

# Technical Report **Chile 87**



**IV WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP  
FOR THE  
FIFA/COCA-COLA CUP**



## FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

*President:* Dr. João Havelange (Brazil)  
*General Secretary:* Joseph S. Blatter (Switzerland)  
*Address:* «FIFA House», 11 Hitzigweg  
8030 Zurich, Switzerland  
Telephone: (01) 55 54 00  
Telex: 817240 fif ch  
Telefax: (01) 556239

### Committee for the FIFA Youth Competitions

*Chairman:* Harry H. Cavan, O.B.E. (Northern Ireland)  
*Members:* Dr. Viacheslav Koloskov (Deputy Chairman) (USSR)  
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Charles Dempsey (New Zealand)  
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Peter Velappan (Malaysia)  
Günter Schneider (German Democratic Republic)  
Miguel Nasur (Chile 1987) (co-opted)  
Arno Bertozzi (Observer: The Coca-Cola Company)

### Technical Study Group

José Bonetti (Brazil)  
Heinz Marotzke (FR Germany)  
Lello Antoniotti (Italy)  
Nagalinggam Raju (Malaysia)  
Walter Gagg (FIFA, Co-ordinator)



*The men behind "Chile '87". Standing (from left to right): Felix Martinez Fernandez, Victor Molina Augier, Walter Gagg, Jorge Guerrero Serrano, Dr. Antonio Losada, Pedro Pablo Diaz, Miguel Nasur Allel, Luis Felipe Varela de la Carrera, Günter Schneider, Hugo Salcedo, Peter Velappan, Guido Tognoni, Arno Bertozzi, Heinz Marotzke. Seated: Abdullah Al-Dabal, Charles Dempsey, General Mostafa, Dr. João Havelange, Harry H. Cavan, Joseph S. Blatter, Abilio d'Almeida, Joaquin Soria Terrazas, Dr. Nicolas Leoz.*

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# Introductory Words



25 years after staging the World Cup Final Competition in 1962, Chile was host to the IV World Youth Championship for the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup from 10 to 25 October 1987. Football fever was already evident in the opening game in the packed National Stadium in Santiago.

In a match which is normally played cautiously in final competitions, a total of six goals were scored in a contest between Chile and Yugoslavia ending in 2-4. This aroused a positive, attacking attitude in every team.

650,000 spectators watched the 32 matches in Santiago, Concepcion, Valparaiso and Antofagasta. It was the turn of the Europeans to delight at their teams' outstanding performance. The likeable team of the warm-hearted hosts was the only one worthy of penetrating their phalanxes. Brazil, twice World Champions and the reigning cup holders, had bowed out to their successors, Yugoslavia, in the quarter finals in Santiago. And the African representatives had failed to come up to expectations.

This Youth Championship, the competition for the highest age group for youths, has now been held once on each Continent within the space of ten years. It has become the stepping stone for the most talented players and the testing ground for more demanding standards. This is illustrated in detail in this Report from the Technical Study Group, which contains analyses of the performances of the 16 teams.

Finally, on behalf of FIFA I wish to thank the Chilean organisers for their impeccable preparations and overwhelming hospitality. I am already looking forward to the V World Youth Championship which is being organised by the Saudi Arabian Football Federation in February 1989.

João Havelange  
President of FIFA



Yugoslavia is the name of the new World Youth Champions for 1987. Their team collected the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup after five victories and a 5-4 score in a penalty shoot-out in the final against the team from FR Germany. Most of the 32 matches demonstrated spectacular attacking play. An average of

21,000 spectators watched the games in Santiago, Concepcion, Valparaiso and Antofagasta and witnessed a total of 86 goals. Not one match ended without a goal and that is proof of readiness to take risks. Evidence of the yearning for attacking football! It was the Europeans who had the upper hand in this international tournament for the top age bracket for youths. They produced the World Champions, the runners-up and the teams in 5th and 6th place. Only the host country's selection with its brilliant performances managed to squeeze in between. The fifth official World Youth Championship is already due to be played in Saudi Arabia in February 1989. I have no doubt whatsoever that for instance representatives from Africa who did not make it in Chile and particularly Saudi Arabia, as organisers of the next World Youth Championship, will put their best foot forward then. Defeat in football can also be very constructive - if one examines the causes.

The sportsmanship displayed during the matches left a lasting impression. The organisation of the Championship was flawless. FIFA owes sincere thanks to everyone who contributed to the allround success of the competition, to the national, regional and local authorities and above all to the Chilean Football Association. The latter demonstrated for the second time since the World Cup in 1962 its care and expertise in organising such events.

Joseph S. Blatter  
General Secretary of FIFA



The outstanding success of the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup, World Youth Championship, played in Chile during October 1987 was confirmation that this Competition is now accepted by the affiliated National Associations and the world of association football, as being second only to the FIFA World Cup. The high technical standards and the spirit of «fair play» of all the teams, was a great credit to

FIFA and international football. This remarkable achievement, developed since the first tournament in Tunisia in 1977, was made possible by the strict insistence of the FIFA Organising Committee for Youth Competitions, that the infrastructure and the facilities at all venues should provide the best possible conditions on the field of play and in the dressing rooms, baths, showers and toilets, as well as the training grounds and hotels.

Following inspection visits by FIFA delegations, it was decided to provide more time for the Chilean authorities to bring the national stadium in Santiago and the stadia at Antofagasta, Concepción and Valparaíso, up to the high standards required by FIFA and so the 1985 World Youth Championship was moved to a new host country, the USSR, who also did a magnificent job in a very restricted time period. For the 1987 Championship the additional time was well used by the Chilean authorities, in that the recommendations made by FIFA were fully implemented in regard to stadia, training grounds, press facilities, TV requirements and hotels. All this contributed to the outstanding success of the WYC-Chile 1987. My thanks and congratulations to the President of the Local Organising Committee, Sr. Miguel Nasur, ably assisted by Sr. Victor Molina, the General Director, and all the members of the Local Organising Committee for their excellent and enthusiastic support. Best thanks also to the FIFA team for its magnificent organisation of the Championship.

My congratulations to the Yugoslavian team for its great achievement in winning the Championship and also to the team of Germany FR for a gallant effort. The technical standards of the teams were of a very high order. My thanks to the Referees for their fine contribution. An average assessment figure of 8 out of 10 was a good indication of their competence.

Altogether, the WYC-Chile 87 for the Coca-Cola Cup will be a very fond memory for all those who participated.

Harry H. Cavan  
Chairman/FIFA Organising Committee



«Chile 87» is regarded as a milestone in the partnership between FIFA and The Coca-Cola Company. Young footballers from all the different Continents have now been given the opportunity to display their talent to thousands of spectators in six world championship competitions over a period of ten years.

They have been able to win their first international spurs, make a name for themselves for the future, perhaps even for a promising career. Many current world-class footballers made their international debut at a FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup competition.

«Chile 87» confirmed the worth of The Coca-Cola Company's commitment to youth football and to football in general. From its modest beginnings in Tunisia in 1977, it has now turned into a competition that is surpassed only by the World Cup itself.

«Chile 87» cast the spotlight on several talented figures who will undoubtedly hit future football headlines. They were to be seen in the well deserved Yugoslavian World Champion team as well as in other line-ups. It will be interesting to see which of them make it.

«Chile 87» is now a part of the past but it lives on in the memory of the players, coaches, officials and spectators, largely because the Chileans' enthusiasm created a very special atmosphere.

We are happy to have been involved in making a big step forward in the development of football with partners on a similar wavelength in different parts of the world and with our friends at FIFA.

We wish to congratulate the World Champions, Yugoslavia, on having won the title and thank all those teams who gave the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup an added attraction with their dedicated and thrilling play.

Arno Bertozzi  
Manager International Sports  
Europe and Africa

# Qualification

## Asia (AFC)

Thirty national teams were entered for the 25th Asian Junior Championships for players U-19, with the preliminary rounds to be played in eight different locations between May and August 1986. However, five associations withdrew their entries, leaving the other 25 teams, still a record number, to play off for the 8 places in the finals. These championships would also serve as the qualification for the competition in Chile. The founder of this competition was the first Prime Minister of Malaya, Ihl Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al - Haj, also president of the Federation at that time. The aim was to encourage the development of junior football in Asia, to promote

international understanding at the youth level, and thus create a solid basis for the game in this continent. After 20 years his vision came to fulfillment when Qatar reached the final of the first World Youth Championships in Australia in 1981, where they were only beaten by a very strong German side. Another worthy performance from the Asians was the Korean Republic's progress to the semi-finals of the second FIFA WYC in Mexico in 1983. During the last 25 years, many of the Asian youth teams have shown strong performances against their contemporaries from the rest of the world, and no doubt they will continue to do so in the future.

### Qualifying Round

<p><b>Group 1:</b></p> <p>Saudi Arabia-Syria 1:0 (1:0)            Syria-Yemen AR 0:0            Saudi Arabia-Yemen AR 2:0 (2:0)</p> <p>1. Saudi Arabia 2 2 0 0 3:0 4            2. Syria 2 0 1 1 0:1 1            3. Yemen AR 2 0 1 1 0:2 1</p>	<p><b>Group 2:</b></p> <p>Iraq-Oman 1:0 (0:0)            Kuwait-Bahrain 0:1 (0:1)            Iraq-Bahrain 1:1 (1:1)            Oman-Kuwait 0:1 (0:0)            Oman-Bahrain 1:5 (0:2)            Iraq-Kuwait 3:1 (1:0)</p> <p>1. Bahrain 3 2 1 0 7:2 5            2. Iraq 3 2 1 0 5:2 5            3. Kuwait 3 1 0 2 2:4 2            4. Oman 3 0 0 3 1:7 0</p>	<p><b>Group 3:</b></p> <p>Qatar-PDR Yemen 1:0 (0:0)            United Arab Emirates - PDR Yemen 2:1 (1:0)            Qatar - United Arab Emirates 1:0 (1:0)</p> <p>1. Qatar 2 2 0 0 2:0 4            2. United Arab Emirates 2 1 0 1 2:2 2            3. PDR Yemen 2 0 0 2 1:3 0</p>	<p><b>Group 4:</b></p> <p>Sri Lanka-Maldives 3:0 (0:0)</p>
<p><b>Group 5:</b></p> <p>Pakistan-Nepal 2:2 (1:1)            Nepal-India 0:0            Pakistan-India 0:1 (0:1)</p> <p>1. India 2 1 1 0 1:0 3            2. Nepal 2 0 2 0 2:2 2            3. Pakistan 2 0 1 1 2:3 1</p>	<p><b>Group 6:</b></p> <p>PR China-DPR Korea 0:1 (0:1)            Hong Kong-Macao 5:1 (3:0)            DPR Korea-Hong Kong 2:1 (1:0)            Macao-PR China 0:12 (0:6)            PR China-Hong Kong 2:0 (1:0)            DPR Korea-Macao 7:0 (3:0)</p> <p>1. DPR Korea 3 3 0 0 10:1 6            2. PR China 3 2 0 1 14:1 4            3. Hong Kong 3 1 0 2 6:5 2            4. Macao 3 0 0 3 1:24 0</p>	<p><b>Group 7:</b></p> <p>Indonesia-Thailand 1:0 (0:0)            Singapore-Malaysia 2:2 (1:0)            Indonesia-Singapore 3:0 (2:0)            Thailand-Malaysia 1:1 (0:0)            Malaysia-Indonesia 0:0            Singapore-Thailand 0:2 (0:0)</p> <p>1. Indonesia 3 2 1 0 4:0 5            2. Thailand 3 1 1 1 3:2 3            3. Malaysia 3 0 3 0 3:3 3            4. Singapore 3 0 1 2 2:7 1</p>	<p><b>Group 8:</b></p> <p>Korea Rep.-Japan 4:2 (1:0)</p>

### Final Round

The final round of the Asian Championships for U-19 teams was held in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia from 1st - 10th December, 1986. The eight group winners from the preliminary rounds were divided into two groups:

**Group A:** India, Indonesia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia  
**Group B:** Bahrain, Korea DPR, Korea Rep., Sri Lanka

In comparison to teams from the South and South-east of Asia, those from the Near and Far East came off best. This can be attributed mainly to the youth promotion schemes that are firmly established in these countries.

Thanks to their win in the final, the home team not only won the much-coveted Tengku Abdul Rahman Trophy, but also qualified for the FIFA final round in Chile, to which they would be accompanied by Bahrain, the defeated finalists.

Because of the long interval between the end of the Asian championships and the start of the WYC in Chile, both Asian representatives were able to prepare very thoroughly for the latter competition. But the AFC deserves recognition too for its forward-looking and thorough work at the level of youth football.

<p><b>Group A</b></p> <p>Qatar - Indonesia 3:0 (2:0)            Saudi Arabia - India 4:0 (1:0)            India - Qatar 1:3 (1:0)            Indonesia - Saudi Arabia 0:7 (0:3)            India - Indonesia 1:1 (0:1)            Saudi Arabia - Qatar 2:1 (2:0)</p> <p>1. Saudi Arabia 3 3 0 0 13:1 6            2. Qatar 3 2 0 1 7:3 4            3. India 3 0 1 2 2:8 1            4. Indonesia 3 0 1 2 1:11 1</p>	<p><b>Group B</b></p> <p>Bahrain - Korea Rep. 1:1 (1:0)            Sri Lanka - DPR Korea 0:3 (0:1)            DPR Korea - Bahrain 0:1 (0:0)            Sri Lanka - Korea Rep. 0:8 (0:5)            Bahrain - Sri Lanka 7:0 (5:0)            DPR Korea - Korea Rep. 1:0 (0:0)</p> <p>1. Bahrain 3 2 1 0 9:1 5            2. DPR Korea 3 2 0 1 4:1 4            3. Korea Rep. 3 1 1 1 9:2 3            4. Sri Lanka 3 0 0 3 0:18 0</p>	<p><b>Semi-Finals</b></p> <p>Bahrain - Qatar 2:0 (1:0)            Saudi Arabia - DPR Korea 2:0 (1:0)</p> <p><b>Match for 3rd place</b></p> <p>Qatar - DPR Korea 0:1 (0:0)</p> <p><b>Final</b></p> <p>Saudi Arabia - Bahrain 2:0 (1:0)</p>
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# Africa

(CAF)

Initially 19 national teams signed up for the African group, but after an extension of the deadline the number rose to 24. Lacking an established African junior tournament, the CAF organisers decided as before to carry out the qualifying round within the framework of the African junior cup, to be played on a knock-out basis, with home and away games. Also as before, the participating countries were divided into zones, to avoid what could amount to complicated and expensive journeys across the continent. Because of the number of teams entered, 8 of them were

seeded, and the other 16 entered a preliminary round, the winners then to play against the seeds. In reality, however, seven of the eight preliminary games did not have to be played as seven teams withdrew from the competition, and so Mauritius, Mozambique, Egypt, Zambia, Ghana, Togo and Mauretania progressed automatically to the last 16. Only Somalia had to fight for a place in this group, their 2-1 away win over Uganda laying the foundation for them, and the 1-1 draw in the return game at home was enough to see them through.

## The last sixteen

The matches listed below were played between July 1st and August 31st, 1986.

Somalia - Zimbabwe	Zambia - Nigeria	2:2
Zimbabwe - Somalia	Nigeria - Zambia	1:0
Zimbabwe disqualified for infringement of the age limit	Togo - Ghana	0:2
Mozambique - Mauritius	Ghana - Togo	1:1
Mauritius - Mozambique	Ghana disqualified for infringement of the age limit	
Forfeit Mauritius	Guinea - Tunisia	0:1
Egypt - Ethiopia	Tunisia - Guinea	1:1
Ethiopia - Egypt	Mauritania - Morocco	0:2
Forfeit Ethiopia	Morocco - Mauritania	4:0
	Cameroon - Ivory Coast	2:0
	Ivory Coast - Cameroon	4:0

Two of these encounters ended in an unsatisfactory way from the sporting point of view, and had to be settled on a legalistic basis. Zimbabwe, who were far too good for Somalia in the first leg, and Ghana, who had inflicted a painful defeat on Togo in Lome, had both used players whose ages did not match the regulations, and so these two teams were excluded from further games in the competition.

The Nigerians, who had been very impressive in finishing 3rd in the WYC in the Soviet Union in 1985, had a tough start in this year's competition, with a 2-2 draw away to Zambia. At home, the "Flying Eagles" had to overcome stiff resistance and only a late goal from Esin saw them into the next round.

Tunisia proved to be the end of the road for Guinea, for whom a 0-1 home defeat cut the chance of further progress drastically, and though the Guineans made a real match of the return game against the North Africans, the 1-1 draw was enough for Tunisia to qualify.

Morocco were never in any danger, beating Mauretania 2-0 in the away match, and underlining their ambitions with a 4-0 win at home. Cameroon and Ivory Coast provided a thrilling battle. Cameroon's solid 2-0 win at home looked like a sound basis for the return game, but they were in for a rude surprise in Abidjan where the Ivory Coast team really lifted their game and scored no less than four times.

## Quarter-finals

Between 17 October and 22 November 1986 the remaining eight teams played the quarter finals:

Ivory Coast - Morocco	2:0
Morocco - Ivory Coast	3:0
Mozambique - Somalia	
Forfait Mozambique	
Nigeria - Egypt	4:0
Egypt - Nigeria	2:1
Tunisia - Togo	1:1
Togo - Tunisia	0:0

Having progressed through the previous round because of their opponent's rule infringement, Somalia's fate was again not settled on the football field - this time Mozambique withdrew from the competition for a variety of reasons.

The three North African representatives, Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia did not make good impressions in their first leg games. Morocco lost 2-0 away to Ivory Coast, Nigeria trounced the "Pharaohs" 4-0 and Togo held out against the pressure of the Tunisians to earn a 1-1 away draw, the one away goal giving them hope for the return.

In the second leg matches the trio from North Africa tried to turn the tables on their opponents or at least to make amends and save their faces. Morocco's only alternative was to launch an all-out attack and win by a three-goal difference. Playing positive football up front, they actually achieved the feat of scoring three goals and conceding none. After this tour de force they seemed on their way to the final and to Chile.

Egypt put in no less than six new players to try to make something out of their hopeless-looking situation, but when 25 minutes of furious attack failed to bring them a goal, the inevitable happened and a lightning counter-attack by the Nigerians caught the Egyptian defence by surprise and the Nigerians were in the semi-final. The two goals that the Egyptians later scored were only a cosmetic touch to the result. In their return game Togo were not willing to take any risks, and on both sides the defences were clearly on top, the result being a goal-less draw. So the one away goal for Togo carried the day.

### Semi-Finals

Nigeria - Somalia	1:0
Somalia - Nigeria	0:1
Morocco - Togo	1:0
Togo - Morocco	2:0

The media, the public, and probably the Nigerian players themselves regarded the home leg of the game against Somalia as a matter of form - what did a team that had only got this far in the competition by default have to offer against the "Flying Eagles"? The only discussion was whether the Somalians would go home with more than 5 goals against them.

Somalia answered those who'd belittled them in a convincing fashion. A strong defence, an excellent goalkeeper and an attack that pulled the Nigerian defence out of place over and over again, made sure that the "Eagles" never really took to the air, and only one goal resulted for the Nigerians. The Somalians celebrated this narrow defeat as a victory and saw themselves in the final and on the way to Chile, but they in fact deceived themselves.

In Mogadishu the roles were reversed, and Somalia had to attack while the Nigerians operated from a strengthened defensive position. Several times the home side were foiled at the last instant by the Nigerian goalie, who kept everything out with a mixture of skill and luck. The vital first Somalian goal would not come, and when the Nigerians slowly began to extract themselves from the pressure, a misunderstanding

in the Somalian defence led to the decisive goal. Somalia went out, but they had clearly shown where the limits of the "Eagles" lay.

In the second semi-final the Moroccans were favourites, thanks largely to their impressive performances in previous games. But like Nigeria they had trouble in their home game and only won 1-0. In the return match, Togo pulled off a surprise and ensured themselves a trip to Chile. The measures taken over the years to re-shape the structure in Togo were beginning to bear fruit.

### Final

Nigeria - Togo	3:0
Togo - Nigeria	1:2

Nigeria had learnt from its mistakes in the semi-finals and went about the first leg in a more concentrated way. The 3-0 win was almost decisive, and in the return in Lome the cup-holders made no mistake. The aggregate score of 5-1 reflects the Nigerians' domination of the final, and they were able to qualify for the WYC as African Junior Champions for the second time in a row.

## Oceania

(OFC)

In Oceania, the youngest and smallest of the confederations, only four member countries entered teams for the qualifying round of the IVth WYC. In addition to these four there was Israel, which is an independent member of FIFA, and their assignation to this group provided variety and an extra stimulus for the other member teams. The New Zealand F. A. ran a well-organised tournament in Auckland from 17th-26th January 1987, games being played on a league basis. The four Oceania teams, Australia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and Fiji were also competing for the title of Oceania champions.

Australia-Fiji	7:0 (2:0)
New Zealand-Israel	1:1 (1:1)
Fiji-Chinese Taipei	3:3 (1:1)
Australia-Israel	1:1 (0:0)
Fiji-Israel	0:4 (0:3)
Chinese Taipei-New Zealand	0:0
Fiji-New Zealand	0:0
Chinese Taipei-Australia	0:5 (0:3)
Israel-Chinese Taipei	5:1 (2:0)
New-Zealand-Australia	0:3 (0:1)
1. Australia	4 3 1 0 16:1 7
2. Israel	4 2 2 0 11:3 6
3. New-Zealand	4 0 3 1 1:4 3
4. Chinese Taipei	4 0 2 2 4:13 2
5. Fiji	4 0 2 2 3:14 2

From the start it was clear that this would be a battle between Australia and Israel for first place, with New Zealand the dark horse. The smaller nations, Chinese Taipei and Fiji, were regarded as rank outsiders, for obvious reasons.

The first game between Australia and Fiji brought a flood of goals for the Aussies, who won 7-0. In the next game the home country held the strong Israeli side to a 1-1 draw, and from these results it began to look pretty clear how things would go. The second day's play brought a draw between Israel and Australia, and matters began to look even more decided.

Finally Australia won the group again, with 7 points from their four games, and Israel finished second with six. New Zealand seemed to specialise in draws and ended up third with a disappointing total of three points. Fiji and Chinese Taipei provided positive surprises with two points apiece.

An unpleasant aspect of this tournament was the number of warnings that had to be handed out. No less than 27 times did the referees have to show the yellow card, and there was one red on top of this. These figures are signs of a negative approach, and if football is to make progress then action will have to be taken in this respect. The number of goals scored is also worthy of note - 35 in the ten games gives an average of 3.5 per game, indicative of the different levels and strengths of the teams.



# North and Central America and the Caribbean

## (CONCACAF)

Between 16th and 31st August 1986, the XIth CONCACAF U-20 championships were held in the Estadio Nacional in Trinidad, and in Skinner Park Stadium and Guaraicana Park in San Fernando. These games would also constitute the qualifying competition for the World Youth Championships in Chile, for which CONCACAF had to select two teams. The ten teams that entered were divided into two groups:

**Group A:** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago.

**Group B:** Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Surinam, USA.

The first two teams in each group to go on to the next stage.

### Group Games

Following the traditional pattern and in accordance with their present strengths, Canada and Trinidad and Tobago qualified for the next round without much trouble. The Canadians did not drop a point, and their style of play showed their usual athletic ability, speed and good use of space, as well as technical skills.

Trinidad and Tobago, an enthusiastic side with a lot of potential, had several technically gifted players, but there were deficiencies in terms of team play and use of space. Another negative factor was the fact that they were never able to sustain their rhythm for a full ninety minutes.

Among the others, neither Antigua nor Barbados demonstrated that progress had been made, only Bermuda looking somewhat stronger with one win and one draw. For all three of these teams it was evident that although the will was there, the skills necessary to dictate a game were not up to the same level.

Canada-Bermuda	3:0 (1:0)
Trinidad/Tobago-Barbados	3:0 (1:0)
Barbados-Antigua	1:1 (1:0)
Bermuda-Trinidad/Tobago	1:3 (1:1)
Antigua-Bermuda	3:3 (0:0)
Trinidad/Tobago-Canada	0:4 (0:2)
Bermuda-Barbados	4:3 (1:1)
Canada-Antigua	6:0 (1:0)
Barbados-Canada	0:2 (0:1)
Trinidad/Tobago-Antigua	2:1 (2:0)

1. Canada	4	4	0	0	15:0	8
2. Trinidad/Tobago	4	3	0	1	8:6	6
3. Bermuda	4	1	1	2	8:12	3
4. Antigua	4	0	2	2	5:12	2
5. Barbados	4	0	1	3	4:10	1

The biggest disappointment in group B was Mexico, which contrary to expectations failed to reach the final round. Following a defeat by the USA in their first game, and a draw against Jamaica in the second, the race was over for the Mexicans. The USA and Cuba progressed to the next stage, the Cubans in fact having the same number of points as Mexico but a better goal aggregate. During their matches, the Americans showed that they had made progress in their technical and tactical skills, but still relied a lot on their physical prowess.

By contrast the Cubans showed skillful football that was good to watch, but were not quite convincing in terms of their conditioning. They also lacked the tactics that would have brought them better results.

Surinam drew attention to themselves with their surprising 1-0 win over the USA, while Jamaica's best effort was the goal-less draw against Mexico.

Cuba-Surinam	2:1 (1:0)					
Mexico-USA	0:3 (0:2)					
Jamaica-Mexico	0:0					
USA-Cuba	0:0					
Jamaica-USA	0:5 (0:3)					
Surinam-Mexico	1:3 (0:3)					
Jamaica-Surinam	1:3 (0:3)					
Cuba-Mexico	0:1 (0:1)					
USA-Surinam	0:1 (0:0)					
Jamaica-Cuba	0:3 (0:0)					
1. USA	4	2	1	1	8:1	5
2. Cuba	4	2	1	1	5:2	5
3. Mexico	4	2	1	1	4:4	5
4. Surinam	4	2	0	2	6:6	4
5. Jamaica	4	0	1	3	1:11	1

### Finals

The six games of the finals were played on a round-robin basis, in the fine National Stadium in Trinidad. Canada and the USA came out on top in this phase, the fight for second place between the Americans and Trinidad and Tobago being particularly close, and finally decided only on goal difference.

After the first round had produced two draws and all the teams were level, the victories of Canada and the USA in the next round practically settled the matter. Although Trinidad beat the USA, their direct rivals for second place, their poor goal average, following the 5-0 defeat by Canada was too much of a handicap. The Cubans never managed to take a decisive role and earned only one point.

The deciding factors in favour of Canada and the USA were their good physical conditioning, their strength and their speed. In addition to these they had good basic skills and were able to put their simple tactical concepts to good use on the pitch.

USA-Canada	1:1 (0:0)					
Trinidad/Tobago-Cuba	0:0					
USA-Cuba	1:0 (0:0)					
Trinidad/Tobago-Canada	0:5 (0:1)					
Canada-Cuba	2:1 (0:0)					
Trinidad/Tobago-USA	1:0 (0:0)					
1. Canada	3	2	1	0	8:2	5
2. USA	3	1	1	1	2:2	3
3. Trinidad/Tobago	3	1	1	1	1:5	3
4. Cuba	3	0	1	2	1:3	1

# South America

(CONMEBOL)

Once again, the "Confederacion Sudamericana de Futbol" (CONMEBOL) elected to use the results of its "Juventud de America" tournament as a means of deciding which two teams would take part in the World Youth championships. The host country for the WYC, Chile, nonetheless took part in the 12th edition of this traditional tournament. The Colombian football association was asked to host this event, and it took place between 23rd January and 8th February 1987 in the four Colombian cities of Pereira, Armenia, Cartage and Manisales. Nine of the ten member nations sent teams representing the best of their younger generation of players to take part in what proved to be an excellently organised event.

## Group Games

Faced with an odd number of participating teams (Venezuela had not entered), the organisers assigned four teams to Group A and five to Group B. Within each group the teams would all play each other on a league basis, which meant three games for each team in group A and four for those in group B. This gave a total of 16 games in the first phase of the tournament.

In line with the footballing tradition on this continent, but without much in the way of convincing performances, it was Argentina and Brazil that reached the final out of Group A. After beating Peru and holding Ecuador to a draw, Argentina were practically assured of a final place with only two games played, but they went on to make sure of it with a 1-0 win over their arch-rivals from Brazil.

The Cariocas themselves had a win over their potentially most dangerous competitors for a final place, Ecuador, in their opening game, and clinched the matter by beating Peru in their last match. Ecuador played some fine football and were by no means knocked out of their stride by the early defeat against Brazil. They went on to hold Argentina to a draw and to defeat Peru, but the two points lost in that early game cost them their chance of qualification. Peru proved to be clearly the weakest side in this group, with 3 defeats and a goal difference of -6: the figures tell the whole story of their poor showing.

In the 10 matches in group B, the forwards scored no less than 38 goals. Here it seemed to be attack coming out on top against defence, whereas in Group A with average of only 2.8 goals per game it was rather the other way round.

Uruguay made by far the best impression, demonstrating some fine football and being the only team in either group to obtain maximum points, with a goal difference of +7 as well. There was much more of a battle for second place. The host team, Colombia, as well as Chile and Paraguay, all obtained four points. The home team finally had the edge - thanks to their clear wins against Bolivia and Chile their goal difference was sufficient to tip the scales in their favour.

Like Peru in Group A, Bolivia found themselves in the unenviable position of being an easy source of points for their opponents. The team that played here showed no sign of any positive development in the national association, - rather a surprise considering the U-16's progress.

A final word on Chile: the team that came to play in the finals in Colombia was a promising one, but it was clear that if Chile really want to get anywhere, then the authorities there still have some work to do.

### Group A (23.1.-1.2.1987)

Brazil - Ecuador	2:0 (0:0)
Argentina - Peru	3:2 (2:1)
Argentina - Ecuador	0:0
Ecuador - Peru	2:1 (0:0)
Argentina - Brazil	1:0 (1:0)
Brazil - Peru	5:1 (3:1)

1. Argentina	3	2	1	0	4:2	5
2. Brazil	3	2	0	1	7:2	4
3. Ecuador	3	1	1	1	2:3	3
4. Peru	3	0	0	3	4:10	0

### Group B (24.1.-2.2.1987)

Chile - Bolivia	3:1 (2:1)
Uruguay - Colombia	1:0 (0:0)
Bolivia - Paraguay	1:3 (0:1)
Uruguay - Chile	2:1 (1:0)
Colombia - Bolivia	5:0 (1:0)
Paraguay - Chile	3:5 (2:3)
Colombia - Paraguay	0:1 (0:0)
Uruguay - Bolivia	4:2 (2:0)
Colombia - Chile	3:0 (1:0)
Uruguay - Paraguay	3:0 (1:0)

1. Uruguay	4	4	0	0	10:3	8
2. Colombia	4	2	0	2	8:2	4
3. Chile	4	2	0	2	9:9	4
4. Paraguay	4	2	0	2	7:9	4
5. Bolivia	4	0	0	4	4:15	0

## Finals

The four finalists, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Colombia all played each other between 4th and 8th February 1987, to decide the winners of the tournament.

If the group games had provided the sort of results to be expected within the hierarchy of South American football, these matches turned everything upside down. Colombia suddenly found the perfect defensive formula, their midfield set up dangerous attacks, and speedy penetrating forwards finished off successfully. Neither Argentina nor Uruguay found an effective answer to this transformed home team, who ended up as South American champions with 5 points from their three games.

Only Brazil managed to hold level with the Colombians, and with another draw against Uruguay, plus a win over Argentina in revenge for their earlier defeat, they finished second and qualified to go to Chile; but they did not show any brilliant performances.

Only Argentina and Uruguay had reached the last four undefeated, and started out with justifiably high hopes, which were soon rudely shattered. After two defeats in their opening games, Argentina were already out of contention before playing their last match. Uruguay were able to hold on longer in the hope that Colombia would beat Brazil, leaving them needing a good win over Argentina in their final game. However when they were trailing 0-1 at half time even this faint hope had died, and the Urus in fact ended up in last place.

### Final Round

Argentina-Colombia	0:2 (0:2)
Uruguay-Brazil	1:1 (1:0)
Argentina-Brazil	1:3 (1:3)
Uruguay-Colombia	0:1 (0:0)
Brazil-Colombia	0:0
Argentina-Uruguay	4:2 (1:0)

1. Colombia	3	2	1	0	3:0	5
2. Brazil	3	1	2	0	4:2	4
3. Argentina	3	1	0	2	5:7	2
4. Uruguay	3	0	1	2	3:6	1

# Europe

(UEFA)

The marathon elimination process for the WYC in Chile began for the 32 European teams concerned no less than three years before the finals were due to take place. The European federation (UEFA) had decided to restructure its junior competition modus (two year cycle), and so the first half of the qualifying games would be played between 1.8.84 and 31.7.85, and the remainder between 1.8.85 and 31.5.86. There were also changes in the age regulations, which meant that players born on or after 1st August 1966 would be eligible for the first round of games, while for the second round and for the finals the cut off point would be 1st August 1967. This decision was made mainly in the interests of the players – otherwise a whole year's crop of youngsters would never have had a chance to play in the competition.

The association decided to divide the teams into eight groups of four, the group games to be played on a league basis. Some teams that had done well in 1985, among them USSR and Spain who had both reached the last four of the WYC that year, had to bury their hopes during the first round. The narrow age range eligible had a pronounced effect on the composition of teams playing in one final to the next, and in this special case from the first leg matches to the second. Otherwise the group games were very varied and the outcomes remained a close thing until the very end, particularly in Groups 2, 3 and 7 where a missed chance or a goal given away unnecessarily meant the difference between qualifying and failing. Finally four teams from Eastern Europe and four from the West made it to the quarter-finals.

## Group 1

England-Iceland	5:3 (3:0)
England-Scotland	1:2 (1:1)
Ireland Rep.-England	1:0 (0:0)
Scotland-Ireland Rep.	1:1 (0:0)
Iceland-Scotland	0:2 (0:1)
Iceland-Ireland Rep.	1:2 (0:0)
Iceland-England	0:5 (0:2)
Ireland Rep.-Iceland	2:0 (1:0)
Scotland-Iceland	2:0 (0:0)
Ireland Rep.-Scotland	0:1 (0:1)
England-Ireland Rep.	2:0 (2:0)
Scotland-England	4:1 (3:1)
1. Scotland	6 5 1 0 12:3 11
2. Ireland Rep.	6 3 1 2 6:5 7
3. England	6 3 0 3 14:10 6
4. Iceland	6 0 0 6 4:18 0

## Group 2

Belgium-Netherlands	3:1 (1:0)
Northern Ireland-Wales	1:2 (0:2)
Wales-Netherlands	0:1 (0:1)
Netherlands-Northern Ireland	2:1 (1:1)
Belgium-Northern Ireland	0:0
Wales-Belgium	3:3 (1:2)
Netherlands-Belgium	2:2 (0:0)
Wales-Northern Ireland	3:0 (2:0)
Northern Ireland-Belgium	1:1 (1:1)
Netherlands-Wales	1:1 (0:0)
Belgium-Wales	2:0 (0:0)
Northern Ireland-Netherlands	2:4 (1:1)
1. Belgium	6 2 4 0 11:7 8
2. Netherlands	6 3 2 1 11:9 8
3. Wales	6 2 2 2 9:8 6
4. Northern Ireland	6 0 2 4 5:12 2

## Group 3

Yugoslavia-Spain	3:0 (0:0)
Luxemburg-France	0:4 (0:3)
Yugoslavia-Luxemburg	8:0 (5:0)
Yugoslavia-France	1:2 (1:0)
Spain-Luxemburg	3:0 (1:0)
France-Spain	1:1 (0:0)
Luxemburg-Spain	0:1 (0:0)
Luxemburg-Yugoslavia	1:6 (0:3)
Spain-France	1:1 (1:1)
France-Yugoslavia	0:0
Spain-Yugoslavia	1:3 (0:2)
France-Luxemburg	12:0 (6:0)
1. Yugoslavia	6 4 1 1 21:4 9
2. France	6 3 3 0 20:3 9
3. Spain	6 2 2 2 7:8 6
4. Luxemburg	6 0 0 6 1:34 0

## Group 4

Portugal-Italy	0:2 (0:1)
Malta-Portugal	0:2 (0:0)
Malta-Italy	0:5 (0:2)
Portugal-Austria	0:3 (0:2)
Austria-Malta	3:0 (0:0)
Austria-Italy	2:1 (0:1)
Portugal-Malta	6:0 (2:0)
Austria-Portugal	1:4 (0:0)
Italy-Malta	4:0 (2:0)
Italy-Portugal	2:0 (2:0)
Malta-Austria	0:7 (0:2)
Italy-Austria	5:2 (2:1)
1. Italy	6 5 0 1 19:4 10
2. Austria	6 4 0 2 18:10 8
3. Portugal	6 3 0 3 12:8 6
4. Malta	6 0 0 6 0:27 0

## Group 5

Switzerland-Denmark	3:1 (1:1)
Germany FR-Switzerland	2:0 (1:0)
Switzerland-Poland	1:1 (0:1)
Denmark-Germany FR	1:3 (0:1)
Poland-Germany FR	0:2 (0:1)
Poland-Denmark	0:0
Denmark-Switzerland	1:1 (0:1)
Switzerland-Germany FR	0:2 (0:0)
Denmark-Poland	2:2 (1:1)
Germany FR-Denmark	3:1 (1:1)
Germany FR-Poland	3:0 (0:0)
Poland-Switzerland	--
1. Germany FR	6 6 0 0 15:2 12
2. Switzerland	5 1 2 2 5:7 4
3. Poland	5 0 3 2 3:8 3
4. Denmark	6 0 3 3 6:12 3

## Group 6

Norway-Sweden	0:1 (0:0)
Finland-Norway	0:1 (0:0)
GDR-Norway	1:0 (1:0)
GDR-Sweden	2:1 (1:0)
Finland-GDR	0:1 (0:0)
Sweden-Finland	1:1 (1:0)
Sweden-Norway	1:0 (0:0)
Norway-Finland	1:4 (1:1)
GDR-Finland	2:0 (1:0)
Finland-Sweden	0:4 (0:1)
Norway-GDR	1:1 (1:1)
Sweden-GDR	0:0
1. GDR	6 4 2 0 7:2 10
2. Sweden	6 3 2 1 8:3 8
3. Finland	6 1 1 4 5:10 3
4. Norway	6 1 1 4 3:8 3

## Group 7

Cyprus-Hungary	1:4 (0:1)
Cyprus-Bulgaria	1:5 (1:2)
Cyprus-Greece	1:4 (0:3)
Bulgaria-Hungary	0:2 (0:0)
Hungary-Greece	2:0 (2:0)
Bulgaria-Greece	5:1 (2:0)
Hungary-Bulgaria	0:1 (0:0)
Greece-Cyprus	3:2 (1:1)
Greece-Hungary	1:0 (1:0)
Bulgaria-Cyprus	6:0 (4:0)
Hungary-Cyprus	2:0 (1:0)
Greece-Bulgaria	--
1. Bulgaria	5 4 0 1 17:4 8
2. Hungary	6 4 0 2 10:3 8
3. Greece	5 3 0 2 9:10 6
4. Cyprus	6 0 0 6 5:24 0

## Group 8

Turkey-Romania	0:1 (0:0)
Czechoslovakia-Turkey	1:0 (1:0)
Czechoslovakia-Romania	2:0 (0:0)
Turkey-USSR	1:1 (0:0)
Romania-USSR	3:2 (0:2)
URSS-Czechoslovakia	2:0 (1:0)
Czechoslovakia-USSR	2:2 (0:0)
Romania-Czechoslovakia	1:0 (0:0)
Romania-Turkey	4:0 (1:0)
Turkey-Czechoslovakia	1:1 (1:0)
USSR-Romania	2:2 (1:0)
USSR-Turkey	0:1 (0:0)
1. Romania	6 4 1 1 11:6 9
2. Czechoslovakia	6 2 2 2 6:6 6
3. USSR	6 1 3 2 9:9 5
4. Turkey	6 1 2 3 3:8 4

## European Junior Championships

In contrast to the previous European finals, where 16 teams qualified and played in group games, and were able to decide on defensive or offensive tactics according to the situation, the set-up for the tournament in Yugoslavia from 9th - 16th October 1986 was altogether different. From the start this was a knockout competition to decide which six teams would represent Europe in Chile. Strong nerves and good form on the day were the requirements: FR Germany, GDR, Italy and Scotland proved their worth by reaching the semi-finals and earned their tickets to the WYC. Among the losers, Belgium, the hosts Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria hoped to be among the two other teams to earn a place, for which they would have to play each other. Bulgaria had lost earlier to Scotland only by the narrowest of margins and had a nervous 1-0 win over Belgium to see them through, while Yugoslavia recovered from the opening defeat by GDR to trounce Rumania 5-0.

Even with the qualification for the WYC out of the way, the last four teams still had a lot to play for, and the numbers of goals being scored dropped to a minimum. Two meagre 1-0 wins were sufficient to see GDR and Italy into the final, and another similar result saw Berti Vogts' German lads beat Scotland for third place.

### Quarter Finals

Germany FR-Romania	3:0 (1:0)
Yugoslavia-GDR	0:2 (0:0)
Belgium-Italy	1:2 (0:2)
Bulgaria-Scotland	0:1 (0:0)

### Matches for 5th and 6th places

Belgium-Bulgaria	0:1 (0:1)
Yugoslavia-Romania	5:0 (1:0)

### Semi-Finals

Italia-Scotland	1:0 (0:0)
GDR-Germany FR	1:0 (1:0)

### Match vor 3rd place

Germany FR-Scotland	1:0 (0:0)
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### Final

GDR-Italy	3:1 (2:1)
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In the final between GDR and Italy, two teams with quite opposite styles lined up against each other. On one side, the concept of team play was the dominant idea, and on the other the Latin style. Leading 2-1 at half time, the GDR let the Italians come at them during the second half, and managed a breakaway goal to put the issue of the game beyond doubt.

*Impressions from the Chilean capital. Old and new merge in the Plaza de Armas where the Santiago Cathedral (small picture right) is reflected in the glass façade of a modern office building (big picture right). Gardens and parks (below) relieve the overall picture of this fascinating city.*



# The Matches of the WYC '87

## 25 Years Later Another FIFA Tournament in Chile

The draw for the IV World Youth Championship for the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup was broadcast live from the Sheraton-San Cristobal Hotel in Santiago on 29 May 1987. The 16 finalists were split into four groups for Santiago, Concepcion, Valparaiso and Antofagasta. Chile therefore once again became the organiser of a world tournament 25 years after the World Cup Final Competition in 1962. It was an occasion to honour many players from the 1962 Chilean squad who reached third place that year, behind the World Champions Brazil, the teams from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The 1987 Championship in Chile completes a circle. All six Continents have now witnessed a final competition for the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup in the course of the past ten years. It originally started in Tunisia in 1977 with the first U-20 World

Tournament. After the competition in Japan in 1979, it was upgraded to an official World Youth Championship. Australia, Mexico and the USSR were the other host countries before it became Chile's turn to represent the CONMEBOL Continental Confederation.

The following pages contain a description and statistical summary of all group and final games. The letters used in the key have the following meanings:



- a) Goal scored — scorer — minute of scoring
- b) Referee — first linesman — second linesman
- c) Player cautioned — minute of caution
- d) Player sent off — minute of expulsion

Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
<i>Chile</i>		<i>Brazil</i>		<i>GDR</i>		<i>USA</i>	
<i>Yugoslavia</i>		<i>Nigeria</i>		<i>Scotland</i>		<i>Bulgaria</i>	
<i>Togo</i>		<i>Italy</i>		<i>Colombia</i>		<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	
<i>Australia</i>		<i>Canada</i>		<i>Bahrain</i>		<i>Germany FR</i>	
SANTIAGO		CONCEPCION		VALPARAISO		ANTOFAGASTA	
10.10.87	<sup>1</sup> Chile v. Yugoslavia						
11.10.87	<sup>5</sup> Togo v. Australia	<sup>2</sup> Brazil v. Nigeria		<sup>3</sup> GDR v. Scotland		<sup>4</sup> USA v. Bulgaria	
12.10.87		<sup>6</sup> Italy v. Canada		<sup>7</sup> Colombia v. Bahrain		<sup>8</sup> Saudi Arabia v. Germany FR	
13.10.87	<sup>9</sup> Chile v. Togo						
14.10.87	<sup>13</sup> Yugoslavia v. Australia	<sup>10</sup> Brazil v. Italy		<sup>11</sup> GDR v. Colombia		<sup>12</sup> USA v. Saudi Arabia	
15.10.87		<sup>14</sup> Nigeria v. Canada		<sup>15</sup> Scotland v. Bahrain		<sup>16</sup> Bulgaria v. Germany FR	
17.10.87	<sup>17</sup> Chile v. Australia	<sup>18</sup> Brazil v. Canada		<sup>19</sup> GDR v. Bahrain		<sup>20</sup> USA v. Germany FR	
18.10.87	<sup>21</sup> Yugoslavia v. Togo	<sup>22</sup> Nigeria v. Italy		<sup>23</sup> Scotland v. Colombia		<sup>24</sup> Bulgaria v. Saudi Arabia	

### Quarter Finals

21.10.87	<sup>25</sup> 1A v. 2B	<sup>26</sup> 1B v. 2A	<sup>27</sup> 1C v. 2D	<sup>28</sup> 1D v. 2C
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### Semi-Finals

23.10.87	<sup>29</sup> Winner 25 v. Winner 27 (in Santiago)
	<sup>30</sup> Winner 26 v. Winner 28 (in Concepción)

### Match for 3<sup>rd</sup> Place

25.10.87	<sup>31</sup> Loser 29 v. Loser 30 (in Santiago)
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### Final

25.10.87	<sup>32</sup> Winner 29 v. Winner 30 (in Santiago)
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# Group A

(Australia, Chile, Togo, Yugoslavia)

## Chile v. Yugoslavia 2:4 (1:2)

1 10.10 17.00 Santiago 67,000

*Chile:* 1 Velasco - 4 Cortes - 3 Ramirez, 2 Soto, 5 Margas (79 min 13 Latin) - 10 Estay, 6 Musri, 17 Pino, 8 Navarrete - 18 Reyes (46 min 7 Tupper), 9 Tudor

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Lekovic - 5 Jankovic - 2 Brnovic, 4 Pavlicic, 3 Jarni - 6 Stimac, 10 Pavlovic (46 min 11 Mijatovic), 8 Boban - 7 Mijucic (77 min 14 Petric), 13 Suker, 9 Prosinecki

- a) 0:1 Boban (14 min); 1:1 Tudor (17 min); 1:2 Stimac (19 min); 1:3 Suker (61 min); 1:4 Suker (63 min); 2:4 Pino (67 min)
- b) Loustau (Argentina) - Mauro (USA), Soriano Aladren (Spain)
- c) Stimac (30 min); Ramirez (39 min); Jankovic (77 min)
- d) -

Despite the rain which kept up for the entire game, and the relatively poor condition of the pitch, the large crowd were rewarded by one of the best games in the whole of these World Youth Championships. All parts of the Yugoslavian team made a very compact impression and they were ruthless in their exploitation of some technical deficiencies of the Chilean defenders as they progressed to a 4-2 victory. The East Europeans demonstrated that they had speed, strength and agility, managing to match their athletic ability with a high level of technical skill. But above all they were able to put their tactical concept into practice, coming out of a strong defensive position either with lightning counter-attacks or by combining well to bridge the mid-field with a number of passes.

Although Chile, on the other hand, had a number of talented players, these were often too selfish. In terms of conditioning, they were good but not outstanding, their main problem being in defence where a lack of coordination was evident, which really limited what they could achieve.

## Togo v. Australia 0:2 (0:2)

5 11.10. 17.00 Santiago 15,000

*Togo:* 1 Apedo - 5 Affo - 3 Hounze (19 min 2 Amouzou-Kpakpa), 13 Somu, 16 Kegbalo - 9 Ali, 4 Kpakpakpi, 14 Bassarou, 6 Hope (68 min 18 Okouto-Kro) - 7 Agunyo, 15 Salou

*Australia:* 1 Hughes - 3 Kulcsar - 2 Healey, 4 Reynolds, 6 Koch - 7 Hristodolou, 8 Polak (58 min 12 Van Blerk), 14 Grbac, 10 Saad - 9 Trimboli, 15 Edwards

- a) 0:1 Edwards (7 min); 0:2 Reynolds (13 min)
- b) Al-Nasir (Saudi Arabia) - Hansal (Algeria), Loustau (Argentina)
- c) Agunyo (16 min); Amouzou-Kpakpa (30 min); Koch (31 min); Salou (60 min); Kpakpakpi (61 min); Kegbalo (83 min); Somu (83 min)
- d) Koch (76 min); Somu (84 min)

At the end of the game one was left only with the impression that the Australians were better than Togo in terms of conditioning and technique, although it was only during the first twenty minutes when the ground conditions were normal that the "soccer-oo's" were able to make use of their speed, strength and promising skills. The poor playing conditions led to many fouls and other irregularities.

Despite being a willing side, with several technically good players in their ranks, Togo were never in a position to bring African hopes to life; they simply lacked a clearly defined tactical concept. Nonetheless, the Africans had the game in hand for two-thirds of the time, long enough for them to have turned things round. When Salou's penalty kick rebounded from the cross-bar, Togo's hopes in this game were gone.

## Chile v. Togo 3:0 (2:0)

9 13.10. 17.00 Santiago 60,000

*Chile:* 1 Velasco - 4 Cortes - 3 Ramirez, 2 Soto, 13 Latin - 10 Estay, 6 Musri, 17 Pino - 7 Tupper (73 min 8 Navarrete), 14 Carreno (46 min 16 Cabello), 9 Tudor

*Togo:* 1 Apedo - 5 Affo - 2 Amouzou-Kpakpa, 16 Kegbalo, 9 Ali - 8 Boukpepsi, 8 Hope, 14 Bassarou, 10 Koudouwovoh (36 min 11 Amuzu) - 7 Agunyo, 15 Salou

- a) 1:0 Pino (8 min, penalty); 2:0 Tudor (32 min); 3:0 Tudor (75 min)
- b) Mauro (USA) - Loustau (Argentina), Soriano Aladren (Spain)
- c) Cortez (43 min); Salou (49 min); Amouzou-Kpakpa (71 min); Latin (78 min); Apedo (82 min)
- d) Kegbalo (89 min)

During the entire ninety minutes, the Chileans tried to force their game on Togo. Although the Chilean defence was a bit disordered, their mid-field were better, but they did not always harmonise with their forwards as well as they would have liked to.

The Togo team looked better in defence and relied on speed and counter-attacks, a plan that brought them a number of excellent opportunities, but a lack of killer-instinct and ability on the part of the forwards saw them all wasted.

The first goal for Chile came from a free kick and the second followed a bad pass by one of the Africans. The third goal was scored by Lukas Tudor, as the result of a fine move, and that settled the match beyond doubt.

**Yugoslavia v. Australia 4:0 (2:0)****13 14.10. 17.00 Santiago 20,000**

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Lekovic - 5 Jankovic - 2 Brnovic, 4 Pavlicic, 3 Jarni - 6 Stimac, 8 Boban (75 min 10 Pavlovic), 17 Djurkovic - 9 Prosi-necki (76 min 18 Zirojevic), 13 Suker, 11 Mijatovic

*Australia:* 1 Hughes - 3 Kulcsar - 2 Healey, 4 Reynolds, 5 Northam - 7 Hristodolou, 8 Polak, 10 Saad (62 min 13 Markovski), 14 Grbac - 9 Trimboli (58 min 11 Anastasiadis), 15 Edwards

- a) 1:0 Brnovic (7 min); 2:0 Suker (22 min); 3:0 Boban (67 min); 4:0 Suker (71 min)  
 b) Hansal (Algeria) - Al-Nasir (Saudi Arabia), Mauro (USA)  
 c) Stimac (8 min); Saad (20 min)  
 d) -

Torrential rain accompanied this match between Yugoslavia and Australia, but nevertheless the conditions underfoot were quite acceptable.

Although the Yugoslavians scored after 7 minutes, the first quarter of an hour was relatively even. The game was played at a good pace and showed once again that superior skills, coupled with a good level of fitness will always bring a team out on top, and here the balance was in favour of the Yugoslavians. The team that trainer Mirko Josic had put together showed a stable defence, a creative mid-field and always attacked with four men; the chances that their superiority brought them led to no less than four goals.

The Australians gave a sound performance and showed that in terms of conditioning they were well up to the task. However they were never in a position to launch their forwards from mid-field, and for this reason they had very few chances.

**Chile v. Australia 2:0 (1:0)****17 17.10. 17.00 Santiago 75,000**

*Chile:* 1 Velasco - 4 Cortes - 3 Ramirez, 2 Soto, 5 Margas - 10 Estay, 6 Musri, 13 Latin, 17 Pino (82 min 7 Tupper) - 8 Navarrete, 9 Tudor

*Australia:* 1 Hughes - 3 Kulcsar - 2 Healey, 4 Reynolds, 5 Northam - 7 Hristodolou, 6 Koch (65 min 8 Polak), 10 Saad, 14 Grbac - 9 Trimboli (46 min 12 Van Blerk), 15 Edwards

- a) 1:0 Pino (22 min); 2:0 Pino (52 min)  
 b) Soriano Aladren (Spain) - Loustau (Argentina), Mauro (USA)  
 c) Grbac (1 min), Tudor (79 min)  
 d) Kulcsar (44 min)

The situation before this game began was that Chile needed only to draw to be sure of qualifying for the quarter-finals, while Australia had to win. Thus a lot hung in the balance, and the first 20 minutes could prove decisive.

Australia began by putting on a lot of pressure and dominated the game at first, but as time went on Chile were able to get more and more into the game and scored the psychologically important first goal in the 22nd minute, which allowed them to settle down. After that neither team was really on top, and the first half seemed to be running out uneventfully, when Kulcsar was sent off for an attack on the Chilean captain, Cortez.

In the remaining 45 minutes the team from Oceania tried all it knew to score the goals that were necessary if they were to qualify, and they indeed created a few chances, but it was at the other end that Pino beat the Australian goalkeeper Hughes for the second time. After that the South Americans were content to keep possession of the ball and saw themselves into the next round without difficulty.

**Yugoslavia v. Togo 4:1 (2:0)****21 18.10. 17.00 Santiago 12,000**

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Lekovic - 3 Jarni - 14 Petric, 4 Pavlicic, 15 Skoric - 8 Boban (37 min 13 Suker), 10 Pavlovic, 18 Zirojevic - 16 Antonic, 7 Mijucic (37 min 9 Prosinecki), 11 Mijatovic

*Togo:* 12 Akondo - 5 Affo - 8 Boukpassi, 14 Bassarou, 3 Hounze - 6 Hope, 9 Ali, 11 Amuzu, 17 Amouzougan - 7 Agunyo, 18 Okouto-Kro

- a) 1:0 Mijatovic (20 min); 2:0 Mijatovic (33 min); 3:0 Zirojevic (53 min); 3:1 Ali (75 min); 4:1 Suker (84 min, penalty)  
 b) Larsson (Sweden) - Meachin (Canada), Soriano Aladren (Spain)  
 c) Ali (47 min); Petric (52 min); Boukpassi (71 min)  
 d) -

The last game in this group had little meaning for either team. Despite certain absences in their ranks because of earlier disciplinary problems, the African team tried to show that they were in fact worthy representatives of their continent, while the Yugoslavians were content to play along at whatever tempo was necessary, and while they in fact were able to improve their goal average, their minds seemed to be more on a quarter-final encounter with Brazil or Italy.

Curious events before the game led to the Togolese delegation's being able to nominate only two field players and one goalkeeper as substitutes, since their regular goalkeeper, Apedo, was also injured and had to be replaced by Akondo. In spite of this, the Togo players gave their best performance of the tournament; their use of space was better, their passing more accurate and the somewhat more aggressive substitute attack generated some exciting moments.

The Yugoslavians once again gave a demonstration of their polished skills and their great fitness. Their moves were well planned and for the third time in a row they scored four times, in a game that was little more than a formality for them.

# Group B

(Brazil, Canada, Italy, Nigeria)

## Brazil v. Nigeria 4:0 (3:0)

2 11.10. 17.00 Concepcion 27,000

*Brazil:* 1 Ronaldo – 2 César Sampaio, 3 Sandro, 4 André Cruz, 6 Wanderley – 8 Dacroce, 10 Bismarck, 11 William, 5 Anderson – 7 Alcindo, 9 Edilson

*Nigeria:* 1 Okpara – 6 Babalola – 17 Osadolor, 16 Ahmed, 5 Ug-bade – 15 Oliha, 4 Effa, 8 Omoregie (51 min 3 Niekietien) – 7 Adekola, 10 Esin, 11 Ukaegbu (78 min 9 Akpoborie)

- a) 1:0 Alcindo (20 min); 2:0 André Cruz (29 min); 3:0 William (35 min); 4:0 William (62 min, penalty)  
b) Gunn (England) – Habermann (GDR), Vasquez (Chile)  
c) Omoregie (31 min)  
d) –

The opening game in Group B began at a furious pace, with both teams on the attack and showing all their artistic skills. For the first quarter of an hour the Nigerians matched the technical level of the Brazilians, but then they began to fade and a degree of nervousness crept into their game. Brazil took control and demonstrated that they are still a team of artists. Always on the move, the South Americans set up simple but effective moves to tear holes in the Nigerian defence, which they then cleverly exploited. In the 20th minute, Alcindo, the best man on the field, opened the score for Brazil and from then on there was only one team in it. The "Flying Eagles" collapsed in mid-field and defence, and lost possession many times. In the 29th minute André Cruz put a superb free kick round the wall and into the top corner of the goal. Shortly after that it was the turn of the tricky number 11, William, to get his name on the score-sheet. The second half was thus only a formality, and in the 62nd minute the Brazilians put the final touch to their opponent's fate with a penalty goal. The "Eagles" dream of topping the champions came to a brutal end.

## Italy v. Canada 2:2 (0:2)

6 12.10. 17.00 Concepcion 13,500

*Italy:* 1 Limonta – 13 Garzja – 2 Rivolta, 5 Rocchigiani, 3 Manzo – 6 Giunchi, 11 Mandelli, 10 Carrara (73 min 16 Fiorentini), 8 Sinigaglia – 9 Impallomeni, 18 Compagno (46 min 7 Melli)

*Canada:* 18 Forest – 4 Kaiser – 2 Sarantopoulos, 5 Jansen, 16 Boin – 13 Fitzgerald, 12 Pignatiello, 10 Desantis, 7 Wilkinson – 9 Grimes (75 min 17 Domezetis), 15 Mobilio

- a) 0:1 Grimes (9 min); 0:2 Mobilio (44 min); 1:2 Impallomeni (50 min, penalty); 2:2 Melli (82 min)  
b) Labo Revoredo (Peru) – Sierra Mesa (Colombia), Castro Makuc (Chile)  
c) Jansen (34 min); Carrara (39 min); Sinigaglia (44 min); Giunchi (57 min); Mandelli (69 min); Forest (73 min)  
d) –

Italy were clear favourites in this game against the outsiders from Canada. Both teams started out at high speed, doing a lot of running and putting the emphasis on attack. The Italians were a little over-confident and were surprised by the finishing ability of the Canadians who scored an early goal as the result of a simple move.

The Azzurris recovered from this blow and launched attack after attack, but the Canadian's 8-man defence, well-organised by Kaiser, stood their ground, content to clear the ball from their area without worrying too much where it went. This one-way football lasted until the 44th minute when one of the Canadian forwards, chasing a clearance from his defence, was brought down. Mobilio out-jumped the Italian defence and headed home from the free-kick.

The second half saw the Italians doing all the attacking, and in the 50th minute they were awarded a penalty which was safely converted by Impallomeni. The Europeans continued to put pressure on their opponents, whose defence was finally pierced when Melli took his chance in a scramble to put the ball home for the equaliser. Italy had managed to save a point, while Canada's lack of experience under pressure had cost them victory.

## Brazil v. Italy 0:1 (0:0)

10 14.10. 17.00 Concepcion 18,000

*Brazil:* 1 Ronaldo – 2 César Sampaio, 3 Sandro, 4 André Cruz, 6 Wanderley – 8 Dacroce, 10 Bismarck (68 min 18 José), 11 William, 5 Anderson – 7 Alcindo, 9 Edilson (68 min 17 Galil)

*Italy:* 1 Limonta – 4 Zanutta – 13 Garzja, 5 Rocchigiani, 3 Manzo – 16 Fiorentini, 15 Caverzan (88 min 10 Carrara), 6 Giunchi, 8 Sinigaglia – 11 Mandelli (46 min 17 Rizzolo), 7 Melli

- a) 0:1 Rizzolo (60 min)  
b) Martinez (Honduras) – Sierra Mesa (Colombia), Labo Revoredo (Peru)  
c) Fiorentini (15 min); Alcindo (23 min); Giunchi (37 min); Caverzan (43 min)  
d) –

The result of this game was a surprise. The general feeling was that the Brazilians would have an easy win; the opposite happened.

The South Americans played their usual attacking football, perhaps at a slightly slower pace, and controlled every aspect of the game. Italy offered stubborn and disciplined resistance to the Brazilians' constant offensive, using all 11 players to do so. By playing in an aggressive fashion, the Italians hoped to upset their opponents and break their rhythm, and they were successful in this in the first half.

The picture was the same after the interval, Brazil attacking, Italy defending. Then the South American artists began to lose the ball and did not challenge to get it back; the Italian tactics were paying off and an element of doubt came into their opponent's game. Gradually the Italians began to set up counter-attacks and during one of the Brazilians all-out offensives, Rizzolo managed to score following a break-away. All the desperate efforts the Brazilians made to score before the end of the game foundered on the well-organised Italian defence.



## Nigeria v. Canada 2:2 (2:1)

14 15.10. 17.00 Concepcion 5,000

*Nigeria:* 1 Okpara – 6 Babalola – 17 Osadolor, 16 Ahmed, 5 Ugbade – 15 Oliha, 4 Effa, 3 Niekietien – 7 Adekola, 10 Esin, 9 Akpoborie (69 min 11 Ukaegbu, substituted by 8 Omoregie after 85 min)

*Canada:* 18 Forest – 4 Kaiser – 2 Sarantopoulos, 5 Jansen, 16 Boin – 13 Fitzgerald, 12 Pignatiello (55 min 8 Rizi), 10 Desantis, 7 Wilkinson (74 min 17 Domezetis) – 9 Grimes, 15 Mobilio

- a) 1:0 Effa (5 min); 1:1 Jansen (6 min); 2:1 Adekola (44 min); 2:2 Domezetis (88 min)  
 b) Hartasardjono (Indonesia) – Gunn (England), Habermann (GDR)  
 c) Jansen (71 min)  
 d) –

The two participants in this match, Nigeria and Canada, were well aware of the strengths and weaknesses of their own teams, and of the great importance of this game. As expected, attack was the order of the day, and four goals were the result. From time to time the Nigerians altered their strategy and resorted to high crosses into the centre, not realising that the Canadians had two central defenders who were very strong in the air and who promptly despatched all incoming centres out of the danger zone.

When the game was only six minutes old, there were already two goals on the score-board. Nigeria opened through mid-field player Effa, who hit a diagonal pass from the right into the goal with a powerful shot from 30 meters. Canada's answer was not long in coming: Jansen steered a corner kick into the Nigerian goal.

From then on the intensity of the game diminished. Instructions from the bench to the players proved to be decisive on two occasions. One minute before the end of the first half, a lapse of concentration in the Canadian defence, following a shout from the bench allowed Nigeria to lead 2-1, and only one minute before the final whistle Domezetis took advantage of a poor clearance (again instructions from off the field had caused a hectic situation), and so Canada came away with a draw.

## Brazil v. Canada 1:0 (0:0)

18 17.10 17.00 Concepcion 8,000

*Brazil:* 1 Ronaldo – 2 César Sampaio, 3 Sandro, 4 André Cruz, 6 Wanderley – 8 Dacroce, 10 Bismarck (60 min 17 Galil), 11 William, 5 Anderson (66 min 16 Andreoli) – 7 Alcindo, 9 Edilson

*Canada:* 18 Forest – 4 Kaiser – 2 Sarantopoulos, 6 Celebrini, 16 Boin – 13 Fitzgerald, 12 Pignatiello, 10 Desantis, 7 Wilkinson (81 min 8 Rizi) – 9 Grimes (74 min 17 Domezetis), 15 Mobilio

- a) 1:0 André Cruz (82 min)  
 b) Sierra Mesa (Colombia) – Martinez (Honduras), Vasquez (Chile)  
 c) Zé Ricardo (67 min); Fitzgerald (83 min)  
 d) –

It was clear from the kick-off that Canada planned to use the same strategy that the Italians had used against the Brazilians, and were not prepared to run the risk of trying to attack against the flowing skills of the Brazilians. The South Americans sent wave after wave of attacks forward, ran free into the open spaces and interchanged their positions, but the Canadian defence held firm. To counter the Canadian tactics it was clear that the Brazilians had the options of either attacking down the wings and playing passes diagonally back to the oncoming midfield players at the corners of the penalty area, or to keep the ball circulating in their own half in order to pull the Canadian defence forward and then launch their own forwards with long passes. But they in fact stuck stubbornly and unsuccessfully to the same old plan. In the last quarter of an hour the Canadians set up a few quick break-aways and almost scored. Brazil however kept calm and made use of the now available space. In the 82nd minute Canada received the knockout blow, as Andre Cruz put a well-struck free kick into the top left-hand corner of Forest's goal, and Brazil were on their way to the quarter-finals.

## Nigeria v. Italy 0:2 (0:2)

22 18.10. 17.00 Concepcion 9,000

*Nigeria:* 1 Okpara – 6 Babalola – 17 Osadolor, 16 Ahmed (46 min 14 Ndyio), 5 Ugbade – 15 Oliha, 4 Effa, 13 Igbinoba (57 min 8 Omoregie) – 7 Adekola, 10 Esin, 3 Niekietien

*Italy:* 1 Limonta – 4 Zanutta – 13 Garzja, 5 Rocchigiani, 3 Manzo – 16 Fiorentini, 15 Caverzan, 10 Carrara, 8 Sinigaglia – 9 Impalomeni, 7 Melli (82 min 11 Mandelli)

- a) 0:1 Carrara (23 min); 0:2 Melli (24 min)  
 b) Habermann (GDR) – Hartasardjono (Indonesien), Castro Makuc (Chile)  
 c) Rocchigiani (20 min); Melli (25 min); Ugbade (28 min)  
 d) –

With a win over Nigeria, Italy would be top of the group, and thus entitled to play their next game, against Chile, in the same stadium and surroundings, or if they drew or lost by a margin of less than two goals they would go to Santiago as runners-up in the group and have to face Yugoslavia. Nigeria's only hope of further progress lay in a victory with 3 or more goals difference – an almost impossible task in view of Italy's defensive strength.

From the start, Giuseppe Lupi's team played effective attacking football, exchanging short passes in a way that was confusing for their opponents, and keeping all their players on the move as they constantly took up new positions. The African champions by contrast forgot all about a careful build-up and tried to use long passes to achieve their aim. This strategy was not successful, since every time they lost the ball to the Italians, a counter-attack would result.

Striking twice within a minute, the European team sealed the fate of the "Flying Eagles", who had found their usual level at least in the second half and had created some promising chances.

# Group C

(Bahrain, Colombia, GDR, Scotland)

## GDR v. Scotland 1:2 (1:2)

3 11.10. 17.00 Valparaiso 10,000

*GDR:* 1 Hiemann – 3 Neitzel – 4 Schuster, 5 Kracht, 12 Ritter – 9 Prasse, 6 Köller, 8 Minkwitz (60 min 14 Liebers), 18 Wosz (45 min 17 Zimmerling) – 10 Sammer, 11 Jähmig

*Scotland:* 12 Main – 2 McRobb, 5 Nisbet, 8 McKinlay, 13 Redpath – 16 Butler, 7 Murray, 9 Wright, 15 Campbell – 10 Hunter, 11 McLeod

- a) 0:1 McLeod (30 min, penalty); 1:1 Prasse (32 min); 1:2 Butler (36 min)
- b) Coelho (Brazil) – Bouillet (France), Silva Arce (Chile)
- c) Kracht (35 min)
- d) –

In the opening game of this group, both teams showed the expected degree of nervousness, but it was the Scots who settled down first and began to play with some confidence, the result of which was that they went into the lead. Half way through the first half the GDR team also gained confidence and began to show some fine moves, and this brought them the equaliser, only for Scotland to take the lead again four minutes later.

The level of the game was no more than average, and both trainers agreed that it was nowhere near the quality of the European championships. Considering that two of Europe's top teams were in action here, the football on view certainly left much to be desired. The Scots relied on their well-known qualities of good organisation, fitness, and professional skills, especially in the air. The GDR team also got themselves organised after a while, but their strategists were never really able to shape the game from the back. Their superiority was only an illusion, for although the Scots had fewer chances, they were more dangerous in front of goal.

## Colombia v. Bahrain 1:0 (1:0)

7 12.10. 17.00 Valparaiso 5,000

*Colombia:* 1 Niño – 4 Campos, 5 Caicedo, 1 Jimenez, 3 Muñoz – 6 Valderrama, 2 Diaz, 9 Cabrera (87 min 15 Correa), 10 Perez (72 min 16 Cañon) – 7 Guerrero, 17 Trellez

*Bahrain:* 18 Mohamed – 2 Abass, 3 Al Hamadi, 14 Khalfan – 15 Thani, 8 Kamal, 16 Ali (75 min 10 Showaiter), 6 Marhab, 12 Al Kharraz – 9 Sowar, 11 Al Nusuf (32 min 13 Ahmed)

- a) 1:0 Trellez (10 min)
- b) Meachin (Canada) – Lorenc (Australia), Ojeda Cruz (Chile)
- c) Al Kharraz (11 min); Perez (43 min); Guerrero (44 min); Abass (81 min)
- d) –

The second game in this group brought little in the way of football highlights. Enthusiasm and effort clearly outweighed the technical skills.

Carried along by the vociferous support of their fans, the Colombians were on top at the beginning, without playing very convincingly. The Bahrain team was understandably nervous in its first appearance at a WYC, and soon conceded a goal. But as time went on they began to get better organised. However, neither team put on a good performance, with individual efforts outweighing any flowing team play. The consistent effort that the players made, however, showed that they were in good physical shape. Bahrain used "forechecking" tactics to put their opponents off their game, while the Colombians, who were very good on the ball, withdrew into their own half to try to counteract this pressure. The Arabs had a number of chances to turn the game in their favour, but a lack of overview and shooting power prevented them from succeeding.

## GDR v. Colombia 3:1 (2:0)

11 14.10 17.00 Valparaiso 4,000

*GDR:* 16 Saager – 3 Neitzel – 4 Schuster, 12 Ritter, 2 Amstein – 6 Köller, 9 Prasse, 7 Steinmann, 11 Jähmig (46 min 14 Liebers), 10 Sammer, 17 Zimmerling (80 min 8 Minkwitz)

*Colombia:* 1 Niño – 4 Campos (46 min 10 Perez), 5 Caicedo, 14 Jimenez, 3 Muñoz – 6 Valderrama, 9 Cabrera, 2 Diaz, 16 Cañon (53 min 15 Correa) – 7 Guerrero, 17 Trellez

- a) 1:0 Sammer (9 min); 2:0 Sammer (30 min); 3:0 Sammer (70 min); 3:1 Trellez (90 min, penalty);
- b) Larsson (Sweden) – Meachin (Canada), Lorenc (Australia)
- c) Valderrama (6 min); Canon (23 min); Schuster (45 min); Zimmerling (69 min)
- d) –

Following their unsuccessful start against Scotland, the GDR team began this match against the South American team with great concentration. They tried to slow the pace down, and set up a strong defensive position from which they would launch counter-attacks. After their opening win against Bahrain, the Colombians wanted to settle matters quickly and went into the attack right from the start.

What might have been expected came to pass: the team playing a safe game had its chances to counter-attack, and scored goals. The European team were physically stronger than their opponents and tactically more concentrated, but did not really provide much for the spectators to enjoy. The South American efforts to succeed through technical skills were, on the other hand, more entertaining to watch, but did not bring home the points. Their optical superiority in mid-field could not hide their undoubtedly talented forwards' weaknesses in finishing; and at the back too, while the potential was there, the organisation was missing.

In the GDR team, Neitzel as sweeper was the central figure in defence, keeping a cool head in moments of pressure, and Sammer, the man of the match, practically defeated the Colombians on his own.

**Scotland v. Bahrain 1:1 (0:1)****15 15.10. 17.00 Valparaiso 3,000**

*Scotland:* 12 Main – 2 McRobb, 5 Nisbet, 13 Redpath, 15 Campbell – 16 Butler (66 min 18 Crabbe), 7 Murray, 9 Wright (71 min 3 Welsh), 8 Kinlay – 10 Hunter, 11 McLeod

*Bahrain:* 18 Mohamed – 2 Abass, 3 Al Hamadi, 14 Khalfan – 15 Thani, 4 Al Jazaf, 17 Jowher, 6 Marhab, 13 Ahmed (75 min 11 Al Nusuf) – 10 Showaiter, 12 Al Kharraz (42 min 7 Al Hayki)

- a) 0:1 Al Kharraz (24 min); 1:1 Nisbet (76 min)
- b) Jasseh (Gambia) – Coelho (Brazil), Silva Arce (Chile)
- c) Abass (19 min); Nisbet (57 min); Thani (85 min)
- d) Thani (88 min)

Before a disappointing crowd, Bahrain started with the wind behind them and took the initiative right away, while the Scots fell back in defence and offered no resistance in mid-field. The Arabs tried to take advantage of the wind conditions and took long shots, as well as attempting to surprise the Scots with quick attacks, and it was the latter tactic which paid off when Al Kharraz put them in the lead after 24 minutes.

Once again the Scots relied on their traditional strengths, attacked down the wings and opened up the opposing defence with penetrating passes. However, they never rose to the level of their opening game, and were only dangerous in dead ball situations. Whenever they got through the Arabs' defence, Mohamed was prepared: he and his counterpart, Main, in the Scots' goal, were the mainstays of their defences.

Despite the lack of organisation in the Scottish attacks, the Bahrain defence was gradually worn down by the continuing stream of high balls into their penalty area and the quick pace of the game, and finally the Scots centre-back Nisbet headed home powerfully to give his team a justified draw, all things considered.

**GDR v. Bahrain 2:0 (0:0)****19 17.10. 17.00 Valparaiso 2,000**

*GDR:* 16 Saager – 3 Neitzel – 4 Schuster, 5 Kracht, 12 Ritter – 9 Prasse, 6 Köller, 8 Minkwitz (61 min 18 Wosz), 14 Liebers – 10 Sammer, 17 Zimmerling (79 min 13 Herzog)

*Bahrain:* 18 Mohamed – 14 Khalfan, 8 Kamal, 3 Al Hamadi, 4 Al Jazaf – 6 Marhab, 17 Jowher, 7 Al Hayki, 9 Sowar (61 min 16 Ali) – 10 Showaiter, 13 Ahmed

- a) 1:0 Liebers (78 min); 2:0 Wosz (83 min)
- b) Lorenc (Australia) – Larsson (Sweden), Meachin (Canada)
- c) Al Hamadi (10 min); Kamal (18 min); Al Hayki (58 min); Khalfan (66 min); Prasse (67 min)
- d) Khalfan (87 min)

To the surprise of the GDR squad, Bahrain began very offensively with three strikers. Switching the play very frequently and attacking well down the wings, the Arabs nearly went into the lead as a shot struck the post. They also took advantage of a number of bad passes in mid-field, but the chances that these led to were all wasted, a clear pointer as to why Bahrain had only one point after two games.

For a long time, the European champions had trouble getting their own game going. Too many passes landed at the feet of their opponents, or in the arms of Mohamed, who was having another fine match. Sammer was closely marked, and Zimmerling received little support. Only a strong performance from the defence prevented the vigorous attacks of the Arabs from giving them the lead.

In the second half, Bahrain's stamina began to fade, the all-important first goal would not come, and following a mistake of Mohamed's the GDR took the lead. Wosz's second goal for the GDR team was the final blow for the Asian Group runners-up, who had paid dearly for their weakness in finishing.

**Scotland v. Colombia 2:2 (0:0)****23 18.10. 17.00 Valparaiso 5,000**

*Scotland:* 12 Main – 2 McRobb, 5 Nisbet, 13 Redpath, 15 Campbell – 16 Butler, 7 Murray (81 min 14 Ogilvie), 8 McKinlay (75 min 3 Welsh), 9 Wright – 10 Hunter, 11 McLeod

*Colombia:* 1 Niño – 5 Caicedo, 10 Perez, 14 Jimenez, 3 Muñoz – 6 Valderrama, 2 Diaz, 8 Estrada (65 min 11 Pimiento), 9 Cabrera – 7 Guerrero, 17 Trellez

- a) 0:1 Guerrero (48 min); 0:2 Guerrero (58 min); 1:2 Wright (61 min); 2:2 McLeod (74 min, penalty)
- b) Bouillet (France) – Jasseh (Gambia), Ojeda Cruz (Chile)
- c) Wright (38 min); Guerrero (41 min); Redpath (52 min); Cabrera (63 min)
- d) Wright (66 min)

In the last game in this group, the Colombians were transformed: from the whistle they set up fast and technically perfect attacks, particularly down the left wing, while the Scots as usual played the ball quickly forward. The Scottish moves were so transparent that Colombia established a clear command of the game. Only their poor shooting prevented the South Americans from taking the lead.

In the second half, the Colombians seemed to be on the way to the win that they needed to take them into the next round, as Guerrero first put a shot from the edge of the area past the unfortunate Scottish goalkeeper, and then beat him again ten minutes later with a free kick. But after this the Colombians made a number of errors; they fell back into defence too soon, underestimating the Scots who seemed to be well out of the game, and forgetting their opponent's never-say-die spirit. The Scots pulled a goal back from a harmless situation, and then in the 76th minute McLeod got the equaliser from the penalty spot. After this the Colombians were never in a position to turn the game in their favour again.

# Group D

(Bulgaria, Germany FR, Saudi Arabia, USA)

## USA v. Bulgaria

0:1 (0:1)

4 11.10. 17.00 Antofagasta 18,000

*USA:* 1 Meola – 6 Santel – 15 Pena, 5 Szanto, 4 Agoos – 10 Balboa, 11 Henderson (60 min 8 Gutierrez), 16 Fernandez (76 min 12 Gwin), 13 Constantino – 9 Unger, 17 Martin

*Bulgaria:* 12 Dragov – 3 Dartilov – 2 Velkov, 5 Ouroukov, 4 Kiria-kov, 8 Dimov, 10 Petkov, 9 Kalaydjiev (64 min 14 Hristov), 6 Slavtchev – 7 Kostadinov (80 min 15 Valkov), 16 Vassilev

- a) 0:1 Vassilev (26 min)
- b) Diramba (Gabon) – Marin Gallo (Chile), Imperatore Marcone (Chile)
- c) –
- d) –

In the first game in this group, Bulgaria could have settled matters early on, but in fact they had to survive a long shaky period before they won. The Americans showed no respect for their opponents, playing with a lot of enthusiasm and team spirit, and looking particularly good at the back.

Both teams employed a 4-4-2 system with a defensive libero and zone-marking. The mid-field players alternated between defence and attack, and the forwards were quite mobile, if perhaps not very penetrating. The Bulgarians' tackling and their more mature tactics were the telling points in their favour, and earned them the points in an even game, thanks to a goal from Vassilev, who beat Meola with a well-placed shot. The Americans had occasional chances to equalise through their counter-attacks, but these were all unsuccessful, although some came very close.

Without really shining, the Bulgarians proved that they were a stronger team, man for man. Their captain and left back, Kiriakov, turned in a fine performance, giving a modern interpretation to his position and coming forward again and again.

## Saudi Arabia v. Germany FR 0:3 (0:3)

8 12.10. 17.00 Antofagasta 8,000

*Saudi Arabia:* 1 Mubarak – 2 Altheikaif, 4 Al-Roomi, 5 Madani, 6 Abu-Dawad – 8 Al-Razgan, 7 Al-Dukkan (35 min 3 Al-Saleh), 12 Al-Harbi – 9 Al-Suraiti, 10 Al-Dosari Y.Z., 15 Al-Fahad

*Germany FR:* 1 Brunn – 3 Luginger – 2 Heidenreich, 4 Metz, 5 Strehmel, 8 Dammeier – 7 Spyrka, 10 Möller, 6 Schneider – 9 Epp (77 min 11 Eichenauer), 13 Witeczek (67 min 18 Preetz)

- a) 0:1 Epp (6 min); 0:2 Strehmel (27 min); 0:3 Witeczek (31 min)
- b) Longhi (Italy) – Sano (Japan), Budge Aguirre (Chile)
- c) Altekaif (42 min); Luginger (66 min); Epp (75 min); Madani (75 min)
- d) –

Forty-five minutes was long enough for Germany FR to show their superiority in terms of technique, tactics and athletic ability, and they made a very strong impression.

The Arabs had the misfortune to run into a team in the opening game that never gave them a moment to catch their breath; they were under constant pressure and could not get their own Brazilian-style game going. The Germans were able to bridge the mid-field very quickly with their counter-attacks, which pulled the Saudis' defence apart. The mobility of the European forwards caused panic in the opposing defence, which was not solid enough going back, and left the oncoming forwards too much space. After the Saudi Arabian centre-forward Al-Dosary, otherwise their best player, missed a good chance in the third minute, Berti Vogt's side settled the outcome of the game within a short period. First Epp took advantage of a rebound and the slow reaction of the central defender to power his way through, then Strehmel scored with a fine header, and Witeczek added the third from a pass from the tireless Schneider. The Germans' smooth superiority was clear, and the Saudi Arabians found it hard to look much of a team against this opponent.

## USA – Saudi Arabia 1:0 (0:0)

12 14.10 17.00 Antofagasta 5,000

*USA:* 1 Meola – 4 Agoos – 6 Santel, 5 Szanto, 2 Reasoner – 8 Gutierrez, 15 Pena, 10 Balboa, 17 Martin (65 min 7 Benedict) – 9 Unger (82 min 11 Henderson), 13 Constantino

*Saudi Arabia:* 18 Bedewi – 2 Altheikaif (19 min 8 Al-Razgan), 4 Al-Roomi, 5 Madani, 6 Abu-Dawad – 3 Al-Saleh, 12 Al-Harbi, 13 Al-Muwallid – 11 Al-Hammad (76 min 17 Shalgan), 10 Al-Dosary Y.Z., 15 Al-Fahad

- a) 1:0 Unger (73 min)
- b) Glavina (Yugoslavia) – Longhi (Italy), Sano (Japan)
- c) Martin (17 min); Abu-Dawad (21 min); Constantino (31 min); Meola (83 min)
- d) –

This was a game between two teams that had both lost their opening match, and the USA won because they were more realistic in terms of defence and general organisation. The result was certainly a bitter one for the likeable Saudi Arabian team, who certainly did not have luck on their side. Early on they lost their right defender and had to re-shape their formation. Their reputation for having some skillful players was partly confirmed, but the USA also used constant pressing against the Arabs, man-to-man, and strengthened their defence in a rather un-Anglo-Saxon style. Faced with these problems, the Arabs tended to forget to use their skills, and ran out of ideas and mobility.

The USA were not aiming to provide entertainment – they wanted to win. As so often in close games, the decision came from a set situation. A free kick was taken in accordance with what was certainly a well-rehearsed plan, and Unger took advantage of the Arabs' indecision to put the ball into Bedewi's goal.

## Bulgaria v. Germany FR 0:3 (0:0)

16 15.10. 17.00 Antofagasta 8,000

*Bulgaria:* 12 Dragov – 3 Dartilov – 2 Velkov (44 min 13 Andonov), 5 Ouroukov, 4 Kiriakov – 8 Dimov, 10 Petkov, 6 Slavtchev – 7 Kostadinov, 16 Vassilev, 17 Stoyanov (57 min 9 Kalaydjiev)

*Germany FR:* 12 Clauss – 5 Strehmel – 3 Luginger, 14 Klinkert, 4 Metz, 8 Dammeier (46 min 15 Reinhardt) – 7 Spyrka, 10 Möller (66 min 2 Heidenreich), 6 Schneider – 9 Epp, 13 Witeczek

- a) 0:1 Witeczek (50 min, penalty); 0:2 Witeczek (53 min); 0:3 Reinhardt (59 min)
- b) Marin Gallo (Chile) – Diramba (Gabon), Chow Yi Fa (Chinese Taipei)
- c) Luginger (35 min); Dartilov (38 min); Andonov (82 min); Kostadinov (87 min)
- d) –

This win meant that Germany FR had already qualified for the quarter-final. The 3–0 result leaves no room for doubt, but the game itself is worthy of a closer analysis.

Both Germany FR and Bulgaria played football of what could be called European type, but while Vogt's side tended more towards the Anglo-Saxon, with better team-play and somewhat more aggression, the Bulgarians' game was rather Eastern European, with more imagination, harder to read, but also more liable to lapses. After the Bulgarians had dominated the first half, the Germans suddenly clinched the game within a ten-minute spell, and one was left wondering whether to admire more their team play or their individual skills. The first goal came from a penalty, and while the Bulgarians were vigorously seeking the equaliser, Witeczek took advantage of a gift from the Bulgarian defence, and finally Reinhardt made it 3–0 with a nice lob over the goalkeeper. Three goals in 45 minutes against Saudi Arabia, now three in ten minutes (a record?) against the Saudi Arabians. What would be in store for the USA?

## USA v. Germany FR 1:2 (1:1)

20 17.10 17.00 Antofagasta 3,500

*USA:* 1 Meola – 4 Agoos – 6 Santel, 5 Szanto, 2 Reasoner – 7 Benedict, 8 Gutierrez, 10 Balboa, 12 Gwin (55 min 15 Pena) – 9 Unger (88 min 11 Henderson), 13 Constantino

*Germany FR:* 1 Brunn – 7 Spyrka – 2 Heidenreich, 5 Strehmel, 17 Claasen, 15 Reinhardt – 10 Möller, 6 Schneider – 16 Würzburger (46 min 8 Dammeier), 18 Preetz (75 min 11 Eichenauer), 13 Witeczek

- a) 0:1 Witeczek (36 min); 1:1 Constantino (44 min); 1:2 Möller (73 min)
- b) Sano (Japan) – Marin Gallo (Chile), Imperatore Marcone (Chile)
- c) Benedict (70 min)
- d) –

As might have been predicted, Germany FR beat the USA as well, but this was not one of those matches where one team is in charge and does just enough to win. The Americans proved here that they were worthy opponents and showed their tactical maturity once again.

The German trainer, Vogts, had made several changes, and included two new variations: a libero à la Beckenbauer and three strikers spread across the field in classical formation. That he had to alter this set-up at half time says a lot for the Americans, who were ever on the alert to use quick counter-attacks to take advantage of the slightest mistake. In this respect, Balboa and the goal-scorer Constantino were the outstanding American players.

Suddenly the favourites realised that more caution and more concentration were necessary, and the German backs began to penetrate ever deeper, and finally Moeller hit the winner from a Heidenreich cross. This was a very sporting game, interesting to watch and almost worthy of including in the textbook as to how the apprentice can cause trouble for the master – but not have the last word, if the master really is the master.

## Bulgaria v. Saudi Arabia 2:0 (2:0)

24 18.10. 17.00 Antofagasta 8,000

*Bulgaria:* 12 Dragov – 3 Dartilov – 2 Velkov, 5 Ouroukov, 4 Kiriakov – 8 Dimov, 10 Petkov, 9 Kalaydjiev (71 min 14 Hristov), 6 Slavtchev – 7 Kostadinov, 16 Vassilev (78 min 15 Valkov)

*Saudi Arabia:* 18 Bedewi – 6 Abu-Dawad, 4 Al-Roomi, 5 Madani, 16 Dagriri – 12 Al-Harbi, 3 Al-Saleh, 13 Al-Muwallid – 8 Al-Razgan (73 min 17 Shalgan), 9 Al-Suraiti (46 min 10 Al-Dosary Y.Z.), 15 Al-Fahad

- a) 1:0 Slavtchev (31 min); 2:0 Kalaydjiev (37 min)
- b) Chow Yi Fa (Chinese Taipei) – Glavina (Yugoslavia), Budge Aguirre (Chile)
- c) –
- d) –

This tidy 2–0 result saw the Bulgarians into the quarter-finals, but the score-line could just as easily have been 6–3 or 7–4; there were so many wasted chances at both ends.

The Saudi Arabians tried everything once again, playing with three forwards, two offensive and only one defensive mid-fielder, and even he went forward more often than he went back to help the defence. The defence operated along a line, employing pressing tactics and the offside trap. But the big opening attack brought nothing very much other than an acrobatic scissor-kick from Al-Fahad that hit the post.

Bulgaria saw out this storm relatively calmly. They were well marshalled by their libero Dartilov, and tried to ease the pressure on them by holding on to the ball and letting the opponent do all the running. Then, after half an hour, they struck. First Slavtchev collected a bad pass by the Arabs, and six minutes later Kalaydjiev finished off a good move by his colleagues. The Saudi Arabians, who had certainly prepared conscientiously for this tournament, were out, without collecting a single point or even scoring a goal.

## Group A

Chile  
Yugoslavia  
Togo  
Australia

### Results:

Chile - Yugoslavia	2:4 (1:2)
Togo - Australia	0:2 (0:2)
Chile - Togo	3:0 (2:0)
Yugoslavia - Australia	4:0 (2:0)
Chile - Australia	2:0 (1:0)
Yugoslavia - Togo	4:1 (2:0)

### Standings:

1. Yugoslavia	3	3	0	0	12:3	6
2. Chile	3	2	0	1	7:4	4
3. Australia	3	1	0	2	2:6	2
4. Togo	3	0	0	3	1:9	0

The four teams playing in Group A in the Estadio Nacional in Santiago provided a cross section of the different levels in world football. Europe was represented by the Yugoslavians who had only finished fifth as the host nation in their own continental championships, but from the start they demonstrated some excellent football and established themselves right away as favourites for this group. Togo had been runners-up in the African competition, while Australia came as winners of the Oceania group. The fourth team was the host nation for this tournament, Chile, representing the South American element.

The opening game saw Chile take on Yugoslavia, and despite pouring rain and a difficult pitch the 60 000 spectators were entertained for a full 90 minutes with the East Europeans running out 4-2 winners. In this fine match the Yugoslavians made good use of some blunders in the Chilean defence.

In the other first round game, Togo and Australia made a poor showing, with many fouls from the African team. Al-

though they all had the ability to do better, none of the players used his technical skills. During the first half the Australians were on top, but they were unable to keep up the pace for the full period. The Africans thus had a number of chances but these were all wasted, even a penalty. An otherwise uneventful game ended with a 2-0 win for the Australians.

On the second day, Chile's 3-0 win over Togo and Yugoslavia's 4-0 defeat of the Australians were predictable outcomes. Both Chile and Togo put a lot into their encounter, for defeat would mean early elimination for either. In terms of skill, tactics and conditioning the game left much to be desired, only the well set-up Chilean goals offering the spectators some compensation.

Playing once again in a rain-storm, the Yugoslavians turned on a convincing performance against the Australians. The Aussies showed considerable technical potential, but they lacked the means to counter the goal-scoring machinery of their opponents. The 4-0



*In spite of close marking (here by Koudouwo-voh), Tudor managed two goals in the match against Togo.*

scoreline was a true reflection of the Europeans' superiority, and with this win the Yugoslavians ensured themselves a place in the quarter-finals.

Before the last round began, the only open question was who would accompany Yugoslavia into the next round. Australia went down to Chile and despite three good performances in which the team showed up well in respect of skills, tactics, conditioning and use of space, they were already on their way home. Before this game it had been clear to the "Socceroos" that only a win would earn them a place in the next round, and coach Les Scheinflug decided that the team's tactics would be to try to establish a domination in mid-field during the first 20 minutes, and by constantly attacking to get an early goal.

Chile were patient enough to fall back in defence and wait until this first onrush was over. Then the South Americans slowly began to take over in midfield and to set their forwards on their way with through passes, and they twice succeeded perfectly in this enterprise.

In the last group game, Yugoslavia had their expected easy win, 4-1, and so were able to remain in Santiago for the next round where Brazil would be their opponents, while Chile had to travel to Concepción to play against Italy, the team at the top of the other group, for a place in the semi-finals.



*One of Togo's rare scoring opportunities in the match against Chile. Kegbalo's shot bounces off the many legged South American defence.*

## Group B

Brazil  
Nigeria  
Italy  
Canada

### Results:

Brazil - Nigeria	4:0 (3:0)
Italy - Canada	2:2 (0:2)
Brazil - Italy	0:1 (0:0)
Nigeria - Canada	2:2 (2:1)
Brazil - Canada	1:0 (0:0)
Nigeria - Italy	0:2 (0:2)

### Standings

1. Italy	3	2	1	0	5:2	5
2. Brazil	3	2	0	1	5:1	4
3. Canada	3	0	2	1	4:5	2
4. Nigeria	3	0	1	2	2:8	1

In this group the defending champions Brazil were together with Italy, who had come second in the 1986 European Championships, Nigeria who had won the 5th African Championships and CONCACAF Champions Canada. Brazil were the favourites, but the Italians had quiet hopes of doing well against the reigning Junior World Champions. The Nigerians, with their nickname of the "Flying Eagles" intended to conquer the football world in Chile, while the Canadians were not too concerned about the other teams - they had come with the intention of gaining experience of football at this level.

The opening game between Brazil and Nigeria was played in front of a crowd of 27 000, and both teams went at it hammer and tongs, looking for an early goal that would unsettle the opponent. The football played was outstanding; perfect ball-control, subtle passes, speed on and off the ball and artistic touches following each other in rapid succession. The game went back and forth until the Brazilians suddenly exploded and Alcindo heralded a flood of goals with a splendid effort. From then on the Brazilian champions began to dominate the African amateurs practically at will and with their constant pressure caused consternation in the Nigerian defence. The Africans lost all their cohesion as the Brazilians scored goal after goal, ending up as 4-0 winners.

The second group game, between Italy and Canada, was regarded as a mere formality for the Europeans, but the Canadians were a real surprise, as they carried out numerous counter-attacks from a solid defensive position. During the first half their very mobile mid-field players and forwards shocked the Italians completely, the Europeans being unable to find any answer to the tactics of the North Americans and trailing 2-0 as a result of their over-zealous attacking policy. The crowd gave the Canadians generous and well-deserved applause at half-time.

After the interval, the Italian professionals struck back with all their power. Time and again the ball was played out to the right wing where the tricky Melli ran rings round the defenders, and following one of these solo runs could only be stopped by a foul. Impallomeni converted the penalty, and Italy were only 2-1 down after 50 minutes. Finally it was lack

of experience and of the ability to deal with sustained pressure, such as league games would provide, that stopped Canada from earning both points. Italy's non-stop offensive was finally rewarded in the 82nd minute when Melli got the equaliser. The result was probably correct, but the Canadians were upset about what they thought was an unjustified corner that led to the Italians' second goal.

In their two other games, the Brazilians seemed not to be bothered much by their opponent's strengths and weaknesses; they continued to demonstrate their short combinations and quick switches into the open spaces. Both against the defensively-oriented Italians and the rather physical Canadians, the ball-artists from South America stuck with their own style. In the match against the Italians they were faced in the first half with an extremely defensive formation which even their offensive efforts failed to penetrate; while in the second half the Italians had a quick break which settled the issue. Much to the crowd's disapproval the Canadians tried the same tactics against the Brazilians that the Italians had used, leaving the South Americans to make all the play. The Canadian tactics seemed to be paying off, but then the Brazilians were awarded a free kick in a useful position. Once again Andre swung the ball round the wall so skillfully that even the best goalkeeper in the world would have been powerless against his shot. However, the Canadian strategy had probably been the best, given their talents - had they played an

offensive game against the Brazilians they would have been taken to pieces.

Following a 2-2 against Canada, Nigeria's only hope of making further progress was to beat Italy by a margin of at least three goals. In their desperation, the Africans stubbornly played high balls into the Italian penalty area, where they were regularly lost. Seeing that their opponents were unlikely to score, the Azzurris came out more into attack and punished the "Flying Eagles" with two goals within a minute. Not only did the Nigerians fail to qualify - their pride also took a severe blow.

The teams' performances in Concepción can be summarised as follows: Italy proved that they could switch from attack to defence or vice versa as the need arose, while the Brazilians stuck with their attractive style whatever the state of the game and showed artistic and entertaining football. The Canadians proved that the "British-style" is still a force to be reckoned with, while the Nigerians were a disappointment for everyone.

The team's lack of decisiveness and their inability to carry out a tactical plan in a disciplined fashion saw them board an early plane back to Lagos, while Brazil went on to Santiago and Italy stayed in Concepción for the next round.



The "flying Brazilian": André Cruz' acrobatic volley scares the Nigerian rearguard.

# Valparaiso

## Group C

GDR  
Scotland  
Colombia  
Bahrain

Group C in Valparaiso was regarded as one of the hardest groups, since it contained the reigning champions of Europe and of South America. In the end it was GDR and Scotland that qualified, while the Asian representatives, Bahrain, and the South American Conmebol "Juventud de America" champions, Colombia, went out at this early stage. In itself this was not a surprising outcome – the two teams scoring the most goals and thereby earning the most points were the group qualifiers. In the following analysis other reasons for the difference between success and failure will be looked at in greater detail.

First of all it should be noted that the general level of performance did not accurately reflect the standard of the games. The teams that qualified were not clearly superior to those eliminated – it was just that in decisive encounters and critical situations they were able to call on qualities over and above pure footballing ability.

GDR and Scotland played each other in the opening game, and on the basis of the result here they were able to adjust their tactics to suit the style and playing system of their next two opponents. Therefore they literally controlled this group. Although the statistics show them to be superior, they had also to survive several critical situations, the East Germans following their first game, and the Scots in their last encounter. What was decisive for these two teams was the fact that they were better able to cope with the nervous strain and the mental demands made on players in a tournament of the level of the WYC. All the teams in the group were in good physical shape for this competition, and there was no difference between Scotland and East Germany on the one hand, and Colombia and Bahrain on the other in this respect.

As far as technical skills go, it should not be forgotten in this analysis of the teams' performances that all four sides had a different approach to the game, and that a collective performance makes different demands on the players than does an individual approach. The Europeans preferred a system using long passes, attacks down the wings and then centres. They were also stronger in the air, both in defence and in attack, than their contemporaries from South America and Asia. A point worthy of

### Results:

GDR – Scotland	1:2 (1:2)
Colombia – Bahrain	1:0 (1:0)
GDR – Colombia	3:1 (2:0)
Scotland – Bahrain	1:1 (0:1)
GDR – Bahrain	2:0 (0:0)
Scotland – Colombia	2:2 (0:0)

### Standings

1. GDR	3	2	0	1	6:3	4
2. Scotland	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
3. Colombia	3	1	1	1	4:5	3
4. Bahrain	3	0	1	2	1:4	1



Colombia's athletic goalkeeper, Niño, once again masters a critical situation. It was largely thanks to this expert in the South American goal that his team beat Bahrain.

note is that the Scots were the most dangerous in set situations.

Colombia and Bahrain, both favouring an individual pattern of play, only really found a good balance between this style and the team approach in their last game. At the beginning their players would dribble rather than look for a pass, but later began to play together better and showed a variety of short passing techniques, including the one-two.

The weakness of all four teams lay in finishing: after good work in midfield or down the wings, the forwards all too often failed miserably. They were all also unconvincing in terms of tactics and particularly their organisation during a

game. No team had a really creative thinker who was able to shape the course of a match, and none was able to show much in the way of a cohesive pattern between defence, midfield and attack.

Among the individual players, the goalkeepers in the Scottish and Bahrain teams, Main and Mohamed are worthy of a special mention. Of the forwards, East Germany's Sammer who scored three times against Colombia, and the Colombians' No. 17, John Trellez were the most noticeable.



## Group D

USA  
Bulgaria  
Saudi Arabia  
Germany FR

### Results:

USA-Bulgaria	0:1 (0:1)
Saudi Arabia-Germany FR	0:3 (0:3)
USA-Saudi Arabia	1:0 (0:0)
Bulgaria-Germany FR	0:3 (0:0)
USA-Germany FR	1:2 (1:1)
Bulgaria-Saudi Arabia	2:0 (2:0)

### Standings:

1. Germany FR	3	3	0	0	8:1	6
2. Bulgaria	3	2	0	1	3:3	4
3. USA	3	1	0	2	2:3	2
4. Saudi Arabia	3	0	0	3	0:6	0

It's a pleasure to be able to say right from the start that the teams involved in this group earn top marks for their disciplined and sporting behaviour both on and off the pitch. Nobody was sent off, there were no incidents or angry verbal exchanges, and the referees' decisions were accepted without criticism. The injury to the Saudi Arabian Altekhaif was a pure accident, and the gestures of protest from the Bulgarian Kostadinov in the heat of the moment were understandable. For the entire two week period all the players, plus the referees and officials, were housed in the same hotel and went through high and low moments together. The friendly atmosphere that developed here was appreciated by all

and it was a pleasure for everyone to see not only the strength of this side and their seriousness of purpose, but also the individual skills of its members. The Germans played a great game in beating the Saudis 3-0, and they repeated this score-line against Bulgaria. Only with their place in the next round assured did they ease up a bit, and in fact ran into a bit of trouble against the wily and tactically well-adjusted USA team.

Saudi Arabia ended their group games with a depressingly negative record. During their preparations, this team had played a game in the "Maracana" and so it can hardly be thought that the atmosphere in the pretty little stadium of An-

tofagasta put them off. A more plausible explanation is that this group had come to Chile while their form and condition were on a downward trend - something that has often happened in the history of football and to more experienced teams than this. Following a long and intensive build-up period for a short tournament, and with perhaps unrealistic ambitions, the thought of failure always lurks in the background. Only a miracle - with goals and success - can turn the tide.

The USA team was a pleasant, perhaps surprising feature of this WYC, if one considers the current state of football in their homeland. The team improved from game to game, not only in terms of individual performance but also in respect of the whole team's self-confidence. A compact and concentrated defence with two liberos, plus a really effective defensive belt in midfield and quick and penetrating counter attacks. While they were perhaps still a bit overawed against the Bulgarians, they came out of it against the Saudis and showed no-nonsense practical football, and were ready to take advantage of any dead-ball situation with a variety of well-planned alternatives. Their best game was against the West Germans. This was the most interesting and closest encounter in the whole group, and the outcome of this high-level "David and Goliath" battle was uncertain until the very end.

Although the Bulgarians reached second place in the group standings, their trainer Andonov was not pleased with the performance of his squad. In all three games chances were missed because of lack of concentration or poor shooting. The second half of the game against West Germany is best forgotten, but the twenty minutes that they held out against the furious Saudi Arabian onslaught - and this was the critical period for the East Europeans - showed that the team had the ability to react. Their midfield did a lot for their game, and along with the defenders often joined in an attack. The Bulgarians' play was not spectacular but it was good enough to qualify, and that basically is what the group games were all about.



Nightmare for the USA keeper, Meola: Adrian Spyrka's (FR Germany) free kick suddenly drops in flight but Meola manages to grab the ball in the corner.

concerned. Particularly the Saudi Arabians, with their customs and their liveliness, contributed a great deal in this respect, and it was a pity for them that they did not win any points.

The results in these group games ran exactly according to forecasts, and the final standings are a true reflection of the strengths of the four teams. The trainers of the other three teams all tipped FR Germany as likely group winners. The first half of the opening game was suffi-

cient for everyone to see not only the strength of this side and their seriousness of purpose, but also the individual skills of its members. The Germans played a great game in beating the Saudis 3-0, and they repeated this score-line against Bulgaria. Only with their place in the next round assured did they ease up a bit, and in fact ran into a bit of trouble against the wily and tactically well-adjusted USA team.

## Yugoslavia v. Brazil

2:1 (0:1)

25 21.10. 19.15 Santiago 60,000

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Lekovic - 5 Jankovic - 2 Brnovic, 4 Pavlicic, 3 Jarni - 6 Stimac, 9 Prosinecki, 8 Boban (81 min 15 Skoric), 10 Pavlovic (46 min 7 Mijucic) - 13 Sukanec, 11 Mijatovic

*Brazil:* 1 Ronaldo - 2 César Sampaio, 3 Sandro, 4 André Cruz, 6 Wanderley - 8 Dacroce, 10 Bismarck, 11 William, 16 Andreoli - 7 Alcindo, 9 Edilson

- a) 0:1 Alcindo (44 min); 1:1 Mijatovic (52 min); 2:1 Prosinecki (89 min)
- b) Soriano Aladren (Spain) - Bouillet (France), Hansal (Algeria)
- c) Stimac (39 min); Prosinecki (43 min); William (78 min)
- d) -

This 2:1 victory over Brazil kept Yugoslavia's hopes of winning the WYC very much alive. This was a game in which the battle for mid-field dominance was worthy of a great encounter, and while Bismarck and William dominated this sector for the Brazilians, Boban and Mijucic on the right side of mid-



*Yugoslavia's Leković clutches the ball confidently in front of the prowling Brazilians, Edilson and Bismarck.*



*Brazil and Yugoslavia concentrated their talent in midfield, which developed into a "game within a game". Stimac and Andreoli battle for the ball while their team-mates look on.*

field caused all sorts of trouble for the Brazilian defence with their cleverness and their speed, particularly in the second half.

In the opening minutes of the game the Yugoslavians put on a lot of pressure. Sukanec stayed right up front in the middle of the Brazilian defence, while Stimac, Prosinecki and Pavlovic tried to take command in mid-field and, when they achieved this, went forward into attack. The Brazilians tried hard to restore the balance, and the manoeuvre that brought them most success in this respect was for William to drop back on the left and to set up precise passing movements with Bismarck and Andreoli at the back. On several occasions these moves carried through to create danger near Lekovic's goal, but he was in top form and with his fine saves gave a very calm and secure impression. One minute before the interval, however, he had to admit defeat when Alcindo came powerfully forward to beat the Yugoslavian defence and score Brazil's only goal of the match.

For the second half, the Yugoslavian trainer Josic brought on Mijucic as an extra forward, in place of Pavlovic. The main effect of this substitution was a strengthening of the right flank, where Mijucic and Boban together won practically every encounter with the Brazilian defenders. During one of these attacks, Mijucic could only be stopped by a foul: from the free kick right down by the corner flag, Boban sent in a perfect center, and Mijatovic reacted faster than the defence to head in accurately. Thus the teams were on level terms again after 52 minutes.

Although the class of some of the Brazilian players meant that they had more of the play, they did not really succeed in putting coordinated and dangerous attacks together. Once again the game evened out, mainly because the Yugoslavians slowed the pace right down.

While everyone was getting ready for extra time, the decisive goal was scored. The Yugoslavian libero, Jankovic, made an unexpected run with the ball towards the Brazilian goal, and only a foul stopped his progress, just outside the penalty box. Ronaldo was powerless against Prosinecki's well-struck free kick, and so Yugoslavia won a game that itself would have been a worthy final for this tournament, and progressed into the semi-final.

## Italy v. Chile

0:1 (0:0)

26 21.10. 16.15 Concepcion 35,000

*Italy:* 1 Limonta - 4 Zanutta - 13 Garzja, 5 Rocchigiani, 3 Manzo - 16 Fiorentini (76 min 11 Mandelli), 6 Giunchi, 15 Caverzan, 8 Sinigaglia (58 min 10 Carrara) - 7 Melli, 9 Impallomeni

*Chile:* 1 Velasco - 4 Cortes - 3 Ramirez, 2 Soto, 5 Margas - 8 Navarrete, 16 Cabello, 17 Pino, 6 Musrri (57 min 13 Latin), 10 Estay - 9 Tudor

- a) 0:1 Pino (73 min, penalty)
- b) Larsson (Sweden) - Coelho (Brazil), Mauro (USA)
- c) Navarrete (25 min); Rocchigiani (56 min); Cortes (68 min); Limonta (72 min); Pino (73 min)
- d) Melli (84 min)



The referee, linesmen and captains before the game. Left to right: Vincent Mauro (USA), Hugo Cortes (Chile), Rune Larsson (Sweden), Luca Giunchi (Italy) and Arnaldo Coelho (Brazil).

35 000 excited spectators spurred on their team in Concepción and again confirmed the old football adage that the crowd can become the team's twelfth member.

35 000 spectators filled the "Estadio Collao" for the first time, and an hour before kick off the atmosphere was full of expectation, with the Chilean fans hoping not so much for a great game but rather that their team would come out on top. Their wish was fulfilled: this was an emotional game and the outcome was the result of a single, hotly-disputed penalty. Chile's victory was the cause of an all-night celebration in Concepcion, while for the Italians it meant an early plane home.

The game began at a good pace, with both teams on the offensive, but soon it became clear that the Italians would rather play a waiting game as they had done against Brazil, and hope for a successful break. Chile adopted the same tactics that they had used against Togo and then even more pronouncedly against Australia: five mid-field players were employed to put the opponent under pressure, but without running too much risk, and also to form a screen in front of their own defence. When attacking, the five would alternate in going forward, one at a time, to help the lone striker, Tudor.

What developed was perhaps at times a rather cramped game, but it was an interesting encounter and towards the end even dramatic. For the Italians, Giunchi and Sinigaglia did a lot of running in mid-field, and Giunchi and Melli combined well on a number of occasions: other noticeable moves were a fine long pass from Caverzan to Melli, and a nice combination that started with Fiorentini and went via Giunchi through to the lively Melli.



The Chileans were suffering from nerves again, obviously under tremendous pressure, and for a while did not contribute a lot to the game. Tudor played well but always had Rocchigiani breathing down his neck, with never a moment's respite. The South Americans appeared to be stronger in some areas and were more or less able to keep on level terms, but on the whole the Italians were the better team, even though they were having a bad day. They were more decisive. No complaint would have been justified if Melli had put his team ahead just before the interval, instead of shooting over the top of Velasco's goal.

In the second half, the shape of the game began to alter. As Cortes and his men began to come more to grips with the apparently insuperable task in front of them, so the Italians began to become less sure of themselves as time went on. While the Azzurris had been able to freeze the game in mid-field for the first twenty minutes of this half, the Chilean pressure began to increase and Tudor found spaces to launch Cabello or Pino. But right in the middle of this dominant phase, the Chileans could have lost the game, only being saved by Velasco. He had rescued his team against Australia, and although he had as yet had little to do in this game, he got across to stop a low shot from Giunchi in the corner of the goal. A quarter of an hour before the end, the decision came: Tudor was brought down by the Italian defender Garzja, and Pino showed strong nerves in putting the penalty safely into the net. From then on the Italians went all out for the equaliser, but in vain. Just before the end they had Melli sent off for an attack on an opponent.



The Bulgarians had tripped a couple of times in the preliminary rounds. The GDR were their final undoing.



After pulling ahead 1-0, the GDR strikers found space for counter-attacks. Darius Wosz finished off one of them with the decisive 2-0 score.

## GDR v. Bulgaria

2:0 (0:0)

27 21.10 16.15 Valparaiso 3,000

*GDR:* 16 Saager – 3 Neitzel – 4 Schuster, 5 Kracht, 12 Ritter – 6 Köller, 7 Steinmann, 18 Wosz – 9 Prasse (80 min 13 Herzog), 10 Sammer, 11 Jähnig (85 min 17 Zimmerling).

*Bulgaria:* 12 Dragov – 3 Dartilov – 2 Velkov, 5 Ouroukov, 4 Kiriakov – 8 Dimov, 10 Petkov (77 min 14 Hristov), 6 Slavtchev, 9 Kalaydjiev (77 min 15 Valkov) – 7 Kostadinov, 16 Vassilev

- a) 1:0 Steinmann (70 min, penalty); 2:0 Wosz (83 min)
- b) Gunn (England) – Lorenc (Australia), Meachin (Canada)
- c) Kostadinov (37 min), Hristov (87 min)
- d) –

Both teams began this match in a controlled fashion. Both operated with a libero to add strength to the defence, the Germans having the advantage of a strong wind. The traditional 4-4-2 formations did not leave much opportunity for individual efforts; team play was the order of the day. At first the game lacked inspiration and creativity; poor passes and loss of possession were frequent occurrences. The offside trap in operation at both ends added to the monotony, and the only lively moments came from corners. Otherwise the innumerable square and back passes were all too predictable.

Towards the middle of the first half, the first interesting moves appeared, as the Bulgarians created some chances;

although sporadic, the thrusts of Kiriakov down the left flank were always dangerous and spelt trouble for the German defence. The GDR were pretty sound at the back and played a waiting game, trying to succeed by using long passes. However, they narrowly escaped falling behind on several occasions as Kostadinov and Slavtchev went close with headers, and Saager had to give all he'd got just before the whistle to foil another attempt from Kostadinov.

The second half began as the first had ended. These two teams knew each other very well and largely neutralised one another. Bulgaria attacked somewhat more, but that first goal that would have enabled them to settle down would not come, and then during one of the rare German counters Sammer, who had caught the eye with some good passes, was brought down in the box and Steinmann converted the penalty. The new scoreline was not really a true reflection of the game up to this point, and during this phase the Bulgarians again failed to capitalise on any of their numerous chances to obtain the equaliser. Things began to get a bit harder on both sides, and the Bulgarians brought on two fresh players to try to turn the game round, but again they failed to take advantage of some promising situations. Seven minutes before the end, Wosz was superbly served by Sammer during a counter-attack, and as the Bulgarian defence waited in vain for the referee's whistle for offside, he made it 2:0 and settled the match. The standard of this match was not up to that of the group games, and it looked as if the winner here would have trouble in the semi-final.



Three Bulgarians versus one Saudi Arabian: this formation was rarely repeated by Bulgaria in the quarter final.

## Germany FR v. Scotland 1:1 a.e.-t. (1:1;1:1) Pen. 4:3

28 21.10 16.15 Antofagasta 4,000

Germany FR: 1 Brunn – 3 Luginger – 7 Spyrka, 4 Metz, 5 Strehmel, 2 Heidenreich, 15 Reinhardt – 6 Schneider, 10 Möller – 13 Witeczek, 9 Epp (76 min 8 Dammeier)

Scotland: 12 Main – 2 McRobb, 5 Nisbet, 13 Redpath, 3 Welsh – 16 Butler (46 min 17 Cook), 7 Murray, 8 McKinlay, 15 Campbell – 10 Hunter, 11 McLeod

- a) 1:0 Reinhardt (8 min); 1:1 Nisbet (45 min)
- b) Loustau (Argentina) – Marin Gallo (Chile), Imperatore Marcone (Chile)
- c) Nisbet (22 min), Heidenreich (65 min), Welsh (86 min), McKinlay (109 min), Dammeier (115 min)
- d) Nisbet (85 min), Heidenreich (95 min)



Tossing the coin against the surrealistic desert background in Antofagasta. From left: Luginger (FR Germany), Imperatore (Chile), Loustau (Argentina), Marin (Chile) and Redpath (Scotland).

This game between Germany Fr and Scotland was really something to watch: from the sporting point of view, the technical/tactical and the emotional. It was a real battle, fought out in all parts of the pitch with good combinations, action and reaction following each other in quick succession. It is well known that teams from these two countries play strong, direct football, and that defensively they rank among the strongest. Yet this was a fair game, fairer than the list of warnings and later expulsions would lead one to believe. The decision in this balanced match was only reached by penalty-shooting. Here on one side we saw two uncertain Scots attempts, and Brunn who twice guessed the right direction, and on the other the successful German penalty takers who nonetheless had to get the ball past Alan Main, certainly one of the best of the Scottish team.

Right from the start the football was exciting. Germany relied on close marking, the Scots marked closely too in the penalty area. While the German libero played a clearly defensive role,

his opposite number, Nisbet – the best man on the field – would join in with an attack, and it was he who scored the Scots' equaliser.

The German team confirmed its strengths; good team play but also strong individuals. They had a number of multi-talented players: switching positions, attacks down the side-lines, advances in to attack – these seemed to come naturally to them and not have to be forced. Spyrka on the right and Reinhardt on the left dominated the wing corridors. In mid-field Schneider provided the drive and Moeller the ideas, the former showing explosive bursts and the latter some very refined passes. Strehmel, Metz and Heidenreich, another little Vogts, all followed their man no matter where he went.

Strongest point for the Scots was their unflagging fighting spirit, trying their utmost for every ball. This British team concentrated on the essentials of the game, and their understanding of each other's play made them into a compact and homogeneous unit. In strength and skill, however, they were not up to the Germans' standard.

Germany's lead came from a powerful Reinhardt shot. He had stolen forward down the wing and he was sent a beautiful pass from Moeller. The Scots had the equaliser within reach a little later when they were awarded a penalty, which McLeod put safely home at the first attempt, but the referee ordered a re-take and this time the same player sent the ball wide. Before the Scots eventually got the equaliser there were some splendid moves created by the Germans: technically perfect and quickly-played combinations; players running free and fine deep passes. Then came a free kick which was deflected on its way into the centre and Nisbet headed into the net. After the interval, Berti Vogts' lads could have gone into the lead again on several occasions, missing only by narrow margins, and Reinhardt showed up as the most prominent attacker. Dammeier lamentably missed a lovely chance provided by Moeller. Campbell just clearing the ball off the Scottish goal-line. At the other end Nisbet rose above the rest to get his head to a free kick but the ball grazed the cross-bar. A minute later he received his second warning and so the Scots had to play out the remaining time without their best man. But this only increased their morale and they tried to break up the rhythm of the game by holding on to the ball and hoping for breakaway chances for Hunter and McLeod.

When Heidenreich was also sent off, numbers were even again, but the Germans continued to apply pressure and to shoot at Main's goal. Moeller, Schneider and Witeczek made the most determined efforts to settle the match, and almost at the final whistle Moeller was served up a chance on a silver platter, but he hit the ball into the clouds. So it came to penalty-shooting, and number 13, Redpath, brought no luck to Scotland.



Tense moments before a free kick for the GDR. The players forming the Yugoslavian wall are already computing the possibilities.



Suker, Brnovic, Jarni and Mijucić jubilate after Štimac's 1-0 goal.



The dream of the final has vanished. Jähnig und Wosz leave the field in despair.

## Yugoslavia v. GDR

2:1 (1:0)

29 23.10. 19.15 Santiago 35,000

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Lekovic - 4 Pavlicic - 2 Brnovic, 6 Stimac, 3 Jarni - 14 Petric, 8 Boban, 9 Prosinecki, 7 Mijucic (87 min 18 Zirojevic) - 13 Suker (90 min Djurkovic), 11 Mijatovic

*GDR:* 16 Saager - 3 Neitzel - 4 Schuster, 5 Kracht, 12 Ritter - 9 Prasse (46 min 17 Zimmerling), 6 Köller, 7 Steinmann, 18 Wosz - 10 Sammer (72 min 14 Liebers), 11 Jähnig

a) 1:0 Stimac (30 min); 1:1 Sammer (49 min); 2:1 Suker (70 min)

b) Lorenc (Australia) - Meachin (Canada), Gunn (England)

c) Stimac (11 min), Mijatovic (65 min), Mijucic (84 min), Prosinecki (90 min), Zirojevic (90 min)

d) Mijatovic (76 min)

This semi-final between Yugoslavia and GDR was a repeat of their encounter in the European Junior Championships, and was keenly awaited, since the teams appeared equally strong. Both teams played all-out football: it was clear that both wanted to settle things within 90 minutes and earn their place in the final.

It was Mirko Josić's players who dominated the first half in practically every respect. The Yugoslavian libero Pavlicic, Boban in mid-field and the two strikers, Mijatovic and Suker, formed a strong chain within their team and outshone their opponents in defence, mid-field and in attack.

The East German team certainly tried to re-establish a defensive/offensive balance, but this was only successful on the occasions when Sammer was launched with deep passes, but even he rarely penetrated the strong Yugoslavian defensive wall. Even so it was half an hour before a goal came: a free kick rebounded right to the feet of Simac, lurking in the penalty area, and he gave Saager no chance at all. The final minutes of the first half were more even, but the Yugoslavians' edge of speed still kept them slightly on top. To the East Germans it didn't make any difference whether they lost by one goal or several, so trainer Eberhard Vogel made an attempt to pull this game out of the fire by sending on an extra forward in the person of Zimmerling for the second half, in place of mid-fielder Prasse. After only four minutes this strategy paid off when Sammer headed home powerfully from a corner.

From then on there was only one team in it, as the Germans dominated the scene and just failed to take the lead on several occasions. But all their effort cost them a lot of energy and Sammer in particular seemed to have given all he could. The Yugoslavians on the other hand were content to keep the ball moving, and it was a surprise when they took the lead again after 70 minutes. Brnovic sent over a cross and Suker's header gave Saager no hope of making a save. But there were still 20 minutes to go.

The GDR team put together some pre-planned moves and made a number of quick attacks, but these all foundered on the well-positioned Yugoslavian defence, and then they too would go forward and create danger near Saager's goal. After Mijatovic was sent off in the 76th minute, the Yugoslavians had to play with ten men, but even with an extra player the East Germans could not manage to force the equaliser. The Yugoslavians had reached the final, but there were problems ahead, for Mijatovic (sent off), Stimac (four warnings) and most importantly Prosinecki (two warnings) would have to miss the next game.



The top goal scorer at work: Marcel Witeczek once again breaks away from his opponent, Soto, and chips the ball past Velasco for a 4-0 score.



The FR Germany players subjected their Chilean rivals to constant pressure. In this picture, Cabello seems to be literally hypnotised by his opponent, Dammeier.

After Chile's performance against Italy in the quarter-final, it seemed clear that only with the aid of a miracle would they be able to beat Germany FR as well. But from the start it was apparent that they had left their strongest weapon in the dressing-room, and that was their belief in themselves. What followed was a football lesson from the Germans on the subjects of technique, tactics and conditioning.

Chile played a hectic short-passing game, which did not achieve much penetration. In their fragile defence, Ramirez was playing libero in place of the suspended Cortez, and it was at the back that the inferiority of the Chileans was most obvious, with Soto being right out of it. In mid-field, Luis Ibarra's team operated pretty lax man-to-man marking, while up

## Chile v. Germany FR

0:4 (0:3)

30 23.10 16.15 Concepción 36,000

*Chile:* 1 Velasco - 3 Ramirez - 13 Latin (21 min 11 Gonzalez), 5 Margas, 2 Soto - 6 Musri, 8 Navarrete (46 min 7 Tupper), 17 Pino, 10 Estay, 16 Cabello - 9 Tudor

*Germany FR:* 1 Brunn - 5 Strehmel - 7 Spyрка, 4 Metz, 3 Luginger, 15 Reinhardt - 6 Schneider, 10 Möller (81 min 18 Preetz), 8 Dammeier - 11 Eichenauer, 13 Witeczek

- a) 0:1 Eichenauer (9 min), 0:2 Dammeier (15 min), 0:3 Witeczek (36 min), 0:4 Witeczek (69 min)
- b) Bouillet (France) - Hansal (Algeria), Loustau (Argentina)
- c) Spyрка (27 min), Soto (35 min), Möller (37 min), Tudor (80 min)
- d) -

front there was too little movement, with the exception of Lukas Tudor. But even he was practically marked out of the game by Luginger and could not provide much thrust. The team never functioned as a unit and even goalkeeper Velasco came down to the level of his colleagues when he let in a long shot from Dammeier.

In the face of such poor opposition the Germans had an easy game, not really being challenged during the whole match and only playing at full power at the very beginning. With long square passes in defence, the width of the field was used, while in mid-field Schneider, Moeller and Dammeier used the one-two pass to good effect to change the pace of the game quite suddenly and to switch play out to the wings. Out on the left, the duo of Reinhardt and Dammeier were particularly effective. Both made use of their speed off the mark and their power, to which the Chileans had no answer. Witeczek and Eichenauer made diagonal runs out to the wings to create extra space for their team-mates.

With such superiority, it was not surprising that the Germans took the lead after eight minutes, when Eichenauer opened the scoring. Dammeier's not-unstoppable long shot made it 2:0 after fifteen minutes, and then just before and just after the break, Witeczek notched up his fifth and sixth goals of the tournament, popping up unmarked in front of Velasco on both occasions.

# Match for Third Place

## Santiago

**GDR v. Chile**

**1:1 a.e.-t. (1:1;0:0)  
Pen. 3:1**

**31 25.10 15.00 Santiago 65,000**

*GDR:* 16 Saager (83 min 1 Hiemann) – 3 Neitzel – 4 Schuster, 5 Kracht, 12 Ritter – 17 Zimmerling, 7 Steinmann, 6 Köller, 18 Wosz – 11 Jähnig, 14 Liebers (68 min 8 Minkwitz)

*Chile:* 1 Velasco – 3 Ramirez – 15 Hoffman, 4 Cortez, 5 Margas – 11 Gonzalez, 10 Estay, 14 Carreno (63 min 8 Navarrete) – 16 Cabello (68 min 13 Latin), 7 Tupper, 17 Pino

- a) 1:0 Kracht (73 min), 1:1 Gonzalez (84 min)
- b) Coelho (Brazil) – Larsson (Sweden), Mauro (USA)
- c) Gonzalez (17 min), Steinmann (29 min), Neitzel (82 min)
- d) –

Chile and the GDR put so much effort and showed so much spirit in this game to decide 3rd place that one could have thought it was the actual final. Once again, the decision was only reached at the penalty-shooting stage, where the calm of the East Germans triumphed over the emotionality of the South Americans. Success went to the team that had in fact been stronger over the 120 minutes of playing time, thanks to their team play, the class of some of their players and to their superior strength and fitness. Several times the East Ger-

mans had come close to scoring the winning goal, but Velasco showed his class too, and was also assisted by some well-deserved luck on occasion.

This was certainly not an encounter between two jaded, disillusioned teams. Chile and East Germany were highly motivated: Chile, having come further in the competition than Brazil or Italy, wanted to re-establish themselves after the heavy defeat by West Germany, while the East Germans wanted to confirm the value of their collective game which had served them so well in the semi-final against the eventual champions Yugoslavia.

Both teams had to play without their star forwards. Lukas Tudor had to sit out a suspension, and Matthias Sammer was injured. The young Chilean striker had performed brilliantly in the group games where he created at least two splendid goals, but he had to learn the hard way how tough the life of a centre-forward can be. If one wants to stay at the top then one must accept the rules of the battle and keep a cool head. As the tournament went on, fatigue naturally set in, and a lively pace and a fluid game become harder to keep up; flat periods and passes back to the goal-keeper were only to be expected. But for twenty minutes both teams fought hard, each with its own style and tactics, competing for every ball. Both Luis Ibarra and Eberhard Vogel used a 4-4-2 system, with the Chileans marking their opponents tightly in the penalty area, the Germans using man-to-man marking and a libero covering at the back. The East Germans played a hard, sensible game, with often almost a cold style of football, but it was enlivened by the good basic skills of their players. The team attacked as a compact unit and when they fell back into defence and started man-marking, the precision was almost computer-like.

Individuals who stood out were Köller, whose skill and top physical shape made him able to carry out his offensive and defensive duties effectively, Steinmann with his fine skills, and the diminutive, untiring Wosz who played a number of subtle passes. The Germans' goal was well-earned. Center-back Kracht came up for a corner and his header gave Velasco no chance.

Faced with the problem of penetrating a defensive net, the Chileans tried to get through in typically South American fashion. They set up creative combinations, and then switched from playing the ball around between themselves to a sudden counter-attack. Velasco, Cortez, Estay, Pino and Gonzalez were their most prominent players, and it was in fact Gonzalez who scored the frenetically-applauded equaliser in the 84th minute. But on the whole the Chilean team appeared distracted, inaccurate and patchy. What was lacking was not so much effort and moral fibre but more technique and strength; these were the clear observations that could be made from watching their performance at this WYC.



*The Chileans narrowly missed scoring a couple of times but could not pull off more than a draw. It was the GDR players who held their nerve in the penalty shoot-out (left).*





In the final, the defence kept the attack under control practically the whole time. Here, Pavličić manages to deflect Witeczek's drive at the last moment, watched by sweeper Janković.

## Yugoslavia v. Germany FR

1:1 a.e.-t. (1:1;0:0)  
Pen. 5:4

32 25.10 18.00 Santiago 65,000

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Lekovic - 5 Jankovic - 2 Brnovic, 4 Pavlicic, 3 Jarni - 10 Pavlovic (88 min 18 Zirojevic), 8 Boban, 14 Petric, 15 Skoric - 7 Mijucic, 13 Suker

*Germany FR:* 1 Brunn - 3 Luginger - 4 Metz, 5 Strehmel - 7 Spyrka, 6 Schneider, 15 Reinhardt, 10 Möller, 8 Dammeier (106 min 2 Heidenreich) - 11 Eichenauer (74 min 9 Epp), 13 Witeczek

- a) 1:0 Boban (85 min), 1:1 Witeczek (87 min, penalty)  
b) Loustau (Argentina) - Gunn (England), M. Hansal (Algeria)  
c) Spyrka (10 min), Suker (77 min), Mijucic (88 min), Jarni (93 min)  
d) -

After 120 minutes of playing time and the subsequent penalty-shooting, Yugoslavia emerged as World Champions in this IVth World Youth Championship. This victory for the East Europeans meant that that team had won which had made the strongest impression over the whole tournament. Although trainer Mirko Josic had had to play the final without Prosinecki, Stimac and Mijatovic, three of his best players, he had prepared his team well for this match, be it 90 minutes, 120 minutes or penalty-shooting. Before the final neither of these teams had lost a game.

Yugoslavia hoped that with a 4-4-2 system they would be able to dominate the mid-field and thus allow Boban to create moves that could bring them the decision before the regular playing time was over. To oppose this, Vogts had selected no less than five mid-field players, who he hoped would be able to win the battle in this area. He lined up Spyrka, Schneider, Dammeier, Moeller and Reinhardt as the Germans' means of forming an effective counter to the attacks that Boban, Pavlicic, Pavlovic and Jarni would try to launch. The game might have been decided within the 90 minutes, and again within extra-time. Both teams wanted to attack, but both also wanted to prevent the opponent from doing so. Yugoslavia's strength turned out to be that they did not let themselves be affected by the absence of their key players, although this posed a tough problem for the team's manag-

ers, that was finally only solved thanks to the versatility of their players, who in fact proved equal to the task.

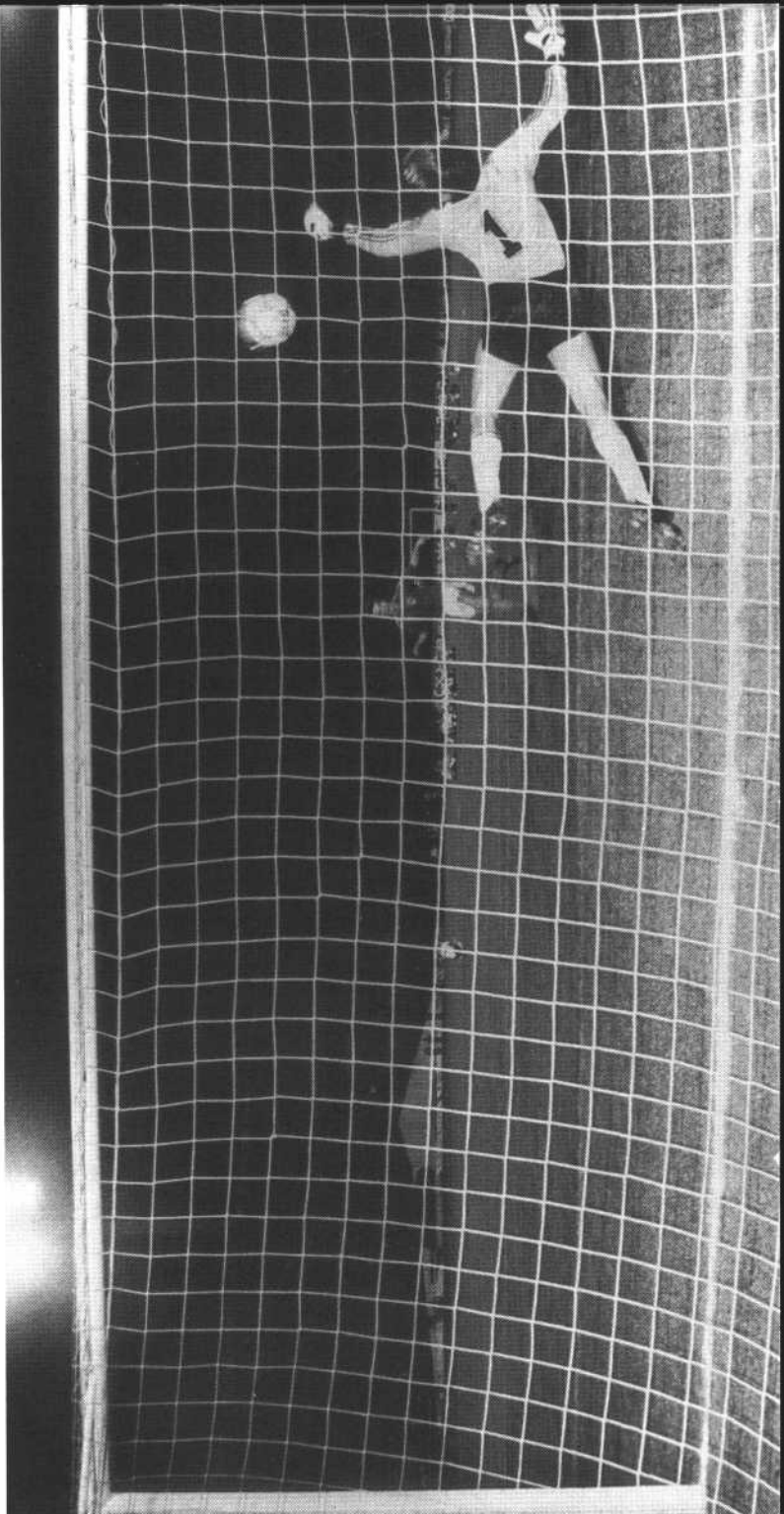
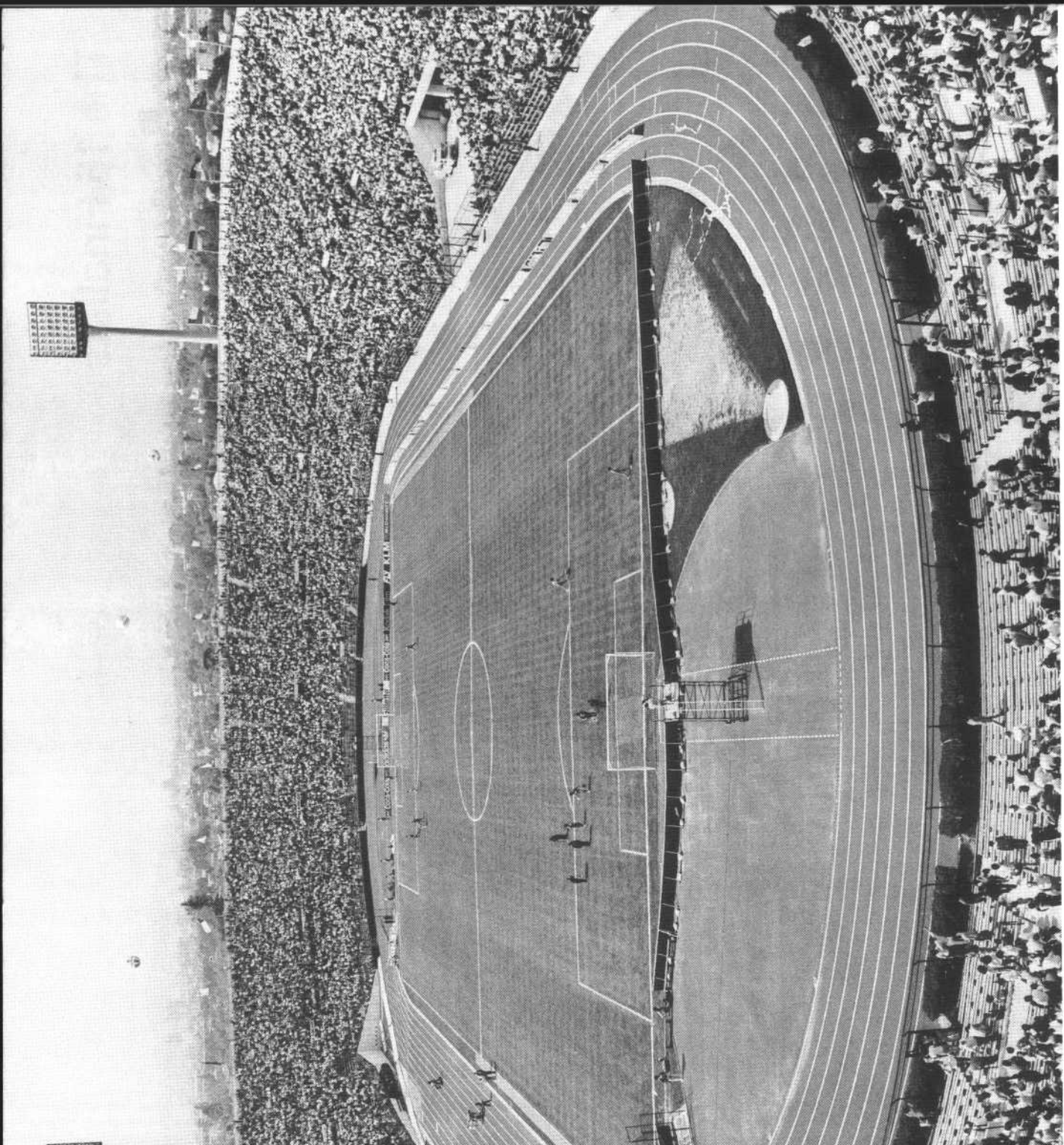
From the technical point of view the final was not one of the better games. The two defences nearly always had their opponents under control, and the effect of this was that no goals were scored until the last five minutes of normal time. Before then there were hardly any dangerous scenes near goal, since the sheer number of players in mid-field made the way through extremely difficult. In total, the Yugoslavians had the somewhat better chances, in fact Pavlovic and Boban each missed in the opening minutes of what was otherwise an uneventful first half.

The second half began in the same way, as a hard shot from Jarni and a header from Mijucic caused Brunn some problems in the opening stages. Witeczek tested Lekovic with an angled shot in the 60th minute, and then Suker hit the bar for the Yugoslavs.

After 75 minutes, the superiority of the Yugoslavians began to tell, and ten minutes later the first goal came: Brnovic made a run down the wing and his centre rebounded from a defender to Boban on the edge of the penalty area, from where he put the ball unstopably past Brunn. The Yugoslavians themselves, and the 65,000 spectators in the Estadio Nacional and all the millions of television viewers thought that this was the winner. But fate decreed otherwise. Epp took advantage of a lapse in the Yugoslavian defence and was brought down by Jankovic when in a promising position in the penalty area. Referee Loustau pointed to the spot and Witeczek converted safely. The equaliser fell in the 87th minute. The 30 minutes of extra-time brought no change, except that the players looked even more tired. Thus the point was reached at which penalty-shooting would be the means of deciding who would be World Champions. Witeczek, who would later that evening receive the Golden Boot as the tournament's top scorer, ran up first - and missed. Strehmel, Luginger, Spyrka and Reinhardt all scored for the Germans when their turn came, but all five Yugoslavians, Pavlicic, Suker, Brnovic, Zirojevic and finally Boban were successful, and so the Yugoslavians were World Champions. They had won six games, and only in the final were they held to a draw. A goal aggregate of 17:6 is quite enviable and worthy of the team that were victorious in the IVth World Youth Championships for the FIFA/Coca-Cola-Cup Chile '87.



Four pictures showing the excitement on the day of the final. The crowd in the almost sold out Estadio Nacional wait expectantly for the final to begin (big picture right). In the 120 minutes ahead of them, they were to see more fight than flair. Luginger (right) and Dammeier (left) stop Boban from getting to the ball (picture right). Later in the penalty shoot-out, Boban kept cool and defeated the goalkeeper, Brunn, for the decisive 5-4 score—victory for Yugoslavia! The newly crowned World Champions proudly hold up the Cup (above right).



# The 16 Finalists

The 16 teams that displayed riveting football in Chile. Whether winners or losers, they all thrilled the crowds with their own style of football.



Australia



Togo



Canada



Nigeria



Colombia



Bahrain



USA



Saudi Arabia



Brasil



Italy



Bulgaria



Scotland

World Champions Yugoslavia (shown here before the semifinal against the GDR, left to right): Boban, Petrić, Mijucić, Šušter, Pavličić, Mijatović, Jarni, Štimac, Brnović, Leković, Prosinečki.



Yugoslavia



Germany FR

The runners-up, FR Germany. Back row left to right: Möller, Luginger, Spyrika, Strehmel, Reinhardt, Dammeier. Front row: Schneider, Witczek, Brunn, Metz, Eichenauer.



GDR



Chile

# Australia



## Qualification

Australia - Fiji	7:0
Australia - Israel	1:1
Chinese Taipei - Australia	0:5
New Zealand - Australia	0:3

## Results obtained at the WYC:

Australia - Togo	2:0 (2:0)
Australia - Yugoslavia	0:4 (0:2)
Australia - Chile	0:2 (0:1)

Team Coach: **Les Scheinflug**

## Preparation

This was the Australians' fourth appearance at World Youth Championships, and they made good use of the experience they had gained on previous occasions to show the amount of work that has been done at this age level. In November 1986, the team played four matches in Bangkok in preparation for the Oceanic Federation Championships in New Zealand in 1987, and they won the Oceania title. After March 1987 the players came together for a training

camp three days every month, in which they worked according to a plan that the team managers had mapped out in advance to prepare them for the coming tournament in Chile.

In June they went to New Caledonia for a further stage of preparation, and there they played three games against the Australian national team and won them all. The last phase was to consist of three games against club teams in Argentina. Football is only semi-professional in

Australia but receives considerable support from the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS). The virtues of the game as played in this sub-continent lie in strength and skill. These were therefore the characteristics that were expected to allow the junior team to be able to make a good showing in Chile. In closing it should be noted that, unlike other countries, the team that went to Chile was practically identical to the one that had won the qualifying competition.

## Players' Appearances

No.	Name	Date of Birth	Club	1 <sup>st</sup> Match	2 <sup>nd</sup> Match	3 <sup>rd</sup> Match	4 <sup>th</sup> Match	5 <sup>th</sup> Match	6 <sup>th</sup> Match	Total
				Togo 2:0	Yugoslavia 0:4	Chile 0:2	1/4 Final	1/2 Final	Final	
1	Hughes Brett	19.04.69	Blacktown City	90	90	90				270
2	Healey David	13.03.68	A.I.S.	90	90	90				270
3	Kulcsar George	12.08.67	St. George	90	90	90				270
4	Reynolds Kurt	29.09.67	Blacktown City	90	90	90				270
5	Northam Darren	21.11.67	Blacktown City		90	90				180
6	Koch John	26.06.68	A.I.S.	90		65				155
7	Hristodoulou Louis	07.08.67	Adelaide Hellas	90	90	90				270
8	Polak Jason	09.01.68	A.I.S.	58	90	25				173
9	Trimboli Paolo	25.02.69	Sunshine G.C.	90	58	45				193
10	Saad Abbas	01.12.67	Sydney Olympic	90	62	90				242
11	Anastasiadis John	13.08.68	Heidelberg Utd.	Res.	32	Res.				32
12	Van Blerk Jason	16.03.68	Blacktown City	32	Res.	45				77
13	Markovski John	15.04.70	Sunshine G.C.	Res.	28					28
14	Grbac Anthony	30.03.69	Brunswick Juventus	90	90	90				270
15	Edwards Alistair	21.06.68	A.I.S.	90	90	90				270
16	Moffitt Craig	13.09.67	St. George	Res.	Res.	Res.				0
17	Cummings Alexander	03.08.67	A.I.S.							0
18	Bouhoutsos George	03.04.69	St. George	Res.	Res.	Res.				0

# Team Analysis

## Team Organisation

For their fourth appearance at a WYC, the Australians stuck to their traditional 4-4-2 system, with a strong defensive formation from which they would try to score during counter-attacks. However this strategy was not too successful, for they only scored two goals and conceded six.

All their players were very strongly built and had good technical skills. Their best man was Abbas Saad, who tried to provide a driving force for the team in all three matches. The "Socceroos" biggest problem was in building up an attack, where mainly for lack of precise passing, the interplay between the defence and the attack was not good enough, and many an attempt at going forward came to an early end. On the whole, however, the team showed that football in Oceania has made progress, and we would expect to see teams from this country at other tournaments in the future.

## Offensive Tactics

Working on the principle that good attacks come out of a strong defence, trainer Les Scheinflug made the formation of a solid defence first priority. Then the plan was for a strengthened mid-field to aid the two strikers, Trimboli and Edwards, who were constantly interchanging their positions, on their way to goal. The mid-field trio of Saad, Grbac and Polak tried hard to develop coordination in the attacks, while Hristodolou hung back behind the other two forwards to offer extra support. But the harmony between mid-field and forwards was not all that had been hoped for, since the mid-field players were too slow in keeping up with the forwards to be able to give them the necessary assistance. In addition the flanks were used too little in comparison to the middle of the field, and often there was a confusing build up of players in the opponent's penalty area.

## Defensive Tactics

The Australians used a man-to-man marking system at the back, with Reynolds directing the rest of the defence from behind. Since the mid-field players also helped out in defence, the production of an attack was rather slow, and made all the slower by the fact that some players held on to the ball for too long and lost the moment of surprise. Further, it must be noted that some of the goals that the Australians conceded were due to lapses in concentration on the part of their defensive players.

## Strengths of the team

In terms of physical condition, the Australians were in outstanding shape. Strength and stamina were the two strong points that they had to offer, but they also earn positive ratings for their ball-handling and their strong shooting. Given their good technical skills and outstanding athletic ability, it is to be hoped that the team will be able to have more contacts at international level and improve even further.

## Weaknesses

For players in such good shape as they were, it was a little surprising that some of them were a bit lacking in speed and

agility, and this has to go down on the negative side of the balance sheet. Problems in receiving the ball, holding it too long and inaccurate shooting; these are points that the Australian coaches will have to work on in the future if they wish to obtain better results.

From the tactical point of view the team seemed to put more emphasis on attack, but their performances and the score-sheets show that they had problems at both ends. One thing they need to master is the ability to change the pace of a game to suit the situation and the opponent, and a second, but most important point, would be to learn that when they are under pressure to win they should build up their attacks carefully and not just rush blindly forward.

