

# Bulgaria

Team Coach:  
Boris Anguelov



## Qualification

Europe was allowed to select five teams for the World Youth Championship. As hosts Russia automatically qualified, and so brought the European total to six. UEFA decided that the top five teams in the European Junior Championship would be the ones to participate.

First Bulgaria had to qualify for the European Junior Championship in two preliminary games against Turkey:

Turkey	-	Bulgaria	1:2
Bulgaria	-	Turkey	1:2

In the group games, the Bulgarians played in the Kiev group, along with Denmark, Italy and Poland:

Bulgaria	-	Denmark	2:2
Bulgaria	-	Poland	0:1
Bulgaria	-	Italy	1:0

These results put the Bulgarian team in second place behind Poland, and they only just missed qualifying for the semi-final. In the final classification they had to be content with 7th place. However, since Poland declined to take part in the WYC, this position was just enough for Bulgaria to qualify for their first World Youth Championship.

## Preparation

In December 1984, after the home championship had ended, the Bulgarian team made a ten-day trip to Tunisia, where they played two games against the National Youth Team. The Bulgarians won the first game 4:0, and the second ended in a 2:2 draw.

In April 1985, the team assembled for a training-camp. They played two friendly games against the USSR, one ending in a 0:0 draw

and the other in a 1:2 defeat for the Bulgarians. Just two months before the WYC the real preparation began in their home country. The main emphasis was placed on tactical training, so that the players could develop better understanding among themselves. Injuries and illness caused four players from the original group to drop out of the WYC.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Tunisia 2:0	2nd Match Colombia 1:1	3rd Match Hungary 1:1	% Final Spain 1:2	% Final	Final	Total
1	Jilkov	Lyuben	15.11.65	Pirin	90	90	90	90			360
2	Kalkanov	Dimitar	05.04.66	Locomotiv Plovdiv	90		90	70			250
3	Dotchev	Pavel	28.09.65	Locomotiv Sofia	90	90	90	90			360
4	Vashev	Dimitar	10.09.65	Locomotiv Sofia	90	90	90	90			360
5	Pachov	Rossen	11.03.66	Pirin	90	90	90	90			360
6	Ivanov	Alexandar	25.09.67	Chovmen	34		25	45			104
7	Kostadinov	Emil	12.08.67	Sredetz	10	45	90	90			235
8	Kirov	Ivaylo	30.12.65	Sredetz	56	90	65	20			231
9	Mikhtarski	Petar	15.08.65	Pirin	90	90	90	90			360
10	Balakov	Krassimir	29.03.66	Etar	90	90	90	90			360
11	Maznilkov	Alexandar	30.11.65	Locomotiv Sofia	90	45		90			225
12	Dankov	Roumen	20.11.65	Etar							-
13	Garev	Yulian	09.04.67	Spartak Pleven		90					90
14	Penev	Lyuboslav	31.08.66	Sredetz	80	61					141
15	Kalaydjiev	Radko	28.09.67	Beroe		29	82	45			156
16	Petkov	Plamen	17.10.67	Locomotiv Rousse	90	90	90	90			360
17	Yankov	Zlatko	27.08.66	Neftochimik			8				8
18	Krastev	Dimitar	16.02.66	Academik							-

## Results at the WYC

Bulgaria was drawn in Group A, and together with another East European team, Hungary, played their group games in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. South America was represented in this group by Colombia, and for the second time Africa had selected Tunisia:

Bulgaria - Tunisia	2:0 (1:0)
Bulgaria - Colombia	1:1 (0:0)
Bulgaria - Hungary	1:1 (0:0)

After the six group games, three teams were level on points at the top of the table, with Tunisia well back in last place:

1. Bulgaria	3	1	2	0	4:2	4
2. Colombia	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
3. Hungary	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
4. Tunisia	3	0	0	3	2:6	0

As group-winners, the Bulgarians were entitled to remain in Yerevan for their quarter-final game against the second team from the Tbilissi group - Spain. In this match the Bulgarians definitely had more of the play, but bad luck cost them the game:

Bulgaria - Spain	1:2 (0:1)
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With 4 points from their 4 games, and a positive goal-difference of 5:4, Bulgaria was 6th in the final classification.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Bulgarian team used either a 4-4-2 system or a 4-3-3, depending on whom they were playing. In the defensive zone a rigid man-marking plan was followed. Dotchev assumed the role of deep-lying libero in all four games, with Pachov as stopper in front of him.

In general the team was well organised and even under extreme pressure never fell apart. While the Bulgarian team was always very compact in defence with little free space available between their players, their defenders were reluctant to go forward with their own attacks, and by remaining behind often created a big gap between them and their forwards.

## Attack

Their whole attacking plan was very much based on team work: individual efforts were rare from the Bulgarian players. The whole build-up of an attack was often a slow process, but quite varied and they never lost the ball in the early stages. In midfield, long passes were often used to switch the play about, in order to open up the opponent's defence and make room for attacks down the wings.

When they needed to, the Bulgarians could play a very fast game, but changing the pace of their play to create moments of surprise was not something they had mastered.

When their goalkeeper used the long kick, the Bulgarian forwards would go in hard to get the ball and often engaged their markers in some pretty fierce tackles. This frequently resulted in the ball landing in the centre of the field where the Bulgarian midfielders could either control it directly or at least have a chance of fighting for it.

## Defence

The Bulgarians were one of the few teams that used fore-checking tactics, exactly how they did so depending on the situation. This made it difficult for opponents to build up an attack, and frequently the Bulgarians intercepted the ball well before the half-way line, and began to put their opponents under pressure.

On the occasions when they did not employ any fore-checking, they would only retreat slowly towards their own goal (depending on the speed of the opponent's attack), continuing to harass as they did so.

Individually the Bulgarian players were aggressive, but always controlled in their tackling. Quite often they were able to recapture balls that seemed lost by using some do-or-die sliding tackles.

## Strong points of the team

All the Bulgarian players were well-versed in the technical skills of the game, able to control the ball in any situation. Their heading was particularly impressive.

They were an intelligent footballing side, and able to carry out the tactical instructions of their coach, Boris Anguelov, at any stage of the game.

Physically they were one of the strongest teams in the tournament; most of the players were big and very athletic. In terms of conditioning, they were in top form: the speed of their defenders being one of the main reasons why this part of the team was so strong. The whole team had little trouble in keeping up the good pace that they set for themselves right until the end of the game, without any signs of flagging.

In all, this was a very competitive and well-disciplined Bulgarian side, and they were unlucky not to progress beyond the quarter-finals.

## Weak points of the team

The three different parts of the Bulgarian team were not evenly balanced enough: while the defence and the attack contained several players of above average ability, the same could not be said of midfield. Not too surprising when one considers that in their clubs most of these midfield players were used as forwards.

Quite often the change-over from defence into attack would take too much time, allowing their opponents to fall back into defence and get organised. This wiped out the chance of a quick counter-attack, and the speed of the Bulgarian forwards was not used. Despite the quality of their forwards, the Bulgarians only scored 5 goals in 4 games - too few to get them into the semi-final.

Boris Anguelov



# Canada

Team Coach:  
Bob Bearpark



## Qualification

The CONCACAF qualifying tournament took place in Trinidad and Tobago in August 1984. In the first round the 16 participating teams were divided into four groups. Canada was drawn together with El Salvador, Guatemala and Cuba:

Canada	-	Guatemala	5:0
Canada	-	El Salvador	0:0
Canada	-	Cuba	1:1

Canada finished top of the group, ahead of El Salvador, both teams going on to the next round of the competition. Here there were two groups of four, Canada's opponents this time being Mexico, Honduras and Guyana:

Canada	-	Mexico	1:1
Canada	-	Honduras	2:0
Canada	-	Guyana	2:0

Having scored one goal less than Mexico, Canada ended up in second place, but went through into the semi-final to play the winner of the other group:

Canada - El Salvador 1:0 after extra time

Thus the Canadians had made it into the final, where they had to play Mexico once again:

Canada	-	Mexico	1:2
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This meant that the Canadians were runners-up in the tournament, but had qualified to represent CONCACAF at the WYC.

## Preparation

In spring 1985 the Canadian team went on tour to Europe, where they played two games in Switzerland and three in Sweden.

Then they accepted an invitation to the João Havelange tournament in Acapulco (Mexico), where they played against Colombia, Brazil, Mexico and Guatemala.

At the beginning of June the National Youth

Team started on a cross-Canada tour, during which they played local representative teams in three different cities.

Just before the WYC, the Canadians went to training camp in England: with games against Liverpool and Aston Villa reserve teams they rounded off their intensive preparatory programme.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Nigeria 0:2	2nd Match Australia 0:0	3rd Match USSR 0:5	¼ Final	½ Final	Final	Total
1	Rosenfeld	Bryan	18.09.65	Thunder Bay	90	90	90				270
2	Tomasetti	Lino	03.06.66	Hamilton Ont.	90	90	90				270
3	Gilfillan	Peter	29.12.65	Ont. U-16/18	90	90	90				270
4	Cambridge	Jeff	22.11.66	Ont. U-16/18	90	90	90				270
5	Dipasquale	John	13.01.66	Ont. U-16/18	90	90	90				270
6	Sloly	Peter	05.08.66	Ont. U-16/18	90	90	90				270
7	Ianiero	Lucio	13.12.66	Ont. U-16/18	90		90				180
8	Thomas	Pierre-Richard	20.03.66	Montreal Que		90	63				153
9	Bunbury	Alex	18.06.67	Que. U-16/18	78	85	90				253
10	Cubellis	Pat	07.02.67	Ont. U-16/18	25	5	45				75
11	Rajbellie	Ramy	9.04.67	St. Andrews							-
12	Simon	Franz	29.09.65	Ont. U-16/18	90	90	27				207
13	McNaught	Doug	06.07.67	Ont. U-16/18	90	90	90				270
14	Phillips	David	25.05.66	Alta U-16/18	12	45	45				102
15	Pretto	Larry	04.04.66	Ont. U-16/18	65	45					110
16	Bullen	Brian	06.06.66	Ontario							-
17	Young	Gregor	08.02.66	BC U-18							
18	Hoole	Harry	22.01.66	Ont. U-16/18							-



## Results at the WYC

In the Minsk group the Canadians were considered rank outsiders. The Soviet Union was undoubtedly rated as the strongest team, with many people secretly fancying Nigeria. Australia was thought to be good enough to provide a surprise or two:

Canada - Nigeria	0:2 (0:1)
Canada - Australia	0:0 (0:0)
Canada - USSR	0:5 (0:2)

In their first game, against Nigeria, the Canadians conceded a goal in the first minute, and after that only managed with luck to avoid further damage. When Nigeria's second goal did come the result of the match was beyond doubt.

A definite improvement was noticeable in the second game against Australia, but not enough to result in any goals.

Against the USSR the Canadians had no chance. In fact, if the Russians had made better use of their chances the score would have been even higher.

1. USSR	3 2 1 0 7:1 5
2. Nigeria	3 2 0 1 6:4 4
3. Australia	3 0 2 1 2:3 2
4. Canada	3 0 1 2 0:7 1

With only one point to their credit, and not a solitary goal, Canada made an early exit from the tournament.

*Despite some good individual performances, Canada was eliminated during the group games.*



# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Canadian team was organised along British lines, using a 4-4-2 system and totally zonal marking.

In defence there was a 4-man line arrangement with the two central defenders taking turns at covering each other.

In midfield one of the players assumed the role of catalyst with predominantly defensive duties, while the other three operated mainly in their own assigned zones.

The two strikers tended to remain in the middle, seldom going out to the wings and so were unable to penetrate the opposing defence from the flanks.

In the first two games the team's defensive organisation functioned well, but in the third there was a total collapse, which got ever worse as the game went on.

## Attack

In typical English fashion there was no real build-up of an attack: once in possession of the ball the defenders tried to get it past midfield as quickly as possible using a long pass to the forwards, who were either running free or offering themselves as receivers. However it was hard for the forwards to control these long high passes and then hold on to the ball long enough for the midfielders or outer-backs to arrive in support and be brought into the game with a backpass.

If the passes were not accurate enough – as frequently was the case – then the forwards had to engage the opposing defenders in battle (mostly in the air) so that they could not get the ball away unchallenged. Frequently these clashes led to the ball bouncing loose, and being picked up by advancing Canadian players.

## Defence

When the ball was lost the team tried to operate as a compact unit and retreated together in the face of the oncoming attack.

If the opponent operated with only two strikers in the middle, then these would be marked by the two central defenders, with no extra cover for these two. This was the goalkeeper's job.

## Strong points of the team

The Canadian team was something of a mixture: while some of the players were physically outstanding, others had good ball skills and were excellent dribblers.

In the first two games, against Nigeria and

Australia, the Canadians showed good team moral, despite being clearly weaker on the technical side. They fought for every ball until the very end and managed a draw against the more-favoured Australians. In the final game, against the Soviets, the Canadians could only hold on for the first half: in the second, their resistance was completely broken and they could easily have lost by an even higher margin.

## Weak points of the team

Since the British style of play that the Canadians had adopted more or less dispensed with build-up tactics as such, the demands made of their midfielders were very specific: they had to have a good instinct for rebounds, and be strong runners and tacklers in order to be able to reach and hang on to such rebounds: this also demanded a lot of stamina.

However the Canadian midfielders were not able to meet these requirements. In particular the players of Caribbean descent were not aggressive enough for the kind of fighting football that the team depended on.

In the last game, against the Soviet Union, the lack of international experience of the Canadian National Youth Team became obvious. With but a single point, and a goal-sheet of 0:7, they ended up in 14th place.



# PR China

Team Coach:  
Zhang Zhicheng



## Qualification

In a preliminary qualifying tournament the PR China played the following games:

PR China - Japan	1:0
PR China - Thailand	2:2
PR China - Indonesia	7:0
PR China - Bangladesh	1:0
PR China - Thailand	2:1

As clear winners of this tournament, the PR China qualified for the Asian final tournament, to be held in March 1985 in the United Arab Emirate.

The two best-placed teams out of the group, which comprised Saudi Arabia, Emirate, Thailand and PR China, would represent Asia at the World Youth Championship in the Soviet Union:

PR China - Emirate	1:0
PR China - Saudi Arabia	2:2
PR China - Thailand	2:1

With a one-point lead over Saudi Arabia, PR China was worthy winner of the tournament.

## Preparation

Since the Asian teams going to the WYC would have to come through two qualifying tournaments, the PR China began very early with their specific preparation. In all 60 young players were invited for trials and put through their paces in various training-matches. Even as early as 1984, several friendly games against the national teams from Mauritius, Togo and Ghana were on the programme.

After they had definitely qualified for the WYC, the Chinese team played two more games, against a Japanese university side, and a Swedish team from Goteborg. Before journeying to the Soviet Union, the Chinese team spent a month in a high-altitude training-camp in Kumin City, to prepare themselves quietly for the strenuous times ahead. Just before their arrival in Moscow, the Chinese team carried out a final training-match.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Mexico 1:3	2nd Match England 2:0	3rd Match Paraguay 2:1	¼ Final USSR 0:1	½ Final	Final	Total
1	Xu	Tao	09.08.65	Liaoning							—
2	Dong	Yugang	04.10.65	Beijing	90	90	62	90			332
3	Zhao	Xudong	24.11.65	Beijing							—
4	Yang	Feipeng	04.08.66	Yunnan			28				28
5	Li	Hongbing	10.08.65	Jiangsu	90	90	90	90			360
6	Ju	Lijin	31.01.66	Shanghai	90	90	90	90			360
7	Pang	Zhijian	14.11.65	Guangxi							—
8	Gong	Lei	15.10.65	Beijing	90	90	90	90			360
9	Gao	Hongbo	25.01.66	Beijing	90	90	90	90			360
10	Zhang	Yan	03.10.65	Beijing	58	45	45	90			238
11	You	Kewei	12.11.65	Liaoning	90	90	90	45			315
12	Lun	Zhiming	14.10.65	Guandong							—
13	Li	Jiandong	20.08.65	Beijing	90	90	90	90			360
14	Fu	Bo	20.09.65	Liaoning	13	31		45			89
15	Li	Hui	08.09.65	Liaoning	90	45	45				180
16	Yang	Weijian	02.09.65	Shandong	90	90	90	90			360
17	Song	Lianyong	08.10.65	Tianjin	32	90	90	90			302
18	Gao	Zhongxun	04.10.65	Jilin	77	59	90	90			316

## Results at the WYC

In the Baku group, Mexico started as clear favourites. England's team of young professionals was expected to win through to the quarter-finals, while Paraguay's strength was not so easy to estimate. Little was known about the team from PR China:

PR China - Mexico	1:3 (0:3)
PR China - England	2:0 (0:0)
PR China - Paraguay	2:1 (1:1)

Following the heavy defeat by Mexico in their opening game, (they were already 0:3 down at half-time) China's chances did not look good at all.

However, a convincing win over England and another well-earned victory in the decisive game against Paraguay brought them up to second place in the final ratings:

1. Mexico	3	3	0	0	6:1	6
2. PR China	3	2	0	1	5:4	4
3. Paraguay	3	0	1	2	3:6	1
4. England	3	0	1	2	2:5	1

For their quarter-final game against the Soviet Union, the Chinese had to travel to Minsk:

PR China - USSR	0:1 (0:1)
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An own goal in the first minute was the deciding blow in this match. China went out, eventually finishing in 7th place.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Chinese team used a 4-4-2 system, switching over to man-marking near the penalty-area.

The libero Li Hongbing played almost level with his stopper, Ju Lijn. If they were facing a team with three strikers, the two outer-backs looked after the opposing wingers, but if there were only two strikers then these two were closely marked, with the spare outer-back moving forward into midfield. In this case the Chinese system became 3-5-2, and mixed man / zone marking was employed.

In midfield one of the players (usually You Kewei) assumed a mainly defensive role, with Gong Lei normally over on the right and a third player (always changing) on the left. Gao Hongbo operated as a deep-lying centre-forward, and up front the two strikers did a lot of running and frequently changed positions.

## Attack

China's whole approach to the game had a lot in common with the Soviets: team play had absolute priority, and individual actions were rarely seen.

The Chinese chose to play a close team game. In the early stages an attack would move forward over a wide front, the midfield being bridged quickly with a rapid short-passing game.

Near the opponent's penalty area the already high tempo would be stepped up even more, and quick-fire one-two passes would be used in an attempt to break through. All the Chinese players seemed to be oriented towards the middle and the width of the field was totally neglected.

Although the Chinese were skilled enough to operate a high-speed game, their attacks became too stereotyped near the opponent's goal and were seldom much of a surprise for the defence, who could often guess what was coming and intervene at the last moment.

## Defence

On average the Chinese defenders were bigger than one would have expected. In excellent physical shape and cleverly organised, the defensive block created a

very solid impression; only in their first game, against Mexico, did they run into any trouble.

When the ball was lost, the Chinese team withdrew completely into its own half and no attempt was made at fore-checking.

Individually the players had most trouble in direct encounters with their opponents. In the first game they tried to correct this deficiency by going in extra-hard and recklessly. This tactic, however, failed completely; the more internationally-experienced Mexicans refused to be daunted and just played with greater concentration. The Chinese more and more lost their own rhythm and one of their main assets - speed - was quite wasted.

## Strong points of the team

The Chinese team was very disciplined and on the field gave the impression of being a well-tuned unit. The effort they put out and their fighting spirit were exemplary and no other team outdid them in these respects.

Their running and sprinting abilities were above average, and their stamina very impressive: of the five goals that they scored, no less than four were second-half goals! The goals scored against them show an even more definite pattern - all five of them fell in the first half, so in four matches nobody actually scored against them after half time.

## Weak points of the team

The Chinese clearly lacked international experience. On the ball they were uneasy, often playing hasty passes which consequently lacked accuracy.

As a team they sometimes failed to adjust their game to the state of the match: they would perhaps force the pace at a moment when a slowing up with the introduction of more variety might have been more appropriate. Above all, they tried to attack in a purely forward direction far too often, which led to a congestion of players in the middle on the edge of the opponent's box.

On the technical side the Chinese need to improve in two main areas: heading and finishing.

Zhang Zhicheng



# Colombia

Team Coach:  
Luis Marroquín Osorio



## Preparation

In November 1984, Colombia began to prepare for the qualifying tournament for the WYC, which would be held in Paraguay in January 1985. In all 33 young players were selected, three for each position.

After the Colombian team had finished third in this tournament, and so qualified for the WYC, the team officials planned a comprehensive preparatory programme. The selected players spent no less than 90 days in training camps.

During a two-week stay in the USA and a seven-day trip to Mexico, the Colombian National Youth Team was exposed to unusual environmental conditions, and improved its teamwork by playing several training matches. On August 19th, the team took off from Bogotá, and after a 40-hour flight via Panama, Amsterdam and Moscow, reached its destination in Yerevan.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Hungary 2:2	2nd Match Bulgaria 1:1	3rd Match Tunesia 2:1	% Final Brazil 0:6	% Final	Final	Total
1	Higuita	José René	27.08.66	Atlético Nacional							—
2	Mesa Banguera	Carlos Miguel	25.05.66	Liga de Nariño							—
3	Nuñez Perez	Alvaro Antonio	09.06.67	Santa Fé, C.D.	90	90	90	90			360
4	Alvarez Raigoza	John Edison	11.11.65	Atlético Nacional	90	90	90				360
5	Ampudia Perea	Jairo Aurelio	14.02.66	América - Cali	90	90	90	90			360
6	Hurtado Torres	José Romeiro	21.02.66	América - Cali	90	68		65			223
7	Tréllez Valencia	John Jairo	29.04.68	Atlético Nacional	90	90	90	90			360
8	Maturana Vargas	Orlando	11.10.65	Bucaramanga C.D.	27	22	90	33			172
9	Cabrera Linares	Wilmer	15.09.67	FF. AA.							—
10	Alvarez Maya	Carlos Augusto	06.10.65	Atlético Nacional	63	90	45	90			288
11	Lainez Espinosa	Diego León	07.09.65	FF. AA.			45	90			135
12	Niño Garcia	Eduardo	08.08.67	Santa Fé, C.D.	90	90	90	90			360
13	Córdoba Aguilar	John Jairo	22.10.65	Unión Magdalena	90	90	90	90			360
14	Pérez Urrea	Felipe	24.01.67	Atlético Nacional	90	90	90	90			360
15	Alvarez Díaz	Rafael	17.07.66	Liga de Bolívar							—
16	Caicedo Domínguez	Hugo	22.07.67	FF. AA.		34	23	25			82
17	Castañó Ortiz	John Edison	12.05.66	América - Cali	90	90	67	90			337
18	Rodríguez Bedoya	Wilson James	16.08.65	Deportes Tolima	90	56	90	57			293

## Qualification

The qualifying tournament for the South American teams took place in Asunción (Paraguay) in January 1985. In Group B, Colombia played against Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile:

Colombia - Bolivia	2:1
Colombia - Argentina	1:1
Colombia - Brazil	0:0
Colombia - Chile	3:0

With two wins and two draws, Colombia earned a surprising second place behind Brazil, and qualified for the final round:

Colombia - Paraguay	1:1
Colombia - Brazil	1:2
Colombia - Uruguay	4:1

The sensational 4:1 win over Uruguay brought Colombia third place in this 11th "Juventud de America" tournament.

1. Brazil	3 3 0 0 5:2 6
2. Paraguay	3 1 1 1 6:4 3
3. Colombia	3 1 1 1 6:4 3
4. Uruguay	3 0 0 3 2:9 0

The three top teams qualified for the WYC, with Uruguay having to remain at home for the first time.



## Results at the WYC

In Group A, Colombia had to face Bulgaria, Tunisia and Hungary, all these games being played in Yerevan. Having won the European Junior Championship the year before, Hungary was regarded as clear favourite here, with Bulgaria as dark horses, and only slight chances being reckoned for Colombia and Tunisia.

Colombia - Hungary	2:2 (0:0)
Colombia - Bulgaria	1:1 (0:0)
Colombia - Tunisia	2:1 (1:0)

With all six group games being played within a week, the final placings were:

1. Bulgaria	3 1 2 0 4:2 4
2. Colombia	3 1 2 0 5:4 4
3. Hungary	3 1 2 0 5:4 4
4. Tunisia	3 0 0 3 2:6 0

Since Colombia and Hungary were not only level on points, but also exactly equal on goals for and against, second place had to be decided by drawing lots. The Colombian captain proved to be the luckier man, and so his team went to Tbilissi to play in the quarter-finals:

Colombia - Brazil	0:6 (0:0)
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This result eliminated Colombia, but they ended up in a very creditable 8th position.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Colombian team used a classical 4-4-2 system, with man-to-man marking operating inside the penalty-area.

In front of their reliable goalkeeper Niño was the libero Nuñez, lying well back. The other three defensive players were Alvarez Raigoza, Cordoba and Ampudia.

In midfield, Hurtado took on the defensive role, with Alvarez Maya on the left and Rodriguez on the right. The most offensive of the midfielders, Perez, kept very much to the middle, moving from deep within his own half to create danger as he went forward into attack.

The two strikers, Trellez and Castaño frequently made excursions out to the wings and often switched sides in doing so.

## Attack

The Colombians played real South American football: attacks were mostly a slow development, with a cautious short-passing game avoiding any element of risk as the ball was brought forward to the opponent's area.

Then there would be a change of pace and an attempt to catch the opposing defenders unawares and to pose problems for them.

Above all the right-winger Castaño was able to open up the defence from the side, as he used his explosive acceleration and unexpected body swerves to leave several opponents stranded.

## Defence

When the ball was lost, the entire team retreated immediately into their own half, leaving their opponents unchallenged until they reached that level. If the other team was applying real pressure, the Colombians would retreat even further, into the last third of the pitch, creating a real barrier round their own goal.

Individually the Colombians were very quick and extremely agile: they intercepted numerous passes and broke up many an oncoming attack thanks to these abilities.

## Strong points of the team

Most of the players were technically well above average, having no problems at all in handling the ball; their dribbles and fakes caused trouble for every opponent. Tactically the team had reached a good standard, although their sense for combining together was not very well developed.

Conditionally they were in very good shape; against the strong Bulgarian and Hungarian teams they twice managed to pull back a deficit in the second half.

In all three group games they gave an impression of stability. Only in very rare cases of extreme pressure did they lose control of a game and resort to wild clearances.

In an exceptionally homogeneous group, one or two players still stood out. Goalkeeper Niño, originally brought along as reserve, made such progress in the preparatory games that he won the No. 1 position. In the three group games he proved to be a safe and steady point in the team, and only in the quarter-final against Brazil did he have to shoulder some of the blame for the goals let in.

As libero, Nuñez's outstanding talent was his football-intelligence, while left back Ampudia was very strong on the physical side. Of all the midfielders used, Perez was by far the most dangerous. The diminutive Castaño on the wing proved to be full of tricks, but often overdid the solo effort. Best goal-scorer on the team was the left-winger Trellez with two goals to his account.

## Weak points of the team

Because of the lack of interpenetration between the lines, the two strikers were often isolated up front and wasted a lot of energy in fruitless dribbling against a large number of defenders.

When an opponent applied fore-checking tactics, the Colombians often had trouble getting out of their own half, despite all their technical skills. Their attacks were often cut off before they had even reached the half-way line, and so they were under constant pressure themselves.

Luis Marroquín Osorio



# England

Team Coach:  
Dave Sexton



## Preparation

The team officials of the English Youth Team have been faced with the same problem for many years: the players they select are not regularly available. Dave Sexton had to change his squad several times, and only just before taking off for the tournament had to integrate players into the team who had not even been among the 30 originally selected. To make things worse, the team officials could not arrange the release of all 18 players for the tournament, and so England arrived as the only

team to have just 16 players - and teams reaching the finals would be playing six games within two weeks! The only real preparation that the team had was to take part in an international tournament in Toulon in the spring. There they played against France, Mexico, Cameroon and the USSR. After this there was just a five-day get-together for the players. The English team's results are a true reflection of the seriousness of their preparation for the tournament!

## Qualification

England was lucky in the draw for the qualifying games for the European Junior Championship: Iceland was an opponent that they had no trouble in overcoming:

Iceland - England	0:3
England - Iceland	3:0

In the Championship proper, England was in the Moscow group, along with two East European teams, Russia and East Germany, who always produce strong teams at junior level. In this illustrious company there was not much chance for little Luxembourg:

England - GDR	1:1
England - USSR	1:1
England - Luxembourg	2:0

England remained undefeated in all three matches, even holding the Russians to a draw in front of their own crowd. However, since they did not win against the East Germans, second place was the best they could achieve:

1. USSR	3 2 1 0 7: 1 5
2. England	3 1 2 0 4: 2 4
3. GDR	3 1 1 1 5: 2 3
4. Luxembourg	3 0 0 3 0:11 0

In the final classification, England came 5th and so qualified for the WYC.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Paraguay 2:2	2nd Match China 0:2	3rd Match Mexico 0:1	% Final	% Final	Final	Total
1											-
2	Howard	Terry	26.02.66	Chelsea	90	90	90				270
3	Thomas	Michael	24.08.67	Arsenal	90	90	90				270
4	Stebbing	Gary	11.08.65	Crystal Palace	90	90	90				270
5*	Beresford	John	04.09.66	Manchester City	89	90	90				269
6	Corner	David	15.05.66	Sunderland	90	90	90				270
7	Cooke	Richard	04.09.65	Tottenham	90	90	90				270
8	Moulden	Paul	06.09.67	Manchester City	23	45					68
9	Wakenshaw	Robert	22.12.65	Everton	90	81	60				231
10	Scott	Stephen	08.05.67	Q.P.R.	1		45				46
11											
12	Wood	Nicky	11.01.66	Manchester Unit.	67	45					112
13	Williams	Derick	05.10.65	Reading	90	90					180
14*	Carr	Franz	24.09.66	Nottingham Forest			90				90
15	Stein	Mark	29.01.66	Luton Town		9	30				39
16*	Heyes	Darren	11.01.67	Nottingham Forest			90				90
17*	Priest	Philip	09.09.66	Chelsea	90	90	45				225
18*	Ratcliffe	Simon	08.02.67	Manchester Unit.	90	90	90				270

\* Players not listed on List of 30 Players

## Results at the WYC

England was in the Baku group, together with Mexico, Paraguay and the PR China. Mexico was most people's favourite, with the other three teams being assessed as equally likely to reach the next round:

England	-	Paraguay	2:2 (2:1)
England	-	PR China	0:2 (0:0)
England	-	Mexico	0:1 (0:1)

In the opening game against Paraguay, England had a 2:0 lead, but failed to hold it against only a moderate Paraguayan side.

This unexpected loss of a point must have been a psychological blow to the English, since there hardly seems any other explanation for the fact that the young English professionals failed to score in their next two games, both of which they lost and not undeservedly.

1. Mexico	3	3	0	0	6	1	6
2. PR China	3	2	0	1	5	4	4
3. Paraguay	3	0	1	2	3	6	1
4. England	3	0	1	2	2	5	1

Seeing the team finishing bottom of the group should be a clear warning sign for all those concerned with English football.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

In their first two games, against Paraguay and China, the English used a classic 4-3-3 system with a centre-forward and two genuine wingers. In the third game, against Mexico, their coach changed to a 4-4-2, with both strikers playing in the middle.

In defence they stuck steadily to a zonal system, with the two central-defenders covering each other.

In midfield, the captain Stebbing assumed the defensive role of an advanced libero, the other two midfielders being more offensively orientated, giving support to the forwards and trying to get into scoring positions themselves.

Like all English teams, this youth group was very well organised. Every player knew his duty from having played with his club and was quite aware of what was required of him.

## Attack

The English national youth team, which was coached by Dave Sexton, showed typically English football: attacks were carried out quickly, along the most direct route to the opponent's goal, at the expense of a more deliberate, varied or technically exciting approach.

Whenever possible the ball was played sideways out of defence into the path of an advancing full-back, or out to one of the deep-lying wingers. After a short dribble or a couple of quick passes, the ball would be played from the wing into the centre to the powerful head of the centre-forward. Rarely could he direct his header at goal, but usually nodded it down to an advancing midfielder or perhaps controlled the ball and played a short back-pass to a colleague.

## Defence

In this area the English team showed quite surprising tactical behaviour: in the first half of their games against Paraguay and China, when the ball was lost they put pressure on the opponent, either to force him into a hasty pass or to get the ball back directly with a good tackle.

In the second half of each match, the English abandoned this exhausting strategy: they feared that in the heat they might not be able to keep up this pace and have problems towards the end. Now

when they lost the ball, they would just retreat and not disturb the early stages of the opponent's attack at all.

This alteration of the defensive plan for the second half can hardly be said to have paid off: in the first game against Paraguay, England had a 2:0 lead at one stage, and was still 2:1 up at half-time, but had to concede the surprising equaliser to the South Americans before the end.

In the second half against China they failed to hold on to the half-time result of 0:0, and ended up losing by 0:2.

## Strong points of the team

In addition to their good organisation, the positive qualities of this team were their readiness to make every effort and their competitive spirit. Even in defeat, the discipline of the English players was admirable.

All their players showed a sound command of the skills of the game, well-developed heading ability and an above-average shot.

## Weak points of the team

Since Dave Sexton had had to bring his squad to this tournament practically without any specific preparation, the mutual understanding between the players was not sufficiently developed: this is why there were all sorts of misunderstandings. There was no outstanding individual player: all were good average. Above all the English players' lack of creativity was evident: the decisive final pass that could open up a chance for a team-mate, they just could not manage.

The physical condition of the English players was also not above reproach: support for the forwards from the midfield and the defence was not all that might have been desired - that is really something new in English football.

Considering the difficult circumstances under which Sexton had to prepare this team (after several players had cried off at the last minute, they were the only group present with as few as 16 players), the elimination of this team of young professionals with only one point from three games could not really surprise anybody. Whether the people responsible for running the English clubs will learn a lesson from this is by no means certain.

Asst. Coach:  
David Burnside





# Hungary

Team Coach:  
Bertalan Bicskei



## Preparation

Since most of the players in the team that had won the European Junior Championship were already under contract to clubs in the top league, it was impossible for the National Youth Coach, Bertalan Bicskei, to assemble them for longer training sessions. Therefore he had to be content with several training matches against first division sides. The previous winter, all the National Youth Team players had undergone sport-medical examinations, with various performance tests included.

Only in July did the players come together as a team for a three-week training-camp in Hungary. Several training sessions a day were devoted mainly to the tactical development of the players. Above all the team had to practise free-kicks and corner variations over and over again. By playing six training matches against top-quality opposition, it was hoped to get the players used to the tempo to be expected at the coming tournament.

## Qualification

In order to qualify for the final round of the European Youth Championship, Hungary had to survive a home-and-away encounter with the strong Rumanian team:

Hungary - Rumania	1:0
Rumania - Hungary	0:2

In this Junior European Cup, the Hungarians were drawn in the Minsk group, along with Czechoslovakia, Spain and Switzerland:

Hungary - Czechoslovakia	3:0
Hungary - Spain	2:1
Hungary - Switzerland	1:0

Three wins from three games put Hungary top of the group, and qualified them for the semi-final in Moscow:

Hungary - Poland	2:0
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This win saw them into the final, where they would meet the Soviet Union, who in Moscow could count on tremendous support from the home crowd:

USSR - Hungary	0:0
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Since no goal came in extra-time either, the match had to be decided on penalties. Hungary proved to be the luckier team, winning by 3 penalties to 2, and so they became European Junior Champions and qualified for the WYC.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Colombia 2:2	2nd Match Tunisia 2:1	3rd Match Bulgaria 1:1	% Final	% Final	Final	Total
1	Petry	Zsolt	23.09.66	MTK VM	90	90	90				270
2	Szalma	József	22.08.66	Tatabánya	90	90	90				270
3	Pinter	Attila	07.05.66	Ferencvárosi TC	90	90	90				270
4	Keller	József	25.09.65	Ferencvárosi TC	90	90	90				270
5	Szelpal	László	20.08.65	SZEOL AK	90		65				155
6	Kovacs	Ervin	24.01.67	Dózsa Ujpest	90	90	90				270
7	Zsinka	Janos	02.10.65	Ferencvárosi TC	90	90	90				270
8	Deak	Sandor	11.09.65	Ferencvárosi TC	53	33	25				111
9	Kovacs	Kalman	11.09.65	Honvéd Budapest	90	74	90				254
10	Vincze	Istvan	22.01.67	Tatabánya	90	90	90				270
11	Fischer	Pal	29.01.66	Ferencvárosi TC		16	35				51
12	Haaz	Ferenc	12.02.66	Ferencvárosi TC							-
13	Csoboth	Robert	07.10.65	Pécsi MSC	37	57					94
14	Horvath	Attila	02.05.67	MTK VM		90	90				180
15	Zsivotzky	Gyula	21.04.66	Ferencvárosi TC	28						28
16	Zvara	Jozsef	17.08.66	Ferencvárosi TC		90	55				145
17	Orovecz	György	02.10.67	MTK VM	62						62
18	Lanczkor	Sandor	16.03.66	Ferencvárosi TC							-

## Results at the WYC

In their group, Hungary would play Bulgaria, a familiar team from previous encounters, as well as two unknown quantities in Colombia and Tunisia, against whom they showed due caution in their opening games:

Hungary - Colombia	2:2 (0:0)
Hungary - Tunisia	2:1 (0:0)
Hungary - Bulgaria	1:1 (0:0)

At half-time, all three of these games remained goal-less. Only in the second half did the Hungarians' attacking efforts bear fruit, but in the final reckoning they were one goal short and their fate had to be decided by the unpopular method of drawing lots:

1. Bulgaria	3 1 2 0 4:2 4
2. Colombia	3 1 2 0 5:4 4
3. Hungary	3 1 2 0 5:4 4
4. Tunisia	3 0 0 3 2:6 0

Hungary's captain made the wrong choice, and so the team was eliminated, despite being unbeaten.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Hungarian team preferred to play a 4-3-3 formation, using an individual man-marking system in the defensive zone.

Petry was their goalkeeper and just in front of him was their very deep-lying libero Pinter, one of the best of the Hungarians. Szalma, E. Kovacs and Keller were the other three defenders, and they would take over the marking of one another's men when the opposing forwards changed positions. Even against teams with only two strikers, the two outer-backs remained in their own zones.

In midfield, the Hungarians operated without a really defensive player: according to the situation each of the three would take turns at this role.

In attack they used two traditional wingers and a centre forward, who did a lot of running and often broke out to one of the wings.

## Attack

The Hungarians built up their attacks with a variety of different combinations: out of a quick short-passing game they would often play a long pass to switch the play to a different area. Quite often their attacks down the wings would pull the opponent's defence out of position and enable them to get in behind the defenders.

Even better than their combinations, with which they scored their goal against Bulgaria, was their skill in counter-attacking. With diagonal or through passes they were able to bring their very fast and penetrating right-winger Zsinka into the game, and quite often he was able to outrun the defence and go directly for goal. He scored a lovely goal against Colombia in this fashion.

## Defence

The Hungarian defence was well organised by their libero Pinter: he directed the players in front of him very skillfully, and held the defence together in any situation. That the players had been well schooled in tactical play was clear from the way in which they automatically covered for each other.

When they lost the ball, the players did not all run blindly back into their own half: instead they remained as a block, trying

to make a screen around the man on the ball and thus either slow up the attack or perhaps make an interception.

Although when they did operate a fore-checking system it was very cleverly done, for some inexplicable reason they seldom made use of this tactic.

## Strong points of the team

The Hungarians were clearly the best team that did not qualify for the quarter-finals: with four points from their three games and exactly the same number of goals for and against as the Colombians, they were only eliminated by the very unpopular method of tossing a coin. They were a very well-balanced group, with no really outstanding players, but on the other hand no real weak spots.

Their libero Pinter deserves a mention: his positional play was excellent, and he showed a very good eye for the game on the occasions when he started his team off on a counter-attack. In addition he was very good at taking penalties: the two he scored, against Colombia and Tunisia, were put into the net with authority.

Not only was this team's organisation impressive, but the smooth way in which the three lines interpenetrated made it clear that this group had played together for a long time and had developed a good understanding of each other's play.

They were also one of the few teams to show a variety of dangerous ways of taking a free-kick.

## Weak points of the team

The shock that they got in their first game, when the Colombians pulled back from 0:2 to earn a draw with two goals inside 60 seconds only two minutes from the end, was something from which the Hungarians did not seem to recover during the whole tournament. In the two games after that, they played with great caution, and this did not suit the mentality of their players at all.

Individually the Hungarian defenders had trouble when faced with an opponent who could dribble well and tried to get by with trickery and deception.

Bertalan Bicskei



# Ireland Republic

Team Coach:  
Liam Tuohy



## Preparation

Since several members of the Irish National Youth Team were already under contract to prestigious English clubs and were not available when the coach Liam Tuohy needed them, this group had to make do with the shortest preparatory programme of all the countries involved. There was no real training camp, nor any overseas tour to help the players gather international experience.

There were several short courses at home, these bringing players and coach together for a total of twelve days. In this very limited period, Liam Tuohy attempted to improve teamwork and practised corners and free-kicks. The players met for the last time in Dublin on August 17th, and three days later flew off to the Soviet Union.

## Qualification

In the qualifying games for the European Junior Championship, Ireland had beaten Northern Ireland:

Ireland, Rep. - Northern Ireland 3:0  
Northern Ireland - Ireland, Rep. 1:0

In the Leningrad group of the European Championship, the favourites were Scotland and Portugal, with only an outside chance being calculated for Ireland and Greece:

Ireland, Rep. - Scotland 3:0  
Ireland, Rep. - Greece 1:1  
Ireland, Rep. - Portugal 3:2

Leningrad proved a triumph for British football, with Ireland and Scotland taking the first two places in the group:

1. Ireland, Rep. 3 2 1 0 7:3 5  
2. Scotland 3 1 1 1 4:5 3  
3. Portugal 3 1 0 2 6:7 2  
4. Greece 3 0 2 1 3:5 2

As group winners, Ireland played the Soviet Union in Moscow in the semi-final:

Ireland, Rep. - USSR 1:2

Following this defeat, Ireland played the other losing semi-finalist, Poland, for 3rd place:

Ireland, Rep. - Poland 1:2

Thus they ended in 4th place overall, and so qualified for the WYC.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Brazil 1:2	2nd Match Saudi Arabia 0:1	3rd Match Spain 2:4	% Final	% Final	Final	Total
1	Myers	James	4.12.67	St-Joseph				:	:	:	—
2	O'Kelly	Patrick	31.07.67	Home Farm	90	90					180
3	Kelch	Patrick	05.05.66	Manchester Unit.	90	90	90				270
4	O'Shea	Timothy	12.11.66	Tottenham	90	90	16				196
5	Dolan	Patrick	20.09.67	Arsenal			90				90
6	Bollard	Noel	26.08.65	Home Farm	90	90	74				254
7	Purcell	Seamus	10.09.65	Shamrock Rovers			90				90
8	Bayly	Martin	14.09.66	Wolverhampton	79	23	17				119
9	Murray	Derek	29.11.65	Home Farm			90				90
10	Collins	Eamonn	22.10.65	Southampton	90	90	90				270
11	Russell	Martin	27.04.67	Manchester Unit.	90	90	90				270
12	Tuite	Marcus	11.05.68	Luton Town	11	67					78
13	Swan	Derek	24.10.66	Home Farm			73				73
14	Mooney	Brian	02.02.66	Liverpool	90	90	90				270
15	Neal	John	11.03.66	Millwall	90	57					147
16	Kelly	Paul	06.11.66	Home Farm	90	90	90				270
17	Dolan	Eamonn	20.09.67	West Ham United	45	90	90				225
18	McDermott	Thomas	26.09.66	Leeds United	45	33					78



## Results at the WYC

Ireland was placed in Group B (Tbilisi), along with Brazil, Spain and Saudi Arabia. The clear favourite here was Brazil, who together with Uruguay had the best record in previous World Youth Championships.

Spain was expected to do well, provided that the players could overcome the handicap of only minimal preparation and play together as a team.

Saudi Arabia was the big question mark; how much progress had this team made under their Brazilian national trainer?

Despite a very good showing at the previous European Junior Championships, not much credit was given to this Irish team: the limited time they had for preparation and the problems some players had being released by their English professional clubs (four of their best players in fact stayed home) were too big a handicap:

Ireland, Rep.	-	Brazil	1:2 (0:1)
Ireland, Rep.	-	Saudi Arabia	0:1 (0:0)
Ireland, Rep.	-	Spain	2:4 (0:2)

Ireland played attractive football, and despite losing all three games won the sympathy of the Russian spectators.

1. Brazil	3	3	0	0	5:1	6
2. Spain	3	1	1	1	4:4	3
3. Saudi Arabia	3	1	1	1	1:1	3
4. Ireland Rep.	3	0	0	3	3:7	0

*Not only in heading were their opponents one jump ahead of the Irish. A scene from the game against Saudi Arabia.*



# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Irish team employed its customary 4-4-2 system with purely zone marking. The four-man defensive line was composed of O'Kelly, O'Shea, Bollard and Kelch.

In midfield Collins and Russell played mainly defensively in the centre, while the outer positions were occupied by various players in the course of the three matches. During attacks these two players operated more as wingers, but they also had to get back to seal off spaces when the other team was coming forward.

The two real strikers stayed well forward, trying to keep the opponent's defence back in order to create space for the midfielders. By frequently interchanging positions they managed to pose extra problems for the opposing defence.

The Irish team also gave a well-organised impression: every player seemed thoroughly familiar with the role assigned to him.

## Attack

The Irish national youth coach, Liam Tuohy, tried to get his team away from the traditional but tiring British long-passing game to some extent. He feared that the heat and the humidity would be too much for his players and that they would rapidly exhaust themselves.

As a result the team did indeed try to build up its game more thoughtfully and long passes out of defence were kept to a minimum. The plan was for the two outer-backs to use opportunities to join in with an attack, and to try to break through down the line with the midfielders. Then sharp crosses would be put into the middle where the two strikers could use their heading ability.

## Defence

In defence too the coach deviated from the expected Irish pattern: if the team lost the ball they did not immediately put pressure on the opponents before they had reached the half-way line, in order to slow down or even break up attacks in their early phases. This too could have led to the players getting very tired early on and having nothing left for the second half.

## Strong points of the team

The Irish team was unbelievably enthusiastic and this was the main factor in carrying them along: the young players encouraged each other quite vociferously

and generated terrific spirit, never giving a ball up for lost. This exemplary solidarity amongst the players and their continuously disciplined appearance left a lasting positive impression on the Soviet spectators.

The most prominent of their players was the captain Eamonn Collins. This rather sturdy midfielder was very skilled on the ball, had a good eye for the situation and was the real driving force of his team.

Also impressive was Brian Mooney, physically very strong and operating mostly on the left in midfield. He covered lots of ground, was always ready to take a pass and break out on to the left wing; he made many a good opening for his colleagues.

Despite his team's letting in seven goals, Paul Kelly between the posts was one of the best of the Irish, always a safe support for the rest of the defence.

## Weak points of the team

Understandably the Irish had trouble switching from their normal high-speed, adventurous long-passing game over to a more economical and deliberate style of play. As they tried to build up an attack, bad passes crept into their game which were not caused by any technical deficiencies. Frequent misunderstandings led to a degree of uncertainty among the players.

The link-up between defence, midfield and attack was not all it might have been, and so real team play was only sporadically in evidence. There was also a clear difference between the standard of those players already under contract to English professional clubs and those still playing in Ireland.

# Mexico

Team Coach:  
*Jesús del Muro López*



## Preparation

The Mexican team went through a long-term intensive programme to prepare for the WYC. Before going off for their first tour to play several friendly matches in the middle of March, they had already played three training games in their own country.

At the end of April they took part in the João Havelange tournament in Acapulco, playing against Guatemala, Canada, Colombia and Brazil.

In June they accepted an invitation to an international tournament in Toulon, where they played against Russia, Cameroon and England.

On a second visit to California they had five more training games.

From 15th - 28th July a high altitude training camp was organised in Mexico.

During a stop-over in Burgos on their way to the USSR, they met Spain in yet another friendly match.

## Qualification

The CONCACAF organised a qualifying tournament in August 1984 in Trinidad and Tobago. In the first round the teams were divided into four groups of four: Mexico's group included Costa Rica, Haiti and Puerto Rico:

Mexico	-	Costa Rica	3:1
Mexico	-	Haiti	1:0
Mexico	-	Puerto Rico	3:0

As expected Mexico won through against these minor footballing nations. In the second round, games were again played in groups of four; this time Mexico's opponents were Guyana, Canada and Honduras:

Mexico	-	Guyana	2:0
Mexico	-	Canada	1:1
Mexico	-	Honduras	3:0

Thanks to a better goal-difference than the Canadians, who were level on points, Mexico won their group, with both these teams qualifying for the semi-finals:

Mexico	-	USA	1:0
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This narrow victory carried the Mexicans into the final, where they would again meet Canada, who had beaten El Salvador 1:0 in the other semi-final:

Mexico	-	Canada	2:1
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Both finalists qualified for the WYC in the USSR.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match China 3:1	2nd Match Paraguay 2:0	3rd Match England 1:0	% Final Nigeria 1:2	% Final	Final	Total
1	Garcia	Luis	26.02.66	Neza							
2	Orozco	Teodoro	22.10.65	Irapuato	90	90	90	90			360
3	Torres	Angel	01.10.65	Guadalajara	28	90	67				185
4	Salatiel	Jose	23.07.67	A. Potosino	90	90	90	90			360
5	Huerta	Guillermo	04.09.67	America	90	90	90	90			360
6	Medina	Victor	09.10.65	A. Potosino	90	90	90	90			360
7	Vazquez	Guillermo	25.05.67	U.N.A.M.			58				58
8	De la Torre	Jose	13.11.65	Guadalajara	62	90	90	90			332
9	Garcia Azpe	Alberto	11.05.67	U.N.A.M.	90	74		90			254
10	Cruz	Francisco	24.05.66	Monterrey	59	89		90			238
11	Uribe	Juan	11.01.66	Pumas-Enep			32				32
12	Quintero	Hector	06.08.66	U.A. De Guad.	90	90	90	90			360
13	Herrera	Ignacio	10.10.67	Cruz Azul	90		23	90			203
14	Frias	Alejandro	24.12.67	A. De Pueblea	90	90	90	90			360
15	Almazan	Hector	08.12.65	U.A. De Guad							
16	Ambriz	Ignacio	07.02.67	Necaxa	90	90	90	90			360
17	Patiño	David	06.09.67	Pumas-Enep	31	16					47
18	Becerra	Hector	10.05.66	Monterrey		1	90				91

## Results at the WYC

Mexico is the only nation to have qualified for all five World Youth Championships. For this reason they were favourites in their group:

Mexico	-	PR China	3:1 (3:0)
Mexico	-	Paraguay	2:0 (1:0)
Mexico	-	England	1:0 (1:0)

These wins put Mexico firmly at the top of the table with maximum points. However their team managers might have found food for thought in the fact that, after a furious start to the tournament (3:0 up against the Chinese by half-time) they had more and more trouble in beating their next opponents:

1. Mexico	3	3	0	0	6:1	6
2. PR China	3	2	0	1	5:4	4
3. Paraguay	3	0	1	2	3:6	1
4. England	3	0	1	2	2:5	1

Mexico had earned the right to remain in Baku for their quarter-final game against the second team from the Minsk group:

Mexico	-	Nigeria	1:2 (0:2)
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The Africans got two goals from rebounds from the Mexican defenders, and despite Mexico's desperate efforts they could not equalise.

*Congratulations from a team-mate for Mexico's lively forward Garcia Azpe, who took his team into the quarter-finals.*



# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Mexicans played a 4-4-2 system, on the defensive using man-to-man marking in the penalty area.

The whole team was very well organised, with a deep-lying libero and a man-marking stopper in front of him. In midfield Trias played a defensive role as a sort of «advanced libero», while the other three players were more concerned with attack and took turns in going forward.

On the right flank, full-back Orozco and midfielder Ambriz formed a particularly effective combination.

The two forwards Cruz and Medina were full of tricks: with diagonal sprints they were often able to elude their markers, or by breaking out on to one of the wings they could create space for advancing midfielders.

## Attack

The build-up of an attack was slow: the ball would circulate between the outer-backs and the midfielders, and then suddenly a surprise pass would be played to one of the strikers, who would then lay on a pass into the path of one of the oncoming midfielders. Things became very dangerous for an opponent when one of the two strong forwards, Cruz or Medina, dribbled or elegantly feinted their way past their markers. If these two were isolated up front they were very skillful at holding on to the ball until help arrived from behind.

## Defence

The entire defence gave a very safe impression, kept compactly together and left little room for opponents to penetrate. When the ball was lost most of the players retreated swiftly behind the centre-line, where they began to build a defensive formation.

The Mexican players had a very well-developed instinct for rebounds. Several goals came from their gathering a ball after an opponent had tried to clear, in which case it was immediately played back into the area for another attempt on goal.

## Strong points of the team

The Mexican team was one of the best at this World Youth Championship. In the first round of the final competition they qualified with maximum points and a goal-line of 6:1. Then in the quarter-final

they were rather unlucky to lose against the Nigerians, conceding two goals in an unfortunate two-minute spell and only pulling one back despite countless chances.

The Mexicans played technically outstanding football, were tactically very well schooled and were also very fit. Their variations on corners and free-kicks were well thought out. They also had several outstanding players in their ranks, who promise well for the future. First mention must go to Francisco Cruz, a stocky, very fast and agile forward, who often broke out of the centre on to the left wing. Once he had the ball, it was almost impossible to take it from him. His lightning turns in difficult situations often created a scoring possibility. He alone, with all his dribbles and other tricks, was enough to create havoc in any defence.

Alberto Garcia Azpe is another player with great technical skills: he played in midfield on the left and also proved to have a good instinct when it came to scoring goals - his tally of three made him the team's top-scorer.

## Weak points of the team

Quintero in goal, who had only replaced the previous No. 1 shortly before the tournament, looked rather uncertain at times. This uncertainty also affected his defenders in some situations.

Finishing off an attack was also a weak point of this team. In this respect it was noticeable that they seldom tried their luck at taking a long shot at goal.



# Nigeria

Team Coach:  
Paul Hamilton



## Qualification

The African Confederation decided to use a cup-system to decide who would qualify for the WYC. Nigeria's first opponent was the technically strong Ghanaian team:

Nigeria	-	Ghana	2:0
Ghana	-	Nigeria	1:0

Thanks to winning their home game by a higher margin, Nigeria qualified for the quarter-final against Cameroon, who have for some time been one of the strongest forces in African football:

Cameroon	-	Nigeria	3:0
Nigeria	-	Cameroon	5:1

After their clear away defeat, Nigeria's chances had sunk, but in the turbulent replay a suddenly indecisive Cameroon team was beaten by 5:1, enabling Nigeria just to qualify for the semi-final:

Nigeria	-	Ethiopia	3:0
Ethiopia	-	Nigeria	1:1

For the first time Nigeria had won a point away from home, and so earned a place in the final:

Tunisia	-	Nigeria	1:1
Nigeria	-	Tunisia	2:1

Thus Nigeria became Junior Champions of Africa, and qualified together with Tunisia for the WYC.

## Preparation

Since Africa was the only continent to use home-and-away games as the basis for qualifying for the WYC, the team's technical advisors had to make an early start with their preparations.

In June 1984 Nigeria began to put this team together. In all 30 players were involved in the preparatory programme.

Starting at the beginning of November 1984 the eight qualifying games came in quick succes-

sion, so that in between games there was no time for the team to get together or to play training matches. Only after the last of the final games, at the beginning of May 1985, could the actual preparation for the WYC begin.

During the school holidays, the players assembled for a two-week training-camp. In Kwara they played two training matches against teams from Togo.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Canada 2:0	2nd Match USSR 1:2	3rd Match Australia 3:2	½ Final Mexico 2:1	½ Final Brazil 0:2	3rd place USSR 0:0	Total
1	Agwu	Alloy	12.07.67	Nepa, Lagos	90	90	90	90	45		405
2	Eveh	Godwin	01.06.68	First Bank	90	90	90	90	90	120	570
3	Onye	Kingsley	05.08.66	Rangers Inter.	90	90	90	90	90	120	570
4	Waidi	Akanni	03.04.69	Nepa, Lagos	90	90	57		59	120	416
5	Uwe	Andrew	12.10.67	Leventis Unit.	90	90	90	90	90	120	570
6	Odu	Michael	24.02.66	F/Flamingoes	90	90	90	90	90		450
7	Dominic	Michael	12.09.69	First Bank	74	90		28			192
8	Igbinabaro	Augustine	07.08.67	New Nig. Bank	90	32	90	90	90	120	512
9	Odiaka	Monday	12.10.66	A.C.B., Lagos	83	90	90	90	90	120	563
10	Osaro	Obabaifo	01.08.66	F/Flamingoes	90	90	33	90	90	120	513
11	Anunobi	Mark	12.10.67	N.N.P.C.	90	90	90	90	90	120	570
12	Okosieme	Ndubuisi	28.09.66	Julius Berger	07						7
13	Sia-Sia	Samson	14.08.67	Flash Flamingo	16	58	90	90	90	120	464
14	Mba	Titus	05.05.68	F/Flamingoes						120	120
15	Adeleye	Niyi	19.10.66	Julius Berger			36	62	31		129
16	Ipaye	Wasiu	06.07.68	First Bank			54				54
17	Obi	Christian	02.01.67	Julius Berger					45	120	165
18	Ikeogu	Uche	28.12.67	Standard, Jos							-

## Results at the WYC

In Group C, Nigeria had to play against the highly-rated Russian team, as well as the two minor football nations, Australia and Canada:

Nigeria	-	Canada	2:0 (1:0)
Nigeria	-	USSR	1:2 (0:2)
Nigeria	-	Australia	3:2 (0:2)

After lying 2:0 behind against Australia at half-time, Nigeria managed to stave off the impending defeat, and ended up second in the group:

1. USSR	3	2	1	0	7:1	5
2. Nigeria	3	2	0	1	6:4	4
3. Australia	3	0	2	1	2:3	2
4. Canada	3	0	1	2	0:7	1

In the quarter-final against Mexico in Baku, Nigeria took a two-goal lead through two rebound goals, and held on until the end:

Nigeria	-	Mexico	2:1 (2:0)
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In the semi-final, the Nigerians gave the Brazilians a rousing battle, and the score of 2:0 is a little high against them:

Nigeria	-	Brazil	0:2 (0:2)
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The play-off for 3rd/4th was goal-less and uneventful:

Nigeria	-	USSR	0:0 after extra time
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The Africans won the penalty-shooting 3:1, and thus ended up in third place.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Nigerians used a 4-3-3 system: in the defensive zone they adopted an individual man-marking strategy. A noticeable feature was that their nominal libero Uwe only played slightly behind the defensive line, and was often to be found at the same level as the central-defender Odu. In some situations these two alternated in marking the opposing forwards, but usually it was the central-defender who stuck to his man. Only in the final game for 3rd/4th places did the team go over to a purely zonal system. Perhaps this was a consequence of an injury to Odu, who had been the mainstay of the defence, which now needed total reorganisation.

The midfield play was clearly in zones, and even when attacking the midfielders seldom changed sides. In the middle of the field, Waidi assumed the defensive role, with Igbinabaro on the right the real motor of the team, and Osaro on the left frequently being the most advanced player in an attack.

In attack they had a right-winger (Dominic in the first games and then Sia-Sia), an extremely strong left-winger (Anunobi) and a centre-forward (Odiaka).

## Attack

The Nigerian team had no actual style of its own. At times they seemed to operate totally without a plan, hitting long balls out of defence up to their attack. However the team could not operate this kind of football: the rebounds from these kicks almost automatically landed in midfield but the Nigerian players there were unable to control them.

At other times the ball would be played out of defence, with clever use being made of the full width of the field, the active midfielders bringing it through to the forwards who were always on the move. These nimble forwards, who were quite capable of swerving past their opponents at top speed, continuously pulled the opposing defence apart from the side.

With often 6 or 8 men taking part in an attack over the whole width of the field, the Nigerians posed problems for any opponent.

## Defence

As soon as the ball was lost, every player switched over to defence and retreated. The opponent's build-up was scarcely disturbed.

Their defensive organisation improved game by game. Individual weaknesses on the part of the outer-backs, mostly resulting from poor positional play, were often rectified by extra vigilance on the part of the libero and the central-defender, whose speed off the mark was a great asset at such moments.

## Strong points of the team

The interpenetration between the different lines was exemplary: many attacks were supported by the defence or the midfield, these players being ready to cover great distances without the ball in order to open the game up or to offer a colleague the possibility of a pass.

In addition to being able to control the ball in any situation, the precision of their passes came as a surprise. In some games the Africans made almost 100% use of their chances (especially in the 2nd half against Australia), while in others they were a bit weak in this department.

Mentally the team was surprisingly mature, their international experience at youth level coming to the fore; in the deciding game against Australia they were able to come from being 0:2 down at half-time to win the game deservedly 3:2.

Their physical condition was also outstanding: quick and aggressive in tackling, skilled at breaking up their opponent's attacks and untiring in their long sprints to get into an open space.

## Weak points of the team

During their quick attacks there would often be as many as 7 men forward, and so only three were left to protect their own goal. This attractive but rather risky style of play meant that they were liable to be caught out by quick counter-attacks. The situation was made worse by the fact that when they did lose the ball, they did not immediately challenge and try to regain possession, but allowed their opponents to build-up an attack without hindrance.

The team had too little understanding of how to change the pace of the game to fit the current situation. They played at a steady high speed, which often led to inaccurate passes, tiring tackles and unnecessary loss of possession.

They also failed to make enough out of the various attacks that they launched down the wings: often their centres were too high or not hard enough, so that the opponent's defence could intervene.

A quite surprising fact is that of the 7 goals that they conceded, no less than 6 were scored in the first half and only one in the second.

Paul Hamilton



# Paraguay

Team Coach:  
Salvador Breglia Luna



## Preparation

After they had qualified for the WYC at the «Juventud de America» tournament, which was actually held in Paraguay in January 1985, nothing more was done in the way of preparation for several months.

Then, eight weeks before the start of the WYC, the real preparation began. In all 34 players were called upon for the National Youth Team, and of these the 18 best would form the squad that would travel to the Soviet Union.

The eight-week period was used for intensive preparation: in addition to physical conditioning, considerable emphasis was placed on tactical training. A lot of games were played in order to mould the players, all of whom were recruited from first division clubs, into a unified team.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match England 2:2	2nd Match Mexico 0:2	3rd Match China 1:2	% Final	% Final	Final	Total
1	Balbuena Gimenez	Balbino	31.03.66	Cerro Porteño	90	90					180
2	Caceres Villalba	Virginio	21.05.66	Guarani	90	90	90				270
3	Aquino Diaz	Isidoro	04.04.66	Sp. Luqueño	90	90	90				270
4	Sanchez	Pelagio Roberto	08.10.65	Sol de América	90	90	90				270
5	Diaz Britez	Fulgencio Angel	16.01.66	Libertad	90	90					180
6	Franco Lopez	Julio Cesar	01.10.65	Guarani	90	90	90				270
7	Palacios C.	Eumelio Ramon	15.09.65	Libertad	72	90	31				193
8	Jara Heyn	Adolfo Ramon	29.12.65	Olimpia	55	33	66				154
9	Mereles Trigo	Amancio	10.02.66	River Plate	90	90	90				270
10	Paniagua Benitez	Jose Domingo	24.08.65	Nacional	90	90	24				204
11	Cartaman T.	Jorge Bernardo	20.08.65	Sol de American	90	78	90				258
12	Gonzalez Flores	Ubaldo	16.05.66	Sp. Luqueño			90				90
13	Castro Paiva	Cesar Augusto	24.04.66	Olimpia							-
14	Antero Blanco	Marcelino	03.01.66	Sol de American			90				90
15	Vera Espinola	Adolfo Javier	27.09.65	Sp. Luqueño			90				90
16	Diaz Gabaglio	Desiderio	19.09.65	Libertad	35	57					92
17	Jara Heyn	Luis Ramon	29.12.65	Olimpia	18	12	59				89
18	Galeano Carreras	Carlos Ramon	15.08.65	Libertad							-

## Qualification

In the qualifying tournament for South American teams, Paraguay hoped to be able to make use of their home advantage and qualify for the WYC for the third time. Their opponents were Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela:

Paraguay - Venezuela	6:0
Paraguay - Ecuador	4:1
Paraguay - Peru	3:1
Paraguay - Uruguay	1:1

Three clear wins and one draw put Paraguay at the top of the group, and together with Uruguay they went into the final pool with the top two teams from the other group:

Paraguay - Colombia	1:1
Paraguay - Uruguay	4:1
Paraguay - Brazil	1:2

Only the narrow defeat by Brazil in the last game stopped Paraguay from creating a real sensation and winning the group:

1. Brazil	3 3 0 0 5:2 6
2. Paraguay	3 1 1 1 6:4 3
3. Colombia	3 1 1 1 6:4 3
4. Uruguay	3 0 0 3 2:9 0

The three top teams qualified for the WYC.



## Results at the WYC

The Paraguayan team was drawn in the Baku group. Europe's representative here was England, with the PR China from Asia and Mexico from Central America making up the four:

Paraguay	-	England	2:2 (1:2)
Paraguay	-	Mexico	0:2 (0:1)
Paraguay	-	PR China	1:2 (1:1)

After their impressive second place in the "Juventud de America" tournament, which had been used as the basis of selection for the WYC, plus an eight-week preparatory programme, these results must have been a disappointment for the team's managers.

Especially after the surprising draw against the highly-rated English side in the first round, the Paraguayans were expected to win more points in the following games. Against Mexico they played destructive football, over-hard on the physical side; despite which they had no chance of winning this game.

In the game against the PR China, they reverted to their natural strong game, and had their opponents in a lot of trouble.

1. Mexico	3	3	0	0	6:1	6
2. PR China	3	2	0	1	5:4	4
3. Paraguay	3	0	1	2	3:6	1
4. England	3	0	1	2	2:5	1

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

Paraguay used a 4-3-3 system in all three matches, operating on a man-marking principle in the penalty area.

The defence consisted of the deep-lying libero Diaz Brites, the close-marking stopper Aquino Diaz, and the two full-backs Caceres Villalba and Sanchez.

In midfield, Franco Lopez was assigned the defensive role, with different players being used in the two attacking positions in the course of the three games.

Centre-forward Mereles Trigo was the most advanced man on the team, with the two wingers Palacios and Cartaman hanging slightly back. These two frequently switched positions.

The team played an open game, with the three lines often well separated from each other, which made interpenetration a difficult task.

## Attack

To the great surprise of all the experts, the Paraguayans used the British long-passing style of football. Once in possession of the ball, the midfield was bridged as quickly as possible, and with high passes the three forwards were brought into the game. On most occasions they then tried to touch the ball into a position for the advancing midfielders.

These long passes often meant that the forwards were quite isolated up front, and the midfielders had to do a lot of sprinting to get in behind their forwards and profit from their passes.

So perhaps it is not surprising that all three Paraguayan goals actually came from three different forwards and the midfielders got none.

## Defence

As soon as the ball was lost, all the players immediately became defenders and withdrew into their own half. This left the initiative completely to their opponents, who had all the time in the world to build up an attack without hindrance.

The Paraguayan defence had certain organisational problems: the distribution of roles did not always seem to be very clear, and in covering one another's men there were frequent misunderstandings, leading in the end to the players not covering for each other very well at all.

This lack of coordination within the team led to a number of unnecessary goals being given away (6 goals against in three matches).

Individually the defenders were strong players; their aggressive tackling commanded respect from any opponent, and their speed somewhat made up for their colleagues' positional errors.

## Strong points of the team

All the Paraguayan players were technically very talented, with good ball control and no problems at all in this area.

They were noticeably strong in the air, which is something of a rarity among South American teams.

The most eye-catching players in this team were: centre-forward Mereles Trigo, a fast mover, strong in the air, always running free and therefore always ready for a pass. Midfielder Paniagua Benitez also showed a lot of talent, had some very strong moments on the ball, but was a little static and seemed unwilling to harness his unusual skills fully towards the good of the team. Thus it was not surprising that he was out of the starting line-up for the decisive third game against China, but he was partially returned to favour and came on midway through the second half.

## Weak points of the team

Despite a very extensive preparatory programme, the tactical behaviour of some players and the mutual understanding within the team were not very well developed: misunderstandings often led to well-meant attacking plans ending in failure.

Physically too, some of the players did not appear to be in the kind of shape that this sort of tournament, with three games within a week, would demand.

In the game against Mexico particularly, the team played very aggressively indeed, giving away many unnecessary free kicks and rather losing control of their own game in the process.

In this respect it is worth noting that three of the six goals scored against them came from dead-ball situations.

The Paraguayans were surprisingly strong in the air.



# Saudi Arabia

Team Coach:  
Oswaldo Sampaio



## Preparation

The two Asian representatives a the WYC, Saudi Arabia and the PR China had to come through two qualifying tournaments in order to get to the finals in the USSR. To get this far had meant a long and intensive preparatory programme for the Saudi Arabian team. Shortly after qualifying for the WYC, a total of 26 players were invited to try out for the national Youth Team and underwent several tests, before their Brazilian coach, Oswaldo

Sampaio Junior, decided on his final squad of 18 players for the tournament. The final preparatory phase began with a two-week training-camp at the beginning of July in Jubail City in their own country. This was followed by a four-week camp in Bruges (Belgium), during which time the team played five training matches as a final test before setting off for the Soviet Union.

## Qualification

In the first qualifying tournament in Damman in December 1984, Saudi Arabia was assigned to Group A, and their results were as follows:

Saudi Arabia	-	Bahrein	0:0
Saudi Arabia	-	Syria	1:0
Saudi Arabia	-	Qatar	2:1
Saudi Arabia	-	Pakistan	4:1

These results put the Saudi Arabians at the top of the group, and they qualified to meet the winners of the other three groups in the final tournament in the United Arab Emirate in March.

1. Saudi Arabia	4 3 1 0 7: 2 7
2. Bahrein	4 2 2 0 7: 1 6
3. Qatar	4 2 1 1 8: 3 5
4. Syria	4 1 0 3 7: 5 2
5. Pakistan	4 0 0 4 1:10 0

Of the four teams in the final round, Saudi Arabia, PR China, Emirate and Thailand, the top two would represent Asia in the WYC:

Saudi Arabia	-	Thailand	4:1
Saudi Arabia	-	PR China	2:2
Saudi Arabia	-	Emirate	2:2

The PR China won the tournament and were thus champions of Asia. The Saudi Arabians came in second and also qualified for the WYC.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Spain 0:0	2nd Match Ireland 1:0	3rd Match Brazil 0:1	% Final :	% Final :	Final :	Total
1	Al-Solaimani	Sameer M.	11.08.66	Al-Ahli	90	90	90				270
2	Al-Razgan	Abdul-Aziz M.	06.12.69	Al-Shabab	90	90	45				225
3	Al-Saud	Esam S.	15.09.66	Al-Shabab	79	90	90				259
4	Al-Roomi	Abdul Rahman A.	28.10.69	Al-Shabab	11						11
5	Abu-Dawod	Bassim A.	07.11.67	Al-Ahli	90	90	90				270
6	Al-Saleh	Saleh M.	03.01.66	Al-Nassr	90	90	90				270
7	Ibrahim	Musaed S.	18.11.65	Al-Shabab	90	90	90				270
8	Al-Bishi	Fahad A.	10.09.65	Al-Nassr	90	90	90				270
9	Al-Dosari	Hathal Sh.	29.09.66	Al-Helal	90	90	90				270
10	Al-Muhaizee	Khaled A.	02.09.66	Al-Nahda							-
11	Al-Dosari	Mehaisen M.	06.04.66	Al-Nassr	90	90	90				270
12	Al-Mowalad	Faisal A.	02.10.66	Al-Ahli			45				45
13	Al-Maghlouth	Mohammed A.	15.09.65	Al-Etfak	90	90	90				270
14	Al-Zafer	Saad S.M.	12.09.67	Al-Helal							-
15	Hakami	Ismail H.	06.08.66	Al-Ittihad							-
16	Al-Habashi	Hassan F.	09.11.65	Al-Helal	90	90	90				270
17	Al-Nakhli	Bandar J.	25.10.65	Uohud							-
18	Al-Daiyel	Khalid S.	08.11.66	Al-Helal							-

## Results at the WYC

Being assigned to Group B in Tbilisi was a hard draw for the Saudi Arabians: no one doubted that the Brazilians would qualify for the finals, and Spain had a team with international experience already behind it, some of their key players having regularly played in the Spanish first division. Only the Irish team seemed to be within reach of the Saudis:

Saudi Arabia - Spain	0:0 (0:0)
Saudi Arabia - Ireland, Rep.	1:0 (0:0)
Saudi Arabia - Brazil	0:1 (0:1)

These were results with which the Saudi Arabians could be satisfied: in terms of points they had done better than expected. Their weak finishing was the factor that prevented them from creating a sensation and entering the quarter-final: one more goal and they would have taken Spain's place in the next round.

1. Brazil	3 3 0 0 5:1 6
2. Spain	3 1 1 1 4:4 3
3. Saudi Arabia	3 1 1 1 1:1 3
4. Ireland, Rep.	3 0 0 3 3:7 0

Appearing in the WYC for the first time, the Saudi Arabians finished in 10th place, leaving more famous footballing nations such as England and Ireland behind them.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

It was quite clear that the organisation and entire game strategy of the Saudi Arabians had been based on the model of the Brazilians, whom they admire very much. This is understandable, since the current national youth coach Oswaldo Sampaio Junior and his assistant Alvaro Santos Peixoto are both Brazilians.

It is not only the national youth team that has Brazilians in charge: last season no less than 10 of the 12 first division clubs had Brazilian coaches, and there are still 7 of them this year.

Saudi Arabia used a classic 4-3-3 system, and zonal marking at the back.

The defence consisted of two central defenders who took turns in covering behind each other, and two outer-backs who took every opportunity to go forward into attack.

The midfield trio was a technically skilled group, often going forward into attack but never neglecting its defensive duties.

The attack was made up of two traditional wingers, and a centre-forward who moved around a lot, all three however always remaining well forward.

They caused most danger for an opposing defence whenever the two outer-backs joined in with an attack, or the midfielders made a determined run to get into a scoring position.

## Defence

In defence the team was well organised, with every player sticking to his assigned task in a disciplined fashion. Their good positional play, plus their experience and their agility often enabled them to intercept opponents' moves before they reached the penalty area.

Individually the Saudi Arabians were very hard tacklers, often in fact going beyond the limits of fairness. These illegal tackles cost them a large number of free-kicks in the danger zone, and this certainly did not contribute towards settling the team down.

## Strong points of the team

The technical standard of the individual players was high, and their physical condition showed that they had been excellently prepared. Tactically too, they did not disappoint: their fine interpassing moves created a lot of chances for them, but they did not use these well. With 3 points from their 3 games they had to make way for the Spaniards, who also had 3 points but had scored more goals.

## Weak points of the team

As a group, the team played below its potential: the constant unrest on and off the field, and the exaggerated nervousness of the goalkeeper caused them to play in a hasty, often hectic, fashion. It was therefore only on rare occasions that the players could use their individual talents in a productive team effort. The countless chances they had were wasted without exception: the only goal that they managed in the three games came when their left-winger, Al-Dosary Mehaisen, converted a penalty awarded against the Irish for handball. That was obviously not enough to earn them a place in the quarter-final.

## Attack

Their whole attacking concept was based on a short-passing game. Then with surprising switches around the field they would attempt to pull the opposing defence out of position and try to penetrate down the wings.

The starting phase of an attack was very slow, but an extremely nervous process: above all the goalkeeper, Al-Solaimani, who was very good in defensive situations, affected the players in front of him by his nervousness. The Saudi Arabians never showed that calmness on the ball that is typical of all the Brazilians. Although they had been well-trained in the technical aspects of the game, the Saudi Arabians often acted too hastily and the accuracy of their game suffered accordingly. Many times they lost the ball unnecessarily in midfield and this unsettled the whole team even more. It was mainly their rather small forwards, usually opposed by larger and athletic defenders, who suffered from the inaccuracy of the passing. Their natural speed and agility and their dribbling skills therefore largely remained unused.

Oswaldo Sampaio (Brazil)





# Spain

Team Coach:  
Jesús María Pereda



## Preparation

The coach of the Spanish National Youth Team, Jesús María Pereda, had to make do with a minimal preparatory programme for his squad. Since two of the key players were already making regular appearances in first division sides, and three others were with second division teams, only once could Pereda get his players together for an international tournament. On this occasion they met the

national youth teams from Rumania, France and Cameroon. Actual preparation for the World Youth Championship only started in summer 1985. Beginning on the 15th of July, the players re-started training with their clubs. From 12th-19th August they assembled in a training camp, during which period they also played a friendly match against Mexico, before setting off for the WYC in Moscow.

## Qualification

In the qualifying match for the European Junior Championship, Spain was drawn against France, a very strong opponent:

France - Spain	1:0
Spain - France	3:1

Thus Spain qualified for the European Championship, and was assigned to the Minsk group, with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Switzerland:

Spain - Switzerland	2:1
Spain - Hungary	1:2
Spain - Czechoslovakia	1:1

With one win, one draw and one defeat, Spain edged Czechoslovakia out of second place on goal-difference:

1. Hungaria	3 3 0 0	6:1 6
2. Spain	3 1 1 1	4:4 3
3. Czechoslovakia	3 1 1 1	3:5 3
4. Switzerland	3 0 0 3	2:5 0

Since only the group-winners in this European Championship qualified for the next round, Spain was out. However, in the final classification they ended up 6th and so were among the 6 European teams selected for the World Youth Championship.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name/Nickname	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Saudi Arabia 0:0	2nd Match Brazil 0:2	3rd Match Ireland 4:2	% Final Bulgaria 2:1	% Final USSR 2:2	Final Brazil 0:1	Total
1	Unzue Labiano	Juan	22.04.67	C.AT. Osasuna	90	90	90	90	120	120	600
2	Garcia Toral (Marcelino)	Marcelino	14.08.65	R. Sporting	90	90	90	90	120	77	557
3	Gonzalez Lopez (Mendiondo)	Cesar	25.06.66	C. AT. Madrid	90	90		90	120	120	510
4	Paz Marin	Rafael	02.08.65	FC. Sevilla			90	14		120	224
5	Arozarena Redin	Pedro	24.02.66	C. AT. Osasuna			90			120	210
6	Tirado Castilla	Jose	04.11.65	FC. Sevilla	90	90	90	90	120	120	600
7	Ferreira Colmenero	Francisco	22.05.67	Athletic Club	90	90		90	120		390
8	Lizarralde Lazcano	Iñigo	06.08.66	Athletic Club	90	90		90	120	120	510
9	Gay Lopez	Jose Aurelio	10.12.65	Real Madrid	76	90	90	90	120	120	586
10	Gomez Colomer (Fernando)	Fernando	11.09.65	Valencia CF.	90	90	90	90	120	120	600
11	Ali Amar (Nayin)	Mohamed	05.11.66	FC. Barcelona	90	45			28	43	206
12	Sanchez Baro (Juanma)	Juan Manuel	04.11.66	CD. Malaga	14	45	90	76	55		280
13	Lopetegui Agote	Julian	28.08.66	R.S. San Sebastian							-
14	Goicoechea Lasa	Juan A.	21.10.65	C. AT. Osasuna	72		64	90	120	66	412
15	Peña Escontrela	Manuel	18.12.65	R. Valladolid		58	45				103
16	Lopez Lopez	Francisco	19.11.65	FC. Barcelona	18		45				63
17	Losada Bestard	Sebastian	03.09.67	Real Madrid		32	90	85	120	120	447
18	Cabral Roman (Francis)	Francisco	03.11.65	Cadiz CF.	90	90	26	5	37	54	302

## Results at the WYC

In previous World Youth Championships, Spain had been one of the most successful European teams. Even in a group with Brazil, Ireland and Saudi Arabia they were justified in their hopes for a place in the next round:

Spain - Saudi Arabia	0:0 (0:0)
Spain - Brazil	0:2 (0:0)
Spain - Ireland, Rep.	4:2 (2:0)

Thanks to having scored more goals, Spain managed second place in the group table:

1. Brazil	3 3 0 0 5:1 6
2. Spain	3 1 1 1 4:4 3
3. Saudi Arabia	3 1 1 1 1:1 3
4. Ireland, Rep.	3 0 0 3 3:7 0

As runner-up in the group, Spain now had to travel to Yerevan to play the winner of the group there:

Spain - Bulgaria	2:1 (1:0)
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Now Spain had to face a tough game: the semi-final against the USSR in Moscow:

Spain - USSR	1:1 (0:1)
	2:2 after extra time

This scoreline meant that the decision would have to be on penalty-shooting: the Spaniards won by 4:3 and qualified for the final:

Spain-Brazil	0:1 after extra time 0:0 (0:0)
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The Brazilians managed to score in extra time, and so Spain ended up in second place.

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

Spain employed a 4-4-2 system, with a deep-lying libero and a central-defender. Their basic defensive pattern, like that of other teams, was to use man-to-man marking in the defensive zone, but none of the others put such an emphasis on the man-to-man principle. They would only exchange players being marked at the start of an opponent's attack, otherwise each Spanish player stuck to his man until the offensive was over. Only then did the Spaniards go back to their original zones.

In midfield, the Spaniards used their No. 10, Fernando, as a true play-maker, largely free from any defensive duties, and he proved to be one of their leading goal-scorers: he and the striker Losada scoring three apiece.

## Attack

To an extent matched by no other team in this World Youth Championship, the Spanish attack was largely based on the concept of the quick counter-attack. These breaks were carried out by only 2 or 3 players, but as the Spanish forwards were all strong and clever players, they were able to create danger near their opponent's goal even though they were usually outnumbered.

If they did feel dominated by the opposition's defence, the Spanish forwards would use their bodies to screen the ball, or dribble it out into a free space, in order to keep possession long enough for support to arrive from midfield. They were also skilled at drawing fouls from their opponents near the penalty area, and they earned a number of free kicks in dangerous positions.

The switch from defence to attack would often start with a big kick from their goalkeeper up to the forwards, who, if they could not get control of the ball themselves, would fearlessly challenge the defenders, forcing them into poor clearances which the skillful Spanish midfielders often gathered.

On the rare occasions when they could not set up a counter-attack, they would play an energetic short-passing game in midfield. Seldom did they end this sort of move with a long pass to their far side: usually their attempts to play long balls were easily dealt with by their opponents.

## Defence

When they lost the ball, nine players would immediately retreat into their own half, where they tried to seal off every space, marked their opponents extremely closely and followed them with great determination when they tried to move into a free space.

Under real pressure, the entire Spanish team would retire into the back third of the field, forming a defensive wall around their own penalty area. Their natural speed and versatility often enabled them to intercept passes, or at least to deflect them enough to ruin their opponent's attack.

## Strong points of the team

This Spanish squad had been very well prepared conditionally, and they were also very disciplined. Every player put the team first, and they made a very homogeneous impression.

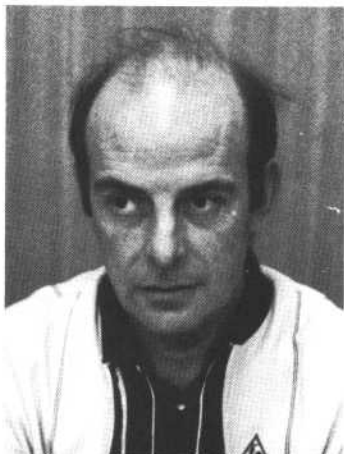
Some of the individual players stood out of the group: the goalkeeper, Unzué, who was in terrific form in the final against Brazil, was the journalists' choice as the best goalkeeper in the tournament. Fernando, the real play-maker of the team, had excellent skills, brilliant close-control, a number of surprising feints and a good eye for the game. Gay, who only came on as substitute in the first game, developed during the tournament into the driving force of his side. His close dribbling out of midfield helped when his team was under pressure, giving them time to recover and often starting a counter-attack.

Their striker Losada was technically very good, very clever on the ball and the three goals he scored made him level with Fernando as the team's leading scorer.

## Weak points of the team

The Spanish style of play was not economical: with at least nine players working in defence (only the two strikers stayed up on the centre-line), the attacks were carried by a very few players. This meant that the forwards and midfielders had to sprint long distances during their counter-attacks. It was not surprising that these players showed premature signs of tiredness during the tournament, and lost their concentration near goal, causing a number of well-created chances to be wasted.

Jesús María Pereda



# Tunisia

Team Coach:  
M'rad Mahjoub



## Preparation

The Tunisian team's preparatory programme for the WYC was the most intensive of all: the players spent no less than 200 days together in different training-camps.

To bring the team up to international level, five trips abroad were organised during this period. In August 1984 the Tunisians played three games in England. Then in March 1985 they went to Guinea, and in the following month they played another match in the Sudan. At the

beginning of June they were back in Europe, this time to play four games against lower league teams in France. Finally they visited East Germany, where they played three more games.

That such an ambitious and demanding a programme can also have negative effects on young players was something the Tunisian officials must regretfully have learned, with the benefit of hindsight, from this experience.

## Qualification

In Africa, the two teams to go through to the finals were decided on a cup-system, with home and away matches. In their first match Tunisia met Algeria, the most successful African side in previous youth competitions:

Tunisia - Algeria	0:0
Algeria - Tunisia	0:0

Finally, Tunisia won on penalties 3:2. In the second round, Tunisia played another North African team:

Morocco - Tunisia	1:0
Tunisia - Morocco	2:0

In the semi-final, Tunisia met a team from black Africa for the first time, the winner of this encounter qualifying directly for the WYC:

Ivory Coast - Tunisia	1:1
Tunisia - Ivory Coast	0:0

Thanks to the single away goal, Tunisia qualified for the final, again meeting a team from black Africa:

Nigeria - Tunisia	2:1
Tunisia - Nigeria	1:1

For these final games, Tunisia did not use its normal team: several players with long-standing injuries were rested.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Bulgaria 0:2	2nd Match Hungary 1:2	3rd Match Colombia 1:2	¼ Final	½ Final	Final	Total
1	EL Ouaer	Chokri	15.08.66	E.S. Tunis	90	90	90				270
2	Mhadhbi	Taoufik	19.12.65	A. Megrine. S.	90	90	53				333
3	Chihhi	Lotfi	14.05.66	C.O. Transports	90		37				127
4	Mahjoubi	Mohamed Ali	28.12.66	A.S. Marsa	90	90	90				270
5	Abdelhak	Mohamed Hedi	07.03.66	Club Africain	90	90	90				270
6	Gharbi	Mourad	25.01.66	C.A. Bizertin	90	90	90				270
7	Dergaa	Mohamed Foued	16.01.66	C.S. Sfaxien	90	70					160
8	Ounis	Lotfi	21.10.65	S.R. Sport	90	90	90				270
9	Yacoubi	Kaïs	18.07.66	Club Africain	90	13					103
10	Abid	Haïthem	22.09.65	E.S. Tunis	72	90	90				252
11	Rouissi	Lotfi	13.11.65	Club Africain		65	90				155
12	El Bez	Mounir	05.01.66	C.A. Bizertin	18		36				54
13	Touati	Sami	29.08.65	Club Africain	56	90	90				236
14	Limam	Jameleddine	11.06.67	Stade Tunisien	34						34
15	Grioui	Hichem	19.12.65	Club Africain		25	54				79
16	Dagdoug	Mohamed	09.07.66	S.S. Sfaxien		90	90				180
17	Haouari	Tarak	25.03.66	A.S. Gabes							—
18	Bourchada	Ahmed	22.09.66	C.A. Bizertin							—



## Results at the WYC

In the Yerevan group, Tunisia and Colombia were definitely the outsiders, with the two East European teams Bulgaria and Hungary being the clear favourites.

In their opening game the Tunisians disappointed in every respect: the players seemed unduly nervous and never played together as a team. In the next two matches, however, they gave attractive displays of latin-style football:

Tunisia - Bulgaria	0:2 (0:1)
Tunisia - Hungary	1:2 (0:0)
Tunisia - Colombia	1:2 (0:1)

With three defeats the team was eliminated as last in the group. However, the team officials could be quite satisfied with this performance, since there had been an improvement from game to game, and with a bit of luck they could have earned draws against Hungary and Colombia.

1. Bulgaria	3	1	2	0	4:2	4
2. Colombia	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
3. Hungary	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
4. Tunisia	3	0	0	3	2:6	0

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

The Tunisian team played a 4-3-3 system, using man-to-man marking in the defensive zone.

The defence was organised with a deep-lying libero (Abdelhak, the captain) and a man-marking central-defender in front of him.

The two outer-backs took on the opposing wingers. In the match against Colombia, who operated with only two men forward, these two were marked by the central-defender and by one of the outer-backs in turn, the other remaining without a direct opponent and covering his normal zone.

In midfield, Tunisia had a classic playmaker in Heithem Abid, who significantly wore No.10. He was more or less free from defensive duties, and could concentrate fully on his attacking role. He mostly played well forward, almost level with his forwards. In the person of Gharbi, the national coach used a really defensive midfielder, and he operated just in front of the defensive block. On the right, Ounis did a lot of linking work, and he was the starting point for the Tunisian attacks.

In attack, the Tunisians employed two typical wingers, Touati and Rouissi, and they left a very good impression. Various players were tried in the centre-forward position.

## Attack

The Tunisian team's strategy was quite traditional: the defenders mostly remained at the back (including the two outer-backs), the midfielders took care of building up moves, and it was the forwards' job to finish them off. Thus there was little interpenetration between the lines.

The switch-over from defence to attack was carried out with the utmost caution, and so the whole attacking process was very long drawn out, with many short passes being exchanged.

## Defence

Due to the fact that the midfield general Abid seldom engaged in defensive work, the whole defence did not appear very compact. There were open spaces between the individual Tunisian players, which made things easier for their opponents' attackers.

When the ball was lost the team withdrew over the centre-line, and under pressure the two wingers would fall back with their

markers when they went into the attack.

The team did not practise any fore-checking, but if their opponents played a back-pass, the defence would come out very fast and set up a most efficient off-side trap.

## Strong points of the team

In general the players had a good command of the technical skills: controlling the ball was not a problem for them. Particularly good were their one-two passes and the many, often very subtle, deflections used by their offensive players.

In their ranks the Tunisians had several excellent footballers: Abid showed real class in some situations, although he was handicapped by a long-standing injury. His ability to read a situation and his football-intelligence made the Tunisian game sparkle. Some of his final passes opened up excellent opportunities for his colleagues.

The two quick-starting wingers, Touati and Rouissi, had a well-developed instinct for the opponent's goal, and with their feinting and deceptions they frequently got past their defenders.

The libero, Abdelhak, was a very observant organiser in defence, and brilliant in his own positional play. He was also above average in his anticipatory skills and could shoot terrifically hard from a good distance.

## Weak points of the team

In general the team seemed too inexperienced to be able to compete at the highest level in such a tournament. Above all the lack of balance was most critical; the best and the worst players on the team were worlds apart.

Especially in the opening game against Bulgaria the Tunisians seemed very nervous and gave the impression of being quite helpless. But in their next match against the strong Hungarian team, an almost identical side gave a great performance and was very unlucky to lose both points.

By playing attractive football and showing a willingness to take risks the Tunisians were a pleasant surprise for the numerous spectators. Only in finishing were they out of their depth: with countless chances they managed to score only two goals, and one of those came from an indirect free-kick.

M'rad Mahjoub



# USSR

Team Coach:  
Sergei Mosiagin



## Qualification

As the host nation for the 4th European Junior Championship, the Russians did not have to play any qualifying matches.

In this European Junior Championship, the Russians were in the group playing in Moscow, together with England, Luxembourg and East Germany:

USSR - Luxembourg	5:0
USSR - England	1:1
USSR - GDR	1:0

Since England only drew with East Germany, the Russians ended up alone at the top of the table:

1. USSR	3	2	1	0	7:	1	5
2. England	3	1	2	0	4:	2	4
3. GDR	3	1	1	1	5:	2	3
4. Luxembourg	3	0	0	3	0:	11	0

Both semi-finals were played in Moscow, with the Russians having to play against the surprise team of the tournament, Ireland:

USSR - Ireland, Rep.	2:1
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After trailing at half-time, the Russians managed to turn the tables and qualify for the final:

USSR - Hungary	0:0 after extra time
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Hungary won the ensuing penalty-shooting 3:2, and both teams qualified for the WYC.

## Preparation

The Russians prepared very thoroughly for the WYC. In 1984 the team played no fewer than 16 official youth international matches, and lost only two of them.

In February 1985 the team's managers organised a fourteen-day training camp in Baku, in the south of the Soviet Union.

At the end of March, the team travelled to Rumania to play two friendly games against the local National Youth Team.

In the middle of April a second trip followed, this time to play two games in Bulgaria against that National Youth Team.

On the 12th of August, the Russian team had already arrived in Minsk, which was where they were to play their group games. The last 12 days before the WYC began were to be used to give the team its final polish.

## The players and their appearances

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Club	1st Match Australia 0:0	2nd Match Nigeria 2:1	3rd Match Canada 5:0	% Final China 1:0	% Final Spain 2:2	3rd place Nigeria 0:0	Total
1	Kutepov	Igor	17.12.65	Metallist	90	90	90	90	120	120	600
2	Ketashvili	Gela	27.09.65	Dinamo	90	90	90	90		120	480
3	Gorilyi	Vladimir	11.10.65	Dinamo	90	90	90		120		390
4	Chedia	Soso	09.10.65	Dinamo	90	90	90	90	120	120	600
5	Kolotovkin	Sergey	28.09.65	Zenit	90	90	90	90	120	120	600
6	Ivanauskas	Valdas	31.07.66	CSKA	67	59	36	47	120	120	449
7	Khudojilov	Sergey	06.09.65	Dnepr	90	90	54	90	120	120	564
8	Medvid	Viacheslav	28.08.65	CSKA	90	90	70	90	120	70	530
9	Savchenko	Sergey	10.08.66	CSKA	45	11	20	16	30	120	242
10	Tatarchuk	Vladimir	25.04.66	CSKA	90	79	90	90	120	45	514
11	Skliarov	Igor	31.08.66	SKA	90	90	90	90	90	120	570
12	Mokh	Andrey	20.10.65	CSKA				90	120	120	330
13	Kuzhlev	Oleg	12.08.66	Spartak	23	31	90	43	68	50	305
14	Serdiuk	Oleg	22.08.65	Iskra							-
15	Bubliauskas	Rollandas	10.09.66	Zhalgiris	45	90	90	74	52	75	426
16	Manannikov	Andrey	05.08.65	Pamir							-
17	Zeyberlinsh	Armand	13.08.65	SKA							-
18	Esipov	Alexandr	14.09.65	Metallist							-

## Results at the WYC

In Minsk, the Russians were rated as clear favourites of the group, which also included Australia, Canada and Nigeria:

USSR - Australia	0:0 (0:0)
USSR - Nigeria	2:1 (2:0)
USSR - Canada	5:0 (2:0)

After an uncertain start, the Russians improved from game to game and finished top of the group with a one-point lead:

1. USSR	3 2 1 0 7:1 5
2. Nigeria	3 2 0 1 6:4 4
3. Australia	3 0 2 1 2:3 2
4. Canada	3 0 1 2 0:7 1

As group-winners, the Russians won the right to remain in Tbilisi for their quarter-final game with the surprise team from the PR China:

USSR - PR China	1:0 (1:0)
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After taking an early lead, the Russians managed to hang on luckily until the final whistle, thus qualifying for the semi-final:

USSR - Spain	1:1 (0:1) 2:2 after extra time
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This highly dramatic game had to be decided on penalties after 120 minutes had ended all-square: the Russians lost 3:4, and so went into the play-off for 3rd/4th places:

USSR - Nigeria	0:0 after extra time
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Thus third place had to be decided on penalties too, and once again the Russians lost (1:3).

# Team Analysis

## Team organisation

Basically the Soviet team used a 4-4-2 system, with man-to-man-marking taking over in the penalty area.

Against an opponent with only two strikers, the Soviet coach would alter the entire defensive concept: in place of a defender he would incorporate another midfielder into the team, thus operating what might be called a 1-2-5-2 formation.

In this line-up, the Soviets operated a mixed man-to-man and zonal system: the two opposing strikers were closely marked, while the wings were screened off by two Soviet midfielders. Two other midfielders devoted most of their attention to attacking and the fifth acted more as a sort of deep-lying centre-forward.

During the early stages of an attack, the two strikers would often roam out to the wings, taking their markers with them. As soon as the attack reached the half-way line they would sprint back into the middle, leaving open spaces behind them on the flanks, into which the midfielders would sprint diagonally.

## Attack

The Soviets' entire attacking strategy was based firmly on the principle of a collective effort. The whole team was constantly on the move, with players always running into open spaces. This always gave the player in possession an opportunity to play a pass. The use of the direct pass gave the Soviet game great pace, sometimes so fast that in front of the opponent's penalty area they were unable to speed up any more and so lost the chance of creating a surprise.

The Soviets had clearly worked together a lot and many of their moves had reached the level of being almost automatic. Thus in midfield they would try to get a group of players together out on the touchline, in order to induce opponents out there. Then they would switch the game with a couple of quick passes right over to the other side, where a midfielder would sprint free out to the line and try to create a break down the wing.

Near the opponent's penalty area, the two strikers would often change positions diagonally in order to confuse the defenders.

## Defence

In defence the Soviets opted for a compact style: when the ball was lost they held together, trying to allow the opponent little space and only withdrawing under real pressure.

Often one or two of the attackers would follow a lost ball quite energetically, and since all the Soviet players were strong in the tackle, they regained possession on many an occasion, although this fore-checking was not really an organised tactic.

The Soviet defence was the strong section of the team: all the players were big, athletic and practically unbeatable in the air. With every man on the team taking his defensive duties very seriously, the Soviets kept a clean sheet in four of their six games, and only conceded three goals in the whole tournament.

## Strong points of the team

The Soviet team gave an impression of great homogeneity; there were no weak points in the whole group, but on the other hand they lacked a really outstanding personality.

The interpenetration between the lines functioned very smoothly; the strikers received steady support from the rear, and the whole team was constantly in motion. There was never any problem for the man on the ball to find a colleague to pass to; this kind of effort requires terrific physical condition, but that is now a recognised attribute of all Soviet athletes.

## Weak points of the team

The Soviet team tried to play a fast game all the time.

Although every player had good ball skills, at the pace they set for themselves technical deficiencies began to creep in, and so many attacks ended on the edge of the opponent's box for this reason. It was not so much a problem of poor finishing as such, more a total rushing of the opportunity.

Sergei Mosiagin





# Technical Analysis

## General Observations

### Purpose of this analysis

It is a difficult task to study every aspect of a World Youth Championship, to try to discover the reasons why some teams were successful and others not, and then to draw the right conclusions from such an analysis.

Nor should it be expected that new impulses for modern football would come out of a WYC.

The purpose of this analysis is therefore rather to try to discover to what extent the tactical experiences of the last few years have permeated down to the level of youth football.

### Big crowds and a friendly atmosphere

No-one would have expected as many spectators to turn out in the USSR as there had been in football-fanatical Mexico two years earlier. The Mexican record of 1,160,000 will probably stand for a good while yet.

However, with 860,000 spectators for the 32 games in the Soviet Union the attendances were very encouraging: that gives an average of over 26,800 per game!

### Fewer goals than in Mexico

The fact that at the WYC 1985 there were only 80 goals scored, which is eleven fewer than in the tournament two years earlier, could be taken as a sign that the teams were more defensively oriented than before. However, this explanation does not fit the facts.

The main reason for the drop in the number of goals is that this time the teams were more evenly matched. In contrast to previous years, there were no really weak teams taking part in the WYC.

Of the 32 games in Mexico, there were seven that were won by a margin of 3 goals or more. In the USSR there were only two (USSR - Canada 5:0 and Brazil - Colombia 6:0).

A further proof of how well the teams were matched is the fact that no game was decided before half-time. Even in Brazil's big win over Colombia the half-time score was 0:0.

### Standard of play continues to rise

Compared to the four previous FIFA / Coca Cola Cup competitions, it can safely be said that in general the quality of play has gone up.

If the two Brazilian teams that won in 1983 and 1985 are compared to each other, there is not the slightest doubt that the 1985 team was the better, both from the individual and the collective points of view.

There were no players of the caliber of Silas, Dida, Muller and João Antonio in the Mexico-side. The team's organisation, the inter penetration between the lines and the mutual understanding among the players had reached a new level of maturity in this year's team.

### Africa coming up

Until the 1982 World Cup in Spain, African football had played only a minor role on the international scene: with Algeria's 2:1 win over Germany FR, and Cameroon's brave performances there (they drew all three games, including holding the eventual winners, Italy, 1:1), they began to make their mark in the football world.

In the World Youth Championships so far, the African teams have done notably well: in Tunisia (1977) the Ivory Coast finished 13th, with Tunisia 14th and Morocco 16th. In Japan (1979) Algeria pushed through to 8th place, and Guinea finished up 15th.

In Australia (1981) Egypt managed 8th place, and Cameroon 14th. In Mexico (1983) Nigeria, taking part in the competition for the first time, ended up in 10th place, and the Ivory Coast, qualifying for the tournament for the second time, was 14th. In the USSR the Nigerians were there again, and this time they achieved the breakthrough with their simple but technically excellent style. With two wins and just one defeat by the Soviet Union, they finished up second in their group behind the host country.

In the quarter-final they beat the highly-rated Mexican team 2:1.

Then in the semi-final against Brazil, they forced the South Americans to use all their skills. After Brazil had taken a 2:0 lead before half-time, the Nigerians' best player, Igbinaro, missed a penalty, which, if he had converted, might have turned the game.

Finally, in the play-off for 3rd/4th places, the Nigerians managed to hold the Soviet team to a draw. In the subsequent penalty-shooting, the Africans displayed better nerves than the home team and so earned themselves a sensational third place in the tournament.

One of the basic aims of FIFA, to develop and promote football all over the world, had certainly been met with this Nigerian success.



*The strength and determination that has brought African football up to top international level is shown here by Nigeria's Igbinaro.*

### The British style less successful

In addition to England, there were also the Republic of Ireland, Australia and Canada all using the British long pass kind of football, backed up by plenty of fighting spirit. Not one of these teams qualified for the quarter-finals. In fact it was a worse picture than that - England, Ireland and Canada were all bottom of their groups, without a win between them. Australia ended up second last in the Minsk group, with only Canada below them.

In European club competitions, British teams have been among the most successful for the last ten years. In the last World Cup, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland all reached the Final Competition, and they have all qualified again for the next World Cup in Mexico. However, none of these teams were in the finals of the European Championship in France in 1984.

Thus the basic lack of success for teams practising the British style of football at the 1985 WYC in the USSR is not to be explained in terms of footballing factors alone.

Teams like England and Ireland, who take part in these World Youth Championships without specific preparation for them, no longer have any chance of success.

## Tactical Analysis

The trend towards a more compact style of play continued in the WYC 1985 too. This approach to a game is definitely more demanding for the coach and for the players. In the following section we would like to examine this trend a little more closely.

### Different styles of play

The organisation of the team as a whole has become of greater importance. Only a well-organised team will today have the necessary security.

In the Soviet Union, all the currently known systems were represented: Brazil used their customary 4-3-3 with a left-winger hanging back. Spain's counter-attacking system was based on a 4-4-2. The USSR chose to use a 3-5-2 on several occasions, and a number of teams, when they were under real pressure, adopted a 3-6-1 structure.

Ten of the teams operated with a libero playing behind the defensive line to a greater or lesser extent, with a man-marking stopper in front of him. Brazil, England, Ireland, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and to some extent Nigeria, used a 4-man zone defence with the two central defenders taking turns at covering each other. However all these organisational schemes say little about a team's attacking or defensive behaviour. Only the attitude of the coach and the players towards a game will decide whether the approach will ultimately be offensive or defensive.



*In this scene zonal marking is clearly in operation (USSR-Nigeria) ...*

### Changes in marking-tactics

The approach to marking opponents has also altered continuously over the last few years. At the WYC in the USSR, the tendency towards zone-marking was unmistakable, with most teams operating an individual man-marking system within the penalty area. The Russian team used a mixed man and zone-marking system. The use of man-to-man marking over the whole pitch was thankfully not in evidence.

Of all the teams, it was surprisingly Spain that stuck most persistently to individual man-to-man marking. In midfield they used mainly a zonal system, but within about 35 meters of their own goal they stuck firmly to their man even when he changed position.

The current trend towards zone-marking is one of the positive results of today's more compact style of play. Only by using a flexible zonal marking system can a four or five-man midfield be optimally organised.



*... while here four Mexicans follow one Paraguayan.*

### Changes in tackling behaviour

The trend towards zone-marking has also led to changes in the approach towards tackling. In total man-to-man systems, the ball is usually won back by a direct tackle on an opponent. In the more compact game, where there is limited space in midfield, the interception of the other team's passes is becoming increasingly more important.

In the Soviet Union it was quite striking how often the midfielders were able to win the ball back for their team by good positional play and intelligent anticipation. The Brazilians' defensive midfielder João Antonio intercepted dozens of passes in every game, without ever getting into tiring and potentially dangerous tackles. In this way many of their opponent's attacks were ended even before they had reached the point of being any real danger to the Brazilian goal.



*A pass that didn't arrive... More and more the Brazilians were able to intercept their opponent's passes early on. (Here Muller in the game Brazil-Colombia).*

### **Winning back control of a game**

Winning the ball back early is important in not letting the opponent get the upper hand. Any team wants to keep the initiative or to get it back as soon as possible. If the ball is recaptured early, the opponent's defence is unlikely to be fully organised, and the chance of scoring is correspondingly better. Above all, it is not a long way to the opponent's penalty area, and this is a big advantage. Midfield players who have joined an attack can concentrate fully on what they are doing in the opponent's penalty area, carry out surprise manoeuvres or subtle combinations and try to get in a shot at goal.

### **Changes in midfield – more possibilities in attack**

The change in the number of players deployed in midfield originally came as the result of attempts to strengthen defences, but coaches have increasingly made use of this extra midfield man-power for attacking purposes.

It used to be the strategy of a team that had lost the ball to fall back into its own half and organise its defence there, the midfield zone being abandoned without a struggle. This concept was still quite evident in the WYC in Mexico.

The use of a compact midfield now makes it possible to put pressure on the opponent as soon as the ball is lost, without opening up in defence and thereby running more risks than necessary.



*The Russian forwards did a great deal of running, carrying the ball at their feet up to the opponent's penalty area (a scene from USSR-Spain).*

### **Immediate re-possession of the ball**

By applying this principle of early pressure, the Bulgarians really upset the Colombians in their style of play. The South Americans' preferred style was to build up slowly with a variety of inter-passing procedures, but the Bulgarians' intelligent fore-checking forced their opponents to rush their passes, to run more and to get involved in tiring man-to-man encounters. Being unused to this style of play, the Colombians became increasingly insecure and they were never able to take control of the game and play it their way.

The Soviet forwards too attacked their opponent's defenders very early at times, sometimes chasing back-passes at full speed right round the penalty area.

In the semi-final they followed the ball back energetically right from the kick-off, thereby provoking a hasty back-pass which they intercepted and the resulting shot hit the underside of the bar. That after only 12 seconds. Such a start to a game brings a team confidence and commands respect from the opposition.

### **Increased demands on the midfield players.**

With the increase in the number of midfielders there has also come an increase in the demands made on these players. The all-round ability of the players has become more important: every man now needs to be able to take over a midfield role at least temporarily, in addition to his main function.

Above all, the subtle kind of player who can extract himself out of tight situations with short dribbles, surprising fakes and quick inter-passing has become eminently important for a team. The highlevel technical skills of these players gives more time and calmness on the ball, so that the situation can be taken in better and the appropriate reaction made.





*Fair play off the field too: after a tough match, a Saudi Arabian player hands his Brazilian opponent the water bottle.*

### **Dribbling in midfield: previously scorned – now in demand**

It is no accident that the two finalists, Brazil and Spain, had several exceptional players in their ranks.

First mention must go to the Brazilian midfielder schemer, Silas. He never lost the ball in midfield, and was always able to use an elegant feint to extract himself from a ring of opponents. His outstanding football intelligence allowed him to play a single pass out of an apparently harmless situation and rip the opponent's defence apart to bring his team-mates into a scoring position.

Whenever the Brazilians' left back Dida had no direct opponent, and he was therefore free from any really defensive role, he would go forward down the line into midfield. This often enabled his team to establish numerical superiority in this area, and frequently Dida was then brought into an attack by Silas. In addition to the two goals that he scored himself, he created countless chances for his colleagues with his subtle chipped passes.

Spain too had a real personality in midfield – Fernando. He had the outstanding skill of being able to pull the play to himself and then to react according to the situation: with direct passes he could raise the pace of the game, or by cleverly holding on to the ball he could create time for his team-mates to sprint into free positions.

He had a very strong support in midfield in the person of Gay Lopez, a player full of running, who could escape from the tightest midfield situations leaving several opponents behind him, and then set off a lightning move for the dangerous Spanish forwards.

In the Nigerian team, it was the right midfielder Igbinaro, whose eye for the situation and athletic qualities often got him out of a cluster of players with the ball at his feet, to set his forwards going with a good pass.

In the Soviet team the player to stand out especially was the left midfielder Medvid. All the Soviet goals in the finals were instigated by him.

### **Midfielders as goal-scorers**

Simply orchestrating and creating chances is no longer enough for today's midfield players. More and more they must be able to score goals themselves. The replacement of a forward by another midfielder means that more space is available up front. For many of today's forwards this development is a good one, since they need space in which to operate.

The two dangerous Spanish forwards, Losada and Goicoechea, moved around unceasingly as far forward as possible, trying to tie up their opponent's defenders and then to open up spaces down the wings for advancing midfielders by sprinting away. It is therefore not surprising that the Spanish midfielders scored exactly as many goals (Fernando 3, Marcelino 1) as did the forwards (Losada 3, Goicoechea 1).

In the USSR team the midfielders were even more successful as goal-scorers: out of the team's total of ten, they contributed 5, three came from the forwards (one a penalty) and the other two from defenders.

### **Today's defenders can also score**

Not every team had such successful finishers in midfield. For Brazil the three forwards, Gerson, Balalo and Muller each scored three goals, while of the midfielders only Silas got one. But out of the four defenders, three got their names on the score-sheet, with Dida on the left successful on two occasions, right back Luciano once, and centre-back Henrique actually scoring the winning goal in the final. Of the 80 goals scored in all at the WYC 1985, 41 came from forwards, 28 from midfielders and 11 from defenders. Only a few years ago it would have been unthinkable that in an international competition at the highest level, the forwards would only score half of the goals.



*Gerson, one of the best players at the WYC. A name to watch out for!*

# Special Trophies

## FIFA Fair-Play Competition - Sport Billy Trophy

### Colombia won the Fairplay Contest

On behalf of the Colombian team which had left after being eliminated in the quarter finals, Executive Committee member Abilio D'Almeida (Brazil) accepted the award for the fairest behaviour. No less than 7 teams took jointly the second place.



Teams	Group Matches			1/4 Finals	Semi-Finals and Final Matches		
	First match Points deducted Number of points after first match	Second match Points deducted Number of points after second match	Third match Points deducted Number of points after third match	Fourth match Points deducted Number of points after fourth match	Semi-Finals Points deducted Number of points after Semi-Finals	Match for 3 <sup>rd</sup> place and Final Points deducted Number of points after Finals	Total No. of points divided by the No. of matches Final standing (average)
Colombia	5-0=5	+5-1=9	+5-1=13	+6-0=19	-	-	19:4=4,75
Australia	5-1=4	+5-0=9	+5-0=14	-	-	-	14:3=4,66
Brazil	5-0=5	+5-2=8	+5-3=10	+6-0=16	+7-0=23	+8-3=28	28:6=4,66
Canada	5-0=5	+5-0=10	+5-1=14	-	-	-	14:3=4,66
Hungary	5-0=5	+5-1=9	+5-0=14	-	-	-	14:3=4,66
Ireland Rep.	5-0=5	+5-0=10	+5-1=14	-	-	-	14:3=4,66
Tunisia	5-0=5	+5-1=9	+5-0=14	-	-	-	14:3=4,66
USSR	5-0=5	+5-2=8	+5-0=13	+6-3=16	+7-3=20	+8-0=28	28:6=4,66
England	5-0=5	+5-0=10	+5-2=13	-	-	-	13:3=4,33
Bulgaria	5-0=5	+5-1=9	+5-1=13	+6-2=17	-	-	17:4=4,25
China PR	5-2=3	+5-0=8	+5-1=12	+6-1=17	-	-	17:4=4,25
Spain	5-2=3	+5-1=7	+5-0=12	+6-3=15	+7-3=19	+8-6=21	21:6=3,50
Paraguay	5-0=5	+5-3=7	+5-2=10	-	-	-	10:3=3,33
Nigeria	5-0=5	+5-2=8	+5-1=12	+6-1=17	+7-1=23	+8-12=19	19:6=3,16
Saudi Arabia	5-3=2	+5-2=5	+5-4=6	-	-	-	6:3=2,00
Mexico	5-0=5	+5-2=8	+5-1=12	+6-2=16	-	-	- *

\* Mexico expelled from Fair Play Competition due to misconduct of team after match No. 28

## Golden Ball

(for the best player)

and

## Golden Shoe

(for the most successful scorer)



*The trophies donated by Adidas.*

### Golden Ball: Silas

The Brazilian player Paulo Silas Pereira (for short: Silas) was nominated as the best player of the tournament and winner of the «Golden Ball» by an international jury composed of sports journalists. The second place went to his team-mate Gerson, and the third place was awarded to another finalist, namely the Spanish goalkeeper Juan Unzué Labiano.



*Silas (left) during the presentation ceremony. In the centre of the picture is his team-mate João Antonio, receiving a special trophy from Sports Minister Rusak.*

### The Golden Boot: Sebastian Losada

A very close scrutiny of the regulations was necessary to decide the rankings for this award. In addition to Spain's Losada (winner of the Golden Boot), his team-mate Gomez (Silver Boot), and the Nigerian Odiaka (Bronze Boot), there were three Brazilians who had also scored three goals each: Gerson, Muller and Balalo.



*Losada proudly displays his trophy. These Adidas prizes have become part of the tradition, and are now being awarded at continental level.*



# Official FIFA Delegation, USSR 1985

## Presidency

Dr João Havelange, FIFA President  
Joseph S. Blatter, General Secretary

Brazil  
Switzerland

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Dr Vicacheslav Koloskov, Deputy Chairman  
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Charles Dempsey  
Günter Schneider

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Ethiopia  
Malaysia  
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German  
Democratic  
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Chile  
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Everwijn van Steeden  
Nicolas Abumohor  
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## Referees' Committee

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Roger Mâchin  
Adolfo Reginato  
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Thomas Wharton

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USSR  
Frankreich  
Chile  
Gambia  
Scotland

## Technical Study Group

José Bonetti  
Heinz Marotzke

Brazil  
Germany Federal  
Republic  
Switzerland  
Northern Ireland

Erich Vogel  
Roy Millar

## Secretariat

Walter Gagg, Project Manager  
Liane Alban Teuscher, Protocol  
Erwin R. Schmid, Finances  
Helen Petermann, General Secretariat  
Guido Tognoni, Media  
Miguel Galán, Referees  
Horst R. Schmidt, Administration  
Erkki Poroila, Administration  
Barbara Blatter, Secretary at Sub-Seat  
Ruth Hüppi, Spanish Secretary  
Irène Meier-Boehm, Secretary at Sub-Seat  
Doris Turina, Secretary at Sub-Seat  
Daniela Tognoni, Secretary at Sub-Seat  
Marie-Madeleine Urlacher, Secretary at  
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FIFA  
Germany FR  
Finland  
Switzerland  
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Switzerland  
Switzerland  
France

## Heads of administration at Sub-Seats

Moscow:  
Tbilissi:  
Minsk:  
Yerevan:  
Baku:

J.S. Blatter  
Walter Gagg  
Peter Velappan  
Horst R. Schmidt  
Erkki Poroila

*The technical Study Group takes the field in Moscow's Lenin Stadium. From left to right: Heinz Marotzke (Germany FR), José Bonetti (Brazil), Harry H. Cavan (Northern Ireland), Senior Vice-President and Chairman of FIFA's Technical Commission, Walter Gagg (Switzerland), head of FIFA's Technical Department, Erich Vogel (Switzerland), and Roy Millar (Northern Ireland).*



# Survey of Results

## First Round / Premier Tour / Primera Vuelta / Erste Runde

### Group A (Hungary, Colombia, Tunisia, Bulgaria)

24.8.	Yerevan	Hungary v. Colombia	2:2 (0:0)	G. Sandoz, Switzerland
		Tunisia v. Bulgaria	0:2 (0:1)	J.B. Worrall, England
26.8.		Hungary v. Tunisia	2:1 (0:0)	J. Escobar, Paraguay
27.8.		Colombia v. Bulgaria	1:1 (0:0)	J. Mandi, Bahrain
29.8.		Hungary v. Bulgaria	1:1 (0:0)	E. Codesal, Mexico
		Colombia v. Tunisia	2:1 (1:0)	V. Kuznetsov, USSR

Qualified for Quarter Finals: BULGARIA and COLOMBIA

### Standings after Group Matches:

1. Bulgaria	3	1	2	0	4:2	4
2. Hungary	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
Colombia*	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
4. Tunisia	3	0	0	3	2:6	0

\* Qualified for Quarter Finals by drawing of lots with Hungary (same standing)

### Group B (Ireland Rep., Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Spain)

24.8.	Tbilissi	Ireland Rep. v. Brazil	1:2 (0:1)	I. Traoré, Mali
		Saudi Arabia v. Spain	0:0 (0:0)	A. Evangelista, Canada
26.8.		Ireland Rep. v. Saudi Arabia	0:1 (0:0)	B. Ulloa Morera, Costa Rica
27.8.		Brazil v. Spain	2:0 (0:0)	J. Al-Sharif, Syria
29.8.		Ireland Rep. v. Spain	2:4 (0:2)	J. Diaz Palacio, Colombia
		Brazil v. Saudi Arabia	1:0 (1:0)	Y. Savchenko, USSR

Qualified for Quarter Finals: BRAZIL and SPAIN

1. Brazil	3	3	0	0	5:1	6
2. Spain	3	1	1	1	4:4	3
3. S. Arabia	3	1	1	1	1:1	3
4. Ireland R.	3	0	0	3	3:7	0

### Group C (USSR, Australia, Nigeria, Canada)

24.8.	Minsk	USSR v. Australia	0:0 (0:0)	V. Sánchez Arminio, Spain
		Nigeria v. Canada	2:0 (1:0)	L. Agnolin, Italy
26.8.		USSR v. Nigeria	2:1 (2:0)	J. Ramiz Wright, Brazil
27.8.		Australia v. Canada	0:0 (0:0)	A. Ben Naceur, Tunisia
29.8.		USSR v. Canada	5:0 (2:0)	J. Quiniou, France
		Australia v. Nigeria	2:3 (2:0)	S. Takada, Japan

Qualified for Quarter Finals: USSR and NIGERIA

1. USSR	3	2	1	0	7:1	5
2. Nigeria	3	2	0	1	6:4	4
3. Australia	3	0	2	1	2:3	2
4. Canada	3	0	1	2	0:7	1

### Group D (England, Paraguay, China PR, Mexico)

24.8.	Baku	England v. Paraguay	2:2 (2:1)	L. Padar, Hungary
		China PR v. Mexico	1:3 (0:3)	W.K. Munro, New Zealand
26.8.		England v. China PR	0:2 (0:0)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay
27.8.		Paraguay v. Mexico	0:2 (0:1)	E.S. Picon-Ackong, Mauritius
29.8.		England v. Mexico	0:1 (0:1)	H. Silva Arce, Chile
		Paraguay v. China PR	1:2 (1:1)	D.F.T. Syme, Scotland

Qualified for Quarter Finals: MEXICO and CHINA PR

1. Mexico	3	3	0	0	6:1	6
2. China PR	3	2	0	1	5:4	4
3. Paraguay	3	0	1	2	3:6	1
England	3	0	1	2	2:5	1

## Quarter Finals / Quarts de finale / Cuartos de final / Viertelfinals

1.9.	Yerevan	Bulgaria v. Spain	1:2 (0:1)	J.B. Worrall, England
	Tbilissi	Brazil v. Colombia	6:0 (0:0)	B. Ulloa Morera, Costa Rica
	Minsk	USSR v. China PR	1:0 (1:0)	A. Ben Naceur, Tunisia
	Baku	Mexico v. Nigeria	1:2 (0:2)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay

Qualified for Semi-Finals:

SPAIN  
BRAZIL  
USSR  
NIGERIA

## Semi-Finals / Demi-finales / Semifinales / Halbfinals

4.9.	Moscow	Spain v. USSR	2:2* (0:1/1:1)	H. Silva Arce, Chile
		* after extra-time		
		Result by penalty kicks:	6:5	
4.9.	Leningrad	Brazil v. Nigeria	2:0 (2:0)	J. Quiniou, France

Qualified for Final:

SPAIN  
BRAZIL

## Match for 3<sup>rd</sup> Place / Match pour la 3<sup>e</sup> place / Partido por el 3<sup>er</sup> puesto / Spiel um den 3. Platz

7.9.	Moscow	Nigeria v. USSR	0:0*	J. Mandi, Bahrain
		* after extra-time		
		Result by penalty kicks:	3:1	

## Final / Finale / Endspiel

7.9.	Moscow	Brazil v. Spain	1:0* (0:0)	D.F.T. Syme, Scotland
		* after extra-time		

## Final Classification

1. Brazil	6	6	0	0	14:1	12
2. Spain	6	2	2	2	8:8	6
3. Nigeria	6	3	1	2	8:7	7
4. USSR	6	3	3	0	10:3	9
5. Mexico	4	3	0	1	7:3	6
6. Bulgaria	4	1	2	1	5:4	4
7. Peoples Rep. China	4	2	0	2	5:5	4
8. Colombia	4	1	2	1	5:10	4

9. Hungary	3	1	2	0	5:4	4
10. Saudi Arabia	3	1	1	1	1:1	3
11. Australia	3	0	2	1	2:3	1
12. Paraguay	3	0	1	2	3:6	1
12. England	3	0	1	2	2:5	1
14. Canada	3	0	1	2	0:7	1
15. Republic Ireland	3	0	0	3	3:7	0
16. Tunisia	3	0	0	3	2:6	0

Permanent Table											
	Tunisia 77	Japan 79	Australia 81	Mexico 83	USSR 85	Matches	W.	D.	L.	Goals	Points
1. Brazil	3.	-	6.	1.	1.	21	16	4	1	47:12	36
2. Uruguay	4.	3.	5.	5.	-	19	11	5	3	28:15	27
3. Argentina	-	1.	9.	2.	-	15	12	1	2	37:7	25
4. USSR	1.	2.	-	15.	4.	20	8	7	5	32:20	23
5. Mexico	2.	11.	11.	13.	5.	18	4	9	5	27:21	17
6. Spain	7.	6.	13.	-	2.	16	5	6	5	19:20	16
7. Poland	-	4.	10.	3.	-	15	6	3	6	27:15	15
8. Korea Rep.	-	9.	11.	4.	-	12	4	3	5	12:17	11
9. Germany F.R.	-	-	1.	-	-	6	5	0	1	12:4	10
10. Paraguay	5.	5.	-	-	12.	10	4	2	4	17:11	10
11. Nigeria	-	-	-	10.	3.	9	4	2	3	9:10	10
12. Romania	-	-	3.	-	-	6	4	1	1	6:3	9
13. Australia	-	-	7.	9.	11.	10	2	5	3	12:13	9
14. Hungary	10.	14.	-	-	9.	9	3	2	4	11:15	8
15. England	-	-	4.	-	13.	9	2	3	4	11:12	7
16. Qatar	-	-	2.	-	-	6	3	1	2	7:9	7
17. China P.R.	-	-	-	12.	7.	7	3	0	4	10:13	6
18. Honduras	6.	-	-	-	-	3	2	0	1	3:1	4
19. Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	6.	4	1	2	1	5:4	4
20. Scotland	-	-	-	6.	-	4	2	0	2	4:3	4
21. Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	7.	-	4	2	0	2	8:8	4
22. Netherlands	-	-	-	8.	-	4	1	2	1	5:5	4
23. Egypt	-	-	8.	-	-	4	1	2	1	9:10	4
24. Portugal	-	7.	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	2:3	4
25. Algeria	-	8.	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	2:6	4
26. Colombia	-	-	-	-	8.	4	1	2	1	5:10	4
27. France	7.	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	3:3	3
28. Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	10.	3	1	1	1	1:1	3
29. Iran	9.	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	4:5	3
30. Ivory Coast	13.	-	-	14.	-	6	0	3	3	4:13	3
31. USA	-	-	15.	11.	-	6	1	1	4	4:13	3
32. Canada	-	13.	-	-	14.	6	1	1	4	3:12	3
33. Yugoslavia	-	10.	-	-	-	3	1	0	2	5:3	2
34. Japan	-	12.	-	-	-	3	0	2	1	1:2	2
35. Iraq	11.	-	-	-	-	3	1	0	2	6:8	2
36. Italy	12.	-	16.	-	-	6	0	2	4	2:9	2
37. Tunisia	14.	-	-	-	16.	6	1	0	5	3:13	2
38. Cameroon	-	-	14.	-	-	3	0	1	2	3:6	1
39. Austria	15.	-	-	16.	-	6	0	1	5	1:16	1
40. Ireland Rep.	-	-	-	-	15.	3	0	0	3	3:7	0
41. Morocco	16.	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	3	0:6	0
42. Guinea	-	15.	-	-	-	3	0	0	3	0:10	0
43. Indonesia	-	16.	-	-	-	3	0	0	3	0:16	0