

THE WEEKLY

FIFA

Fédération Internationale de Football Association – Since 1904

Loddar



5

World Cups

25

World Cup matches

An encounter with
World Cup record holder
Matthaus

JAVIER ZANETTI
INTER
FOR EVER

SEPP BLATTER
DON'T MAKE FOOTBALL
A SCAPEGOAT

SHAKIRA
THE BEST
WORLD CUP SONG

6

Up close and personal with Lothar Matthaus

He is Germany's most-capped player, a World Cup winner in 1990 and the only man to appear at the finals five times. An honorary captain of Germany, he is a legend as a player but often misunderstood as a person. In a long conversation with The FIFA Weekly one of the great midfielders revealed an unexpected side to his character and pinpointed an obsession with order as the foundation of his career.

17

Blatter: Football can change the world

However, says the FIFA President, there are strict limits: a sports federation cannot defuse social tensions, nor be made a scapegoat for political problems in a given country.

19

World Cup party music

It all began with a Chilean take on rock'n'roll in 1962, moved on to a cringe-worthy English effort in 1966 and produced an Italian hit in 1990. Four years ago Shakira's "Waka Waka" moved the bar higher than ever before. We look back over half a century of World Cup songs.

23

United at a crossroads

The departure of iconic boss Sir Alex Ferguson marked the end of an era for the English champions. Following a 3-1 defeat to Chelsea the Red Devils are 14 points off Premier League leaders Arsenal, and are out of the FA and League Cups. Radical change might be the only solution.

26

Interview with Cafu: Advantage Brazil!

Cafu contested the World Cup Final three times with Brazil and won the trophy twice. The former captain believes A Seleção are firm favourites for the tournament on home soil.

29

Mustapha Zitouni: Bridging a cultural divide

Mustapha Zitouni, who died on the same day as Eusebio, was himself a legendary player but also an Algerian national hero.

36

Is baseball better than football?

Gunter Netzer calls for extreme caution before tinkering with the rules and culture of football, explaining why baseball and American Football will never rule the roost in Europe.

37

Zanetti and Inter: A match made in heaven

Javier Zanetti left Argentina to join Internazionale 19 years ago. Fully 608 games later, he's still there. "Inter is the love of my life," he says.



North and Central America
35 members
www.concacaf.com



South America
10 members
www.conmebol.com



Gunter Netzer
Careful with the Laws of the Game!

Cafu
speaks out



U-17 Women's World Cup
15 March to 4 April 2014, Costa Rica



Blue Stars/FIFA Youth Cup
28 to 29 May 2014, Zurich



Europe
53 members
www.uefa.com



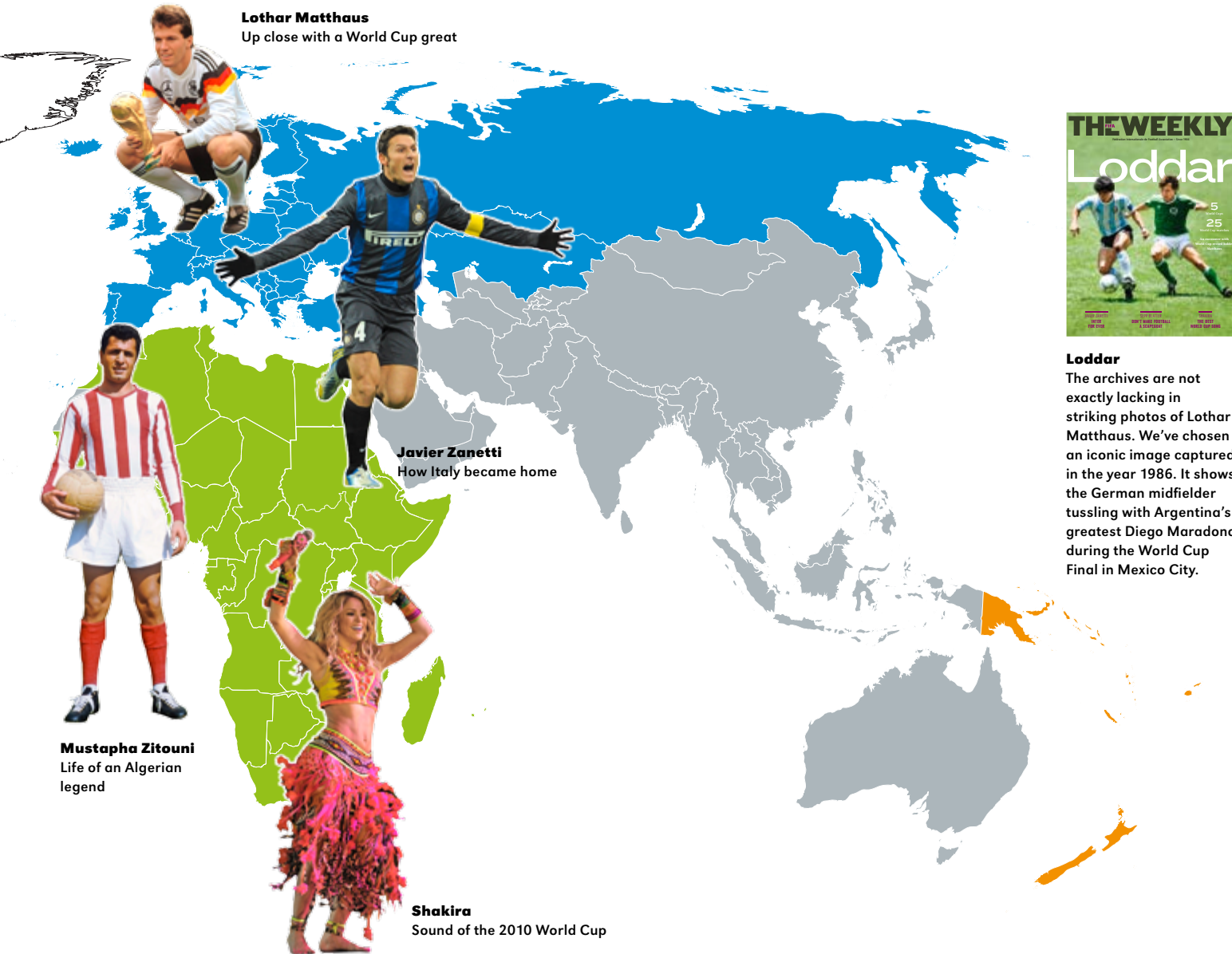
Africa
54 members
www.cafonline.com



Asia
46 members
www.the-afc.com



Oceania
11 members
www.oceaniafootball.com

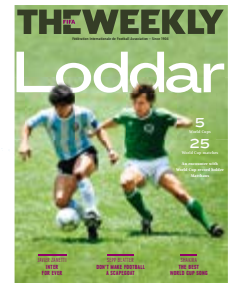


Lothar Matthaus
Up close with a World Cup great

Javier Zanetti
How Italy became home

Mustapha Zitouni
Life of an Algerian legend

Shakira
Sound of the 2010 World Cup



Loddar
The archives are not exactly lacking in striking photos of Lothar Matthaus. We've chosen an iconic image captured in the year 1986. It shows the German midfielder tussling with Argentina's greatest Diego Maradona during the World Cup Final in Mexico City.

Cover: Michael King/Getty Images
Inhalt: Getty Images



FIFA World Cup
12 June to 13 July 2014, Brazil



U-20 Women's World Cup
5 to 24 August 2014, Canada



Youth Olympic Football Tournament
15 to 27 August 2014, Nanjing



FIFA Club World Cup
10 to 20 December 2014, Morocco

A look that drives envy.



- LED Positioning Lamps & Rear Combination Lamps
- Panorama Sunroof
- New 17" & 18" Alloy Wheel

The New
Tucson

 NEW THINKING.
HYUNDAI NEW POSSIBILITIES.

Mr World Cup

Thomas Renggli

The name Lothar Matthaus is the equivalent of a footballing seal of quality. Germany's most-capped player, a World Cup winner, and the only man to contest the finals five times, Matthaus is an honorary Germany captain, placing him in the same bracket as legends such as Uwe Seeler, Fritz Walter and Franz Beckenbauer. Lothar Matthaus is an undisputed World Cup great.

However, he is at best a mildly comical figure in the German-speaking world these days, an affliction possibly best described as "Boris Becker Syndrome", fuelled in the public perception by appearances on reality shows and docusoaps and a coaching reputation to shame a pub team manager. His playing career was shot through with consistency, but his private life is the opposite. The man who only played for four clubs in 21 years as a pro is patently a believer in rotation when it comes to personal relationships. 'Loddar' and light entertainment go hand-in-hand, or so it seems.

The FIFA Weekly's Perikles Monioudis was uninterested in any of this. He began his interview with the 52-year-old German in Zurich by laying out four images depicting pivotal moments or situations in Matthaus' personal and professional life. The former player was visibly taken aback. He'd expected to be on the defensive, explaining away his less than stellar coaching career to date and excusing his after-hours escapades. But the photos exclusively focused on his unique playing career: a head-to-head with Diego Maradona at the 1986 World Cup, a breathtaking solo effort against Yugoslavia in Italy four years later, a goal of the season for Bayern against Leverkusen in 1992, and a snapshot of the place where it all began, a child's bedroom in the Bavarian town of Herzogenaurach, where little Lothar attached an Argentina 1978 World Cup sticker to his bedside table.



Frank and honest Lothar Matthaus gives unexpected insights into a colourful life and career.

Matthaus took The FIFA Weekly by surprise too, with unexpected openness, gentle self-deprecation and thoughtful reflection. He explained why his near-pedantic sense of order and discipline underpinned his ascent to become one of football's greatest central midfielders and why he ultimately took the famous number ten shirt only against his will. And he dissected his career-defining clashes with Maradona. Our in-depth feature uncovers a

new dimension to one of the greatest players of the modern age. Like us, you may need to set aside a number of preconceptions and stereotypes, revelling instead in the fact that Lothar Matthaus as an interviewee is just as much a master of precision and surprise as he was as an exceptional player. ☘

Midfield maestro

Lothar Matthaus played 25 matches at 5 World Cup finals, a feat as yet unmatched by any other player, but it is not just this remarkable stat that makes Germany's 1990 World Cup winning captain a legend of world football. The FIFA Weekly met with Matthaus to learn more.

Perikles Monioudis

Upon meeting Lothar Matthaus, you quickly become aware of his many behavioural quirks. Chief among these is his distinctive sense of order; he believes everything has its place and everything has an order. Without this attribute, he could never have been a leader on the pitch – and what a leader he was.

Matthaus looked out from the passenger seat of our car in rainy Zurich. He had just flown in from Munich to visit his son, Loris, who lives with his mother in western Switzerland and has just gained admission to university. Later, Matthaus said that although he is no control freak, he always makes sure to know where his son and two grown-up daughters are and looks out for them.

The inaugural FIFA World Player of the Year gave succinct directions, mostly consisting of gesturing to one side, saying “Down there”, and reaching for the steering wheel if necessary. Despite sitting in an unfamiliar car, the greatest number 8 the world has ever seen set about rearranging the mobile phones and packets of cough sweets on the dashboard, before pointing out that “there are still two returnable bottles on the back seat.”

As he noticed the cyclist up ahead, Matthaus remarked that you have to focus on everything at once in life, not just in traffic but on the pitch, too. He did not hide the fact that he hates multi-storey car parks, and quickly signalled the route to the exit. Later, in a prestigious restaurant near Lake Zurich, he tucked happily into a local dish – Zurich-style veal schnitzel with hash browns – but there was no



1986 World Cup final in Mexico City Lothar Matthaus (r) tussles with Diego Maradona.

doubt that he would compensate for the indulgence with a run back at home in Budapest. Without thinking, the 52-year-old straightened up his dining companion's silver cutlery before, filled with curiosity, he picked up the first of the photos laid out before him on the table.

“That’s the 1986 World Cup Final in Mexico. I’m duelling with Diego Maradona, who was the best player in the world back then. I played against him for the first time four years before this match, in a friendly in Buenos Aires on 24 March 1982, and was tasked with marking him in the 1986 World Cup Final. Franz Beckenbauer had huge respect for Maradona, but was also slightly afraid of him, so he jumbled up our team. After the match, Beckenbauer said that was the biggest mistake he had made in his coaching career.

Our attacking play suffered as a result of the changes, particularly in the first 60 minutes

SELECTED HONOURS

World Cup winner: 1990, as Germany captain

European champion: 1980

7-time German Championship winner with Bayern Munich

2-time DFB Cup winner: 1986 and 1998 with Bayern Munich

2-time UEFA Cup winner: 1991 with Inter Milan, 1996 with Bayern Munich

2-time Champions League finalist: 1987 and 1999 with Bayern Munich

World Cup finalist: 1982, 1986 and 1990

FIFA Player of the Year: 1991

Ballon d'Or: 1990

Europe's Sportsman of the Year: 1990

Footballer of the Year in Germany: 1990, 1999

Honorary captain of the German national football team: since 2001

Goal of the Year in Germany: 1990, 1992

Most capped German international: 150 caps

Most capped World Cup player: 25 appearances at 5 World Cup finals



Germany's opening match against Yugoslavia at the 1990 World Cup
Matthaus scores to make it 3-1.

of the match. Although Maradona didn't feature much in the game, neither did we. Unfortunately, due to goalkeeping errors from Toni Schumacher, the Argentinians took a 2-0 lead. After that, Beckenbauer changed things around. He took me off Maradona duty and made us a more attacking side, and we were able to equalise from two corner kicks. However, our new formation also gave Maradona more space and he led a counterattack with a brilliant pass to give Argentina their third goal with ten minutes to go.

Nevertheless, I only have good memories of that match and the 115,000 spectators in Mexico City. We were extremely satisfied with the end result, as that German side didn't have the quality to reach the Final.

At the 1982 World Cup I was still on the bench, so the 1986 World Cup was the first international tournament I completed as a regular starter. But it was only at the 1990 World Cup that I showed what I could really do for the first time. As far back as 1982, offers had already come in from Italy, from teams such as AC Milan and Napoli. Maradona had a hand in the latter one, so we would have played together for Napoli. How would that have turned out? I don't know if I would have been able to develop as a player alongside him.

Two years after the 1986 World Cup, after the Germany team had been reorganised and I had been named captain, I moved to Inter Milan. The coach, Giovanni Trapattoni, gave me the number 10 shirt there. I didn't want it because I'd never seen myself as a playmaker like Maradona or Michel Platini. I had always been a number 8, a defensive midfielder. Even when I became a World Cup winner as captain in 1990, I was wearing the number 10 on my back but, in truth, I was playing at number 8.

Our first five matches at the 1990 World Cup were at the San Siro, my home ground in Milan. This time, it wasn't a case of Maradona versus Matthaus in the Final - Beckenbauer had learned from his mistakes. Guido Buchwald took care of Maradona instead, while I played further forward. One of my runs in midfield led to the decisive penalty that Andreas Brehme converted."

Matthaus, the most capped German international of all time and honorary Germany captain, has a finely attuned appreciation of space. It is no coincidence that he initially trained as an interior decorator before becoming a professional footballer.

The football pitch is another space, and a regimented one at that. It is also an extremely social space, with a wide variety of characters involved with the sport, whether on, beside or off the pitch. French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, who coined the term "social space", would have found Matthaus fascinating because, despite never wanting to be a playmaker, the two-time German Footballer of the Year distributed balls around his social space in a quick, fluid manner, like others might distribute capital. Matthaus turned to the second photo.

"That's my second goal in the 4-1 win against Yugoslavia in the first group match of the 1990 World Cup. It was a long-range goal. I'd already scored to put us 1-0 up, and that gave me confidence. This all started when I won the ball in our own half. I knocked the ball back to Klaus Augenthaler, who gave it back to me. I passed the halfway line with the ball at my feet. That was the first decisive moment, I suppose. I pushed forward and saw a Yugoslavian defender rushing towards me. I took him out of



1992 Goal of the Year in Germany
Lothar Matthaus scores a volley against Bayer Leverkusen.

play with a quick feint before he could get close to the ball, and carried on. You could say that was the second decisive moment – the moment I decided to go all the way forward with the ball. I probably would have crossed it out to the right wing had I not had such a confidence boost from my first goal and hadn't realised from previous matches that pressing forward on my own like this could work.

The third decisive moment – that is, shooting towards goal – was just the next logical step. After making that long solo run, I summoned my strength and took the shot. I had no idea where the ball would go; I only knew it was likely to be on target. I put all my power behind it and it flew into the bottom left corner. My confidence grew even further.”

The strike showed the world that the Germans were a force to be reckoned with. There was no denying the team's resolve and particularly that of the marauding Matthaus, but where exactly did this grit and determination come from? Matthaus immediately recognised the objects in the third image.

“I slept in this bed between the ages of 11 and 18. The room looked different back then; the walls were white woodchip wallpaper and the bedspread had brown and beige stripes.” I stuck my stickers for the 1978 World Cup in Argentina on the bedside tables.

The house was built in 1970 or 1971. I had to do my bit to help by dragging sacks of cement and carrying bricks. My mother helped out too; my father and brother were craftsmen. Both of them played football so I did too. My father only came to stand on the sidelines occasionally. Like me, he didn't always agree with the referee's decisions and didn't want to hinder my career,

so he stopped coming to games. I was always happy to be alone anyway.

I had a Borussia Monchengladbach poster on my wall and football pictures all over my bedroom. My shelves had books about the 1966 World Cup in England and one about Uwe Seeler.

Of course, I dreamed that one day I'd play in a team like that, but it wasn't until much later that I realised I could actually do it. Even when I started out as a professional at Monchengladbach, I told myself it was nothing more than an opportunity. I was 18 years old at that point. If it hadn't worked out I would have carried on with my job, so I still finished my training as an interior decorator. I practically went straight from this bed to Monchengladbach. Once I got there, I rented a room in a hotel at the railway station for 18 marks a night. I had to take care of everything myself. Each morning, the drunks banged on the shutters.

I was prepared to fail. I was always the smallest, so I had learned to assert myself, and I demonstrated that to our coach, Jupp Heynckes. He gradually entrusted me with more responsibility; I wanted to get to the top and had the drive to achieve even more.”

Ultimately, Matthaus achieved everything. He took part in five World Cup finals and personally lifted the World Cup Trophy. He is a global footballing legend, but how do you define such greatness? Perhaps by the fact that when he was injured, he fought his way back to the top. The fourth photo reminded him of his time out of the game.

“Why did Mehmet Scholl pass to me? We practised it in training every now and again. I don't remember now, but I made the most of it. I took the ball on the volley and slammed it



Home sweet home Lothar Matthaus' childhood bedroom in Herzogenaurach.

“Everything
has an order.”

A person's silhouette is visible on the right side of the frame, looking out a window with light-colored curtains. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light from the window.



The big international comeback
Berti Vogts (r) brings Lothar Matthaus on as a substitute in Germany's second group match at the 1998 World Cup.



into that right-hand corner. I have absolutely no idea where that kind of confidence came from after months out with injury.

I think that was the fifth match after my comeback with Bayern Munich in November 1992. Six months before scoring this goal, I ruptured a cruciate ligament in an Inter Milan home game against Parma. I underwent an operation in Colorado and then started rehabilitation training in private and in consultation with doctors, including Dr Muller-Wohlfahrt from Munich.

I remained at Inter, but it was unclear if I would play at the top level again. The club signed four new overseas midfielders and a new coach during my recovery.

I took my two cars out of the garage and had it converted into a fully equipped fitness room. I stuck to my programme by doing three sessions a day. I noticed that my body responded fairly well and my knee remained stable.

“Despite that, nobody at Inter seemed to care about me anymore. I had been a world-class footballer the previous season, but now it appeared I was surplus to requirements. Before my injury, Real Madrid had been interested in me, and I would have been glad to start a new chapter with them. The offer was there and I had agreed terms with Real, but Inter wouldn’t release me.

A friend of Franz Beckenbauer visited me and saw how hard I was working. It’s not usually in my nature, but in this particular situation I lied to Inter Milan and said I was still having problems with my knee. Four-and-a-half months after my injury, Franz Beckenbauer and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge came to Milan from Bayern and held talks with Inter.

I had to keep myself fit for a while and couldn’t train with Bayern Munich otherwise I

would have become interesting to Inter again. After five months and two weeks, I made my first appearance for Munich. My performances in the first four matches were average, and the media were on my back, but then came the match in Leverkusen.

This strike restored my confidence, and I scored two typical goals in the next two matches: another volley and then an individual effort like the one against Yugoslavia.”

There is a theory that history’s greatest achievements, like Edison and his lightbulb, are not the result of one individual’s efforts. Instead, each new achievement comes to light by itself when the time is right. If Edison had not invented the lightbulb, someone else would have done soon enough. Whether or not you agree with this theory, would the German national football team have achieved all they have without the 150 international caps of Lothar Matthaus?

“It’s hard to say; I certainly played a part in their success. For more or less ten of the twenty years in which I played for Germany, I was the most influential player in the national side.

Berti Vogts initially stopped selecting me after 1994, then in January 1995 I ruptured my Achilles tendon and suffered the same injury when training under Otto Rehhagel. I was 34 years old by that point.

Just before Christmas 1995, Germany played an international in South Africa, and I heard that a decision was made at a roundtable meeting during this trip to stop selecting me. This decision was proved right when Germany won the 1996 European Championship. But in the run-up to the 1998 World Cup in France, several players were unavailable through injury, including Matthias Sammer, and the media

called for me to get a call-up, especially as I was having a very good season.

As I wasn’t sure how to react to this campaign, I called Vogts. I wanted him to tell me how we should respond to the media. Vogts asked me if I wanted to play for Germany again, and I said yes – I had missed being away from the team. The next day, Vogts called me back and said ‘Welcome back!’ I watched the first group match in France from the bench, but was brought on as a substitute in the second game – against Yugoslavia, of all teams – after a three-and-a-half year break from international football.”

The tournament marked the end of Matthaus’ international career, having played a record 25 matches at World Cup finals. He next set his sights on becoming a coach.

“I became a coach because I have always thought like a coach, even on the pitch. While at Bayern, I wasn’t just an extension of the coach; I was Franz Beckenbauer, too. I was a real captain because I didn’t just think about myself on the field of play but also about the team. Beckenbauer and I sat down together before every match and talked about the team selection. I was also closer to the team than the coach, because players sometimes try to hide injuries or other issues. I was fair about it; for me it was all about success. I never chose one team-mate above another just because I liked them more. Everything was secondary to the team’s success.

I’m fanatical about fairness; I always expect something from myself before I expect anything from others. I have to be at peace with myself. As a coach, the most important thing is that players trust me. But I also have to be

Name:

Lothar Herbert Matthaus

Date and place of birth:

21 March 1961, Erlangen, Germany

Clubs played for:

1978–1979 1. FC Herzogenaurach

1979–1984 Borussia Mönchengladbach

1984–1988 Bayern Munich

1988–1992 Inter Milan

1992–2000 Bayern Munich

2000 NY/NJ Metro Stars

Clubs coached:

2001–2002 Rapid Vienna

2002–2003 Partizan Belgrade

2004–2005 Hungary national team

2006 Atletico Paranaense

2006–2007 Red Bull Salzburg (co-coach)

2008–2009 Maccabi Netanya

2010–2011 Bulgaria national team

fully informed about them. I have to know where a player comes from, what education he has had and what kind of private life he has. Once I know that, I can help him. Every player is unique. Of course, this makes it tough to tell a player that he isn't good enough.

There was a point when Borussia Mönchengladbach had no money and were forced to rely on their young players, which is when they began to be nicknamed the "Foals". I wanted to breathe new life into this idea at Rapid Vienna and Partizan Belgrade. Many experts may wonder why I chose to coach these clubs. My aim was to strengthen clubs like these, the ones with no financial resources."

Matthaus often spoke about trust, justice and loyalty. He says that people ask a lot of themselves and have to stay true to themselves: "I give people a first chance, then a second one, a third one, a fourth, a fifth..."

If you ask a lot of yourself, do you expect similarly high standards of loyalty and fairness from others? "Yes. Even if it doesn't always look like it, I have fought for every one of my marriages," he said.

"Sometimes I act unfairly because I give something fully expecting something in return. I had to learn that you should only give when you want to." Matthaus looked up from his espresso. "I'm a loyal person." ☺



Tomorrow brings us all closer

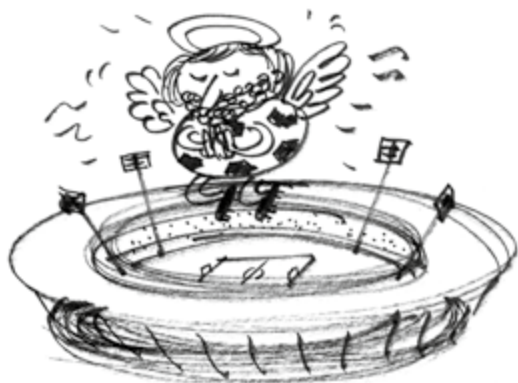
To new people, new ideas and new states of mind.
Here's to reaching all the places we've never been.

Fly Emirates to 6 continents.



Hello Tomorrow


Emirates



Goethe and the Wembley goal

Thomas Renggli

Spirits, phantoms and spectres are paranormal phenomena traditionally consigned to the fringes of science. Although the question of whether they exist divides mankind, it would appear that those who summon spirits have a hard time getting rid of them, as Goethe's sorcerer's apprentice discovered. In football, efforts are underway to rid stadiums of supernatural phenomena with the help of goalline technology, consigning to the past such phantom goals as Thomas Helmer's winning 'goal' for Bayern Munich against Nuremberg in April 1994 and Stefan Kiessling's shot through the side netting for Bayer Leverkusen against Hoffenheim last October.

Although there are still incurable romantics in football who believe that good luck and bad luck will eventually cancel each other out, technological advances should limit the capricious moments often seen in the sport. FIFA tasked GoalControl-4D with monitoring the goalline for the first time at the 2013 Confederations Cup, and in England, this season the Premier League introduced competing product "Hawk-Eye", which is already used in tennis and cricket.

An eagle-eyed official may be crucial in ensuring justice is done, but detrimental when it comes to creating sporting legends. If Tofiq Bahramov had been able to see perfectly back in 1966, footballing history would have been robbed of one of its most memorable chapters. At the World Cup final in London that year, the Azerbaijani linesman awarded the world's most famous shot ever to hit the crossbar as a goal, giving Geoff Hurst one of the most successful near-misses in history and leading England to their first and only World Cup title.

Since that day, football fans have debated at length as to whether Bahramov's signal for a goal to Swiss referee Gottfried Dienst was a mistake, even though – in contrast to the existence of the Loch Ness Monster – this has since been scientifically proven.

In 1996, an Oxford University study came to the conclusion that Hurst's shot was six centimetres short of being a goal. Bharamov also made a full confession in his memoirs, saying that he thought the ball had bounced back from the top of the net rather than the crossbar and therefore failed to take its subsequent downward path into account when awarding the goal.

Although Bharamov's confession offered scarce consolation to those on the losing side on that day in 1966, it mattered little in the long term. Germany went on to win two World Cup titles in Munich in 1974 and in Rome in 1990. In contrast, England seem to be almost permanently out of favour with the footballing gods, having lost six penalty shoot-outs in World Cups and European Championships since 1990. Much like the sorcerer's apprentice, it appears they cannot shake off the ghosts of the past. ☹

The weekly column by our staff writers

The most notorious refereeing blunders

- 1 **England - Germany, 1966.** The most controversial decision of all. One thing is clear: the disputed goal helped make England world champions.
- 2 **England - Germany, 2010.** Revenge after 44 years. Lampard seemed to have equalised when his shot cannoned down off the underside of the bar and over the line. The referee waved play on.
- 3 **England - Argentina, 1986.** Diego Maradona's "Hand of God" goal went down in footballing folklore.
- 4 **Bayern - FC Nürnberg, 1994.** The first "phantom goal" in the history of the Bundesliga. The referee imagined a goal which Thomas Helmer had not scored.
- 5 **South Korea - Italy, 2002.** First of all the referee ruled out a legitimate Italian goal and then he sent Francesco Totti off for an alleged dive.
- 6 **Anderlecht - La Louviere, 2004.** A shot was drilled goalwards from 20 yards whereupon the ball exploded in mid-air and still ended up in the back of the net. Even a legal case which lasted a month failed to overturn the decision.
- 7 **Hoffenheim - Leverkusen, 2013.** A hole in the side-netting allowed Stefan Kiessling's header to creep in.
- 8 **Manchester United - Lille, 2007.** With Lille goalkeeper Sylva still organising his wall, the referee allowed the free kick to be taken. Ryan Giggs coolly swept the ball home.
- 9 **Suwon Bluewings - Al Sadd, 2011.** A player was lying injured on the ground but the referee allowed play to continue. Al Sadd scored to make it 2:0.
- 10 **Schalke - Basel, 2013.** Four Schalke players were in an offside position. However the goal stood, knocking Basel out of their stride and ultimately out of the competition.
- 11 **France - Ireland, 2009.** Thierry Henry handled the ball and Gallas made it 1-1, shattering Ireland's World Cup dreams in the process.

Have there been any decisions more controversial than these?

Drogba's dramatic appeal



Côte d'Ivoire, a day after Drogba's appeal The striker was hailed as a hero by the masses after he set in motion the process that would end a five-year civil war.

With enough charisma, initiative and courage, a player's intervention can change the world. An appeal by Didier Drogba led to the end of a civil conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.

Alan Schweingruber

You'd hardly call Didier Drogba a fast starter. Although he was playing football as a three-year-old, he was 26 before he made the breakthrough as a top pro with Chelsea. Some players are already past their peak at that age. Perhaps because it all happened at once, Drogba at first found fame hard to cope with. The world wanted a piece of him, so he activated his deflector shields. He was branded arrogant and aloof in England, a savage irony for such a bighearted man.

No other Ivorian has anything near the global profile of Drogba, so it was a priceless

gift for Côte d'Ivoire when the player came to realise how stardom might allow him to exert a positive influence. Something happened on 8 October 2005 that exceeded anyone's wildest dreams: after Drogba and his team-mates had beaten Sudan away from home to book their first-ever ticket to the World Cup, the seemingly taciturn and tight-lipped striker addressed a moving speech to his war-torn home nation.

Glistening with sweat, flanked by his team-mates and with fire in his eyes, he spoke straight into the TV cameras: "Ivorians, men and women, you've seen this. We've proved the people of Côte d'Ivoire can live together side by side and play together towards the same goal: qualifying for the World Cup. We promised you this celebration would bring the people together. Now we're asking you to make this a reality. Please, let's all kneel." All the players knelt. "Forgive each other! Côte d'Ivoire cannot sink into war like this. Please put down your weapons!"

Drogba honoured by Time

The words delivered in the dressing room in Sudan had an astonishing effect. The people in Drogba's home country resoundingly echoed the call for peace. The government and the

rebels started a dialogue, and the civil war came to an end 18 months later.

Can a ball change the world? Yes, and the ball might even be improvised from a bundle of rags or an empty soft drinks can, if it comes right at the start of a momentous story. Didier Drogba spent the early years of his life in humble surroundings, playing football in alleyways on sandy streets. He was of school age before he moved to live with his uncle in France. Nowadays the 35-year-old has earned tributes which eclipse even his greatest goals. In 2010 "Time" listed the striker as one of the 100 most influential people in the world. ☺

The weekly debate.

Anything you want to get off your chest? Which topics do you want to discuss? Send your suggestions to: feedback-TheWeekly@fifa.org.

Football has a power that extends far beyond the confines of the touchline. For instance, Brazil's Socrates was the driving force behind a democratic movement at Corinthians in Sao Paulo. The former Yugoslavian international Predrag Pasic is another example. In bombed-out, occupied Sarajevo, he founded a multi-ethnic football school for children.

Igor Bogdanov, Rostov (Russia)

Yes, football can change the world, especially in more impoverished areas, as it helps to give people both a foothold in life and hope. Football allows people to forget about their everyday worries for a while and it keeps children off the streets. There can hardly be a better tool for prevention. However, at the same time the game also gives off contrasting signals. When I think about the huge transfer fees paid for players like Gareth Bale, Neymar and Cristiano Ronaldo, it must be a kick in the teeth for people who live below the bread line.

Susanne Klein, Kiel (Germany)

Nelson Mandela said that "sport has the power to change the world" and I agree with him. Anyone who's played football knows that everyone speaks the same language on the pitch, regardless of where they come from. Football brings people together.

Martin Fallk, Innsbruck (Austria)

I don't believe sport can change the world but it can brighten up everyday life and provide a source of entertainment. When I think about how many people flock to football stadiums each weekend and sacrifice all of their free time for their clubs, it's clear that it's an important part of our lives.

Hans Rutz, Bern (Switzerland)

During the First World War there was a ceasefire for a few hours on the front line at Christmas in 1914 and the opposing sides played football with each other. Sport has the power to overcome political and cultural constraints.

Markus Dietrich, Bonn (Germany)

Sport doesn't change the world, it just makes it nicer.

Ulf Ringdahl, Helsingborg (Sweden)

Sports clubs are always connected to a location and as such are governed more by local political influences than global ones. Therefore sport cannot change big politics.

Giorgios Cassanis, Athens (Greece)

"Sport doesn't change the world, it just makes it nicer."

I believe in the power football has to integrate and connect people. There is hope and trust wherever football is played, which is why it can positively influence people's lives.

Tim Cork, Manchester (England)

Sport gives people from all countries and social classes a common foundation. It is political because it connects people and nations and therefore can provide solutions to political problems and help contribute to conflict resolutions.

Ion Petrescu, Bucharest (Romania)



Can a ball change the world?

This question was up for discussion when I attended the World Economic Forum in Davos a few years ago. I joined three greats of the sporting world – Pele, IOC President Jacques Rogge and NBA Commissioner David Stern – for a very interesting debate. A ball can change the world, perhaps not at a single stroke and comprehensively, but in small steps and everyday ways. Sport often builds bridges and reconciles rivals.

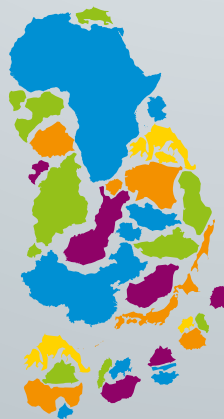
Thanks to football, Palestine and Israel have started a dialogue, and reunification is back on the agenda in Cyprus, where a national league could be launched very soon. And in Iran football could contribute to women finally being granted more rights. Through our development programmes "Football for Hope" and "Football for Health" FIFA is also involved in other fundamental societal issues including health, hygiene, social equality, the integration of disabled people, schooling and education. The foundation for all our efforts is credibility, and we can only guarantee that if we face our own problems, of which the most acute are violence, racism, discrimination and match fixing.

For business and political leaders the WEF provides an ideal communications platform. So does FIFA. Following the example of many heads of state in previous years, Brazilian President Dilma Rouseff combined her trip to Davos with a visit to home of FIFA on Thursday. This is a good thing, because there is much to discuss. A sporting federation such as FIFA cannot solve social tensions, and cannot be made a scapegoat for political problems in a given country. But FIFA can act as a mediator. That might be a good topic for the WEF in 2015.

Best wishes, Sepp Blatter

"Football gives people both a foothold in life and hope."

The best footballer of 2035 was born today. But where?



The FIFA Ballon d'Or is the highest accolade any footballer can hope to receive, a prize to which players all over the world aspire.

FIFA takes great pride in being able to offer guidance to thousands of young players around the world through its grassroots programmes.

FIFA promotes football skills, equality and fair play and helps to develop the football stars of tomorrow.

www.FIFA.com

FIFA[®]

For the Game. For the World.



World Cup party music



Waka Waka Shakira performs the official song at the World Cup in South Africa.

sound, interspersed with New Orleans-style jazz, laughable lyrics and Donegan's squawking was widely shunned by the public and even in England the song failed to make it into the charts.

Yet it did serve its purpose: so unsettled were the other participating countries whenever they heard "World Cup Willie" that they practically gave up without a fight and allowed the hosts to march to the title.

Whether or not matters improved over the following decade is up for discussion, but Polin Maryla Rodowicz's inexplicably overly-dramatic "Futbol" at the World Cup in Germany was another backward step. Songs erred on the side of caution in subsequent years, with a preference for classical orchestras and booming tenors, before Edoardo Bennato and Gianna Nannini lit up an already memorable World Cup at Italy 1990 with a thumping chorus in "Un' estate italiana", which was a huge success in Western Europe. However, the melody and voices were too unfamiliar to the rest of the world for the song to be a global hit.

A compromise seems to have been reached at recent tournament editions, with two or even three versions of the official anthem recorded. The World Cup in South Africa triumphed with "Waka Waka", by Shakira and Freshlyground. The Colombian artist is famed for fusing Latin American sounds with different global styles, while the South African band Freshlyground have a Pan-African flavour. It was no surprise that it became the most successful World Cup song to date. 🎵

Hanspeter Kuenzler

No football festival is complete without music, or more specifically a hair-raising anthem to rouse the teams as they enter the pitch, one that can be wholeheartedly and repeatedly belted out by fans.

The idea was first put into practice at the 1962 World Cup in Chile with Los Ramblers' "El Rock del Mundial" (The World Cup Rock). The catchy combination of clapping and the shrill of a referee's whistle turned it into an instant favourite.

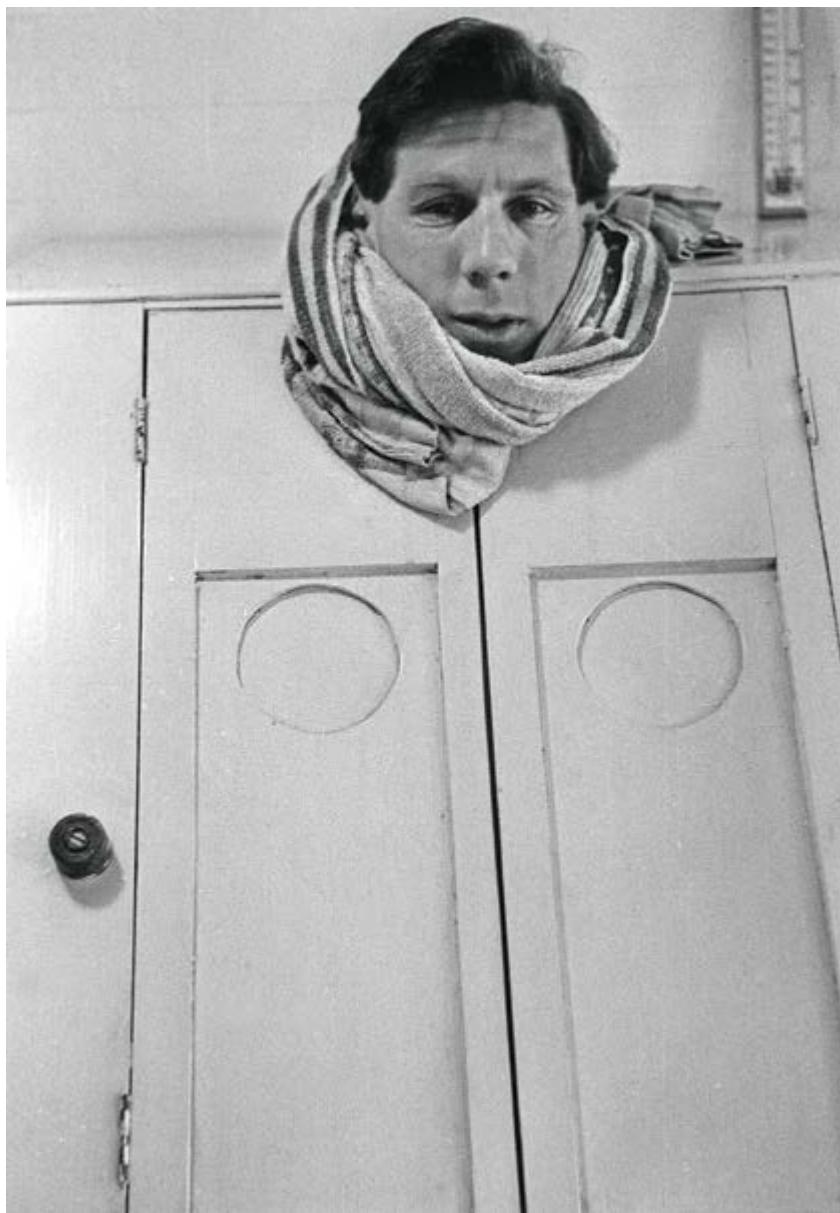
"El Rock del Mundial" was a hit in South America, with over two million copies of the single sold. However, the next official World Cup song proved just how difficult the task of

creating a tune to capture the spirit of the age could be, in both a musical and footballing sense, as well as taking regional tastes and styles into account.

Curiously, given that The Beatles had just released their era-defining album "Rubber Soul", it was the English who produced the painfully cringe-worthy "World Cup Willie (Where in this World are we Going)". It was hard not to feel sorry for Lonnie Donegan, who was charged with singing it. Donegan, who died in 2002, had been a major influence in British pop history by rekindling American folk music with his skiffle sound, including a washboard, banjo and tea-chest base as early as 1956. Rock and Roll it was not, but even The Beatles started out as a skiffle group. By 1966 however, Donegan's heyday was long gone. The banjo's rickety

T H E N

Sunderland, England



1954

Although Len Shackleton looks as though he is trapped in a wardrobe, the five-time English international is actually recovering from the rigours of professional football in an improvised steam bath. The midfielder scored 101 times in 348 appearances for Sunderland. He was renowned for being an outstanding entertainer off the pitch and was known as the “Clown Prince of Football”.

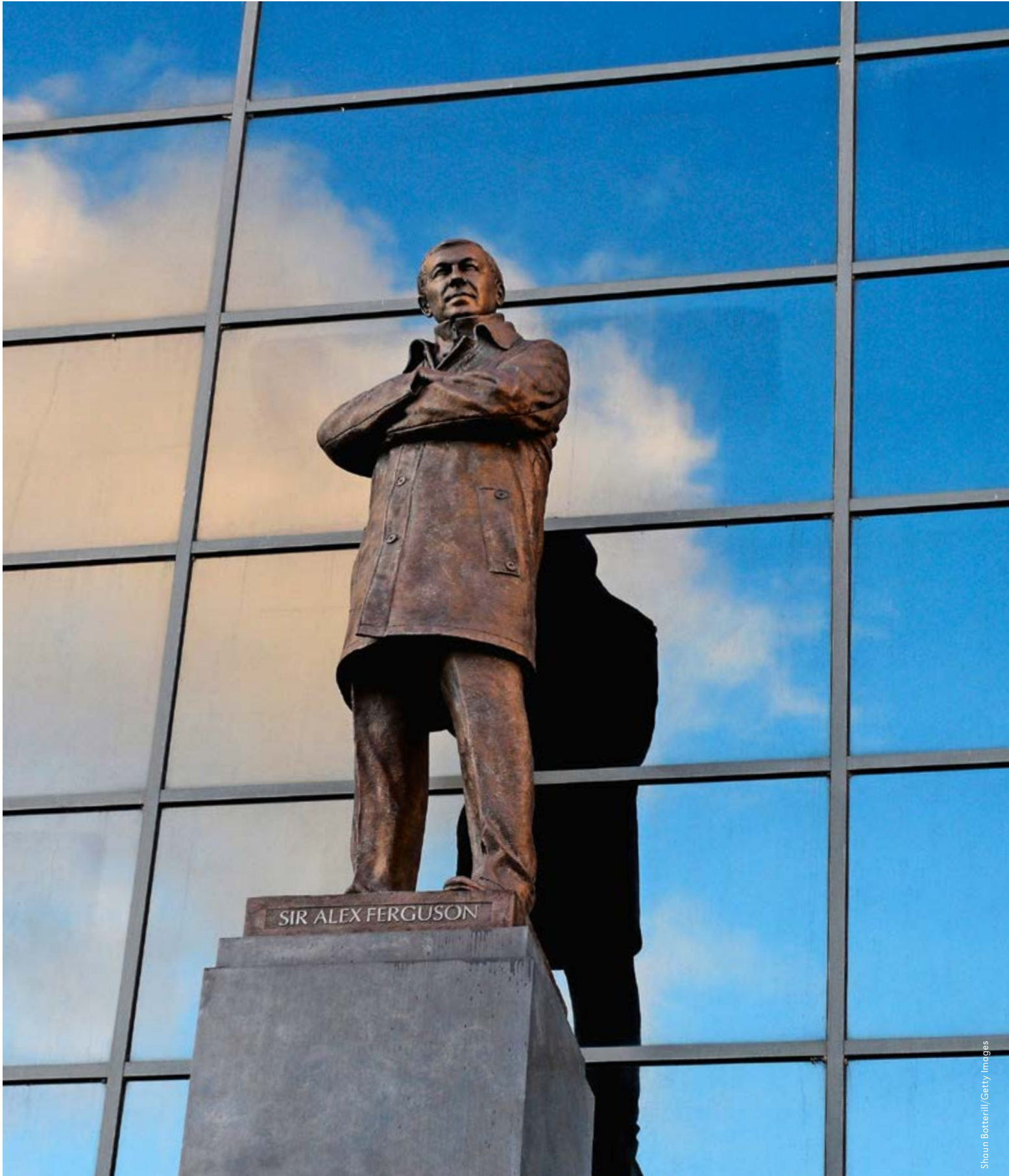
Kerch, Ukraine



2012

Franck Ribery brings himself up to operating temperature in a Ukrainian sauna tub before Euro 2012. Although the fearsome-looking instrument caused no harm, its sporting effectiveness remains up for debate. France lost in the quarter-finals to eventual European champions Spain, and despite working up quite a sweat, Ribery failed to score a goal during the tournament.

ON THE INSIDE



Shoun Botterill/Getty Images



Premier League

Three reasons



David Winner is an author and journalist from London. He wrote “Brilliant Orange” and “Dennis Bergkamp: Stillness and Speed”.

Manchester United’s first season since Sir Alex Ferguson is beginning to resemble a slow motion car crash. Beaten away at Jose Mourinho’s Chelsea in the Premier League at the weekend, United then crashed out of the Carling Cup at home to Sunderland midweek. Their fans find themselves supporting a mid-table team with an uninspired midfield, disorganised defence and not much of a cutting edge either. Too many of United’s players appear to be past it or, as critics allege, were never quite good enough. Fans of other clubs can hardly contain their glee.

It wasn’t meant to be like this. It was meant to be like the words of that song by The Who: “meet the new boss / same as the old boss”. On Sunday, though, the retired Sir Alex was photographed in the stands clutching his face at the horror of it all. And no-one is fooled by new man David Moyes’s claim that United can retain their Premier League title. Some numbers. The reigning champions stand seventh in the table, 14 points behind leaders Arsenal with 18 fewer points than at this stage last season. United have scored just 36 league goals (City have 63, fourth-placed Liverpool 49).

Remarkably, Old Trafford is a fortress no more: United have lost there to West Brom, Everton, Newcastle and Tottenham in the league and Swansea in the FA Cup. At this rate United won’t even qualify for Europe. New signings might change the picture but, for now, their rivals have stronger squads and better morale. As Paul Hayward, ghost writer of Ferguson’s autobiography, wrote this week: “This is not turbulence. This is about starting all over again. The idea that United would pass like a well-kept Rolls-Royce from Ferguson to Moyes is now not worth even debating.” The crisis feels epochal because United’s domination of English football felt like the domination of the world by the United States after the fall of communism. Oddly, Manchester’s era as sole superpower also began in the early 90s.

From then until eight months ago other clubs won a few titles, but Ferguson’s hegemony

held. If Francis Fukuyama had written about football he’d have called his book *The Stretford End of History*.

Every pundit has a theory about the causes of United’s implosion. Among the most popular: 1) It’s Moyes’s fault. The ex-Everton man is out of his depth. 2) It’s the Glazer family’s fault. United can no longer buy the best players because the owners saddled the club with debt. 3) It’s Fergie’s fault. Genius though he was during his 27-year-reign, he gave Moyes a hospital pass with an ageing, inadequate squad – and anyway he should have picked Mourinho as his successor.

Of course, it’s not all bad. 18 year old Adnan Januzaj has been a find this season. Juan Mata seems on the point of joining from Chelsea. And Robin van Persie and Wayne Rooney, United’s world-class stars, will be back from injury at some point. For now Moyes, while admitting his team could do better, is standing firm, and United will stand by their man. It’s probably the smart move.

Things surely can’t go as wrong as they did the last time a legendary United knight (Sir Matt Busby) retired as manager. That was in 1969. His chosen successor, a nice man called Wilf McGuinness, lost his hair from stress, was sacked after 18 months and the club was relegated three years later. ☹

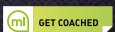
Homage to a hero The statue of Sir Alex Ferguson outside Old Trafford in Manchester.



nitrocharge your game

Dominate the distance, jump higher, tackle harder.
Feel the energy behind the engine: adidas nitrocharge.

adidas.com/football





Primera División

Our friends in the north



Jordi Puntí is a novelist and the author of many football features in the Spanish media.

Maybe it was because of the rain, or the names, or the rain and the names. I don't really know. The fact is that when I was young I always had the feeling that the teams from the north of Spain, perched on the Cantabrian Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, were actually exiles from the English league. On those rainy Sunday afternoons, the direct, physical brand of football played on mud-covered pitches by the likes of Sporting Gijon, Racing Santander, Athletic Bilbao, Real Oviedo and Celta Vigo seemed nothing short of a homage to British football. It was as if their players had stepped straight off the ferry from Portsmouth. Then in the 1990s that romantic vision began to fade. In came the foreign players and the lucrative contracts, causing something of an identity crisis for these historic clubs, one of whom, Racing Santander, is currently riding a rollercoaster of high excitement and grinding debt.

The commotion has come in the form of an unexpected cup run that saw them check into the quarter-finals of the Copa del Rey at the expense of first division Almeria a few days ago, this after the Cantabrians had stunned Sevilla in the previous round. Their reward is a tie with their rivals from up the coast, Real Sociedad. Their achievement has taken on more significance than it usually would because of the situation Racing find themselves in, with the players having gone unpaid for several months and the club in danger of going out of business at the end of the season. The Santander outfit's sporting, financial and social crisis has deepened in recent times. After over 100 years in existence and having spent the best part of several decades in the top flight, Racing were relegated to the second division in 2011 and dropped down the following year to the regional, third-tier Segunda B, where they currently lead their division.

Meanwhile, in January 2011, the Indian businessman Ahsan Ali Syed became the club's majority shareholder and owner and assumed its debt, having tried to do the same



Cup clash Joseba Zaldua of Real Sociedad scraps with Racing Santander's Inaki Saenz in Sociedad's 3-1 Copa Del Rey victory on 22 January 2014.

some months earlier with Blackburn Rovers only for the deal to fall through. His investment in a new coach and a couple of players did not pay off, however, and as has been the case elsewhere it was not long before the knight in shining armour lost interest in his new club/company/plaything. Ali Syed remains Racing's owner, though his money does not appear to be flowing into the club's coffers. And as if that were not enough, incumbent chairman Angel Lavin and his predecessor Francisco Perna were recently charged for financial improprieties allegedly committed while in charge of the club.

Given that turmoil, Racing deserve a lot of credit for their Copa del Rey feats, the players having gone about their jobs with admirable professionalism. Strapped for cash and unable to bring in new faces, the team has revived the spirit of Cantabrian football, relying on locally based players who have come up through the ranks, none more promising than 22-year-old Ivorian striker and product of the club's youth system, Mamadou Kone.

Racing's fine performance in the first leg of the tie against Almeria saw protests on and off the pitch, with the fans angrily remonstrating with the directors in the stands, and the team also making their feelings known to the people who are bringing the club to its

knees and have failed to pay them. As agreed with their opponents, the Racing players stood statue-still for a whole minute at the start of the game, playing out a scene that was as dramatic and sad as it was necessary. Few sides boast as much tradition in Spanish football as Racing, and it would be a great shame if the club itself ground to a standstill one day. The economic crisis and the excesses of Spain's big guns have already accounted for other venerable footballing institutions such as CF Palencia, UD Salamanca, Merida and UE Lleida. Racing's only hope is that their Copa del Rey exploits can help them avoid the same fate. ⚽

“You win titles as a team”

As a member of the Brazilian national team, Cafu reached the World Cup Final three times, twice leaving the field victorious and doing so as captain in 2002. The former defender believes his compatriots could triumph once again in 2014, providing they can live up to their potential.

You are a two-time world champion. How did you manage that?

By dedicating myself almost exclusively to football. You have to make sacrifices and you have to have the will to win. It's not easy to reach the World Cup final three times. It's also vital that the team you play in functions well and you need to work a lot for that to happen. The whole side needs to have an unshakeable will to win, not just one individual.

Do Brazil currently have what it takes to reach the 2014 World Cup final?

I believe so. But it'll depend on them producing the kind of football they're capable of. If they do that Brazil can make it to the final and win the title. The tournament will take place on home soil too.

Yet Brazil were unsuccessful in 2006 and 2010 and were knocked out in the quarter-finals...

That can happen. But we've also gone into the tournament with a team nobody thought was particularly strong and we ended up world champions. The opposite has happened too: we've gone into the competition as clear favourites and then been eliminated. The important thing is never to underestimate your opponent, to respect them and to give everything as a team.

Speaking of not underestimating anyone, who do you think can reach the 2014 final?

A lot of teams could. They're all still preparing for the tournament so it's difficult to say who'll really be ready and in form come the summer.

Could a side like Belgium be a potential surprise package?

It wouldn't be a surprise if Belgium won, they'll be prepared to go there and win games. They showed that during qualification. Every side that has overcome that obstacle has a chance at the tournament itself.

You became a world champion in 1994 and then again eight years later as team captain. Which occasion was better?

It's always nice to win and both titles were fantastic. In a sense the fact I was captain in 2002 and that I was the first to lift the trophy made that triumph sweeter. The feeling was twice as good so to speak.

It is said that strikers win matches but defenders win tournaments. What do you think?

You win titles as a team. Teams aren't made up only of strikers or defenders, you need to be compact to go far and succeed at a tournament.

Nevertheless, very few defenders have been crowned as the world's best player. The last time was in 2006 when the captain of Italy's World Cup winning team, Fabio Cannavaro, was awarded the honour...

That's because defenders don't score as many goals. In football people tend to remember players who score goals, rather than prevent them. That puts us defenders at a disadvantage when it comes to awards.

Who is currently the world's best defender?

I think it's Thiago Silva at Paris Saint-Germain. He's the best in the world right now.

Why?

He's got great technique and his positioning is superb. He doesn't just defend but also gets forward too. He's the complete player.

As were you: you always looked for chances to score. Germany's Philipp Lahm is a player in a similar mould and like you, he's a captain...

He's a very good player and can play in any position, whether it be on the right, left, in the centre or in midfield. He's also a complete player who always defends and attacks. Given what he's achieved with the national team and with Bayern Munich, I think he deserves to be nominated for the Ballon d'Or.

You announced your retirement as a player in 2009 at AC Milan. What do you do nowadays?

I set up a foundation for street children and I work at that. I also represent several global sports companies in the Brazilian market.

Do you miss all the emotion? When you received the World Cup in 2002 you climbed on the small table with the trophy...

Well 2002 was the highlight of my career. It doesn't get any better than winning the World Cup.

Cafu spoke to Perikles Monioudis

Name:

Cafu (Marcos Evangelista de Moraes)

Date and place of birth:

7 June 1970, Sao Paulo (Brazil)

Position:

Right back

Clubs:

1989–1994 FC Sao Paulo

1995 EC Juventude

1995 Real Zaragoza

1995–1997 SE Palmeiras

1997–2003 AS Roma

2003–2008 AC Milan

Seleção

142 appearances

Selected titles won

World Cup: 1994, 2002

Copa America: 1997, 1999

Brazilian Championship: 1991, FC Sao Paulo

Copa Libertadores: 1992, 1993, FC Sao Paulo

Italian Championship: 2001, 2004, AC Milan

UEFA Champions League: 2007, AC Milan

South American Player of the Year: 1994

UEFA Team of the Year: 2004, 2005



SONY
make.believe

OFFICIAL PARTNER



EVERY GASP
EVERY SCREAM
EVERY ROAR
EVERY DIVE
EVERY BALL
EVERY PASS
EVERY CHANCE
EVERY STRIKE
EVERY BEAUTIFUL DETAIL
SHALL BE SEEN
SHALL BE HEARD
SHALL BE FELT

Feel the Beauty
BE MOVED



BRAVIA | THE NEW 4K LED TV



"SONY" and "make.believe" are trademarks of Sony Corporation.



Mustapha Zitouni (centre) in the dressing room at Parc des Princes in Paris, 1958.

Mustapha Zitouni – Bridging a cultural divide

The news of Eusebio’s death on 5 January shocked the world of football. Mustapha Zitouni, who died in Algeria on the same day, was another legendary player and national hero but never made it to the top of the global game, for very good reasons.



From 1954 to 1958 the Algerian played for Monaco on the French Riviera.

“They left France and returned to their country of birth as the campaign for independence gathered momentum.”

Xavier Breuil

Born in Algeria when his country was still a French colony, Zitouni’s professional career began in France, where he played for Cannes from 1953 to 1954 and then AS Monaco until 1958. He developed into one of the best centre-backs in the domestic league and was regularly called up to the French national team from 1957 onwards. Zitouni’s most memorable display came in March 1958 in an international against Spain at the Parc des Princes in Paris. Assigned to mark no less a player than Alfredo Di Stefano, Zitouni was brilliant that night, neutralising the iconic Spanish marksman for the full 90 minutes. Real Madrid had long admired the Franco-Algerian defender and that performance convinced them to bring him to the Spanish capital for the 1958/59 campaign.

Even more significantly, Zitouni’s stunning display proved a clincher for then France coach Paul Nicolas. On 9 April 1958 Nicolas announced his squad for an international against Switzerland a week later. Significantly, it was also the final roster for the World Cup in Sweden and heralded a new national team pecking order: Zitouni had clearly moved ahead of Robert Jonquet, captain of Stade Reims, one of the best clubs in Europe at the time, renowned for their thrilling attacking play. The

new hierarchy spoke volumes for the skill and quality of Zitouni, who appeared poised for a glittering future.

Ho Chi Minh and the path to independence

But just four days later, the plan changed. After completing a league fixture with AS Monaco on 13 April 1958, Zitouni left the country with four fellow countrymen who were also playing professionally for French clubs. Instead of joining up with the French team to prepare for the international against Switzerland, Zitouni travelled to Rome and on to Tunis. From then on he played for the unofficial national team fielded by the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria, who were fighting for independence from the French colonial power. The objective of this unofficial Algerian national team was to use football as a diplomatic lever and raise global awareness of the Algerian independence struggle.

As news of his arrival in Tunis on 15 April 1958 spread, several other French first and second division players with Algerian roots left their adopted home to join the initiative. They all abandoned France and returned to their country of birth to as the campaign for independence gathered momentum.

This unexpected development sparked a heated public debate in France. It was a fervent



Close to the heart Zitouni training with the Algerian national team in Tunis.



Zatouni (right) with his Algerian team-mates listening to the football news on the radio in Tunis.



Tunis 1958 Zitouni uses his lunch break to study "France Football".

and hotly disputed affair, with respected daily L'Equipe reporting the latest news on its front page for several days in a row, although the sports paper's angle was chiefly the increasingly likely absence of Zitouni at the forthcoming World Cup.

For the central defender himself it marked the start of a global odyssey. In the next four years he and the FLN team played more than 80 matches against Eastern European countries and non-aligned states in the Middle East and Asia. In every case the government in question had come out in support of Algerian independence. The first series of internationals played by the FLN team began in North Africa in May 1958 with games against Tunisia, Morocco and Libya. The Algerians travelled to the Middle East for matches against Jordan and Iraq the following year.

The team moved on to Asia and games against China PR and Vietnam. For Zitouni and his team-mates the last stop on the trip brought a life-changing encounter, as the group met with veteran Vietnamese Communist leader Ho Chi Minh and his number two General Vo Nguyen Giap, who had successfully fought France for independence a few years earlier. Zitouni and his team subsequently made tours of Eastern Europe in 1959 and 1961, playing against Romania, Poland, the USSR, Yugoslavia and Hungary in front of crowds sometimes in excess of 80,000.

Nice as retirement home

The signing of the Evian Accords, the peace treaty that brought an end to the war of independence in 1962, confirmed Algeria's status as a nation in its own right. The FLN representative side was declared the official Algerian national team and Mustapha Zitouni naturally retained his regular status and played his part in the new nation's early footballing milestones, including a 2-0 victory over West Germany on New Year's Day in 1964. He called time on his international career later the same year, although he remained within the domestic game for a few years longer as player coach of Algerian club Raed Chabab Kouba, leading them to the league runners-up spot in 1967.

After calling time on his career, Zitouni returned to France and settled on the Cote d'Azur. That alone was conclusive proof of his ability to move effortlessly between two contrasting cultures. He also declined to take any further role within football and devoted himself to a completely new and different career. From then on he worked as a representative in the office of national airline Air Algerie in Nice, just a few short kilometres from Cannes and Monaco, the places where he first earned his spurs as a professional footballer. Zitouni died in Nice on 5 January at the age of 85. ❄️



Name:

Mustapha Zitouni

Born:

19 October 1928, Algiers

Died:

5 January 2014, Nice

Clubs:

Cannes, Monaco, Kouba

National teams:

FLN, France, Algeria

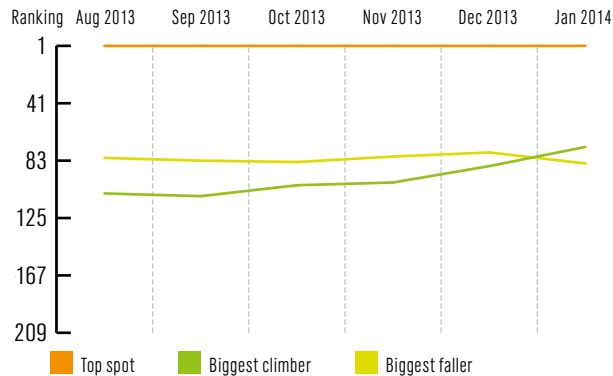
TM & © 2014 Lucasfilm Ltd. All Rights Reserved. Used Under Authorization.



**A FIFA World Cup™
in Brazil is just like Visa:
everyone is welcome.**



Rank	Team	Change in ranking	Points
1	Spain	0	1507
2	Germany	0	1318
3	Argentina	0	1251
4	Colombia	0	1200
5	Portugal	0	1172
6	Uruguay	0	1132
7	Italy	0	1120
8	Switzerland	0	1113
9	Netherlands	0	1106
10	Brazil	0	1102
11	Belgium	0	1098
12	Greece	0	1055
13	England	0	1041
14	USA	0	1019
15	Chile	0	1005
16	Croatia	0	971
17	Côte d'Ivoire	0	912
18	Ukraine	0	907
19	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	899
20	France	0	893
21	Mexico	0	892
22	Russia	0	870
23	Ecuador	0	852
24	Ghana	0	851
25	Denmark	0	831
26	Sweden	1	793
27	Algeria	-1	792
28	Czech Republic	0	766
29	Slovenia	0	762
30	Serbia	0	752
31	Egypt	10	748
32	Costa Rica	-1	743
33	Romania	-1	734
34	Iran	-1	727
35	Cape Verde Islands	4	726
36	Panama	2	722
37	Scotland	-3	717
38	Armenia	-3	716
39	Venezuela	-3	715
40	Mali	5	703
41	Nigeria	-4	701
42	Peru	-3	698
43	Honduras	-1	692
44	Tunisia	4	689
45	Turkey	-2	677
46	Hungary	-2	668
47	Austria	-1	648
48	Japan	-1	641
49	Iceland	0	624
50	Cameroon	0	616
51	Paraguay	0	607
52	Montenegro	0	594
53	Korea Republic	1	581
54	South Africa	8	576
55	Wales	1	574
56	Albania	1	571
56	Australia	2	571
58	Burkina Faso	-5	566
59	Norway	-5	558
60	Slovakia	0	557
61	Guinea	0	555
62	Libya	-3	552
63	Israel	0	548
63	United Arab Emirates	8	548
65	Uzbekistan	3	546
66	Finland	-2	539
67	Republic of Ireland	0	528
68	Senegal	-3	526
69	Bolivia	1	519
69	Zambia	0	519
71	Togo	1	509
72	Jordan	-7	504
73	Saudi Arabia	14	487
74	Morocco	-1	486
74	Bulgaria	0	486
76	Sierra Leone	-1	464
77	Poland	-1	461



78	Trinidad and Tobago	0	441
79	Oman	6	440
79	Haiti	0	440
81	Congo DR	1	439
81	Jamaica	-1	439
83	Belarus	-2	431
84	FYR Macedonia	-1	425
85	Congo	-1	421
85	Gabon	-8	421
87	Uganda	-1	413
88	El Salvador	2	395
89	Angola	-1	384
90	Northern Ireland	-1	381
91	New Zealand	-1	378
92	China PR	0	376
93	Estonia	1	366
94	Azerbaijan	0	363
95	Ethiopia	-2	361
96	Moldova	0	359
97	Botswana	0	354
97	Liberia	1	354
99	Benin	0	335
100	Cuba	0	334
101	Qatar	2	333
102	Georgia	-1	330
103	Lithuania	-1	326
104	Niger	0	318
105	Zimbabwe	2	312
106	Kuwait	-1	311
107	Central African Republic	-1	310
108	Equatorial Guinea	0	309
109	Kenya	0	304
110	Bahrain	0	299
111	Canada	1	291
112	Guatemala	1	286
113	Tajikistan	1	285
114	Dominican Republic	1	282
115	Iraq	-5	280
116	Latvia	0	272
117	Malawi	-1	265
118	Tanzania	2	261
119	Sudan	0	258
120	Mozambique	-2	256
121	New Caledonia	0	249
122	Luxembourg	1	243
123	Lebanon	-2	236
124	Burundi	0	230
125	Cyprus	1	229
125	Namibia	0	229
127	Philippines	0	219
128	Kazakhstan	0	216
129	Myanmar	1	204
130	Malta	2	198
130	Rwanda	3	198
132	Suriname	1	197
133	Turkmenistan	2	195
134	Grenada	2	194
135	Syria	-6	188
135	Korea DPR	3	188
137	Hong Kong	3	185
138	Lesotho	0	184
138	Gambia	-7	184
138	Afghanistan	2	184
141	Tahiti	2	179
142	Palestine	-5	174
143	Vietnam	1	166
144	Antigua and Barbuda	1	164

145	Mauritania	-3	161
146	St Lucia	1	155
146	Kyrgyzstan	1	155
148	Thailand	-2	153
149	Singapore	1	152
150	St Kitts and Nevis	-1	150
151	Guyana	-1	149
152	Belize	7	146
153	Laos	-1	144
154	Malaysia	0	143
155	St Vincent and the Grenadines	-2	142
156	Liechtenstein	-2	141
156	India	-2	141
156	Puerto Rico	-2	141
159	Nicaragua	1	137
160	São Tomé e Príncipe	-2	126
161	Indonesia	0	124
162	Guam	-1	123
163	Maldives	0	120
164	Chad	0	116
164	Bangladesh	0	116
166	Barbados	0	101
167	Chinese Taipei	0	95
167	Dominica	0	95
169	Sri Lanka	0	90
170	Aruba	0	87
170	Faroe Islands	0	87
172	Solomon Islands	0	86
172	Nepal	0	86
172	Pakistan	0	86
175	Bermuda	0	83
176	Seychelles	0	67
177	Mauritius	0	66
178	Curaçao	0	65
179	Vanuatu	1	53
180	Yemen	-1	50
181	Mongolia	0	49
182	Fiji	0	47
183	Samoa	0	45
184	Guinea-Bissau	0	42
185	Bahamas	0	40
186	Swaziland	0	37
187	Madagascar	0	33
187	Montserrat	0	33
189	Cambodia	0	28
190	Brunei Darussalam	0	26
190	Timor-Leste	0	26
190	Tonga	0	26
193	US Virgin Islands	0	23
194	Cayman Islands	0	21
194	Papua New Guinea	0	21
196	British Virgin Islands	0	18
196	American Samoa	0	18
198	Comoros	0	17
198	Andorra	0	17
200	Eritrea	0	11
201	South Sudan	0	10
201	Macau	0	10
203	Somalia	0	8
204	Djibouti	0	6
205	Cook Islands	0	5
206	Anguilla	0	3
207	Bhutan	0	0
207	San Marino	0	0
207	Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0

First Love



Place: Ipanema Beach, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Date: 9 January 2014

Time: 7.40 pm



What rule changes are needed to make football as exciting as baseball?

Question from Cathleen Brooks, Austin (USA)



Keeping a grip on things Our expert Gunter Netzer playing table football in 1972.

can tell that's a question from a real American. Even though I've never managed to get into them myself, baseball and American football are obviously exciting sports, and they are tailor-made for a US audience. Everything, from the infrastructure, playing time and entertainment to the team shirts, electronic aids and toughness, reflects the national sporting mentality. The big shows put on before and during an event in the USA reinforce this image, but they also demonstrate why so many Americans find our brand of football so boring.

We Europeans appreciate the simplicity of a game: 22 players, two goals, one ball and 90 minutes in which to get the ball into the back of the net as often as possible. I'm sure this might seem very tedious at first, Ms Brooks, but I can assure you it isn't. There may be the occasional uneventful match in football, but more often than not, individual mistakes, exploits and moments of genius can decide a match at the very last moment. Excitement is built into the sport. Football offers athleticism, technical skills, tactics and emotion, and any

significant changes would rob it of its character. It is vital that the sport continues to attract not only the die-hard fans but also people who like to meet with like-minded people to watch a match in the evening or at the weekend.

Despite all this, I think football could be tweaked to make it even better. Goalline technology makes sense and will probably be implemented globally. Any significant changes should be considered at length, such as the back-pass rule introduced in 1992. This was an ingenious adjustment that played a major part in creating the attacking style of play we see today. ☺

What have you always wanted to know about football? Ask Gunter Netzer: feedbackTheWeekly@fifa.org



Perikles Monioudis

Footballers have a thing for footwear. They crave the latest models of their favourite brand and order high-tech boots in a variety of colours, embroidered with their initials or nickname. The lightweight boots fit perfectly and are quickly and easily cleaned. They provide the foundation for their wearer's high-speed sprints and overall performance. They are, clearly, much more than just boots.

At least, more so than the uncomfortable leather specimens players toiled in a century ago: the pictured pair was made by English manufacturer "Cup Final" in 1910. A means to an end, they did little more than fulfil the requirement of supplying suitable footwear with which to kick the ball and to run on a heavy pitch, although half-suitable would be a more accurate description as they very much resembled regular boots – until Sepp Herberger arrived on the scene.

The first German national team coach after the Second World War, Herberger did not just strive to build a competitive team, he was one of the first to realise that footwear could mean the difference between winning and losing, and as such required careful consideration and manufacturing. A man ahead of his time, by 1954 Herberger's ideas were already years ahead of the rest. Alongside Adi Dassler and the manufacturer adidas, Herberger helped develop the first studded boot, one that could be adapted to the state and condition of the playing surface.

Germany's "Miracle of Bern", a 3-2 triumph against overwhelming favourites Hungary, who lost their footing all over a boggy Swiss pitch, handed them a maiden World Cup title. Victory was not only down to their superior boots of course, but they certainly played a part and the consequences continue to be felt to this day. Footballers have a thing for footwear. ☺

“I’ve become a little bit Italian”

Nineteen years ago Javier Zanetti packed his bags in Buenos Aires and set off on an Italian adventure. The seasoned Argentine still plays for his “eternal love” Internazionale.

When I left my home country of Argentina in 1995 and headed for Milan, I still wasn’t quite 22. But I felt at home straightaway, and that had a lot to do with tremendous support from the club. I’ll always be Argentinian, but after such a long time away I’ve also become a little bit Italian.

Moving from Atletico Banfield to Inter was a huge challenge at the time. As things have turned out it was a momentous one too. I’ve gained lots of positive experience down the years, and that’s helped me not only in my pro career, but also in my private life. I’m proud of still being part of this club and I’d even go as far as saying it’s turned into eternal love between me and Inter Milan. The affection shown to me by the club and especially the fans down the years has shaped the way I am. I’ve tried to give something back to these people, the Moratti family and my personal fans, by serving the club well.

Javier Zanetti and Inter was an honest and wonderful relationship right from the start. My wife has never been jealous. She’s even turned into a huge Inter fan after all these years. She knows full well the club has become an important part of our life together and always will be! The way opposing fans get to their feet and applaud if I’m substituted at an away stadium gives me an unbelievable feeling. They’re saluting my effort and commitment even though I’m not wearing their colours. Can there be anything better for a footballer apart from winning trophies? I’m



Name:

Javier Zanetti

Date and place of birth:

10 August 1973, Buenos Aires

Position:

Defence / midfield

International career:

145 appearances for Argentina, 5 goals

Internazionale:

Signed 1995, 608 appearances, Champions League winner, UEFA Cup winner, Italian Championship (5), Italian Cup (4)

proud of my achievements and the respect shown to me by opposing fans all over Italy.

I’d never have become what I am today without my ambition and desire. A matter of hours after I married Paula I was back out on the practice ground. That’s the way I am. Ever since I decided to play professionally I’ve lived my life in accordance with that decision. I’ve won a few trophies with Inter in recent years. One thing I’ll never forget is my comeback after a six-month layoff with a torn Achilles. It was 9 November 2013 in the 82nd minute of a home meeting with Livorno and I was finally back in competitive action. The fans gave me a frenzied welcome even during my warm-up. When I finally came on it turned to wild celebration. Shivers ran down my spine, it was an indescribable feeling! I’ll never forget that particular standing ovation.

The love story between me and Inter is set to continue after I finish playing. Inter are my family, and I want to remain part of this family in the future. I want to keep serving this club and remain helpful and useful. I’m 40 but I still feel very young, especially in my heart.

Both Milan and Buenos Aires are the places I call home now. I feel really comfortable here, where I also run two restaurants. My friends and family in Argentina have never pushed me to come home, because they know my family and I are doing well in Milan. In almost 20 years here I’ve got to know many good people and friends, by no means only from Argentina. For example, Ivan Zamorano from Chile is my daughter’s godfather, and Ivan Ramiro Cordoba from Colombia is godfather to my second son. I can say with certainty it was the right decision to move to Milan back in 1995. ⚽

As told to Giovanni Marti

In Turning Point, personalities reflect on a decisive moment in their lives.



FIFA WORLD CUP™ TROPHY TOUR by Coca-Cola®



EVERYBODY'S TROPHY



Sep. 12-14 Brazil
 Sep. 17 Tahiti
 Sep. 21 Fiji
 Sep. 23 Vanuatu
 Sep. 27-29 Costa Rica
 Sep. 30-Oct. 2 Honduras
 Oct. 3-4 Panama
 Oct. 5-6 Jamaica
 Oct. 7 Cayman Islands
 Oct. 8 Bahamas
 Oct. 9 Bermuda
 Oct. 10 British Virgin Islands
 Oct. 10 Puerto Rico
 Oct. 11-12 Dominican Republic
 Oct. 13 Turks and Caicos Islands
 Oct. 14 Dominica
 Oct. 15 Anguilla
 Oct. 15 St. Vincent & Grenadines
 Oct. 16 US Virgin Islands
 Oct. 17 Antigua and Barbuda
 Oct. 18 Montserrat
 Oct. 19 St. Kitts & Nevis
 Oct. 21 St. Lucia
 Oct. 22 Barbados
 Oct. 25-27 Haiti
 Oct. 28 Grenada
 Oct. 29 Suriname
 Oct. 30 Guyana
 Oct. 31 Trinidad & Tobago
 Nov. 1 Curacao

Nov. 2 Aruba
 Nov. 3-4 Nicaragua
 Nov. 5-6 El Salvador
 Nov. 7 Belize
 Nov. 10 Israel
 Nov. 11 Palestine
 Nov. 12-13 Jordan
 Nov. 14-16 Egypt
 Nov. 17-19 Tunisia
 Nov. 21-22 Algeria
 Nov. 23-24 Morocco
 Nov. 25-26 Ghana
 Nov. 27-28 Kenya
 Nov. 29-30 Tanzania
 Dec. 1-3 South Africa
 Dec. 9-11 Saudi Arabia
 Dec. 12-14 Qatar
 Dec. 15-16 UAE (United Arab Emirates)
 Dec. 17-19 Bangladesh
 Dec. 20 Bhutan
 Dec. 21 Nepal
 Dec. 22-24 India
 Dec. 25-27 Myanmar
 Dec. 28-30 Thailand
 Dec. 31-Jan. 2 Vietnam
 Jan. 3-5 Malaysia
 Jan. 6-8 Indonesia
 Jan. 10-12 Chile
 Jan. 13-15 Argentina
 Jan. 16-17 Uruguay

Jan. 18-19 Paraguay
 Jan. 20-21 Bolivia
 Jan. 22-24 Peru
 Jan. 25-27 Ecuador
 Jan. 28-30 Colombia
 Jan. 31-Feb. 2 Venezuela
 Feb. 3-5 Guatemala
 Feb. 6-11 Mexico
 Feb. 12-14 Canada
 Feb. 16-18 Spain
 Feb. 19-21 Italy
 Feb. 22-24 Croatia
 Feb. 25-27 Turkey
 Feb. 28-Mar. 2 Sweden
 Mar. 3-5 Romania
 Mar. 6-8 Czech Republic
 Mar. 9-11 France
 Mar. 12-13 Wales
 Mar. 14-16 England
 Mar. 17-18 Scotland
 Mar. 19-20 Netherlands
 Mar. 21 Belgium
 Mar. 22-24 Russia
 Mar. 26-28 Poland
 Mar. 29-Apr. 2 Germany
 Apr. 4-6 Korea Republic
 Apr. 7-9 China
 Apr. 10-12 Japan
 Apr. 14-20 USA



facebook.com/TrophyTour



[@TrophyTour](https://twitter.com/TrophyTour)

Internet:
www.FIFA.com/TheWeekly

Publisher:
FIFA, FIFA-Strasse 20,
PO box, CH-8044 Zurich
Tel. : +41-(0)43-222 7777
Fax : +41-(0)43-222 7878

President:
Joseph S. Blatter

Secretary General:
Jérôme Valcke

Director of Communications
and Public Affairs:
Walter De Gregorio

Chief editor:
Thomas Renggli

Art director:
Markus Nowak

Staff writers:
Perikles Monioudis (Deputy Editor),
Alan Schweingruber, Sarah Steiner

Contributors:
Jordi Puntí, Barcelona; David Winner,
London; Hanspeter Kuenzler, London;
Roland Zorn, Frankfurt/M.;
Sven Goldmann, Berlin;
Sergio Xavier Filho, Sao Paulo;
Luigi Garlando, Milan;
Andreas Wilhelm

Picture editor:
Peggy Knotz

Production:
Hans-Peter Frei (head of section),
Richie Krönert,
Marianne Bolliger-Crittin,
Mirijam Ziegler, Susanne Egli,
Peter Utz

Proof reader:
Nena Morf

Contributors to this issue:
Giovanni Marti, Xavier Breuil

Editorial assistant:
Loraine Mcdouall

Translation:
Sportstranslations.com

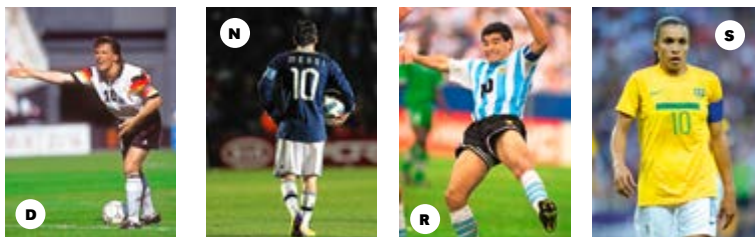
Project management:
Bernd Fisa, Christian Schaub

Printer:
Zofinger Tagblatt AG
www.ztonline.ch

Contact:
feedback-TheWeekly@fifa.org

Reproduction of photos or
articles in whole or in part is only
permitted with prior editorial
approval and if attributed
"The FIFA Weekly, © FIFA 2014".
The editor and staff are not obliged
to publish unsolicited manuscripts
and photos. FIFA and the FIFA logo
are registered trademarks of FIFA.
Made and printed in Switzerland.

① Who has been named World Player of the Year on the most occasions?



② These two suns appear on the flags of two countries that have met in a World Cup. How did their encounter end?



A 4-2 E 3-3
I 2-3 O 4-1

③ The World Cup in Brazil in 1950 featured just one debutant nation – England. Which tournament did not include a single nation making its debut, with every country either having qualified itself or reached the tournament as part of another country?

L 1938 N 1970 M 1990 V 2010



④ Two stars in the same side. How did the game finish?



Y 3-3 E 4-4 T 5-5 O 6-6

The answer to last week's Quiz Cup was **BOOT** (detailed answers on FIFA.com/theweekly).

Inspiration and implementation: cus

Please send your answers to the E-mail feedback-TheWeekly@fifa.org by **29 January 2014**. Correct submissions for all quizzes received by 11 June 2014 will go into a draw to **win two tickets to the FIFA World Cup Final on 13 July 2014**.

Before sending in your answers, all participants must read and accept the competition terms and conditions and the rules, which can be found at en.fifa.com/aboutfifa/organisation/the-fifa-weekly/rules.pdf



Why do Venezuela face South American teams during their FIFA World Cup qualifying campaign, rather than members of the CONCACAF?

Jose Beluardi Sanches Gil, Merida (Mexico)

Answer from Thomas Renggli, chief editor:

Geographically, Venezuela is clearly a part of South America, but in a sporting sense, there is room for debate: French Guiana, Surinam and Guyana are all part of the North and Central American confederation. There are historical reasons for this. When the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America became independent in the 19th century, these regions initially remained colonies of Great Britain, in the case of Guyana, France, in the case of Guiana and the Netherlands, for Surinam. In cultural and socio-political terms, however, they retained their close links with their Caribbean neighbours. Hence, the football border makes little sense geographically. Those three countries have one thing in common with Venezuela; they have never reached the FIFA World Cup finals. Venezuela are the only South American national team never to have qualified for the global showcase.



What is the best World Cup song of all time?

Jennifer Lopez and Pitbull (pictured) are joining Brazilian star Claudia Leitte to set the musical tone for the World Cup. Will they take the charts by storm?

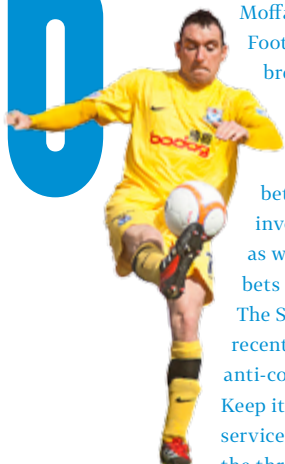
Tell us what you think!
feedback-TheWeekly@fifa.org

1962	Chile	"El Rock del Mundial"	Los Ramblers
1966	England	"World Cup Willie (Where in this World are We Going)"	Lonnie Donegan
1970	Mexico	"Fútbol México 70"	Roberto do Nascimento
1974	W. Germany	"Futbol"	Maryla Rodowicz
1978	Argentina	"Anthem"	Buenos Aires Municipal Symphony (Ennio Morricone)
1982	Spain	"Mundial '82"	Plácido Domingo
1986	Mexico	"A Special Kind of Hero"	Stephanie Lawrence
1990	Italy	"Un'estate italiana (To Be Number One)"	Edoardo Bennato and Gianna Nannini
1994	United States	"Gloryland"	Daryl Hall and Sounds of Blackness
1998	France	"La Copa de la Vida (The Cup of Life)"	Ricky Martin
2002	South Korea / Japan	"Boom"	Anastacia
2006	Germany	"The Time of Our Lives"	Il Divo feat. Toni Braxton
2010	South Africa	"Waka Waka"	Shakira feat. Freshlyground

THE PUNTER

6

matches was the length of the ban handed to Ayr United striker Michael Moffat by the Scottish Football Association for breaching betting rules. The 29-year-old was found to have placed seven bets on six games involving his own team, as well as 150 further bets on other matches. The Scottish FA has recently launched the anti-corruption campaign Keep it Clean, a phone service designed to combat the threat of match-fixing.



THE CARD MASTER

15

cards were brandished by referee Howard Webb during the 2010 FIFA World Cup final between Spain and the Netherlands. The police officer has been selected as one of the officials for the tournament in Brazil and, according to some sections of the English press, he's one of the candidates to referee the Opening Match between Brazil and Croatia in Sao Paolo on 12 June. Of the 25 referees nominated for the finals in Brazil, there are nine from Europe, five from South America, four from Asia, three each from Africa and the CONCACAF Zone, and one from Oceania.



THE UNFORTUNATE ONE

14

14 goals were scored past German goalkeeper Heinrich Kwiatkowski in just two FIFA World Cup matches - in an 8-3 defeat to Hungary at the 1954 tournament and a 6-3 reverse to France in the third-place play-off four years later, after which Kwiatkowski asked not to be selected for the national team again. His wish was the German Football Association's command.

