitar	ZSCA
7	Voinov	Voin	Lewski-Spartak
8	Bonevlev	Hristo	Lokomotiv Pd
9	Michailov	Atanas	Lokomotiv
10	Stoyanov	Ivan	Lewski-Spartak
11	Denev	Georgi	ZSCA
12	Aladjov	Stefan	Lewski-Spartak
13	Vassilev	Mladen	Akademik
14	Milanov	Kiril	Lewski-Spartak
15	Panov	Pavel	Lewski-Spartak
16	Grigorov	Bojidar	Slavia
17	Nikodimov	Asparuch	ZSCA
18	Vassilev	Zonio	ZSCA
19	Ivkov	Kiril	Lewski-Spartak
20	Borissov	Krassimir	Lokomotiv
21	Staykov	Stefan	Lewski-Spartak
22	Simeonov	Simeon	ZSCA

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	President of Federation:	Danail Nikolov
	Members of the Executive Committee:	Ivan Nikolov Bojan Velinov
	Trainers:	Georgi Dimitrov Stoyan Ormandjiev

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weigth</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Goranov	17. 3.1950	181	80	18	
Zafirov	30.12.1947	178	75	—	
Jetchev	12.11.1942	176	73	70	
Velitschkov	15. 2.1949	175	76	19	
Kolev	20. 5.1949	176	76	32	
Penev	12. 7.1945	176	77	77	
Voinov	7. 9.1952	174	70	8	
Bonev	3. 2.1947	178	79	65	
Michailov	5. 7.1949	174	75	37	
Stoyanov	20. 1.1949	169	69	18	
Denev	18. 4.1950	173	74	26	
Aladjov	18.10.1947	172	74	27	
Vassilev	29. 7.1947	173	72	24	
Milanov	17.10.1948	179	82	8	
Panov	14. 9.1950	176	76	7	
Grigorov	27. 7.1945	182	84	3	
Ni kodimov	21. 8.1945	178	78	22	
Vassilev	7. 1.1952	176	74	6	
Ivkov	26. 5.1946	177	79	22	
Borissov	8. 4.1950	181	81	5	
Staykov	3.10.1949	179	77	2	
Simeonov	25. 3.1946	180	76	34	

CHILE

<i>Name of Association</i>	Federación de Fútbol de Chile
<i>Head of Delegation</i>	Antonio Martinez
<i>Technical Director Manager/Coach</i>	Luis Alamos and Pedro Morales
<i>Chief of Administration (Secretary)</i>	José García

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Vallejos	Leopoldo	U. Española
2	García	Rolando	Colo-Colo
3	Quintano	Alberto	Cruz-Azul
4	Arias	Antonio	U. Española
5	Figueroa	Elias	Internacional
6	Rodriguez	Juan	D. Español
7	Caszely	Carlos	Levante
8	Valdes	Francisco	Colo-Colo
9	Ahumada	Sergio	U. Española
10	Reinoso	Carlos	América
11	Veliz	Leonardo	Colo-Colo
12	Machuca	Juan	U. Española
13	Gonzalez	Rafael	Colo-Colo
14	Lara	Alfonso	Colo-Colo
15	Galindo	Mario	Colo-Colo
16	Paez	Guillermo	Colo-Colo
17	Yavar	Guillermo	U. de Chile
18	Socias	Jorge	U. de Chile
19	Farias	Rogelio	U. Española
20	Castro	Oswaldo	América
21	Olivares	Juan	Magallanes
22	Nef	Adolfo	Colo-Colo

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Coach:	Gustavo Graef
	Physiotherapist:	Hernan Ampuero
	Doctor:	Elias Jacob
	Masseur:	Enrique Molina
	Manager:	Pedro Fornazzari

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Vallejos	1944	177	72	20	42
García	1942	176	68	21	22
Quintano	1946	184	83	26	56
Arias	1944	172	71	25	42
Figueroa	1946	183	83	18	37
Rodríguez	1944	170	71	38	44
Caszely	1950	170	69	34	59
Valdes	1943	167	68	57	74
Ahumada	1947	176	69	12	38
Reinoso	1945	168	67	45	56
Veliz	1945	176	67	10	24
Machuca	1951	169	65	20	38
Gonzalez	1950	173	73	10	19
Lara	1946	172	72	34	49
Galindo	1951	173	72	14	39
Paez	1945	177	73	19	28
Yavar	1943	168	71	25	40
Socias	1951	176	72	2	14
Farias	1949	180	76	15	51
Castro	1947	170	65	31	58
Olivares	1941	172	73	43	48
Nef	1946	178	77	38	45

GERMANY FR

Name of Association Deutscher Fussball-Bund

Head of Delegation Hans Deckert

*Technical Director
Manager/Coach* Helmut Schön

*Chief of Administration
(Secretary)* Horst Schmidt

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Maier	Josef	FC Bayern München
2	Vogts	Hans-Hubert	Borussia Mönchengladbach
3	Breitner	Paul	FC Bayern München
4	Schwarzenbeck	Hans-Georg	FC Bayern München
5	Beckenbauer	Franz	FC Bayern München
6	Höttges	Horst	SV Werder Bremen
7	Wimmer	Herbert	Borussia Mönchengladbach
8	Cullmann	Bernhard	1. FC Köln
9	Grabowski	Jürgen	Eintracht Frankfurt
10	Netzer	Günter	Real Madrid
11	Heynckes	Josef	Borussia Mönchengladbach
12	Overath	Wolfgang	1. FC Köln
13	Müller	Gerhard	FC Bayern München
14	Hoeness	Ulrich	FC Bayern München
15	Flohe	Heinz	1. FC Köln
16	Bonhof	Rainer	Borussia Mönchengladbach
17	Hölzenbein	Bernd	Eintracht Frankfurt
18	Herzog	Dieter	Fortuna Düsseldorf
19	Kapellmann	Hans-Josef	FC Bayern München
20	Kremers	Helmut	FC Schalke 04
21	Nigbur	Norbert	FC Schalke 04
22	Kleff	Wolfgang	Borussia Mönchengladbach

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	DFB Press Represent.:	Hans Hansen
	Members of Selection Committee:	Walter Baresel Dr. Helmut Beyer
	Assistant Coaches:	Jupp Derwal Herbert Widmayer
	Coach for special exercises:	Karl-Heinz Heddergott
	Team Doctor:	Prof. Dr. Heinrich Hess
	Masseurs:	Erich Deuser Adolf Katzenmeier

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Maier	28. 2.1944	183	77	50	
Vogts	30.12.1946	168	67	51	
Breitner	3. 9.1951	176	73	19	
Schwarzenbeck	3. 4.1948	183	78	23	
Beckenbauer	11. 9.1945	181	75	78	
Höttges	10. 9.1943	174	73	65	
Wimmer	9.11.1944	179	72	23	
Cullmann	1.11.1949	181	78	12	
Grabowski	7. 7.1944	176	62	38	
Netzer	14. 9.1944	178	79	34	
Heynckes	9. 5.1945	180	77	28	
Overath	29. 9.1943	175	71	74	
Müller	3.11.1945	175	77	55	
Hoeness	5. 1.1952	181	76	20	
Flohe	28. 1.1948	175	71	14	
Bonhof	29. 3.1952	180	72	4	
Hölzenbein	9. 3.1946	172	65	4	
Herzog	15. 7.1946	173	70	2	
Kapellmann	19.12.1949	173	70	3	
Kremers	24. 3.1949	178	72	5	
Nigbur	8. 5.1948	185	80	2	
Kleff	16.11.1946	180	74	6	

GERMAN DR

Name of Association Deutscher Fussball-Verband der DDR

Head of Delegation Günter Schneider

Technical Director Georg Buschner
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Wilhelm Boldt
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Croy	Jürgen	BSG Sachsenring-Zwickau
2	Kurbjuweit	Lothar	FC Carl-Zeiss Jena
3	Bransch	Bernd	FC Carl-Zeiss Jena
4	Weise	Konrad	FC Carl-Zeiss Jena
5	Fritsche	Joachim	1.FC Lokomotive Leipzig
6	Schnuphase	Rüdiger	FC Rot-Weiss Erfurt
7	Pommerenke	Jürgen	1.FC Magdeburg
8	Löwe	Wolfram	1.FC Lokomotive Leipzig
9	Ducke	Peter	FC Carl-Zeiss Jena
10	Kreische	Hans-Jürgen	SG Dynamo Dresden
11	Streich	Joachim	FC Hansa Rostock
12	Wätzlich	Siegmar	SG Dynamo Dresden
13	Lauck	Reinhard	BFC Dynamo Berlin
14	Sparwasser	Jürgen	1.FC Magdeburg
15	Vogel	Eberhard	FC Carl-Zeiss Jena
16	Irmscher	Harald	FC Carl-Zeiss Jena
17	Hamann	Erich	FC Vorwärts Frankfurt/O.
18	Kische	Gerd	FC Hansa Rostock
19	Seguin	Wolfgang	1.FC Magdeburg
20	Hoffmann	Martin	1.FC Magdeburg
21	Blockwitz	Wolfgang	FC Carl-Zeiss Jena
22	Friese	Werner	1.FC Lokomotive Leipzig

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Asst. Head of Delegation:	Kurt Rätz
	Coach:	Kurt Holke
	Team Doctor:	Dr. Dieter Zipfel
	Team Coach:	Günter Behne
	Masseurs:	Walter Schenk Frank Täubel

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
				<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Croy	19.10.1946	186		52	
Kurbjuweit	6.11.1950	170		33	
Bransch	24. 9.1944	180		59	
Weise	17. 8.1951	174		32	
Fritsche	28.10.1951	178		6	
Schnuphase	23. 1.1954	181		4	
Pommerenke	22. 1.1953	174		16	
Löwe	15. 5.1945	174		32	
Ducke	14.10.1941	177		67	
Kreische	19. 7.1947	185		48	
Streich	13. 4.1951	173		32	
Wätzlich	16.11.1947	176		10	
Lauck	16. 9.1946	176		13	
Sparwasser	4. 6.1948	180		36	
Vogel	8. 4.1943	179		61	
Irscher	12. 2.1946	181		35	
Hamann	27.11.1944	174		1	
Kische	23.10.1951	177		14	
Seguin	14. 9.1945	178		17	
Hoffmann	22. 3.1956	169		1	
Blochwitz	8. 2.1941	182		19	
Friese	30. 3.1946	180		—	

HAITI

Name of Association Fédération Haïtienne de Football

Head of Delegation Fritz Jean Baptiste

Technical Director Antoine Tassy
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Roger Duroseau
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Francillon	Henry	Victory
2	Piquant	Wilner	Aigle Noir
3	Auguste	Arsene	Racing Club
4	André	Fritz	Aigle Noir
5	Ducoste	Serge	Aigle Noir
6	Bayonne	Pierre	Violette AC
7	Vorbe	Philippe	Violette AC
8	Désir	Jean-Claude	Aigle Noir
9	Antoine	Eddy	Racing Club
10	François	Guy	Violette AC
11	Saint-Vil	Guy	Racing Club
12	Jean-Joseph	Ernst	Violette AC
13	Racine	Serge	Aigle Noir
14	Nazaire	Wilner	Valenciennes
15	Saint-Vil	Roger	Violette AC
16	Leandre	Fritz	Racing Club
17	Leandre	Joseph Marion	Racing Club
18	Barthélemy	Claude	Racing Club
19	Austin	Jean Hubert	Violette AC
20	Sanon	Emmanuel	Don Bosco
21	Louis	Wilfrid	Don Bosco
22	Joseph	Gérard	

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Vice President of Federation:	Major Accedius Saint Louis
	Treasurer:	Wiener Cadet
	Advisers:	Jacques Saint Lot Moreau Mora
	Asst. Manager:	Claudiel Legros

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Francillon	26. 5.1946	182	80	56	
Piquant	12.10.1949	174	70	5	
Auguste	3. 2.1951	188	85	15	
André	18. 9.1946	182	80	10	
Ducoste	4. 2.1944	176	72	60	
Bayonne	11. 6.1949	174	70	20	
Vorbe	14. 9.1947	185	78	57	
Désir	8. 8.1946	174	72	52	
Antoine	27. 8.1950	170	68	12	
François	18. 9.1947	174	72	50	
Saint Vil G.	21.10.1942	170	70	75	
Jean Joseph	11. 6.1948	185	70	12	
Racine	9.10.1951	180	76	5	
Nazaire	30. 3.1950	185	82	36	
Saint Vil R.	8.12.1949	170	78	26	
Leandre F.	13. 3.1948	160	56	12	
Leandre J.M.	9. 5.1945	178	70	10	
Barthélemy	8. 5.1945	165	72	52	
Austin	23. 2.1950	168	80	2	
Sanon	25. 6.1951	178	78	35	
Louis	25.10.1949	165	60	20	
Joseph	22.10.1949	178	74	4	

ITALY

Name of Association Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio

Head of Delegation Dr. Franco Carraro

Team Director Ferruccio Valcareggi
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Dr. Dario Borgogno
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Zoff	Dino	Juventus FC
2	Spinosi	Luciano	Juventus FC
3	Facchetti	Giacinto	Inter FC
4	Benetti	Romeo	AC Milan
5	Morini	Francesco	Juventus FC
6	Burgnich	Tarcisio	Inter FC
7	Mazzola	Alessandro	Inter FC
8	Capello	Fabio	Juventus FC
9	Chinaglia	Giorgio	SS Lazio
10	Rivera	Gianni	AC Milan
11	Riva	Luigi	AC Cagliari
12	Albertosi	Enrico	AC Cagliari
13	Sabadini	Giuseppe	AC Milan
14	Bellugi	Mauro	Inter FC
15	Wilson	Giuseppe	SS Lazio
16	Juliano	Antonio	AC Napoli
17	Re Cecconi	Luciano	SS Lazio
18	Causio	Franco	Juventus FC
19	Anastasi	Pietro	Juventus FC
20	Boninsegna	Roberto	Inter FC
21	Pulici	Paolino	Torino AC
22	Castellini	Luciano	Torino AC

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Coaches:	Enzo Bearzot Azeglio Vicini
	Doctors:	Dr. Fino Fini Prof. Leonardo Vecchiet
	Director of National Teams:	Italo Allodi

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Zoff	28. 2.1942	184	82	30	5
Spinosi	9. 5.1950	183	76	15	15
Facchetti	18. 7.1942	189	87	72	3
Benetti	20.10.1945	177	77	14	1
Morini	12. 8.1944	185	77	5	—
Burgnich	25. 4.1939	175	77	62	8
Mazzola	8.11.1942	179	69	66	3
Capello	18. 6.1946	179	74	15	4
Chinaglia	24. 1.1947	185	85	8	7
Rivera	18. 8.1943	176	69	57	12
Riva	7.11.1944	179	78	40	9
Albertosi	2.11.1939	186	80	33	7
Sabadini	26. 3.1949	177	71	4	11
Bellugi	7. 2.1950	182	79	7	3
Wilson	27.10.1945	172	71	1	—
Juliano	1. 1.1943	176	72	17	1
Re Cecconi	1.12.1948	174	75	—	4
Causio	1. 2.1949	171	69	9	4
Anastasi	7. 4.1948	173	71	19	10
Boninsegna	13.11.1943	178	76	17	1
Pulici	27. 4.1950	178	74	3	16
Castellini	12.12.1945	177	77	—	5

NETHERLANDS

Name of Association Koninklijke Nederlandsche Voetbalbond

Head of Delegation H.A. Burgwal

Team Director M. Michels

Manager/Coach

*Chief of Administration
(Secretary)* C. Akemann

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Geels	Gertrudus	FC Brugge
2	Haan	Adrianus	Ajax
3	Hanegem van	Wilhelmus	Feyenoord
4	Iersel van	Cornelis C.	FC Twente
5	Israël	Marinus D.	Feyenoord
6	Jansen	Wilhelmus M.	Feyenoord
7	Jong de	Theo J.	Feyenoord
8	Jongbloed	Jan	FC Amsterdam
9	Keizer	Pieter	Ajax
10	Kerkhof van de	René	PSV
11	Kerkhof van de	Wilhelmus A.	PSV
12	Krol	Ruud J.	Ajax
13	Neeskens	Johannes J.	Ajax
14	Cruyff	Johannes	FC Barcelona
15	Rensenbrink	Robert	FC Anderlecht
16	Rep	Johannes	Ajax
17	Rijsbergen	Wilhelmus C.	Feyenoord
18	Schrijvers	Pieter	FC Twente
19	Strik	Pleun	PSV
20	Surbier	Wilhelmus L.	Ajax
21	Treytel	Eddy W.	Feyenoord
22	Vos	Harry H.	Feyenoord

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Trainers:	F. Fadrhonc C. van den Hart A. de Vroet
	Physicians:	F. Kessel C. Hamelynck
	Masseurs:	P. van den Akker H. Wolff

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Geels	28. 7.1948			1	14
Haan	16.11.1948			8	4
van Hanegem	20. 2.1944			27	2
van Iersel	6.12.1945			2	12
Israël	19. 3.1943			43	1
Jansen	28.10.1946			24	11
de Jong	11. 8.1947			7	3
Jongbloed	25.11.1940			1	2
Keizer	14. 6.1943			32	7
R. v.d. Kerkhof	16. 9.1951			4	14
W. v.d. Kerkhof	16. 9.1951			—	5
Krol	24. 3.1949			18	3
Neeskens	15. 9.1951			15	14
Cruyff	25. 4.1947			27	7
Rensenbrink	3. 7.1947			11	10
Rep	25.11.1951			4	10
Rijsbergen	18. 1.1952			—	16
Schrijvers	15.12.1946			5	9
Strik	27. 5.1944			7	4
Suurbier	16. 1.1945			25	3
Treytel	28. 5.1946			3	3
Vos	4. 9.1946			—	2

POLAND

Name of Association Fédérati6n Polonaise de Football

Head of Delegation Jan Maj

Team Director Witold Dluzniak
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Andrzej Zawada
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Fischer	Andrzej	G6rnik Zabrze
2	Tomaszewski	Jan	LKS
3	Kalinowski	Zygmunt	Slask Wroclaw
4	Szymanowski	Antoni	Wisla Krak6w
5	Gut	Zbigniew	Odra Opole
6	Gorgo6n	Jerzy	G6rnik Zabrze
7	Wieczorek	Henryk	G6rnik Zabrze
8	Bulzacki	Miroslaw	LKS
9	Zmuda	Wladyslaw	Gwardia Warszawa
10	Musial	Adam	Wisla Krak6w
11	Cmikiewicz	Leslaw	Legia Warszawa
12	Deyna	Kazimierz	Legia Warszawa
13	Kasperczak	Henryk	Stal Mielec
14	Maszczyk	Zygmunt	Ruch Chorz6w
15	Jak6bczak	Roman	Lech Pozna6n
16	Lato	Grzegorz	Stal Mielec
17	Szarmach	Andrzej	G6rnik Zabrze
18	Gadocha	Robert	Legia Warszawa
19	Domarski	Jan	Stal Mielec
20	Kapka	Zdzislaw	Wisla Krak6w
21	Kmiecik	Kazimierz	Wisla Krak6w
22	Kusto	Marek	Wisla Krak6w

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Team Manager:	Edward Debicki
	Coach:	Kazimierz Gorski
	Assistant Coaches:	Jacek Gmoch Andrzej Strejla
	Doctor:	Janusz Garlicki
	General Secretary of Federation:	Piotr Sniadowski

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Fischer	15. 1.1952	185	80	1	
Tomaszewski	9. 1.1948	192	93	15	
Kalinowski	2. 5.1949	181	86	5	
Szymanowski	13. 1.1951	180	73	30	
Gut	17. 4.1949	180	79	9	
Gorgoń	18. 7.1949	191	94	33	
Wieczorek	14.12.1949	181	68	3	
Bulzacki	23.10.1951	184	78	18	
Zmuda	8. 6.1954	183	83	3	
Musial	18.12.1948	185	77	27	
Cmiekiewicz	25. 8.1948	172	71	32	
Deyna	23.10.1947	180	72	54	
Kasperczak	10. 7.1946	180	72	20	
Maszczyk	3. 5.1945	175	72	17	
Jakobczak	26. 2.1946	176	70	1	
Lato	8. 4.1950	175	71	15	
Szarmach	3.10.1950	178	73	5	
Gadocha	10. 1.1946	170	69	51	
Domarski	28.10.1946	177	75	16	
Kapka	7.12.1954	182	76	3	
Kmieciak	19. 9.1951	175	70	10	
Kusto	29. 4.1954	180	71	1	

SCOTLAND

Name of Association The Scottish Football Association Limited

Head of Delegation R.G. Grimshaw

Technical Director W. Ormond
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration W.P. Allan
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Harvey	David	Leeds United
2	Jardine	William	Rangers
3	McGrain	Daniel	Celtic
4	Bremner	William	Leeds United
5	Holton	James	Manchester United
6	Blackley	John	Hibernian
7	Johnstone	James	Celtic
8	Dalglish	Kenneth	Celtic
9	Jordan	Joseph	Leeds United
10	Hay	David	Celtic
11	Lorimer	Peter	Leeds United
12	Allan	Thomson	Dundee
13	Stewart	James	Kilmarnock
14	Buchan	Martin	Manchester United
15	Cormack	Peter	Liverpool
16	Donachie	William	Manchester City
17	Ford	Donald	Heart of Midlothian
18	Hutchison	Thomas	Coventry City
19	Law	Denis	Manchester City
20	Morgan	William	Manchester United
21	McQueen	Gordon	Leeds United
22	Schaedler	Eric	Hibernian

Other Team Officials: Vice Chairman and W. Lindsay
 Chairman of Intern. and Selection Com.:
 Trainers: R. McKenzie
 H. Allan

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Harvey	7. 2.1948	180	78	3	
Jardine	31.12.1948	178	69	11	
McGrain	1. 5.1950	178	74	8	
Bremner	9.12.1942	166	68	44	
Holton	11. 4.1951	183	85	1	
Blackley	12. 5.1948	178	77	1	
Johnstone	30. 9.1944	165	65	17	
Dalglish	4. 3.1951	175	73	15	
Jordan	15.12.1951	180	74	6	
Hay	29. 1.1948	185	78	19	
Lorimer	14.12.1946	175	71	11	
Allan	5.10.1946	180	77	1	
Stewart	9. 3.1954	188	81	—	
Buchan	6. 3.1949	178	75	10	
Cormack	17. 7.1946	178	73	8	
Donachie	5.10.1951	175	71	10	
Ford	25.10.1944	178	64	2	
Hutchison	22. 9.1947	180	74	4	
Law	24. 2.1940	175	71	53	
Morgan	2.10.1944	175	71	17	
McQueen	26. 6.1952	191	83	—	
Schaedler	6. 8.1949	175	73	1	

SWEDEN

Name of Association Svenska Fotbollförbundet

Head of Delegation Sigvard Bergh

Team Director Georg Ericson
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Tore G. Brodd
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Hellström	Ronnie	Hammarby IF
2	Olsson	Jan	Åtvidabergs FF
3	Karlsson	Kent	Åtvidabergs FF
4	Nordqvist	Björn	PSV Eindhoven
5	Andersson	Björn	Östers IF
6	Grahn	Ove	Grasshopper Club
7	Larsson	Bo	Malmö FF
8	Torstensson	Conny	FC Bayern München
9	Kindvall	Ove	IFK Norrköping
10	Edström	Ralf	PSV Eindhoven
11	Sandberg	Roland	FC Kaiserslautern
12	Larsson	Sven-Gunnar	Örebro SK
13	Grip	Roland	IK Sirius
14	Tapper	Staffan	Malmö FF
15	Magnusson	Benno	FC Kaiserslautern
16	Ejderstedt	Inge	Östers IF
17	Hagberg	Göran	Östers IF
18	Augustsson	Jörgen	Åtvidabergs FF
19	Cronqvist	Claes	Landskrona BoIS
20	Lindman	Sven	Djurgårdens IF
21	Persson	Örjan	Örgryte IS
22	Ahlström	Thomas	IF Elfsborg

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Dep. head of Delegation:	Lars Appelqvist
	Treasurer:	Arne Weldner
	Coach:	Lars Arnesson
	Doctor:	Hans Lewerentz
	Masseur:	Knut Hallberg
	Press Officer:	Sten Ahlner

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Hellström	21. 2.1949	186	80	36	23
Olsson	30. 3.1942	168	62	9	1
Karlsson	25.11.1945	181	76	9	15
Nordqvist	6.10.1942	178	75	71	10
Andersson	20. 7.1951	177	78	8	22
Grahn	9. 5.1943	179	78	30	8
Larsson	5. 5.1944	179	72	57	9
Torstensson	28. 8.1949	180	73	12	1
Kindvall	16. 5.1943	175	68	38	5
Edström	7.10.1952	191	79	13	21
Sandberg	16.12.1946	174	68	18	6
Larsson	10. 5.1940	180	73	27	2
Grip	1. 1.1941	175	78	51	–
Tapper	10. 7.1948	190	79	13	35
Magnusson	4. 2.1953	174	74	4	7
Ejderstedt	24.12.1946	173	70	20	10
Hagberg	8.11.1947	182	80	1	6
Augustsson	28.10.1952	175	72	–	8
Cronqvist	15.10.1944	187	82	14	11
Lindman	19. 4.1942	181	78	18	–
Persson	27. 8.1942	182	82	45	4
Ahlström	17. 7.1952	181	84	2	9

URUGUAY

Name of Association Asociación Uruguaya de Fútbol

Head of Delegation Fermín Sorhueta

Team Director Roberto Porta

Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Dr. Julio Amorin Larrañaga
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Mazurkiewicz	Ladislao	Mineiro
2	Jauregui	Baudilio	River Plate
3	Masnik	Juan	Nacional
4	Forlan	Pablo	San Pablo
5	Montero Castillo	Julio	Granada
6	Pavoni	Ricardo	Independiente
7	Cubilla	Luis	Nacional
8	Esparrago	Víctor	Sevilla
9	Morena	Fernando	Peñarol
10	Rocha	Pedro	San Pablo
11	Corbo	Ruben	Peñarol
12	Santos	Héctor	Nacional
13	De Simone	Gustavo	Defensor
14	Garisto	Luis	Peñarol
15	Gonzalez	Mario	Peñarol
16	Cardaccio	Alberto	Danubio
17	Gimenez	Julio	Peñarol
18	Mantegazza	Walter	Nacional
19	Milar	Denis	Liverpool
20	Silva	Juan	Peñarol
21	Gomez	José G.	Cerro
22	Fernandez	Gustavo	Rentistas

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	Delegate:	Carlos Icasuriaga
	Administrator:	Leonel Jacobo
	Coach:	José G. Palese
	Doctor:	Dr. Carlos Suero
	Physiotherapist:	Carlos Abate

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Mazurkiewicz	14. 2.1945				
Jauregui	9. 7.1945				
Masnik	2. 3.1943				
Forlan	14. 7.1945				
Montero Castillo	25. 4.1944				
Pavoni	8. 7.1943				
Cubilla	28. 3.1940				
Esparrago	6.10.1944				
Morena	2. 2.1952				
Rocha	3.12.1942				
Corbo	20. 1.1952				
Santos	29.10.1944				
De Simone	23. 4.1948				
Garisto	3.12.1945				
Gonzalez	27. 5.1950				
Cardaccio	26. 8.1949				
Gimenez	27. 8.1954				
Mantegazza	17. 6.1952				
Milar	20. 6.1952				
Silva	30. 8.1948				
Gomez	23.10.1949				
Fernandez	16. 2.1952				

YUGOSLAVIA

Name of Association Yugoslav Football Association

Head of Delegation Pero Korobar

Team Director Miljan Miljanić
Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Vasilije Stojković
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Marić	Enver	FC Velez
2	Buljan	Ivan	FC Hajduk
3	Hadžiabdić	Enver	FC Zeljeznicar
4	Mužinić	Dražen	FC Hajduk
5	Katalinski	Josip	FC Zeljeznicar
6	Bogičević	Vladislav	FC Cr. Zvezda
7	Petković	Ilija	FC Troyes
8	Oblak	Branko	FC Hajduk
9	Surjak	Ivo	FC Hajduk
10	Aćimović	Jovan	FC Cr. Zvezda
11	Džajić	Dragan	FC Cr. Zvezda
12	Jerković	Jure	FC Hajduk
13	Pavlović	Miroslav	FC Cr. Zvezda
14	Peruzović	Luka	FC Hajduk
15	Dojčinovski	Kiril	FC Cr. Zvezda
16	Vladić	Franjo	FC Velez
17	Popivoda	Danilo	FC Olimpija
18	Karasi	Stanislav	FC Cr. Zvezda
19	Bajević	Dušan	FC Velez
20	Petrović	Vladimir	FC Cr. Zvezda
21	Petrović	Ognjan	FC Cr. Zvezda
22	Mesković	Rizah	FC Hajduk

ZAIRE

Name of Association Fédération Zaïroise de Football Association

Head of Delegation Sampasa Kaweta Milombe

Team Director Blagoje Vidinic

Manager/Coach

Chief of Administration Tambwe Musangelu
(Secretary)

Details of Players

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Christian name(s)</i>	<i>Club</i>
1	Kazadi	Muamba	TP Mazembé
2	Mwepu	Ilunga	TP Mazembé
3	Mukombo	Mwanza	TP Mazembé
4	Buhanga	Tshimen	TP Mazembé
5	Lobilo	Boba	AS Vita-Club
6	Kilasu	Massamba	FC Bilima
7	Tshinabu	Wamunda	TP Mazembé
8	Mana	Mabwene	CS Imana
9	Kembo	Uba Kembo	AS Vita-Club
10	Kidumu	Mantantu	CS Imana
11	Kabasu	Babo	FC Bilima
12	Tubilandu	Dimbi	AS Vita-Club
13	Ndaie	Mulamba	AS Vita-Club
14	Mayanga	Maku	AS Vita-Club
15	Kibonge	Mafu	AS Vita-Club
16	Mwape Mialo	Mialo	FC Nyki
17	Ngoie	Kafula	TP Mazembé
18	Mavuba	Mafuila	AS Vita-Club
19	Mbungu	Ekofa	CS Imana
20	Ntumba	Kalala	AS Vita-Club
21	Kakoko	Etepe	CS Imana
22	Kalambay	Otepa	TP Mazembé

<i>Other Team Officials:</i>	President of Federation:	Lokwa Bobandjola
	Asst. Director:	Mavuela Kweta
	National Coaches:	Kabamba wa Kabengu Bayngasa
	Team Doctor:	Dr. Mambu Kibuela

<i>Player</i>	<i>Date of birth</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number of International Match Appearances</i>	
		<i>(cm)</i>	<i>(kg)</i>	<i>"A"</i>	<i>Others</i>
Kazadi	6. 3.1947	175	74	52	
Mwepu	23. 8.1949	178	75	20	
Mukombo	17.12.1945	164	63	42	
Buhanga	5. 1.1949	168	76	33	
Lobilo	10. 4.1950	176	70	5	
Kilasu	22 12.1950	175	72	5	
Tshinabu	1946	178	75	23	
Mana	10.10.1947	157	67	21	
Kembo	27.12.1947	164	65	34	
Kidumu	17.11.1945	165	65	37	
Kabasu	4. 3.1950	170	71	—	
Tubilandu	15. 3.1948	165	62	1	
Ndaie	11. 4.1948	162	71	10	
Mayanga	31.10.1948	176	69	25	
Kibonge	12. 2.1945	176	75	35	
Mwape Mialo	30.12.1951	170	72	—	
Ngoie	11.11.1945	174	67	18	
Mavuba	15.12.1949	170	67	33	
Mbungu	24.11.1948	175	65	6	
Ntumba	1949	182	78	16	
Kakoko	22.11.1950	175	72	38	
Kalambay	12.11.1948	172	75	1	

Statistical details of the Matches

Key / Légende / Leyenda / Aufschlüsselung

Match No.	Date	Kick-off time	Stadium	Match, Result
Match No.	Date	Heure du coup d'envoi	Stade	Match, Résultat
Partido No.	Fecha	Hora de saque de salida	Estadio	Partido, Resultado
Spiel Nr.	Datum	Anstosszeit	Stadion	Spiel, Resultat

Teams / Equipes / Equipos / Mannschaften

- a) Goals / Buts / Goles / Tore
- b) Referee and Linesmen / Arbitres et Juges de touche / Arbitros y Jueces de línea / Schiedsrichter und Linienrichter
- c) Referee Inspector and Official Inspector / Inspecteur d'arbitre et Inspecteur officiel / Inspector de árbitro e Inspector oficial / Schiedsrichter-Inspektor und Offizieller Inspektor
- d) Paying attendance / Spectateurs payants / Espectadores que pagan / Zahlende Zuschauer
- e) Capacity / Capacité / Capacidad / Kapazität
.... of which press, commentators, guests of honour
.... dont presse, commentateurs, hôtes d'honneur
.... de los cuales prensa, locutores, huéspedes de honor
.... davon Presse, Kommentatoren, Ehrengäste

Teams, Equipes, Equipos, Mannschaften

- CHI — Chile / Chili / Chile / Chile
- GER — Germany FR / RF d'Allemagne / RF de Alemania / Bundesrepublik Deutschland
- GDR — German DR / RD Allemande / RD Alemana / Deutsche Demokratische Republik
- AUS — Australia / Australie / Australia / Australien
- YUG — Yugoslavia / Yougoslavie / Yugoslavia / Jugoslawien
- BRA — Brazil / Brésil / Brasil / Brasilien
- ZAI — Zaire / Zaïre / Zaire / Zaire
- SCO — Scotland / Ecosse / Escocia / Schottland
- HOL — Netherlands / Pays-Bas / Holanda / Holland
- URU — Uruguay
- SWE — Sweden / Suède / Suecia / Schweden
- BUL — Bulgaria / Bulgarie / Bulgaria / Bulgarien
- HAI — Haiti / Haïti / Haití / Haiti
- ITA — Italy / Italie / Italia / Italien
- POL — Poland / Pologne / Polonia / Polen
- ARG — Argentina / Argentine / Argentina / Argentinien

1st Final Round / 1er Tour Final
1era Vuelta Final / 1. Finalrunde

Group 1 / Groupe 1 / Grupo 1 / Gruppe 1

01 14.06.74 16.00 Olympiastadion Berlin GER — CHI 1:0 (1:0)

GER: 1 Maier, 2 Vogts, 3 Breitner, 4 Schwarzenbeck, 5 Beckenbauer, 8 Cullmann, 9 Grabowski, 14 Hoeness, 13 Müller, 12 Overath (75 min 17 Hoelzenbein), 11 Heynckes

CHI: 1 Vallejos, 2 Garcia, 3 Quintano, 4 Arias, 5 Figueroa, 6 Rodriguez (83 min 14 Lara), 7 Caszely (67 min expulsion/Platzverweis), 8 Valdes (76 min 11 Veliz) 9 Ahumada, 10 Reinoso, 16 Paez

a) 1:0 (18 min) 3 Breitner
b) Babacan (Turkey) — Taylor (England), Winsemann (Canada)
c) K. Aston (England) — H.H. Cavan (Ireland North)
d) 79 600
e) 84 100 1500

02 14.06.74 19.30 Volksparkstadion Hamburg GDR — AUS 2:0 (0:0)

GDR: 1 Croy, 3 Bransch, 4 Weise, 7 Pommerenke, 8 Loewe (55 min 20 Hoffmann), 11 Streich, 12 Waetzlich, 14 Sparwasser, 15 Vogel, 18 Kische, 16 Irmscher

AUS: 1 Reilly, 2 Utjesenovic, 5 Curran, 3 Wilson, 4 Schaefer, 6 Richards, 7 Rooney, 8 Mackay, 9 Warren, 12 Alston 20 Buljevic

a) 1:0 (58 min) 5 Curran (Own goal / Eigentor) / 2:0 (72 min) 11 Streich
b) N'Diaye (Senegal) — Sanchez-Ibañez (Spain), Delgado (Colombia)
c) J.M. Codesal (Uruguay) — J.P. McGuire (USA)
d) 15 800
e) 60 200 1200

09 18.06.74 19.30 Olympiastadion Berlin CHI — GDR 1:1 (0:0)

CHI: 1 Vallejos, 2 Garcia, 3 Quintano, 4 Arias, 5 Figueroa, 8 Valdes (46 min 17 Yavar), 9 Ahumada, 10 Reinoso, 11 Veliz, 16 Paez, 18 Socias (67 min 19 Farias)

GDR: 1 Croy, 3 Bransch, 4 Weise, 11 Streich, 12 Waetzlich, 14 Sparwasser, 15 Vogel (30 min 9 Ducke), 16 Irmscher, 18 Kische, 19 Seguin (73 min 10 Kreische), 20 Hoffmann

a) 0:1 (55 min) 20 Hoffmann / 1:1 (69 min) 9 Ahumada
b) Angonese (Italy) — Scheurer (Switzerland), Davidson (Scotland)
c) A.H. Kandil (AR Egypt) — Gen. T. Yomnak (Thailand)
d) 27 000
e) 84 100 1300

10 18.06.74 16.00 Volksparkstadion Hamburg AUS – GER 0:3 (0:2)
 AUS: 1 Reilly, 2 Utjesenovic, 3 Wilson, 4 Schaefer, 5 Curran, 6 Richards, 8 Mackay, 7 Rooney, 19 Campbell (46 min 11 Abonyi), 12 Alston, 20 Buljevic (62 min 13 Ollerton)
 GER: 1 Maier, 2 Vogts, 3 Breitner, 4 Schwarzenbeck, 5 Beckenbauer, 8 Cullmann (68 min 7 Wimmer), 9 Grabowski, 11 Heynckes (46 min 17 Hoelzenbein), 12 Overath, 13 Müller, 14 Hoeness

a) 0:1 (12 min) 12 Overath / 0:2 (34 min) 8 Cullmann / 0:3 (53 min) 13 Müller
 b) Kamel (Egypt) – Archundia (Mexico), Perez Nuñez (Peru)
 c) Koe Ewe Teik (Malaysia) – J.P. McGuire (USA)
 d) 52 000
 e) 60 200 1300

17 22.6.74 16.00 Olympiastadion Berlin AUS – CHI 0:0 (0:0)
 AUS: 1 Reilly, 2 Utjesenovic, 3 Wilson, 4 Schaefer, 5 Curran (82 min 15 Williams), 6 Richards (83 min expulsion/Platzverweis), 7 Rooney, 8 Mackay, 11 Abonyi, 12 Alston (65 min 13 Ollerton), 20 Buljevic
 CHI: 1 Vallejos, 2 Garcia, 3 Quintano, 4 Arias, 5 Figueroa, 7 Caszely, 8 Valdes (57 min 19 Farias), 9 Ahumada, 10 Reinoso, 11 Veliz (72 min 17 Yavar), 16 Paez

a) –
 b) Namdar (Iran) – Loraux (Belgium), van Gemert (Netherlands)
 c) F. Seipelt (Austria) – Gen. A.A. Mostafa (Egypt AR)
 d) 16 100
 e) 84 100 1300

18 22.06.74 19.30 Volksparkstadion Hamburg GDR – GER 1:0 (0:0)
 GDR: 1 Croy, 2 Kurbjuweit, 3 Bransch, 4 Weise, 10 Kreische, 12 Waetzlich, 13 Lauck, 14 Sparwasser, 16 Irmscher (65 min 17 Hamann), 18 Kische, 20 Hoffmann
 GER: 1 Maier, 2 Vogts, 3 Breitner, 4 Schwarzenbeck (68 min 6 Hoettges), 5 Beckenbauer, 8 Cullmann, 9 Grabowski, 14 Hoeness, 13 Müller, 12 Overath (69 min 10 Netzer), 15 Flohe

a) 1:0 (77 min) 14 Sparwasser
 b) Barreto Ruiz (Uruguay) – Marques (Brazil), Pestarino (Argentina)
 c) Dr. G. Szilagyi (Hungary) – Dr. F. Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador)
 d) 58 900 – sold out / ausverkauft
 e) 60 200 1300

Final classification / Classement final / Clasificación final / Abschlusstabelle

1.	GDR	3	2	1	0	4:1	5
2.	GER	3	2	0	1	4:1	4
3.	CHI	3	0	2	1	1:2	2
4.	AUS	3	0	1	2	0:5	1

Group 2 / Groupe 2 / Grupo 2 / Gruppe 2

03 13.06.74 17.00 Waldstadion Frankfurt BRA – YUG 0:0 (0:0)

BRA: 1 Leao, 14 Nelinho, 2 L. Pereira, 3 Marinho (S), 6 Marinho (B), 5 Piazza, 10 Rivelino, 11 P. Cesar (Fla), 13 Valdomiro, 7 Jairzinho, 8 Leivinha

YUG: 1 Maric, 2 Buljan, 5 Katalinski, 6 Bogicevic, 3 Hadziabdic, 4 Musinic, 8 Oblak, 10 Acimovic, 7 Petkovic, 9 Surjak, 11 Dzajic

- a) —
b) Scheurer (Switzerland) — Loraux (Belgium), Pestarino (Argentina)
c) H. Riedel (German DR) — V. Granatkin (USSR)
d) 59 000
e) 62 000 3000
-

04 14.06.74 19.30 Westfalenstadion Dortmund ZAI – SCO 0:2 (0:2)

ZAI: 1 Kazadi, 2 Mwepu, 3 Mukombo, 4 Buhanga, 5 Lobilo, 6 Kilasu, 14 Myanga (64 min 9 Uba Kembo), 8 Mana, 13 Ndaie, 10 Kidumu (75 min 15 Kibonge), 21 Kakoko

SCO: 1 Harvey, 2 Jardine, 3 McGrain, 4 Bremner, 5 Holton, 6 Blackley, 8 Dalglish (75 min 18 Hutchison), 10 Hay, 11 Lorimer, 9 Jordan, 19 Law

- a) 0:1 (26 min) 11 Lorimer / 0:2 (34 min) 9 Jordan
b) Schulenburg (Germany FR) — Weyland (Germany FR), Boskovic (Australia)
c) Dr. G. Szilagyi (Hungary) — Prof. M. Andrejevic (Yugoslavia)
d) 25 800
e) 53 700 1200
-

11 18.06.74 19.30 Parkstadion Gelsenkirchen YUG – ZAI 9:0 (6:0)

YUG: 1 Maric, 2 Buljan, 5 Katalinski, 6 Bogicevic, 3 Hadziabdic, 10 Acimovic, 8 Oblak, 9 Surjak, 7 Petkovic, 19 Bajevic, 11 Dzajic

ZAI: 1 Kazadi (22 min 12 Tubilandu), 2 Mwepu, 3 Mukombo, 4 Buhanga, 5 Lobilo, 6 Kilasu, 13 Ndaie (22 min expulsion/Platzverweis), 8 Mana, 9 Uba Kembo, 10 Kidumu, 21 Kakoko (46 min 14 Myanga)

- a) 1:0 (8 min) 19 Bajevic / 2:0 (14 min) 11 Dzajic / 3:0 (18 min) 9 Surjak
4:0 (22 min) 5 Katalinski / 5:0 (30 min) 19 Bajevic / 6:0 (35 min) 6 Bogicevic /
7:0 (61 min) 8 Oblak / 8:0 (65 min) 7 Petkovic / 9:0 (81 min) 19 Bajevic
b) Delgado (Colombia) — Barreto Ruiz (Uruguay), Llobregat (Venezuela)
c) J.M. Codesal (Uruguay) — Dr. A. Halim (Sudan)
d) 30 500
e) 69 600 1200
-

12 18.06.74 19.30 Waldstadion Frankfurt SCO – BRA 0:0 (0:0)

SCO: 1 Harvey, 2 Jardine, 3 McGrain, 5 Holton, 14 Buchan, 4 Bremner, 10 Hay, 8 Dalglish, 20 Morgan, 9 Jordan, 11 Lorimer

BRA: 1 Leao, 14 Nelinho, 2 Pereira, 3 Marinho (S), 6 Marinho (B), 5 Piazza, 10 Rivelino, 11 P. Cesar (F), 7 Jairzinho, 19 Mirandinha, 8 Leivinha (65 min 17 P. Cesar (I))

- a) —
 b) van Gemert (Netherlands) — Linemayr (Austria), Palotai (Hungary)
 c) J. Arriaga (Mexico) — Dr. A. Franchi (Italy)
 d) 60 000 (sold out / ausverkauft)
 e) 62 000 2000

19 22.06.74 16.00 Waldstadion Frankfurt SCO — YUG 1:1 (0:0)

SCO: 1 Harvey, 2 Jardine, 3 McGrain, 4 Bremner, 5 Holton, 14 Buchan, 20 Morgan, 8 Dalglish (65 min 18 Hutchison), 9 Jordan, 10 Hay, 11 Lorimer

YUG: 1 Maric, 2 Buljan, 3 Hadziabdic, 8 Oblak, 5 Katalinski, 6 Bogicevic, 7 Petkovic, 10 Acimovic, 19 Bajevic (70 min 18 Karasi), 9 Surjak, 11 Dzajic

- a) 0:1 (81 min) 18 Karasi / 1:1 (88 min) 9 Jordan
 b) Archundia (Mexico) — Tschenscher (Germany FR), Glöckner (German DR)
 c) J.M. Codesal (Uruguay) — V. Granatkin (USSR)
 d) 54 000
 e) 62 000 2000

20 22.06.74 16.00 Parkstadion Gelsenkirchen ZAI — BRA 0:3 (0:1)

ZAI: 1 Kazadi, 2 Mwepu, 3 Mukombo, 4 Buhanga, 5 Lobilo, 15 Kibonge, 7 Tshinabu (62 min 9 Uba Kembo), 8 Mana, 20 Ntumba, 10 Kidumu (61 min 6 Kilasu), 14 Myanga

BRA: 1 Leao, 14 Nelinho, 2 Pereira, 3 Marinho (S), 6 Marinho (F), 5 Piazza (59 min 19 Mirandinha), 10 Rivelino, 17 P. Cesar (I), 7 Jairzinho, 8 Leivinha (10 min 13 Valdomiro), 20 Edu

- a) 0:1 (12 min) 7 Jairzinho / 0:2 (66 min) 10 Rivelino / 0:3 (79 min) 13 Valdomiro
 b) Rainea (Rumania) — Angonese (Italy), Ohmsen (Germany FR)
 c) A. Kandil (Egypt AR) — R. Alcantara (Senegal)
 d) 35 000
 e) 69 600 1200

Final classification / Classement final / Clasificación final / Abschlusstabelle

1.	YUG	3	1	2	0	10:1	4
2.	BRA	3	1	2	0	3:0	4
3.	SCO	3	1	2	0	3:1	4
4.	ZAI	3	0	0	3	0:14	0

Group 3 / Groupe 3 / Grupo 3 / Gruppe 3

05 15.06.74 16.00 Niedersachsen-Stadion URU – HOL 0:2 (0:1)
Hannover

URU: 1 Mazurkiewicz, 2 Jauregui, 3 Masnik, 4 Forlan, 5 Castillo (69 min expulsion/Platzverweis), 6 Pavoni, 7 Cubilla (64 min 19 Milar), 8 Esparrago, 9 Morena, 10 Rocha, 18 Mantegazza

HOL: 8 Jongbloed, 20 Suurbier, 2 Haan, 17 Rijsbergen, 12 Krol, 6 Jansen, 13 Neeskens, 3 van Hanegem, 16 Rep, 14 Cruyff, 15 Rensenbrink

- a) 0:1 (9 min) 16 Rep / 0:2 (86 min) 16 Rep
b) Palotai (Hungary) – Kasakov (USSR), Rainea (Rumania)
c) F. Seipelt (Austria) – S. Barcs (Hungary)
d) 53 700
e) 59 900 1400

06 15.06.74 16.00 Rheinstadion Dusseldorf SWE – BUL 0:0 (0:0)

SWE: 1 Hellström, 2 Olsson, 5 Andersson, 3 Karlsson, 7 Larsson, 14 Tapper, 8 Torstensson, 6 Grahn, 10 Edström, 9 Kindvall (73 min 15 Magnusson), 11 Sandberg

BUL: 1 Goranov, 18 Vassilev, 19 Ivkov, 4 Velitschkov, 5 Kolev, 6 Penev, 7 Voinov (73 min 9 Michailov), 8 Bonev, 17 Nikodimov, 15 Panov (75 min 13 Vassilev), 11 Denev

- a) –
b) Perez-Nuñez (Peru) – Archundia (Mexico), Suppiah (Singapore)
c) J. Arriaga (Mexico) – H.H. Cavan (Ireland North)
d) 22 500
e) 67 800 1300

13 19.06.74 19.30 Westfalenstadion Dortmund HOL – SWE 0:0 (0:0)

HOL: 8 Jongbloed, 20 Suurbier, 2 Haan, 12 Krol, 17 Rijsbergen, 6 Jansen, 13 Neeskens, 3 van Hanegem (73 min 7 de Jong), 16 Rep, 14 Cruyff, 9 Keizer

SWE: 1 Hellström, 2 Olsson (75 min 13 Grip), 5 Andersson, 3 Karlsson, 4 Nordqvist, 7 Larsson, 16 Ejderstedt, 14 Tapper (61 min 21 Persson), 10 Edström, 6 Grahn, 11 Sandberg

- a) –
b) Winsemann (Canada) – Tschenscher (Germany FR), Thomas (Wales)
c) K. Aston (England) – R. Courte (Luxemburg)
d) 52 500 (sold out / ausverkauft)
e) 53 700 1200

14 19.06.74 19.30 Niedersachsen-Stadion BUL – URU 1:1 (0:0)
Hannover

BUL: 1 Goranov, 4 Velitschkov, 19 Ivkov, 5 Kolev, 18 Vassilev, 6 Penev, 7 Voinov, 8 Bonev, 11 Denev, 15 Panov, 17 Nikodimov (59 min 9 Michailov)

URU: 1 Mazurkiewicz, 2 Jauregui, 4 Forlan, 6 Pavoni, 8 Esparrago, 9 Morena, 10 Rocha, 11 Corbo, 14 Garisto (73 min 3 Masnik), 18 Mantegazza (62 min 16 Cardaccio), 19 Milar

- a) 1:0 (75 min) 8 Bonev / 1:1 (87 min) 6 Pavoni
 b) Taylor (England) – Babacan (Turkey), Ohmsen (Germany FR)
 c) Dr. G. Szilagyi (Hungary) – Dr. J. Goñi (Chile)
 d) 12 000
 e) 59 900 1400

- 21 23.06.74 16.00 Westfalenstadion Dortmund BUL – HOL 1:4 (0:2)
 BUL: 21 Staykov, 18 Vassilev, 19 Ivkov, 4 Velitschkov, 5 Kolev, 6 Penev, 7 Voinov, 8 Bonev, 10 Stoyanov (46 min 9 Michailov), 11 Denev, 15 Panov (55 min 20 Borissov)
 HOL: 8 Jongbloed, 20 Suurbier, 12 Krol, 13 Neeskens (79 min 7 de Jong), 2 Haan, 17 Rijsbergen, 16 Rep, 6 Jansen, 14 Cruyff, 3 van Hanegem (46 min 5 Israel), 15 Rensenbrink
 a) 0:1 (5 min) 13 Neeskens – Penalty / 0:2 (45 min) 13 Neeskens – Penalty / 0:3 (71 min) 16 Rep / 1:3 (78 min) 12 Krol – Own goal/Eigentor 1:4 (88 min) 7 de Jong
 b) Boskovic (Australia) – Eschweiler (Germany FR), Biwersi (Germany FR)
 c) K. Aston (England) – Dr. Y. Nozu (Japan)
 d) 52 100
 e) 53 700 1200

- 22 23.06.74 16.00 Rheinstadion Dusseldorf SWE – URU 3:0 (0:0)
 SWE: 1 Hellström, 5 Andersson, 13 Grip, 3 Karlsson, 4 Nordqvist, 7 Larsson, 15 Magnusson (60 min Ahlström), 6 Grahm, 10 Edström, 9 Kindvall (76 min 8 Torstensson), 11 Sandberg
 URU: 1 Mazurkiewicz, 4 Forlan, 2 Jauregui, 14 Garisto (46 min 3 Masnik), 6 Pavoni, 8 Esparrago, 10 Rocha, 18 Mantegazza, 19 Milar, 9 Morena, 11 Corbo (43 min 7 Cubilla)
 a) 1:0 (46 min) 10 Edström / 2:0 (74 min) 11 Sandberg / 3:0 (77 min) 10 Edström
 b) Linemayr (Austria) – Llobregat (Venezuela), Aldinger (Germany FR)
 c) Koe Ewe Teik (Malaysia) – H. Riedel (German DR)
 d) 27 000
 e) 67 800 1300

Final classification / Classement final / Clasificación final / Abschlusstabelle

1.	HOL	3	2	1	0	6:1	5
2.	SWE	3	1	2	0	3:0	4
3.	BUL	3	0	2	1	2:5	2
4.	URU	3	0	1	2	1:6	1

Group 4 / Groupe 4 / Grupo 4 / Gruppe 4

07 15.06.74 18.00 Olympiastadion Munich ITA — HAI 3:1 (0:0)

ITA: 1 Zoff, 2 Spinosi, 3 Facchetti, 4 Benetti, 5 Morini, 6 Burgnich, 7 Mazzola, 8 Capello, 9 Chinaglia (70 min 19 Anastasi), 10 Rivera, 11 Riva

HAI: 1 Francillon, 6 Bayonne, 12 Joseph, 3 August, 14 Nazaire, 10 François, 7 Vorbe, 9 Antoine, 8 Desir, 20 Sanon, 11 Guy Saint Vil (46 min 18 Barthelemy)

- a) 0:1 (46 min) 20 Sanon / 1:1 (52 min) 10 Rivera / 2:1 (66 min) 4 Benetti / 3:1 (79 min) 19 Anastasi
b) Llobregat (Venezuela) — Marques (Brazil), Namdar (Iran)
c) A. Kandil (Egypt AR) — Dr. A. Halim (Sudan)
d) 51 100
e) 75 000 1900
-

08 15.06.74 18.00 Neckarstadion Stuttgart POL — ARG 3:2 (2:0)

POL: 2 Tomaszewski, 4 Szymanowski, 6 Gorgon, 10 Musial, 9 Zmuda, 13 Kasperczak, 12 Deyna, 14 Masczyk, 16 Lato, 17 Szarmach (70 min 19 Domarski), 18 Gadocha (85 min 11 Cmikiewicz)

ARG: 1 Carnevali, 14 Perfumo, 10 Heredia, 20 Wolff, 5 Bargas (67 min 18 Telch), 16 Pedro Sa, 4 Balbuena, 6 Brindisi (46 min 11 Houseman), 2 Ayala, 3 Babington, 13 Kempes

- a) 1:0 (7 min) 16 Lato / 2:0 (8 min) 17 Szarmach / 2:1 (60 min) 10 Heredia / 3:1 (62 min) 16 Lato / 3:2 (66 min) 3 Babington
b) Thomas (Wales) — Davidson (Scotland), Aldinger (Germany FR)
c) Koe Ewe Teik (Malaysia) — G. Cañedo (Mexico)
d) 31 500
e) 70 100 1200
-

15 19.06.74 19.30 Olympiastadion Munich HAI — POL 0:7 (0:5)

HAI: 1 Francillon, 3 Auguste, 6 Bayonne, 7 Vorbe, 8 Desir, 9 Antoine, 10 François, 4 Andre (37 min 18 Barthelemy), 14 Nazaire, 15 Roger Saint Vil (46 min 13 Racine), 20 Sanon

POL: 2 Tomaszewski, 4 Szymanowski, 6 Gorgon, 9 Zmuda, 10 Musial (71 min 5 Gut), 12 Deyna, 13 Kasperczak, 14 Masczyk (65 min 11 Cmikiewicz), 16 Lato, 17 Szarmach, 18 Gadocha

- a) 0:1 (17 min) 16 Lato / 0:2 (18 min) 12 Deyna / 0:3 (30 min) 17 Szarmach / 0:4 (31 min) 6 Gorgon / 0:5 (34 min) 17 Szarmach / 0:6 (50 min) 17 Szarmach / 0:7 (87 min) 16 Lato
b) Suppiah (Singapore) — Eschweiler (Germany FR), Biwersi (Germany FR)
c) J. Arriaga (Mexico) — Dr. H. Käser (Switzerland)
d) 23 400
e) 75 000 1900
-

16 19.06.74 19.30 Neckarstadion Stuttgart ARG – ITA 1:1 (1:1)
 ARG: 1 Carnevali, 20 Wolff (60 min 9 Glaria), 14 Perfumo, 10 Heredia, 16 Pedro Sa, 18 Telch, 11 Houseman, 3 Babington, 2 Ayala, 13 Kempes, 22 Yazalde (78 min 8 Chazarreta)
 ITA: 1 Zoff, 2 Spinosi, 3 Facchetti, 4 Benetti, 5 Morini (66 min 18 Causio), 6 Burgnich, 7 Mazzola, 8 Capello, 19 Anastasi, 10 Rivera (66 min 15 Wilson), 11 Riva
 a) 1:0 (19 min) 11 Houseman / 1:1 (35 min) 14 Perfumo (Own goal/Eigentor)
 b) Kasakov (USSR) – Glöckner (German DR), Rainea (Rumania)
 c) F. Seipelt (Austria) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
 d) 68 900 – Sold out/ausverkauft
 e) 70 100 1200

23 23.06.74 16.00 Olympiastadion Munich ARG – HAI 4:1 (2:0)
 ARG: 1 Carnevali, 2 Ayala, 3 Babington, 10 Heredia, 11 Houseman (57 min 6 Brindisi), 13 Kempes (52 min 4 Balbuena), 14 Perfumo, 16 Pedro Sa, 18 Telch, 20 Wolff, 22 Yazalde
 HAI: 1 Francillon, 5 Ducoste, 6 Bayonne, 7 Vorbe, 8 Desir, 9 Antoine, 11 Guy Saint Vil (52 min 16 F. Leandre), 13 Racine, 14 Nazaire (25 min 17 J.M. Leandre), 20 Sanon, 21 Louis
 a) 1:0 (15 min) 22 Yazalde / 2:0 (18 min) 11 Houseman / 3:0 (55 min) 2 Ayala / 3:1 (63 min) 20 Sanon / 4:1 (68 min) 2 Yazalde
 b) Sanchez-Ibanez (Spain) – Kamel (Egypt AR), N'Diaye (Senegal)
 c) J. Arriaga (Mexico) – J.P. McGuire (USA)
 d) 24 000
 e) 75 000 1900

24 23.06.74 16.00 Neckarstadion Stuttgart POL – ITA 2:1 (2:0)
 POL: 2 Tomaszewski, 4 Szymanowski, 6 Gorgon, 10 Musial, 9 Zmuda, 13 Kasperczak, 12 Deyna, 14 Maszcyk, 18 Gadocha, 17 Szarmach (78 min 11 Cmikiewicz), 16 Lato
 ITA: 1 Zoff, 2 Spinosi, 3 Facchetti, 4 Benetti, 5 Morini, 6 Burgnich (33 min 15 Wilson), 18 Causio, 7 Mazzola, 8 Capello, 19 Anastasi, 9 Chinaglia (46 min 20 Boninsegna)
 a) 1:0 (38 min) 17 Szarmach / 2:0 (45 min) 12 Deyna / 2:1 (86 min) 8 Capello
 b) Weyland (Germany FR) – Schulenburg (Germany FR), Winsemann (Canada)
 c) J.M. Codesal (Uruguay) – A. Chiarisoli (France)
 d) 68 900 – Sold out/ausverkauft
 e) 70 100 1200

Final classification / Classement final / Clasificación final / Abschlusstabelle

1.	POL	3	3	0	0	12:3	6
2.	ARG	3	1	1	1	7:5	3
3.	ITA	3	1	1	1	5:4	3
4.	HAI	3	0	0	3	2:14	0

2nd Final Round / 2e Tour Final

2nda Vuelta Final / 2. Finalrunde

First Match Day / Premier jour de match / Primer Día de Partidos / Erster Spieltag

25 26.06.74 19.30 Niedersachsen-Stadion BRA – GDR 1:0 (0:0)
Hannover

BRA: 1 Leao, 4 Ze Maria, 2 Luiz Pereira, 3 Marinho (S), 6 Marinho (F), 17 Paulo César "Carpégiani", 10 Rivelino, 21 Dirceu, 13 Valdomiro, 7 Jairzinho, 11 Paulo Cesar (L).

GDR: 1 Croy, 2 Kurbjuweit, 3 Bransch, 4 Weise, 11 Streich, 12 Waetzlich, 13 Lauck (64 min 3 Loewe), 14 Sparwasser, 17 Hamann (46 min 16 Irmscher), 18 Kische, 20 Hoffmann

- a) 1:0 (60 min) 10 Rivelino
- b) Thomas (Wales) – Babacan (Turkey), Boskovic (Australia)
- c) K. Aston (England) – Dr. A. Franchi (Italy)
- d) 58 463
- e) 59 900 1400

26 26.06.74 19.30 Parkstadion Gelsenkirchen HOL – ARG 4:0 (2:0)

HOL: 2 Haan, 3 van Hanegem, 6 Jansen, 8 Jongbloed, 12 Krol, 13 Neeskens, 14 Cruyff, 15 Rensenbrink, 16 Rep, 17, Rijsbergen, 20 Suurbier (84 min 5 Israel)

ARG: 1 Carnevali, 14 Perfumo, 16 Sa, 20 Wolff (46 min 9 Glaria), 18 Telch, 10 Heredia, 4 Balbuena, 22 Yazalde, 2 Ayala, 17 Squeo, 11 Houseman (46 min 13 Kempes)

- a) 1:0 (10 min) 14 Cruyff / 2:0 (25 min) 12 Krol / 3:0 (73 min) 16 Rep / 4:0 (90 min) 14 Cruyff
- b) Davidson (Scotland) – Tschenscher (Germany FR), Kazakov (USSR)
- c) J. Arriaga Muñoz (Mexico) – R. Alcantara (Senegal)
- d) 55 348
- e) 69 900 1200

27 26.06.74 16.00 Rheinstadion Dusseldorf YUG – GER 0:2 (0:1)

YUG: 1 Maric, 2 Buljan, 3 Habziabdic, 4 Muzinic, 5 Katalinski, 8 Oblak (84 min 7 Petkovic), 17 Popivoda, 10 Acimovic, 9 Surjak, 18 Karasi, 11 Dzajic (84 min 12 Jerkovic)

GER: 1 Maier, 2 Vogts, 3 Breitner, 4 Schwarzenbeck, 5 Beckenbauer, 16 Bonhof, 7 Wimmer (73 min 14 Hoeness), 17 Hoelzenbein (78 min 15 Flohe), 12 Overath, 13 Müller, 18 Herzog

- a) 0:1 (39 min) 3 Breitner / 0:2 (82 min) 13 Müller
 - b) Marques (Brazil) – Angonese (Italy), Perez-Nuñez (Peru)
 - c) J.M. Codesal (Uruguay) – R. Coll (Costa Rica)
 - d) 66 085
 - e) 67 800 1300
-

28 26.06.74 19.30 Neckarstadion Stuttgart SWE – POL 0:1 (0:1)

SWE: 1 Hellström, 5 Andersson (60 min 18 Augustsson), 13 Grip, 3 Karlsson, 4 Nordqvist, 7 Larsson, 8 Torstensson, 14 Tapper (80 min 22 Ahlström), 10 Edström, 6 Grahn, 11 Sandberg

POL: 2 Tomaszewski, 5 Gut, 6 Gorgon, 4 Szymanowski, 9 Zmuda, 13 Kasperczak, 12 Deyna, 14 Maszczyk, 16 Lato, 17 Szarmach (60 min 21 Kmiecik), 18 Gadocha

a) 0:1 (43 min) 16 Lato
b) Barreto Ruiz (Uruguay) – Pestarino (Argentina), Archundia (Mexico)
c) A. Kandil (AR Egypt) – J.P. McGuire (USA)
d) 43 755
e) 70 100 1200

2nd Match Day / 2e Jour de match / 2do Día de Partidos / 2. Spieltag

29 30.06.74 16.00 Parkstadion Gelsenkirchen GDR – HOL 0:2 :0:1)

GDR: 1 Croy, 2 Kurbjuweit, 3 Bransch, 4 Weise, 6 Schnuphase, 7 Pommerenke, 8 Loewe (54 min 9 Ducke), 13 Lauck (64 min 10 Kreische), 14 Sparwasser, 18 Kische, 20 Hoffmann

HOL: 8 Jongbloed, 20 Suurbier, 2 Haan, 17 Rijsbergen, 12 Krol, 6 Jansen, 13 Neeskens, 3 van Hanegem, 16 Rep, 14 Cruyff, 15 Rensenbrink

a) 0:1 (7 min) 13 Neeskens / 0:2 (59 min) 15 Rensenbrink
b) Scheurer (Switzerland) – Linemayr (Austria), Delgado (Colombia)
c) R. Masson (France) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
d) 67 148 (Sold out/ausverkauft)
e) 68 348 1200

30 30.06.74 16.00 Niedersachsenstadion Hannover ARG – BRA 1:2 (1:1)

ARG: 1 Carnevali, 9 Glaria, 10 Heredia, 5 Bargas, 16 Pedro Sa (46 min 7 Carrascosa), 6 Brindisi, 17 Squeo, 3 Babington, 4 Balbuena, 2 Ayala, 13 Kempes (46 min 11 Houseman)

BRA: 1 Leao, 4 Ze Maria, 2 Pereira, 3 Marinho, 6 Marinho (F), 17 P. Cesar (Car), 10 Rivelino, 21 Dirceu, 13 Valdomiro, 7 Jairzinho, 10 P. Cesar (L)

a) 0:1 (32 min) 10 Rivelino / 1:1 (35 min) 6 Brindisi / 1:2 (49 min) 7 Jairzinho
b) Loraux (Belgium) – Taylor (England), N'Diaye (Senegal)
c) Koe Ewe Teik (Malaysia) – Dr. F. Hidalgo-Rojas (Ecuador)
d) 38 000
e) 59 900 1400

31 30.06.74 19.30 Rheinstadion Dusseldorf GER – SWE 4:2 (0:1)

GER: 1 Maier, 2 Vogts, 3 Breitner, 4 Schwarzenbeck, 5 Beckenbauer, 16 Bonhof, 14 Hoeness, 17 Hoelzenbein (83 min 15 Flohe), 12 Overath, 13 Müller, 18 Herzog (64 min 9 Grabowski)

SWE: 1 Hellström, 2 Olsson, 18 Augustsson, 3 Karlsson, 4 Nordqvist, 7 Larsson (32 min 16 Ejderstedt), 8 Torstensson, 14 Tapper, 10 Edström, 6 Grahn, 11 Sandberg

a) 0:1 (24 min) 10 Edström / 1:1 (51 min) 12 Overath /
2:1 (52 min) 16 Bonhof / 2:2 (53 min) 11 Sandberg /
3:2 (76 min) 9 Grabowski / 4:2 (89 min) 14 Hoeness (Penalty)

b) Kasakov (USSR) – Rainea (Rumania), Sanchez-Ibañez (Spain)

c) Dr. G. Szilagyi (Hungary) – Dr. A. Halim (Sudan)

d) 66 500 (Sold out/ausverkauft)

e) 67 800 1300

32 30.06.74 16.00 Waldstadion Frankfurt POL – YUG 2:1 (1:1)

POL: 2 Tomaszewski, 4 Szymanowski, 6 Gorgon, 9 Zmuda, 10 Musial, 13 Kasperczak, 14 Maszczyk, 12 Deyna (81 min 19 Domarski), 16 Lato, 17 Szarmach (57 min 11 Cmikiewicz), 18 Gadocha

YUG: 1 Maric, 2 Buljan, 3 Hadziabdic, 6 Bogicevic, 5 Katalinski, 8 Oblak (16 min 12 Jerkovic), 7 Petkovic (81 min 20 Petrovic), 18 Karasi, 19 Bajevic, 10 Acimovic, 9 Surjak

a) 1:0 (24 min) 12 Deyna (Penalty) / 1:1 (43 min) 18 Karasi / 2:1 (62 min) 16 Lato

b) Glöckner (German DR) – Marques (Brazil), Winsemann (Canada)

c) K. Aston (England) – J.P. McGuire (USA)

d) 55 000

e) 62 000 3000

3rd Match Day / 3e Jour de Match / 3er Día de Partidos / 3. Spieltag

33 3.07.74 19.30 Parkstadion Gelsenkirchen ARG – GDR 1:1 (1:1)

ARG: 12 Fillol, 20 Wolff, 10 Heredia, 5 Bargas, 7 Carrascosa, 6 Brindisi, 18 Telch, 3 Babington, 11 Houseman, 2 Ayala, 13 Kempes

GDR: 1 Croy, 2 Kurbjuweit, 3 Bransch, 4 Weise, 6 Schnuphase, 7 Pommerenke, 8 Loewe (65 min 15 Vogel), 11 Streich (80 min 9 Ducke), 14 Sparwasser, 18 Kische, 20 Hoffmann

a) 0:1 (14 min) 11 Streich / 1:1 (20 min) 11 Houseman

b) Taylor (England) – Thomas (Wales), Kamel (AR Egypt)

c) F. Seipelt (Austria) – R. Coll (Costa Rica)

d) 53 054

e) 69 600 1200

34 3.07.74 19.30 Westfalenstadion Dortmund HOL – BRA 2:0 (0:0)
HOL: 8 Jongbloed, 20 Suurbier, 12 Krol, 13 Neeskens (85 min 5 Israel), 2 Haan, 17 Rijsbergen, 16 Rep, 3 van Hanegem, 14 Cruyff, 6 Jansen, 15 Rensenbrink (67 min 7 de Jong)
BRA: 1 Leao, 2 Luiz Pereira, 3 Marinho (S), 4 Ze Maria, 6 Marinho (F), 17 Carpegiani, 7 Jairzinho, 10 Rivelino, 11 P. Cesar (61 min 19 Mirandinha), 13 Valdomiro, 21 Dirceu
a) 1:0 (50 min) 13 Neeskens / 2:0 (65 min) 14 Cruyff
b) Tschenscher (Germany FR) – Davidson (Scotland), Suppiah (Singapore)
c) A.H. Kandil (AR Egypt) – A. Senior (Colombia)
d) 52 500 (Sold out/ausverkauft)
e) 53 700 1200

35 3.07.74 16.30 Waldstadion Frankfurt POL – GER 0:1 (0:0)
POL: 2 Tomaszewski, 4 Szymanowski, 6 Gorgon, 9 Zmuda, 10 Musial, 13 Kasperczak (80 min 11 Cmikiewicz), 12 Deyna, 14 Maszczyk (80 min 21 Kmieciak), 16 Lato, 19 Domarski, 18 Gadocha
GER: 1 Maier, 2 Vogts, 3 Breitner, 4 Schwarzenbeck, 5 Beckenbauer, 16 Bonhof, 14 Hoeness, 9 Grabowski, 12 Overath, 13 Müller, 17 Hoelzenbein
a) 0:1 (76 min) 13 Müller
b) Linemayr (Austria) – Scheurer (Switzerland), Palotai (Hungary)
c) Koe Ewe Teik (Malaysia) – Dr. J. Goñi (Chile)
d) 59 000 (Sold out/ausverkauft)
e) 62 000 3000

36 3.07.74 19.30 Rheinstadion Dusseldorf SWE – YUG 2:1 (1:1)
SWE: 1 Hellström, 2 Olsson, 18 Augustsson, 3 Karlsson, 4 Nordqvist, 21 Persson, 8 Torstensson, 14 Tapper, 10 Edström, 6 Grahn, 11 Sandberg
YUG: 1 Maric, 2 Buljan, 3 Hadziabdic, 13 Pavlovic (77 min 14 Peruzovic), 5 Katalinski, 6 Bogicevic, 20 Petrovic (67 min 18 Karasi), 12 Jerkovic, 9 Surjak, 10 Acimovic, 11 Dzajic
a) 0:1 (27 min) 9 Surjak / 1:1 (29 min) 10 Edström / 2:1 (85 min) 8 Torstensson
b) Pestarino (Argentina) – Barreto Ruiz (Uruguay), Llobregat (Venezuela)
c) R. Masson (France) – J.P. McGuire (USA)
d) 40 000
e) 67 800 1300

Final classification / Classement final / Clasificación final / Abschlusstabelle

Group A

1.	HOL	3	3	0	0	8:0	6
2.	BRA	3	2	0	1	3:3	4
3.	GDR	3	0	1	2	1:4	1
4.	ARG	3	0	1	2	2:7	1

Group B

1.	GER	3	3	0	0	7:2	6
2.	POL	3	2	0	1	3:2	4
3.	SWE	3	1	0	2	4:6	2
4.	YUG	3	0	0	3	2:6	0

3rd/4th Place Match / Match pour les 3e/4e places
Partido por 3er y 4º puesto / Spiel um den 3./4. Platz

37 6.07.74 16.00 Olympiastadion Munich BRA - POL 0:1 (0:0)

BRA: 1 Leao, 4 Ze Maria, 3 Mario Marinho, 15 Alfredo, 6 Francisco Marinho, 10 Rivelino, 17 P. Cesar "Carpegiani", 18 Ademir (66 min 19 Mirandinha), 13 Valdomiro, 7 Jairzinho, 21 Dirceu

POL: 2 Tomaszewski, 4 Szymanowski, 6 Gorgon, 7 Zmuda, 10 Musial, 13 Kasperczak (73 min Cmikiewicz), 14 Maszczyk, 12 Deyna, 16 Lato, 17 Szarmach (73 min 20 Kapka), 18 Gadocha

a) 0:1 (76 min) 16 Lato

b) Angonese (Italy) - N'Diaye (Senegal), Namdar (Iran)

c) K. Aston (England) - Dr. M.B. Noel (Argentina)

Koe Ewe Teik (Malaysia) - Dr. A. Franchi (Italy)

d) 74 100

e) 79 000 3000



The result of the Final on the board

(Photo: Peter Robinson)

Final

38. 7.07.74 16.00 Olympiastadion Munich HOL — GER 1:2 (1:2)
- HOL: 8 Jongbloed, 20 Suurbier, 17 Rijsbergen (68 min 7 de Jong), 2 Haan, 12 Krol, 6 Jansen, 3 van Hanegem, 13 Neeskens, 16 Rep, 14 Cruyff, 15 Rensenbrink (46 min van de Kerkhof)
- GER: 1 Maier, 2 Vogts, 4 Schwarzenbeck, 5 Beckenbauer, 3 Breitner, 14 Hoeness, 16 Bonhof, 12 Overath, 9 Grabowski, 13 Müller, 17 Hoelzenbein
- a) 1:0 (2 min) 13 Neeskens (Penalty) / 1:1 (25 min) 3 Breitner (Penalty) / 1:2 (43 min) 13 Müller
- b) Taylor (England) — Barreto Ruiz (Uruguay), Gonzales Archundia (Mexico)
- c) H. Riedel (German DR) — H.H. Cavan (Ireland North)
J. Arriaga (Mexico) — A. Chiarisoli (France)
- d) 75 200
- e) 79 000 3000