



FIFA World Youth Tournament  
for the Coca-Cola Cup

Final Competition

Japan

25. 8. - 7. 9. 1979

TECHNICAL STUDY REPORT



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**FIFA WORLD YOUTH  
TOURNAMENT**  
for  
**THE COCA-COLA CUP**



**AUGUST 25, 1979**

**SEPTEMBER 7, 1979**

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# Introduction

Football is a game of high emotions and generally, the average spectator is satisfied with skilful play and exciting goal scoring. However, there are various types of spectators and amongst these are the students of the game, the budding trainers, the team managers, the club trainers, the national team trainers who are much more discerning. They enjoy making a detailed technical study of the game so that lessons can be learned and in turn, taught or demonstrated to football players.

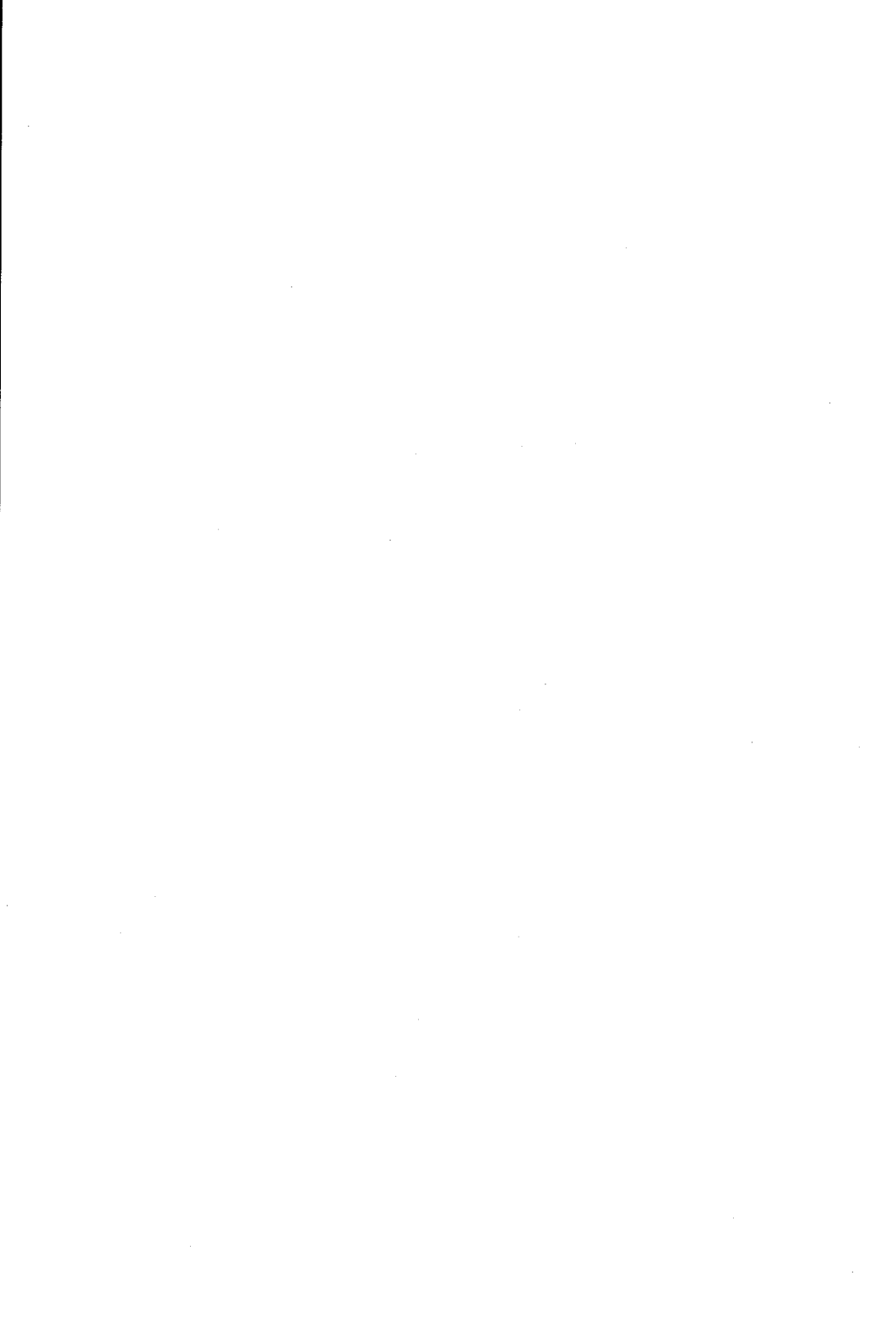
In recognition of this fundamental truth, the FIFA encourages the formation of Technical Study Groups both for the FIFA World Cup and the FIFA World Youth Tournament. Thus, for the recent Youth Tournament played in Japan, Sir Walter Winterbottom, former manager of the England national team and director of the British Sports Council, was the leader of a highly qualified group of technical experts listed elsewhere in this report.

The purpose of the Technical Study was to closely, even critically, examine the preparation of the national youth teams, their training methods and match tactics, to collect all relevant information and having collated and studied it, to produce a technical report for the benefit of football generally, the National Associations, trainers, coaches and players.

This task has been completed and the report of the Technical Study Group Japan 1979 will be circulated to the members of FIFA for distribution to all the many agencies of football education. It is my wish that this should be done on the widest possible basis, so that full advantage can be taken of an excellent report for the guidance of football throughout the world.

In conclusion, I would wish to convey sincere thanks to the members of the Technical Study Group and to all those participants of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup for the contributions they made in Japan.

*Harry H. Cavan*  
Chairman of the Organising Committee



# Appreciation

The first FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup, the Final of which took place in Tunisia in 1977 was successful in many ways as mentioned in the Technical Study Report.

The number of teams participating in the qualifying competitions exceeded expectations, the quality of football displayed by the sixteen teams in Tunisia drew wide appreciation and the organisation laid a sound foundation on which to build.

To take the Final Tournament to countries where football is still in a development stage is a commendable concept, but it can produce budgetary problems when most of the qualifying teams have to travel long distances as was the case for the second Tournament in Japan and as it will be for the third Tournament in Australia in 1981. It is therefore reassuring that The Coca-Cola Company, encouraged by the immense success of the second Tournament in Japan, will increase the scale of their financial sponsorship for future competitions.

The President, Dr. João Havelange and the Chairman of the Organising Committee, Mr. Harry H. Cavan, in various speeches in Tokyo paid liberal tribute to our hosts the Football Association of Japan for their efficiency of organisation and the magnitude of their hospitality. The arrangement to accommodate twelve delegations and their teams in the first class Takanawa Prince Hotel in Tokyo was a most generous gesture, and the warmth of reception in all the grounds where matches were played, was typical of the traditional courtesy and kindness of service of Japanese culture. Considerate attention to detail and readiness to make sensible changes set a very high standard of local organisation to be emulated in the future. Of course there were problems, some of which like the long time to travel to training grounds were insoluble in such a busy city as Tokyo.

The sponsor, The Coca-Cola Company, and special associates as Adidas and Seiko, who helped considerably with arrangements and equipment for the Tournament, also generously gave receptions and offered facilities to bring together members of FIFA, delegations and the host association.

Of all the signs of improvement, however, the most uplifting were undoubtedly the size of attendances at matches and the enthusiastic response of the Japanese spec-



tators to good and exciting football which was seen on television and transmitted by the media. Here was visual assurance to FIFA and sponsors that a World Youth Championship could become an attractive spectacle to command worldwide interest.

It is to be hoped that the success of staging this second World Youth Tournament will help to revitalise efforts to expand football in Japan and other countries in Asia. Given encouragement and resources, football could, in not too distant a future, achieve a following and competitiveness near to that in South America and Europe.

In this sense, the venture of FIFA in promoting a World Youth Tournament in countries striving to develop football deserves the wholehearted support of Confederations and Member Associations. The Tournament, as an open competition for the best of young footballers has a direct appeal to the youth of the world and in this sense offers a challenge to the authenticity of aims of the amateur competitions of the Olympic Games.

The Organising Committee and Disciplinary Committee of the Tournament had no significant problem to deal with indicating the careful planning and praiseworthy behaviour of the competing teams. The truth of competition sport lies in youth. A World Youth Tournament can reveal high standards of skill, zeal, team spirit and fair play setting an example to senior football: a national coach of youth players should inspire them with ideals, encouraging them to use skill and endeavour to win matches and to shun any unfair act.

In this Tournament there were several good games played with skilful technique and mature tactics. There were only a few instances where deliberate fouls gave cause for concern. Most teams tried to keep a balance between attack and defense and several players gave outstanding individual performances. Comments on differences in style and descriptions of good play are made in this report for the benefit of coaches where youth football is beginning to make progress.



**Meeting of the FIFA World Youth Tournament Committee on 23 August 1979**

*from left to right – seated: T. Hiari (Japan), V. Granatkin (USSR), Dr. João Havelange (Brazil), H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland), J.S. Blatter (Switzerland), Dr. H. Käser (Switzerland); – standing: R. Courte (Luxemburg), E. van Steeden (Coca-Cola Comp.), E. Jørum (Norway), H. Bangerter (Switzerland), Dr. T. Salinas Fuller (Peru), Dr. A.M. Halim (Sudan), A. d'Almeida (Brazil), S. Aloulou (Tunisia), Dr. F. Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador), H. Sosa (Guatemala), P. Velappan (Malaysia), M. Fahmy (Egypt), T. Murata (Japan)*



**FIFA President Dr. João Havelange delivering his speech at the opening reception**



*The official Tournament medal (real size)*

# Recommendations

On the suggestion of the Chairman of the Organising Committee, the following comments and recommendations having a bearing on the organisation of future Tournaments are extracted from the main body of the report. Some of them arise from discussions with the coaches of the competing teams, others are observations of the Technical Study Group and some others from FIFA officials.

1. This World Tournament with its emphasis on youth is emerging as an important competitive event in world sport, giving a lead to many other international federations. There is still controversy about the upper age level. The associations in South America feel that under 20 years is right, but in Europe the associations and UEFA have competitions limited to under 19 years, and there is the feeling that a player who has reached the age of 19 is already matured as a senior player in club football. However, the idea of using the UEFA Tournament as a preliminary selection for the World Youth Tournament seems to be a reasonably satisfactory way of overcoming this upper age problem.
2. Now that the FIFA World Youth Tournament is firmly established, it is hoped that Confederations will lend their full support and encourage Member Associations to participate in the qualifying tournament, and persuade those who do qualify to take part in the final World Youth Tournament which is next to be held in Australia. Withdrawals at any stage can affect the structures of a competition and the motivation of teams. It would be useful for Confederations to have technical studies of qualifying tournaments.
3. The high standard of accommodation in Japan contributed to the comfort and happiness of the teams. With twelve teams housed in the same luxurious hotel in Tokyo there was opportunity to fraternise.

The spirit of international competition in sport lies in the friendly fellowship and understanding which it engenders. The dedication to winning for national prestige should never oppose this ideal. To impose complete segregation of a squad destroys a basic aspiration of sport especially at youth level. In the words of the President, Dr. Havelange, a meeting of sporting youth should also be a living image of the educational and cultural values of sport.

4. Dr. Abdel Halim of the Medical Committee of FIFA, persuaded the Chairman of the Organising Committee, Mr. Harry H. Cavan, to seize the opportunity to call a meeting of the doctors of the twelve teams staying in the Takawawa Prince Hotel. This proved valuable in that it enabled the doctors to exchange views on matters concerning the health and fitness of players and the provision of medical treatment. Questions of acclimatisation, diet and quality of food were prominent in the discussion. It became evident that some doctors were unaware that associations had been sent information on the proposed diet and asked for their opinion before the teams travelled to Japan. The doctors agreed to cooperate in a joint study of weight loss of players due to dehydration. There was whole-hearted support for the proposal that similar meetings be arranged at each World Tournament.

It is suggested that in future, doctors and team coaches should accompany their heads of delegations to the conference which precedes the opening matches of the Tournament, so that immediately after this conference the coaches can meet with the Technical Study Group and the doctors can have a discussion with the FIFA members of the Medical Committee. These follow-up meetings will introduce the specialists to each other and gain their co-operation, and understanding in technical and medical studies ensuring that their views are noted. In this sense of co-operation a written assessment of the performance of the team from the technical director or coach of each squad after the Tournament would be valued.

5. Concern was expressed that the playing of three matches in five days, especially after long journeys and little time for acclimatisation, induced severe fatigue in some of the players. Even so, team coaches were wholly in favour of the suggestion that the duration of the games in the Tournament should be changed from 80 minutes to 90 minutes as is normal for experienced players of this age. On the other hand, if the duration of the Tournament itself were lengthened by one day then an extra day of rest should be placed between the second and third matches in each Group League.
6. The award schemes of The Coca-Cola Company, Adidas and Seiko now have a prominent place in the programme of the Tournament. There is the feeling that the Coca-Cola skill tests are unrelated to the requirements of the game of football. As a spectacle they did not entertain as much as the friendly match play of very small boys during the intervals between matches at the Omiya stadium. The best player award of Adidas inevitably goes to an attacker as does the highest goal scoring award. It is suggested that consideration be given to an award for the best defending player.

7. In Tunisia, matches of the Tournament were filmed. There is a request from coaches that a technical instruction film should be prepared based on the football of a World Youth Tournament. This would be valuable as an instructional aid in countries which are working hard to extend and improve youth football.
  
8. The efforts of the Football Association of Japan and organisers in pre-selling tickets for matches to schools, are to be commended for this procedure ensured a sizeable and lively crowd of spectators at every game.



*FIFA President Dr. João Havelange presenting the Coca-Cola Cup to Japanese FA and Japanese Organising Committee President, Mr. Tomisaburo Hirai*

9. In the early part of 1979, members of the Organising Committee had expressed their anxiety about the bad state of the playing surfaces at the chosen stadia. The Japanese authorities deserve great credit for the improvement they made for the start of the Tournament. The pitch at Kobe was perfect, the grass surfaces at Omiya and Yokohama were very good and that of the national stadium in Tokyo had been transformed to allow good football to be played. It is now absolutely essential for ground facilities and equipment to be of high standard for this prestigious World Youth Tournament.

The question of easy access to good training facilities and the supply of practiced footballs needs special attention.

10. Immediately after the Tournament a few teams made tours to nearby Asian countries. These goodwill tours should be encouraged to help the development of football at youth level.



*FIFA President Dr. João Havelange delivering his opening speech at the National Stadium in Tokyo*

# **Structure of Youth Football and Preparation of the National Youth Teams**

The growth of football as a national game depends in the first instance on the extent and dedication of participation by the very young. There is a fascination about using the foot to kick a moving ball which attracts children, boys and girls, from the moment they can walk. At an early age of seven to nine years children find pleasure and excitement in small-sided team games of football. Boys of ten to eleven years are capable of playing full-side games on small pitches. In many countries organised competitive football begins at this age level, both within the programmes of physical education in schools and at football clubs. By the age of twelve to thirteen years junior football should be widely established, encouraged by a back-up system of competent coaching and promoted by a graded system of competition. Boys at this age need to practise regularly to develop their personal ability in football skills and also require competitive games, to give them an understanding of team play against opposition.

It is therefore of interest to compare the structures of youth football in various countries throughout the world and examine the ingredients which produce high quality of performance by the age of nineteen, the limiting age for the World Youth Championship of FIFA.

Much is achieved when football is taught as part of the physical education programme in schools. State education provides facilities and trains teachers in the fundamentals of football coaching. It may also provide centres of excellence where footballers are brought together to continue basic education whilst receiving expert coaching in football.

However, the increasing number of sports activities within school physical education programmes in many countries is bound to limit the amount of time given to the training and practice of any particular sport. In consequence greater reliance must then be placed on youth football organised by national football associations and their clubs.

It is significant that football associations which have a flourishing junior and youth competition at local, regional and national levels, and whose clubs offer young players the facilities and opportunity to train and practise regularly supervised and stimulated by competent coaches, are achieving high standards of football performance at senior international level. Argentina and Holland are examples.

In South American countries, where football predominates as the national sport, priority is given to national team requirements including those of the youth squad. This is often not the case in Europe where the claims of clubs on star young players take precedence over national team preparation and competition.





*The reward of promoting youth football: to see young players demonstrating genuine joy at the moment of their victory*

Football in Africa and Asia is steadily improving as more facilities and coaches are provided. Selected youth teams from countries in these regions have good potential but they need more tactical knowledge and testing for their skills by exposure to competitions overseas. In Asia, associations are working hard to improve the organisation of the game for junior and youth ranks. Standards vary, yet few associations have the wherewithal to establish a systematic and progressive scheme to produce adequate numbers of coaches, referees, sports doctors, administrators to ensure effective development of football from youth to senior level. There is need for all the help that can be given by FIFA and well-endowed member associations whose football is already well-established.

The following information about the various structures of youth football in the countries of the teams taking part in the Tournament in Japan and the kind of team preparation shows the differences which exist in resources and in attitudes towards the development of youth football.

## Group A – *Japan, Spain, Algeria, Mexico*

### *Japan*

Football has been growing in Japan, but the standard of play has declined relatively since the achievement of winning the Bronze Medal in Football at the Mexico Olympics in 1970. It is still entirely an amateur game and does not attract youth as does the highly professional game of baseball, which has an immense following even for school championships.

It was natural for the Football Association of Japan to look to the staging of the FIFA World Youth Tournament as a means of stimulating interest in football in Government, local authorities, schools and universities, industries and amongst the community at large. Then they were assisted by The Coca-Cola Football Development Programme and the special promotion of the Coca-Cola Japan Bottlers' Programme with soccer clinics and school tournaments.

The Football Association of Japan embarked upon an intensive preparation programme for its team. As the host country it was important that the Japanese team should play well in the Tournament. The programme of preparation lasted a year during which some thirty-five players were used. These were drawn from high schools, universities and a few clubs. The programme consisted of training get-togethers, domestic match practice, and tours abroad, three of which were to Europe and one to Asia. Altogether 80 games were played, 30 of which were won and 20 drawn. In Europe matches were played against youth teams in Germany FR, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia and Portugal.

The aim of this extensive match programme was to form a strong team which had experience of strong opposition. Although in the event Japan did not qualify for the quarter finals they played well enough to give hope that the players will go on to make a strong and competent national squad.

### *Spain*

Youth football is promoted by the Spanish Football Association through its member clubs, in three age groups: 12-14 years, 15-16 years and 17-18 years. National youth championships are organised for these players largely drawn from the 90 clubs outside the professional senior clubs. For the UEFA qualifying Tournament and the FIFA World Youth Tournament, the players are mostly drawn from the professional ranks of senior clubs, though not all of these are regular players in first teams.

As for the Tournament in Tunisia, the football association looked to match play to find out the best players and the right mix for team work. Normal training at clubs is considered to be sufficient for fitness, technique and tactical understanding.



*Japan*



*Spain*

Some sixteen matches were played between March and May, the more important being against USSR (0:1), Portugal (1:0) and Germany FR Amateur Team (0:4). In the final phase of training before departure for Japan four more matches were played against Barcelona Atletico (1:3), CF Barcelona (1:3), RCA Español (2:2), Sarrase (0:0). For some players this training was interrupted by national military service.

The Spanish Football Association would favour a universal age limit for youth football to be set at under 19 years and since players at this age are usually professionals the matches in the World Youth Tournament should be extended to 90 minutes.

### *Algeria*

Youth football is well organised in Algeria. There is a base level of youth football called "bilaya", divided into four divisional leagues on a geographical scale. The best twelve teams from this bilaya take part in a second level of youth football in two regional leagues along with another 12 teams from clubs. This is known as the 2nd National Division. The best sixteen youth teams play in the 1st National Division.

All senior clubs have to enter a junior (youth) team in these competitions, and some of them have cadet teams (up to 14).

The Algerian Football Association does not have a regular national youth team, but it forms one whenever there is an international competition. The preparation for this Tournament involved matches against selected sides in Holland, Poland and Rumania and against club sides in Roubaix and Marseilles in France. There followed a special training camp of three weeks to evaluate this experience and improve fitness and tactical team work. Further matches were then played in Switzerland. A final phase of training preparation was done en route to Japan with three weeks of acclimatisation in China which included match play.

The success achieved in Japan in qualifying for the quarter finals will have an immense stimulation in developing football in Algeria, and has justified the careful planning and hard work into the preparation programme.

### *Mexico*

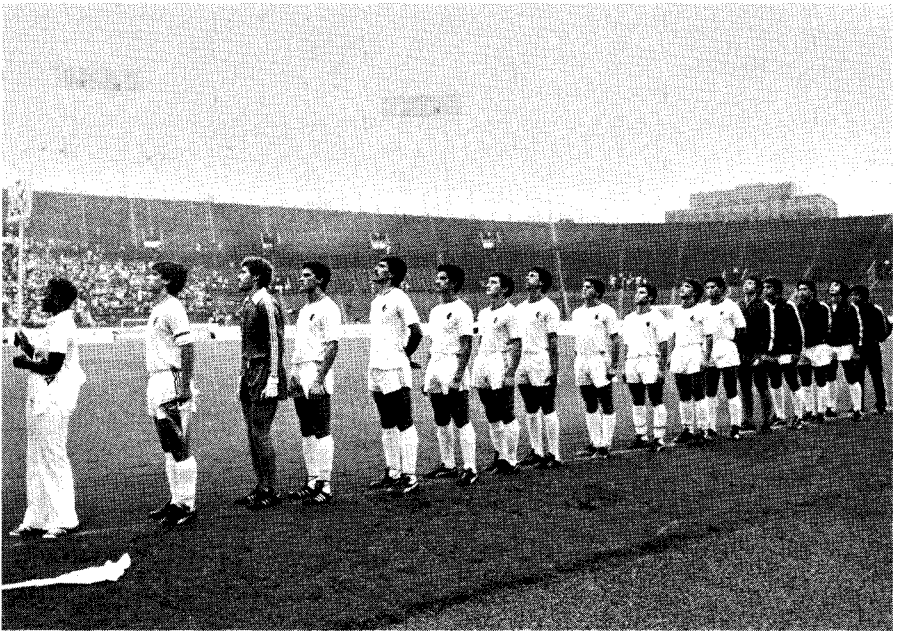
School football in Mexico is separated from that of the Association and its clubs. From the age of 12 years the Amateur Football Association organises competitions up to national level. There are about 1,500 amateur clubs and all have coaches. However, all the youth players representing Mexico in Japan are attached to professional clubs, though few of them played for the first teams and then only rarely. It

would seem that Mexican youth footballers do not mature as quickly as youth players in South America. Mexican clubs lend full co-operation to the Association realising that international experience will benefit their players.

The Mexican Association was anxious to repeat the success of the team which played so well in Tunisia, so players were assembled for preparation almost a year before the Tournament in Japan and played a series of test matches, the main being against Costa Rica, Honduras and Argentina at national youth level and against a Spanish professional club "Heracles Alicante" invited to Mexico especially to help the preparation of the team. The results of the matches against this Spanish club side were encouraging and helped to familiarise the Mexican players with the style of a Spanish side.

Overall the preparation cost about 200,000 US dollars. The Mexican Association favours the idea of home and away matches in the qualifying Tournament, for this helps with finances.

There was optimism in the camp, and therefore the results of the matches in Group A must have been disappointing particularly in that the team did not seem as fit as they should be, nor as disciplined in systematic play.



*Algeria*



*Mexico*

## **Group B – Poland, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Indonesia**

### *Poland*

Though schools have their football teams, it is mainly through the clubs of the Football Association in towns and cities that football is developed. The youth section of the association has a sports committee, a trainers' committee and a medical committee. There are 49 regional associations which independently arrange competitions for youth teams.

Youngsters up to 12 years of age, affectionately known as “scamps” are attached to clubs but they practise locally. There are regional and national championships for 14-16 year juniors and 16-18 year youths; club championships so that the best teams in each region play against each other to find the best four which then play for the trophy.

Out of the youth group two teams are selected, the younger 16-17 years and an older squad of 17-18 years, and ultimately the best players for these squads are chosen to represent the Association in the UEFA Qualifying Tournament. Two national coaches look after these teams and visit regions, but it falls to the regional



*Poland*

coaches to organise the test matches from which 50-60 players, are ultimately chosen. These assemble for a special training camp of two weeks duration along with the national coaches and equally selected regional coaches. The squad is reduced to the 22 best players to play about ten to twelve matches each year. There are two to three days of training before each match.

Last year the team came third in the UEFA competition, and about three quarters of the Tokyo squad were from this selection, the remainder being selected on exceptional performance with club teams. Matches against club sides and national youth teams like Mexico, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were used to test the capabilities of the team which was then assembled eight days before travel to Japan for special training under the supervision of the two national coaches.

Training of coaches is considered to be a vital element in developing youth football and improving standards of play. The Association is constantly on the look-out for young men with leadership ability as well as football skill and experience. Then too in selecting players, they also look for those with strong and reliable character. The squad of players select their own captain and there are usually three or more players capable of assuming this role.

Poland faced the difficulties of training in Tokyo in a positive way by training in the mornings and making leisure visits in the afternoon. There was no fear that players would become too dehydrated during match play of only forty minutes each way to be in need of drinks whilst games were in progress.

## *Yugoslavia*

Sport is taught within the government educational system in Yugoslavia. At a rough estimate, education is responsible for about 10 % of the programme of soccer for boys and youths. The main responsibility for training and match play rests with the clubs.

Junior soccer at club level starts with the 10-12 year old boys, who play local matches but there is no organised competition for them. This may change in the near future and the idea of having a national team selection for this age group is being debated. Then there are the cadets 12-15 years and juniors 15-18 years for whom there are league and cup competitions, locally and on a regional basis within the seven Republic States. National teams for these age groups are selected by means of test matches.

Each club must enter one cadet team and there are about 4-5,000 teams of this category. In the junior ranks most senior clubs have three teams, some 50-60 players, taking part in league competitions. Four or five national coaches work in the regions helping the training of junior coaches of clubs and assisting in the selection of players.

Some 50 to 60 junior players are selected to attend camps one in winter and one in summer of two weeks' duration. These camps are also attended by 100-150 junior coaches where they learn the coaching fundamentals of technique and tactics.



*Yugoslavia*



Selection of players takes into account performance, results of tests in fitness and personality profiles and this information is carefully recorded. This seems a remarkable feature, but youth football in Yugoslavia is well-funded, receiving 10 % of the takings of each senior game. Clubs accept this levy because the system discovers players of talent for them.

Each year the regions also arrange summer and winter camps and test matches to select about 200 players for consideration, which is later reduced to a squad of 50. The difference between the age limits for the UEFA Cup and for FIFA Cup Competitions presents a problem, for contact is lost with the players of eighteen plus except for those in 1st Division clubs.

The system of youth football is one of gradual evolution each year bringing the coaches new ideas for improvement. Next year special attention is to be given to the development of individual ability and freedom of expression and thought. Even in practice games the captain will make his own decisions and build his relationship and authority with other players.

There were high expectations that the squad chosen for Japan would do well even though the team had to face Poland and Argentina as well as Indonesia in Group B. The team had three players playing constantly in 1st Division football and four occasionally.

No serious medical or fitness problem was foreseen, though September was a bad time for achieving the best performance, being the half-way rest month in the football season.

Dehydration was not a serious worry, but it was expected that the performance of some players would suffer from the fatigue of playing three matches in five days. The long flight journey had at first disarranged sleeping and diet.

### *Argentina*

Football is organised by the club structure in Argentina. All clubs in the premier division have nine different age level teams: up to 12 years and then of each year up to 20 and including 20 years. There are official championship competitions for each age in the regions which are based on city areas and their outskirts.

The successful development of talent is due to several factors: first, the keen interest of youngsters in football and their natural flair for quick expression of its skills, then the early introduction to organised football and competition and finally, the dedicated hard work of the clubs and their administrators and coaches.

Cesar Menotti was highly pleased with the calibre of the talent in his youth squad for this tournament and the way they had responded to his methods. He rightly felt that in so many respects this youth team was successfully emulating the style of play of the senior World Cup winning side.

In the Argentinian Football Association there is a Technical Committee of twelve members, who observe youth players a couple of months before any major



*Argentina*



*Indonesia*

international competition commences. Usually about 40 players are then selected for weekly training, and this is reduced to 25 players for a month's special training together. The squad for Japan had six weeks' special preparation.

The AFA takes 4-5 % of match revenues to help with the costs of preparation of national teams including the youth selection. National youngsters are encouraged so that no foreign players play in Argentina football and that so many star players go abroad to play in high paid professional football. Nevertheless the success in developing talent must be ascribed to the commitment of the clubs in developing their life blood.

### *Indonesia*

The size of Indonesia is not generally comprehended. Its length is equal to that between London and Moscow. It has a population of 140 million and though the National Football Federation is in Jakarta, there are 26 other Regional Associations.

Between the ages of 8-14 years, boys play in local and regional competition but from 15 to 18 years there is local, regional and national selection of youth teams coming from the structure of football with a 1st Division of 6 teams, a 2nd Division of 16 teams and a Junior under 20 years' competition. In addition there is a local club competition. Each city has a junior team (under 20 years), each club in 1st and 2nd Division has two teams. Last year state education agreed to make provision for each school to have a football team.

Supporting finance for the junior national selections comes from competitions, international matches and sponsors. There are ten national coaches, who have had training in Europe, who visit regions to train coaches. Coaches are the most urgent need throughout Indonesia. FIFA has run a referees' course in Jakarta, and Indonesia would now welcome similar help with coaching. A central school for coaching is needed.

When Indonesia was asked to take part in the Tournament in Japan, because of the withdrawal of the DPR Korea, the IFA took immediate steps to select 50 players from local test matches. These were brought together for six weeks' concentrated training and practice games against local teams in Jakarta before travelling to Tokyo. Most of the players are in high schools or universities.

Club football is supported well by spectators in the main cities for 1st Division team matches. In the early sixties Indonesia had a strong national side but since 1973 there has been a decline relative to the progress made in other Asian countries. For a country whose population is so widely dispersed it is essential to have a central school to train coaches and courses for selected squads.

The head of the delegation Maulvi Saelan who was an Indonesian footballer in the Melbourne Olympics, said that there was no hesitation about accepting the honour and privilege of taking part in the Tournament despite the lack of time for

adequate preparation. The players would gain valuable experience and the Association would be able to assess the difference in skill and tactical understanding. Later he wondered whether the better performance of Indonesia in the second half of each match was a reflection of appreciation of the tempo and skill of their opponent and a better rhythm of play or a relaxation of effort by their competitors.

## **Group C – *Canada, Portugal, Paraguay, Korea Rep.***

### *Canada*

Canada is a vast country. Travelling distances and the high cost of transportation restrict the areas of football competition especially for youth. About 100,000 players (18 years and under) are affiliated to the Canadian Youth Soccer Association. A further 100,000 between 8 and 18 years play at district level for schools under the physical education programme. The universities have their own soccer competitions which will be shortly affiliated to the Canadian Soccer Association. With the assistance of The Coca-Cola Company, the CSA organises competitions for under 18 and under 16 at district, provincial and national levels.

In March 1978, 55 players were selected for preparation for the qualifying competition of Concacaf. The selected teams made a tour of Honduras. A special training camp was held in Vancouver with two thirds of the players coming from British Columbia. These players then had weekend training in May, June and July. In July a second training camp was held in Newfoundland for twenty players and three friendly matches were played, one of which was against a touring team of Queens Park Rangers of Scotland. The team then played eight matches in the United States against various selections and club teams and made another tour in Honduras before the qualifying tournament started. In this competition the final match and that for the third and fourth places lacked motivation because the two teams, Canada and Mexico, had already qualified for the World Youth Tournament.

Most of the players in the squad for Tokyo were playing for teams in the United States Soccer League and therefore it was not possible to assemble them for a special camp before travelling to Japan. The squad travelled via Hong Kong and played matches against three local professional teams and the national youth side with good results.

The preparation costs of US \$200,000 were assisted by a grant of 60 % from the Canadian Government and The Coca-Cola Company helped with a further 20 %. The national development programme costs the Association US \$100,000 a year.



*Canada*



*Portugal*

## *Portugal*

Football is the most popular sport in Portugal. Football lessons are given from 8 years onwards by government-sponsored organisations which organise competitions of mini-football for ages of 8-10 years and 11-12 years. The Football Association then organises competitions for 13-15 years and 16-18 years. About 1,000 clubs enter teams for these competitions. In a special group of 15-17 years, some 48 selected teams play for a national championship.

The biggest obstacle against further development is the lack of money for the Portuguese Football Association is not rich. Then the grounds of senior clubs are not readily available and the players attached to senior clubs must get away for special training.

After qualifying, some 60 players were selected and trained two days each week. Only three players of the squad in Japan were not professionals, the remainders play with clubs of first, second or third divisions.

A selected team had three preparation matches in May and June 1979 against Spain (0:1) and Japan (3:0, 0:1). In July a squad of 30 players was brought together for special training in Lisbon. There were twelve players in the squad which participated in the 18 and under competition of UEFA.

There was the feeling that acclimatisation in the warm and humid climate of Japan required at least ten days.

## *Paraguay*

Football is coached in schools from the age of five years and there are many school competitions, but serious competition begins in the clubs affiliated to the Football Association, where there are some 90 regional associations with 900 clubs playing amateur football. Approximately 30,000 players play in these competitions which are organised for four age levels: under-15, under-17, 17 to 19 years and seniors. Semi-professionals play in the 1st Division – 10 clubs, 2nd Division – 10 clubs and 3rd Division – 25 clubs. All clubs play home and away and a third match on a neutral ground.

Football clubs are the centres for football activity and attract players from schools and universities. All players who join clubs are provided with equipment, some 20 % of the population are of youth age. In a country with a population of 3 million people it is claimed that 2 million spectators attend football matches during the season.

Thirty players were chosen in 1978 to play in the South American qualifying Tournament. They were selected for their versatility as well as general football



*Paraguay*

ability. Paraguay qualified after playing against Australia and Israel in Paraguay in February 1979. As for Tunisia, the squad was then brought together for rigorous training from March onwards for five days a week with the players returning to their clubs at weekends. Four friendly matches were played against Brazil (1:0), Uruguay (0:0, 3:2) and a Champion Club (2:0).

Football in Paraguay is assisted by the Government which provides all the sports facilities, and exempts gate receipts from taxation. The cost of preparation for the WYT squad was of the order of US \$300,000, and the gate receipts from the Australia v. Israel games amounted to US \$210,000. Such was the interest in the team qualifying for Japan that there was a free distribution of penants and badges in celebration.

The coaches had some idea of the kind of football played by the Korean Republic because a university team from this country competed in the World University Championship in Montevideo in 1978.

## *Korea Republic*

In Korea football is very popular and school competitions are organised for schoolboys and universities in age ranges of 7-13 (preliminary), 14-16 (middle-high), 17-19 (high) 20 and over (universities). School and university tournaments are organised by the Football Association.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Education the Coaches' Academy organises a special youth development programme, which takes in Sunday football and tests such as that of Coca-Cola.

The Association met the whole of the costs being 40,000 US dollars for the preparation of the team. After qualifying in Bangladesh, ten of the squad became ineligible for selection for the World Youth Tournament being over age. There is need for the Asian Football Federation to look into the confusion between age grouping of their tournament and that of FIFA.

Serious preparations in Korea began in March 1979, when some 45 players were brought together. There was a special training camp lasting 50 days which ended 15 days prior to departure for Japan. In this time about 20 friendly games were played against various teams. The squad did not have any matches against other countries.

The Korea Republic Football Association would like to participate in more youth matches with teams from South America and Europe to gain experience of their styles of play. Special attention will be given to this aim in the near future.



*Korea Republic*



## Group D – *USSR, Hungary, Uruguay, Guinea*

### *USSR*

In the USSR there is a special department to deal with football at youth level. Players develop their skill and knowledge of the game through the system of competition between school teams and also by the Football Association with competitions between clubs and interstate representative sides. Each of the 16 Republic States selects a representative youth team for the national competition. Each State also has a football school of between 1,500 to 2,000 pupils, to which are attached the best qualified coaches.

Each club in the first division has two senior teams, two groups of junior players 14-18 years, and a junior team 12-13 years, all of these taking part in competitions. In addition there are groups of boys 10 to 12 years learning to play the game and boys of 8 to 10 years who are given practice session in skills and small-sided games.

The selected squad of players for the World Youth Tournament had a thorough preparation over the two years from 1977 to 1979. A team was first prepared for the Monaco Tournament in 1977 which won the competition. Seven of the players from this team were part of the squad for Japan. Then the USSR gained first place in the UEFA Tournament in 1978. In the following year the squad was assembled for a training camp of ten days, then a match was played against Spain in a Corsica Tournament. Seventeen of the squad for Japan trained with 1st division clubs. A further fortnight of training was held in Vladivostok before the team left for Tokyo.

There is close cooperation between the manager/coach and doctor. Modern methods of training were used, based on research study in physiology and psychology. Medical tests were carried out to ensure the required standard of fitness.

The details of the training programme and the development of individual performance and tactical cooperation were carefully studied as for the preparation of the successful team in Tunisia. This is evidenced even in the warming-up session before matches which is described later.

### *Hungary*

Football in Hungary has to compete with many other sports to attract youth. Each 1st division club has to have three teams of juniors, 10-15 years, and two teams of youth players 15 years and over. Most clubs have more than this minimum, the best being Ferencvaros, MTK and Vasas, which like other 1st division clubs attract the best youngsters.



USSR



Hungary

Youth competition is built upon school and club championships in three categories 12-14 years, 14 to 16 years and 16 to 18 years and there are national championships in each of these groups. There is no lack of facilities but the opportunity for special training for boys of school age is limited because they have so much else to do.

The team which qualified in the UEFA Tournament in Poland provided nearly all the players for the squad for Japan. There was little chance to bring these players together for special training and therefore the Association and coaches had to rely on clubs to keep the players fit and improve their skill. The team played well, however, in test matches against Finland, German Democratic Republic and Japan selections.

The Association values this development of competition in youth football, for it provides opportunity to evaluate training methods and compare Hungarian performance with that of teams from other parts of the world.

### *Uruguay*

The Uruguayan Football Association and its clubs are responsible for the development of young players, who join the clubs of the six divisions, at the early age of 12 years. They are coached in skills and play practice games. Thereafter the clubs organise competitions for different age groups, and many players by the age of 19 have matured sufficiently to be playing in the first teams for their clubs.

Like other South American countries the UFA believes in a long and thorough preparation period in building an efficient team for a world competition. In all, this lasted 115 days during which the Uruguay youth selection won the South American Qualifying Tournament. In addition the players had 12 preparation matches in Uruguay against domestic sides some of senior rank, and 6 games against international selections. These games were interspersed with special training, especially in improving physical condition.

Having experienced the Final Competition in Tunisia the Association sees great value in players of this age travelling and competing against teams from other parts of the world in that this will help the national senior team. They expect several of the youth squad to merit selection on the national team.

The Association would welcome arrangements to enable coaches and doctors to meet and to exchange ideas, for they see these meetings helping to further the knowledge about preparation and competition. In this sense there is close co-operation between manager, coach and doctor and the head of the delegation. They followed a similar preparation programme as for Tunisia using medical and physiological tests to be sure of fitness.



*Uruguay*



*Guinea*

## *Guinea*

The Football Association of Guinea was delighted that the months' preparation for the African Youth Qualifying Competition had brought them success. The players were mostly students so that from May onwards to the travel to Japan they were brought together for special training each week and then allowed to go home. In this period seven test games were played against senior clubs in the two divisions. A final camp of two weeks' duration was held, and then the team played two international test games in Holland on the way to Tokyo.

The Association welcomed the chance to play at least three games in the Group, for this would give them valuable experience, even if they were not to qualify for the quarter finals. There was no problem of acclimatisation for their players who were accustomed to heat and humidity.

Already competition and preparation for youth players was showing results in that three players from the youth squad had progressed to play for the national team, and they see three or four players in the present squad achieving this distinction.

As many of the teams were together in the same hotel, they sought opportunity to learn from other coaches and doctors and exchange views, which they valued.

# Observations on Match Play

## *General Comments*

### 1. Comparisons

The first World Youth Tournament in Tunisia had produced football of very good quality, and it was pleasing to see this standard improved by most of the teams in Japan and indeed excelled by the performance of Argentina. Once again it was a delight to see positive football brightening many games.

Six associations had participated in Tunisia. In the second Tournament Mexico and Hungary did not play the same role as two years previously. Though Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay and the USSR had games of mixed quality, their overall performances were better compared to the standard set by teams in the first Tournament.

Of the newcomers, Argentina were outstanding, Poland and Yugoslavia visibly strengthened the European representation, and Algeria surprised and delighted their officials by their forceful and combined team play. Canada after one good match fell away and Portugal had ups and downs. Korea and Japan gave spirited displays but failed to take chances and Guinea and Indonesia struggled valiantly to counter the football played by their opponents.

It was fitting that the Final Championship match in Tokyo should be contended by the best youth team from South America, Argentina and that of Europe, the USSR. In both countries youth football is widely encouraged and highly developed, and the associations and clubs give high priority to the preparation of national youth sides. The results were plain to see, and the calibre of the individual players and the tactical maturity of their teamwork augurs well for the future strength of national sides of these Associations.

There is now a good measure of cross fertilisation of the best features of play between football in South America and Europe, yet there are still some very distinctive differences which give spice to encounters between teams from these parts of the world. These different characteristic qualities were well marked in the thrilling final match in the Tokyo National Stadium.

Individual skill and verve in fast ball control and dribbling are paramount in South American football. Much of the interpassing approach play is short and quick with lively interchange of position and delicate touches in 1-2 sequences. The tempo increases near the penalty area with players squeezing past opponents in strenuous efforts to reach the ball; and shooting is spontaneous. The ball is often kicked to make it swerve and dip and special attention is given to free kicks in goal range. Defences, using a basic 4-3-3 formation shifting to 4-2-4, are competent in pressurising opponents who have possession of the ball to tackle or intercept the

pass. Goalkeepers have freedom to express themselves particularly in initiating a quick counter-attack.

European sides tend to use more coordinated team play in approach attacking movements carried out on a wide front with greater use of long direct or cross-field passes. There is more use of man to man marking in defence supported by a sweeper (libero) –1-4-3-2–, though several teams adopt a flexible system combining man to man marking and zone defensive methods. Goalkeepers are agile and daring in making saves and catching or punching crosses, but in keeping with a cautious defensive trend they invariably make long high clearances downfield, a tactic which when it includes time wasting is most irritating to spectators.

Players of both continents are intensely trained to achieve maximum fitness, and they are keenly alert to the differences in styles and tactics and of methods of countering and exploiting them. Many more teams are now capable of high work rates and have ability to switch functions quickly from compactness in defence to all-out attack, in what is called “total” football.

Players from teams in Asia have several virtues. Physically they are agile and supple with fluid coordination of movements, but they lack stature and physical strength. In consequence, they tend not to relish strong physical challenge in the game and to be resistant to vigorous training programmes.

Mentally, Asians are quick and eager to learn with good perception of what is needed, but they do not find it easy to maintain determination and the will to win when play is not in their favour. There is a strong cultural bias in most countries which makes it difficult for players to adapt themselves readily to other cultures when travelling abroad.

For this Tournament the youth teams of Japan and Korea had been thoroughly prepared and in their matches they displayed a high level of fitness and work rate. A lot of their play was stereotyped in short passing movement without preparation and when good openings were contrived, the chances to score were missed by lack of accurate and powerful shooting skill.

## 2. Coaching aspects

The following descriptions of features seen in the matches of the Tournament are reported, as requested, for the interest and benefit of coaches in countries where football at youth level is still in a developing stage.

### a) *“Warm-up” before matches by the USSR team*

In the report of the Tournament in Tunisia, we referred to the thoroughness of the training of the USSR squad and the regular rehearsal of the procedure for the taking of kicks from the penalty mark by which the USSR were twice successful when games were drawn.

Before matches in this Tournament the team of players carried out a warm-up session of functional practices on the field of play. In the first phase a six-a-side interpassing game was played in one half of the field using man-to-man marking and a variation of short and long passes. Meanwhile the goalkeeper was given practice in stopping shots and fielding the ball from three reserve players. After this the back defenders practised together making long, low and high clearance passes along the touchlines with variations of ball control and initial running with the ball. The midfield players concentrated on fast interpassing using first time passes whenever possible with interchange of positions. Meanwhile the attacking players practised different kinds of crosses with shooting and heading at goal.

These practices were done without direction from the coach, and each player rehearsed his own method and skills, in dealing with ball/player situations. These are examples of the types of functional practice for warm-up purposes, which are more beneficial to the players than a series of jogging, bending, twisting and stretching exercises directed by the coach, however impressive the display may seem.

Then again the more initiative given to the players the more capable they can be in resolving and responding to problems and unforeseen changes and pressures occurring in a match.

*b) Man-to-man marking and zone defensive methods*

Coaches in youth football can become too obsessed by the problem of choice between systems of defence using man-to-man marking and zone covering. So much depends upon the ability and experience of the players and the style of football of senior players in their country. Strict man-to-man marking, generally speaking, requires the additional safeguard of a sweeper “libero”, as seen when played effectively by European teams. There is a considerable difference in man-to-man marking of the “catenaccio” defensive play in Italy using a basic 1-4-3-2 formation with eight players involved in active defensive play, and the adaptations between man-to-man marking and zone defense of the basic 4-3-3 or 4-2-4 formations of South America, and also the flexible system of total football exemplified by the Netherlands which in attack will shift to 3-3-4 formations.

These options in strategy and tactics of defense add interest to the game, and are bound up in the varying success achieved by senior teams. It must be remembered that the effectiveness of a defensive system depends on the characteristics of the players and upon the use of other tactics such as advancing to put attackers off-side. A team may fail or succeed in its defence depending upon the level of team spirit and determination or the way key players such as the goalkeeper or libero deal with critical situations.

In this Tournament many teams used a basic 4-3-3 formation with one of the back defenders free to cover other colleagues as situation demanded. There was



man-to-man marking when the opposing team began to attack, but defending players went quickly to the ball when play moved in or near the penalty area, and also let their opponents wander free when they went back in their own half.

A defence which strictly adheres to man-to-man marking even though supported by a competent libero, can be pulled into shapes which leave large gaps for talented attackers and defenders to break through. Indonesia suffered in this way in the first half of their matches against Argentina and Poland.

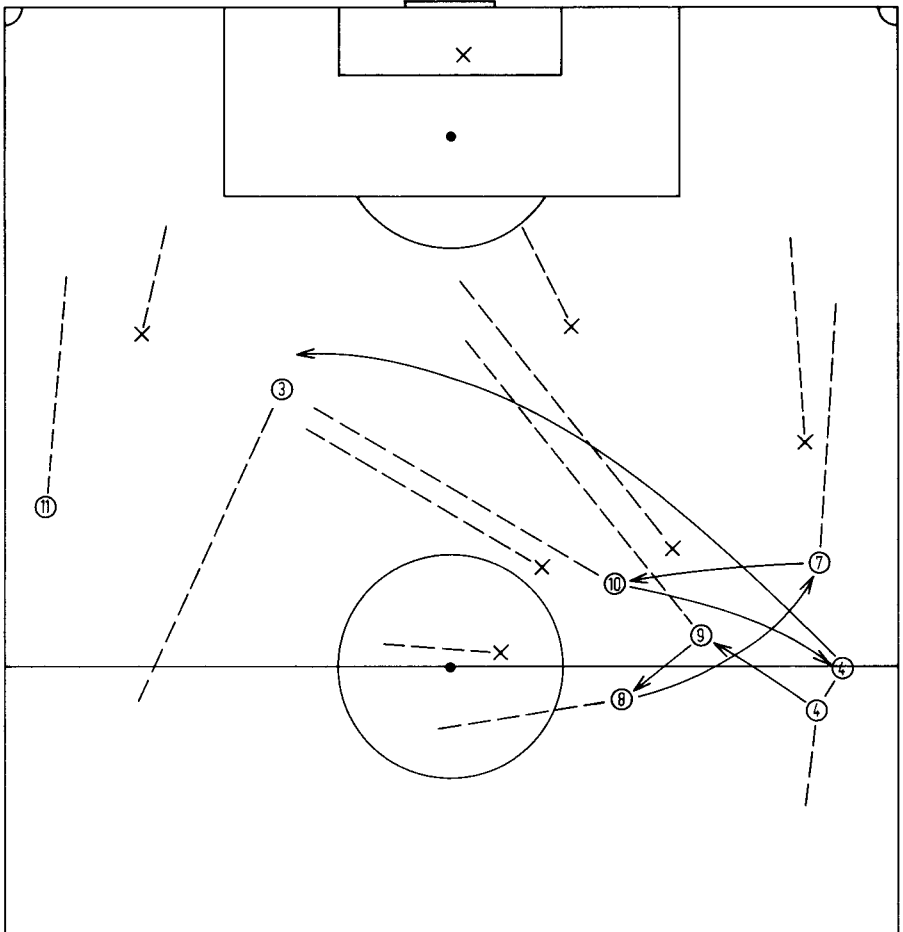
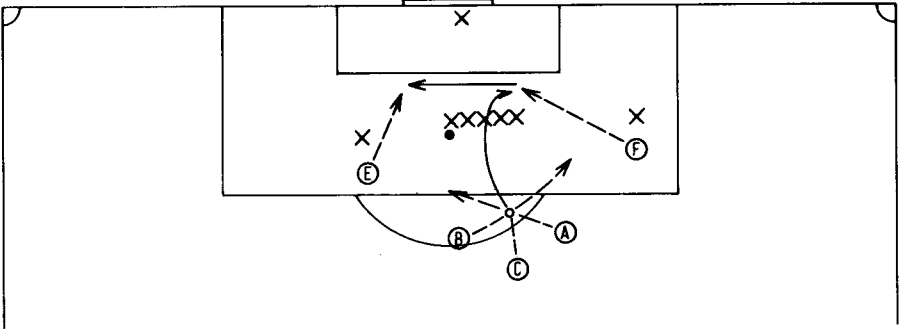


Diagram 1

*Movement by Argentinian forwards to form a cluster on right near half-way line. Man-to-man marking opponents follow leaving gap for (3) defender to run into collecting long pass to attack goal.*



*Diagram 2*

*(A) runs over ball from right. (B) does the same from left. (C) runs up to ball and lifts it in a lob over the heads of the defensive players in the line out. (F) runs in from flank to play it across the goal area for (E) to shoot.*

*Timing of movement of each player crucial. Skill of lobbing very difficult to place ball accurately to (F). Then other defenders ready (E) more and intercept ball. (F) and (E) bound to be covered by opponents.*

A typical play of Argentina forwards (see Diagram 1) was to move to a zone of about fifteen metres diameter on the right hand side of the field near the half-way line for an inter-passing sequence taking with them the covering defenders. This allowed an Argentinian defending player to race into the gap to gather a long pass and attack goal.

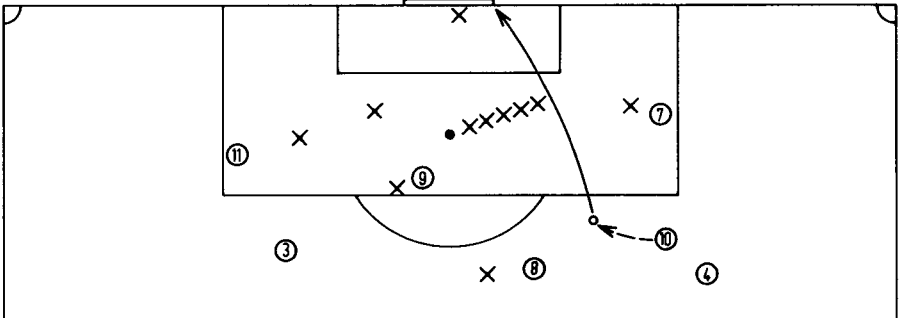
The Japanese team also found difficulty with close man-to-man marking when opposing attackers interchanged positions on a wide front and this, despite the fact that the Japanese forwards did valiant work in chasing back to help their own defenders whenever the opponents had possession of the ball.

But zonal defence can also be exposed, and there were three or four occasions in the early part of the final match when the Argentinian defenders lost their concentration and quick Russian attacks and centres made openings in front of the goal.

### *c) Free-kicks near the penalty area*

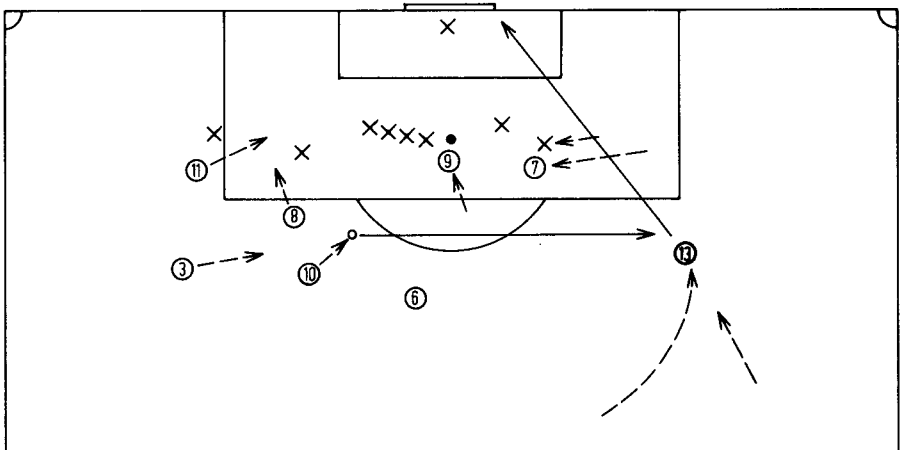
Set plays from restarts provide scope for inventiveness, yet a coach must be careful that deceptive tactics by their complexity do not outstrip the skill ability of his players. Failure is more likely to occur with elaborate ideas involving three or more moves and passes, unless the players have exceptional skill. The free-kick which was taken as shown in Diagram 2 demands such a degree of timing, deception of movement and accuracy of skill that it would rarely result in an unhampered shot at goal.

Diagrams 3, 4, 5, and 6 show examples of free-kicks involving Maradona, captain of Argentina, who scored on several occasions. The first three types reveal a simplicity of contact, but have a high standard of skill and verve in their execution. A more complicated method is used in Diagram 6 which was made successful by exceptional skill in playing in very tight situations. In Diagram 7 we illustrate a free-kick taken by the USSR team making use of a back-heel pass.



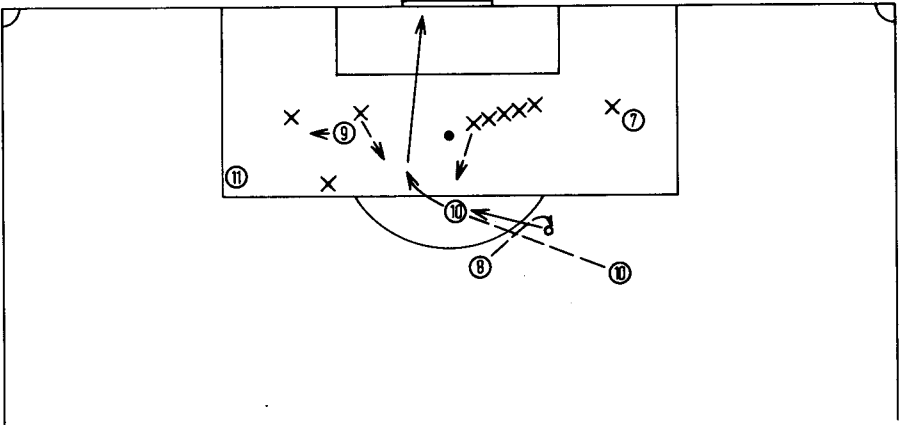
*Diagram 3*

*(10) runs at ball as if to curl a shot over wall of opponents to far side of goal – instead pivots slightly and strikes ball with outside of foot to curve a fierce shot around edge of wall into near side of goal. Goalkeeper deceived. Similar action repeated with other foot from position on other side of penalty area showing perfection of skill in both feet.*



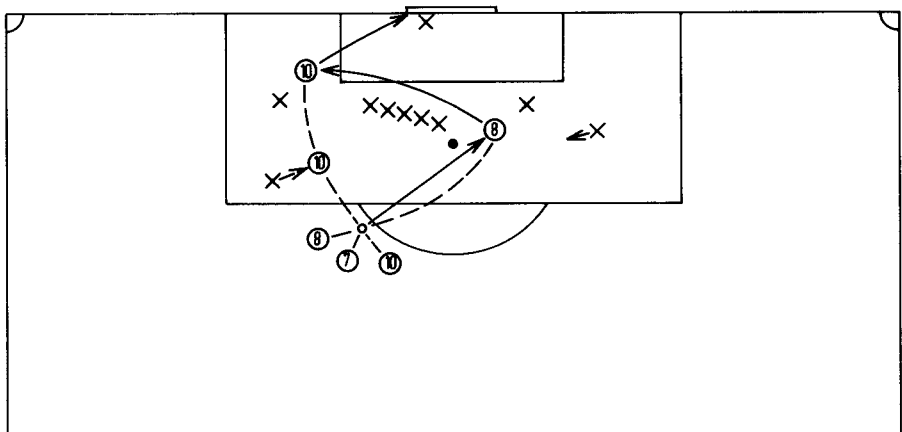
*Diagram 4*

*Cluster of players near ball. General change of positions as (10) runs up to take kick as though to shoot instead cuts ball sharply with left foot to send a 25-meter low pass to right flank where (13) has run up unexpectedly to drive a long powerful shot at goal.*



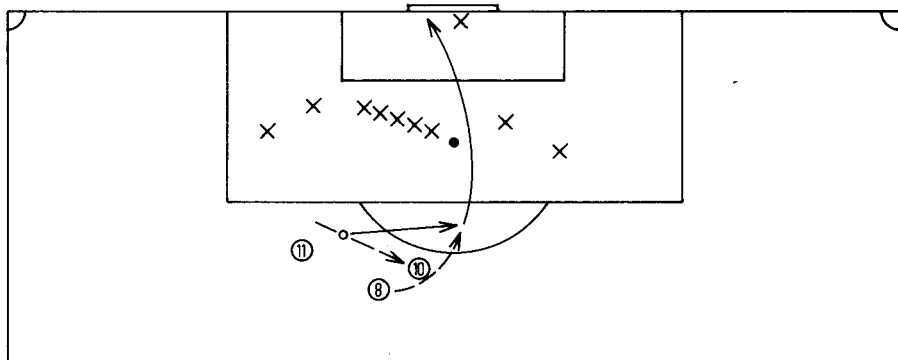
**Diagram 5**

*(8) runs as though to go past the stationary ball but spins round and with left foot touches ball ahead of (10), running diagonally in the other direction. Opponent in wall moves to intercept, (10) cleverly evades with a left foot dribble giving him a brief gap through which to shoot at goal and serve. Good timing, but again effective use of high personal skill of (8) and (10).*



**Diagram 6**

*A complicated free-kick requiring good timing and also accuracy in quick shot passing. (10) runs over ball to left and stands as though movement has gone wrong. (8) then runs over ball and immediately (7) runs forward and pushes a low pass to follow (8) in his run, who stretches to play ball around the back of the wall of opponents. Meanwhile (10) breaks past defenders to shoot first time.*



*Diagram 7*

*In many games there was greater use of back heels passing, some with cross over action, than seen before. Often the ball was kicked accurately some ten to fifteen metres by this method. This free-kick taken by Russia made effective use of a crisp back heel pass.*

*(11) is shaping up to take the free-kick when (10) runs to ball and back-heels forcefully in opposite direction. (8) runs in to meet the ball and shoot through the gap at goal.*

#### *d) Creating space*

Passing the ball in a backward direction to an unmarked defender team mate is a fairly simple skill. It is not so easy to pass the ball clearly to a marked fellow player in a forward position, and high skill and judgement are required to pass the ball through or over opponents to reach a colleague as he runs into space. For the latter skill timing is vital and the player passing the ball must be aware of what is happening next, an almost instinctive anticipation of the run into space. It needs years of practice.

Defenders try to keep to the goal side of attacking opponents, but to harass them when man-to-man marking they must keep close and go with their immediate opponent to be ready to challenge for the ball. If an attacker moves when he is not in possession of the ball he can pull his opponent out of his defensive position, creating space for a team mate to move into. The more this interchange is done, the more confusion it can cause in opponents who are in two minds as to whether to stay or follow.

The Argentinian attackers and midfield players repeatedly exchange positions forward and backward, in order to make space for a break-through (see Diagram 8). This "off-the-ball" running is hard work but is very productive for space and openings, especially for the players running forward from a deep position.

Players who have the skill and confidence when in possession of the ball to run at an opponent to commit him are a great asset in creating openings. If they can dribble and evade opponents so much the better, but if they only draw the opponent close, then check and veer slightly, they can pass the ball behind the opponent to a team mate running on the blind side.

The Yugoslavian forwards made wide ranging interchange of positions in front of a midfield player when he moved at an apparent defender to commit him (see Diagram 9).

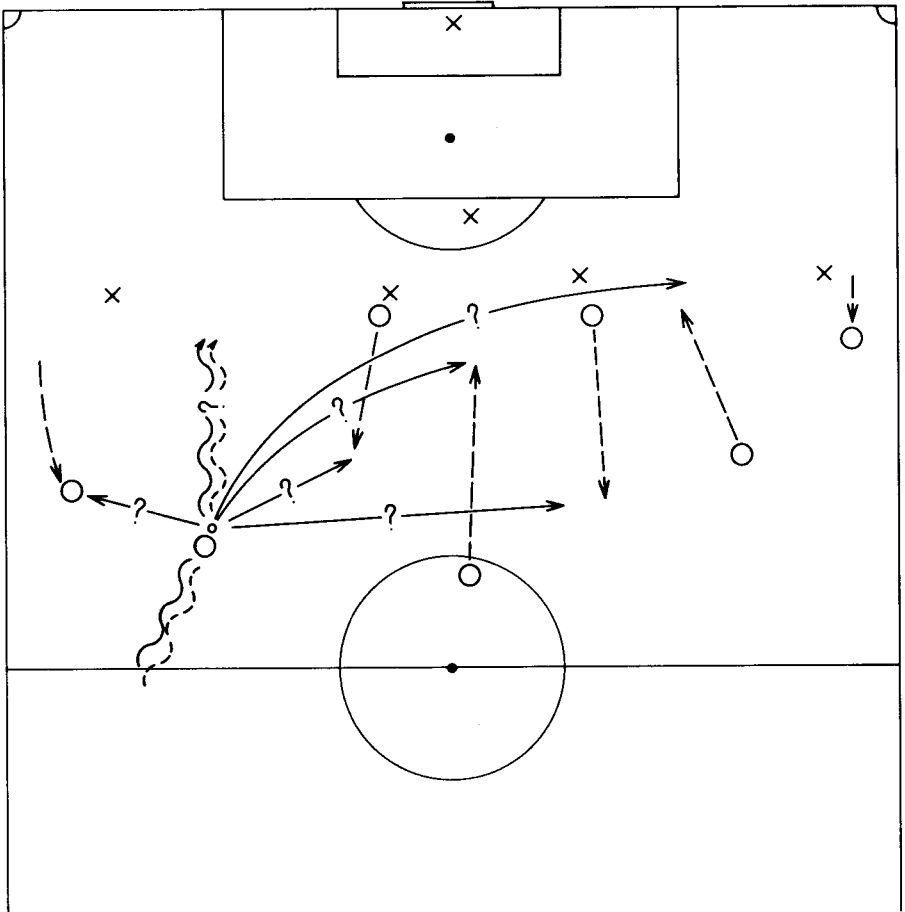
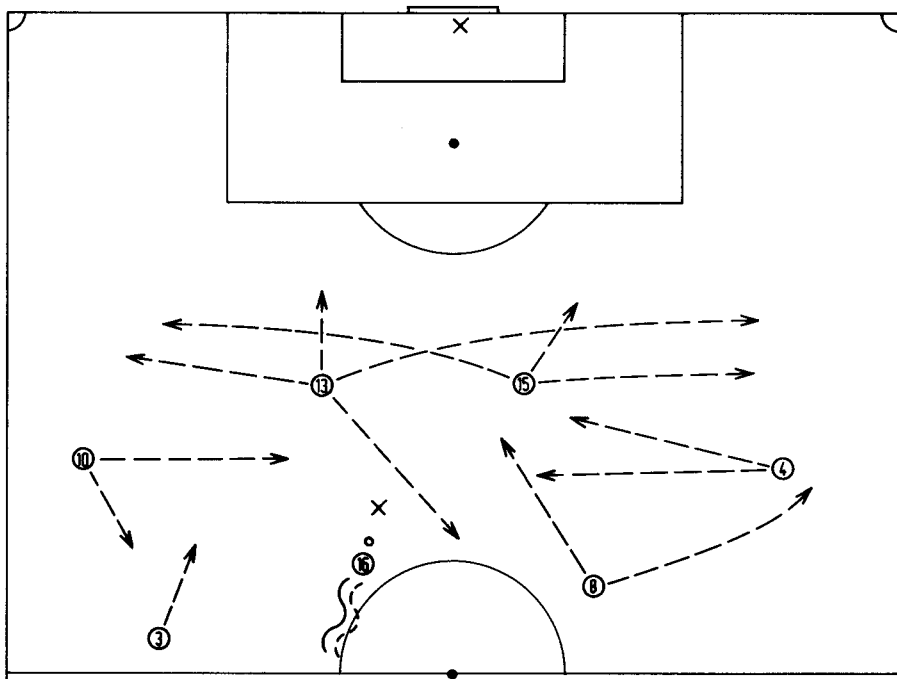


Diagram 8

Argentinian defender advancing with ball, attacking players running away from goal and others running forward into space created giving player with ball several alternatives. When the ball is passed, players move again interchanging to make the task of defenders difficult especially when they are marking closely.



*Diagram 9*

*Yugoslavia forward players made wide ranging interchange moving into positions ahead of midfield player advancing with the ball.*

Attacking on a wide front can create space. Poland often played the ball across the field to one flank with other attackers then moving towards that flank leaving an empty space behind near the other touchline (see Diagram 10).

The USSR scored the first goal in the final match against Argentina by a movement of this kind. A long cross field pass was made by (8) Ponomarev to (13) Stukashev on the right wing, (8) then raced ahead and (13) sensing this crossed the wall to drop head high in the penalty area where (8) headed a fine goal. The run of (8) from such a deep position caught out the Argentinian defenders who were moving to shut off the danger of threat from (13) (see Diagram 11).

The tempo of interchange and close passing when nearing the penalty area is important to make a brief opening to get in a shot at goal. The thrilling speed of Calderon's (11) movement in his 1-2 play with (9) Diaz gave him the chance of a first time shot with his left foot to score a brilliant goal against Algeria. Diaz played his part by his quick and accurate kick of the ball into the path of Calderon.

In diagram 12 we show a mixture of close 1-2 play with longer passing and wide interchange of position in a USSR attack against Paraguay. Fluid movement of this kind brings excitement to football.

Canada used the in-swerving corner kick, but too often the opposing goalkeeper was able to catch the ball at the far or near post. If the centers had been shorter or longer they would be out of reach of the goalkeeper making his task more difficult. Passing the ball into spaces which cause problems to defenders is an important strategy of attack.

Many of the corners taken by Argentina started with short passes and interchange of players on that flank thereby drawing defenders out of the penalty area and creating openings for driving shots or floating centers to the other side of the goal area. Even in crowded defensive situations attempts can be made to open up sufficient space for a chance to score.

Alvez (1), the captain of Uruguay, was one of several goalkeepers who used the quick throw of the ball to an unmarked colleague as a variation to the long kick downfield. Intelligent use of the ball to players in midfield space and on the flanks can set up an immediate situation of thrusting attack.

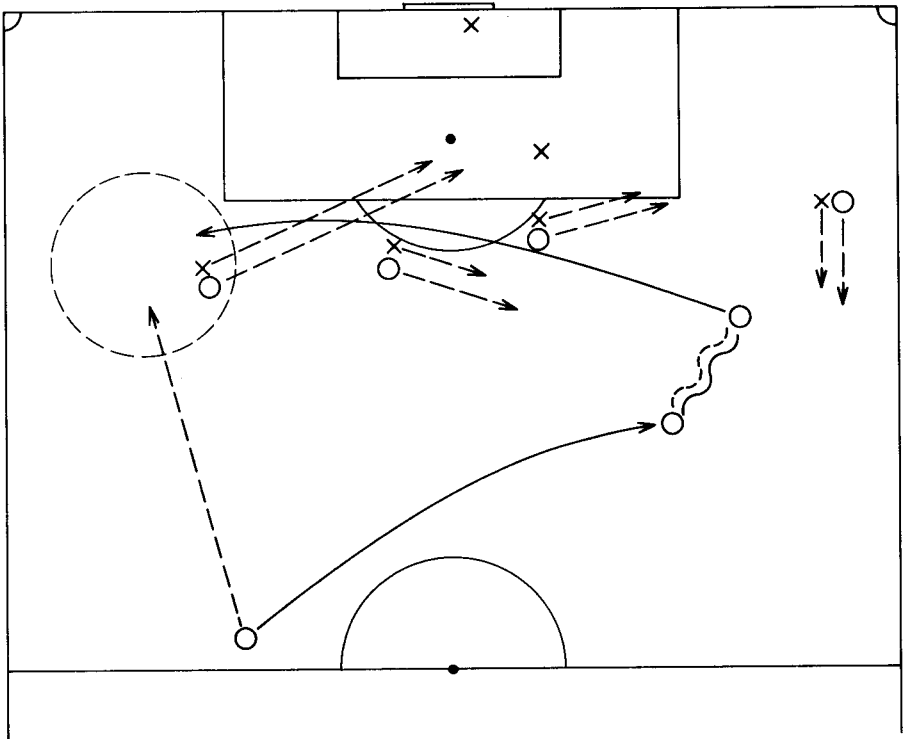
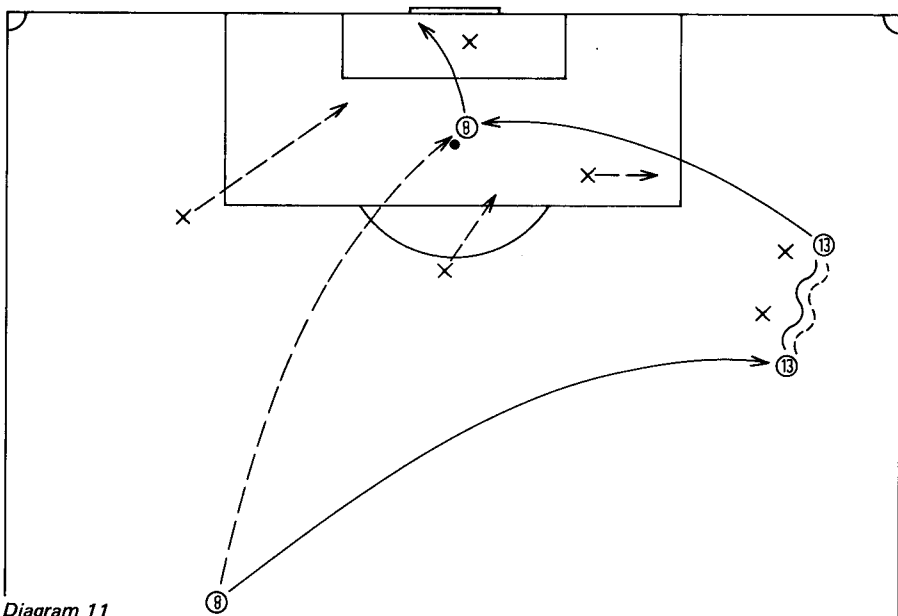


Diagram 10

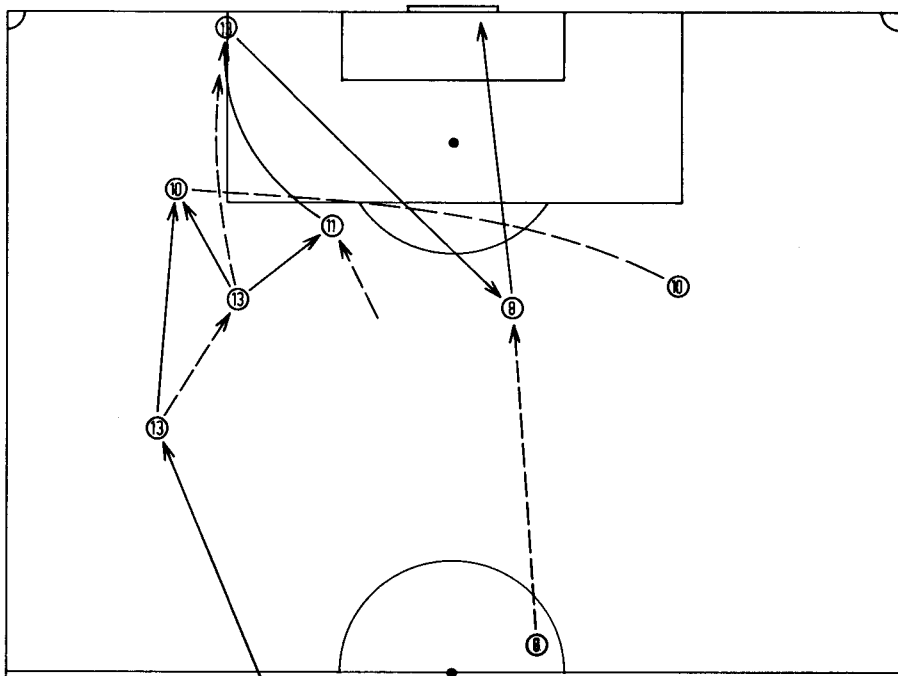
Poland enabling space on left flank by long cross field pass to right followed by advanced forwards moving into centre and right side of the field, leaving big empty space on left flank for long return pass.





**Diagram 11**

*(8) gathers ball near halfway line and drives long cross field pass to (13) who runs with ball checking his play sufficiently to allow (8) to make long run into penalty area. Center from (13) headed skilfully into left corner for a fine goal.*



**Diagram 12**

*A mixture of wide interchange of movement, close 1-2 passing, and a deep centre to enable midfield player to run in and shoot at goal.*

## The Final Championship Match

### Argentina against USSR – 3:1 (0:0)

*Referee:* Wright (Brazil)

*Argentina:* 1 Garcia, 4 Carabelli, 2 Simon, 6 Rossi, 3 Alves, 8 Barbas, 13 Rinaldi (49 min 17 Mezza), 10 Maradona, 7 Escudero, 9 Diaz, 11 Calderon

*USSR:* 1 Chanov, 2 Yanushevsky (56 min 7 Olefirenko), 4 Khachatryan, 14 Ovchinnikov, 5 Polukarov, 6 Dumansky (60 min 16 Mikhailovsky), 8 Ponomarev, 15 Radenko, 11 Gurinovich, 10 Taran, 13 Stukashev

It was not surprising that at the beginning of the Tournament expert observers and the media were forecasting a final match between these two teams. The USSR had already triumphed in the first Tournament and knew what to expect. Then their results in the UEFA qualifying tournament and subsequent preparation matches had revealed an impregnable defence as well as quick strike in attack. On the other hand the Argentinian youth side contained several individual players of exceptional ability, who in the competent hands of the national team coach Menotti, had been blended into an efficient side playing with nerve and style similar to that of the World Cup winning squad.

Both teams were at full strength for this important game. Argentina's brand of football was way above that to be expected from a Youth Tournament; highly entertaining, very skilful, constructive and marked with the stamp of experienced professionalism. They began to play confident attacking football without any signs of caution which a championship match might induce. The defence occasionally showed a lack of concentration when marking became slack and there was insufficient cover in depth, but the goalkeeper Garcia (1) was a source of inspiration on this performance, and the midfield players gave a lot of support to the back defenders.

The strength of Argentina lay in the fast tempo of their attack, which always seemed a dangerous threat even to such a sound defence as the Russian team. Each forward could take on opponents in almost any situation, making penetrative runs with the ball and using lightning 1-2 passing plays. But collectively they switched positions freely, exploiting space and using a variety of passing and ball control skills. They knew each other's play instinctively and were well rehearsed in all phases of combined play and in reshots such as corners and free-kicks.

The Russian team started in confident mood also with a basic formation which provided a strong and compact defence, two mobile and active midfield players and three "spear head" attackers who exchanged position on a wide front (see Diagram 13).

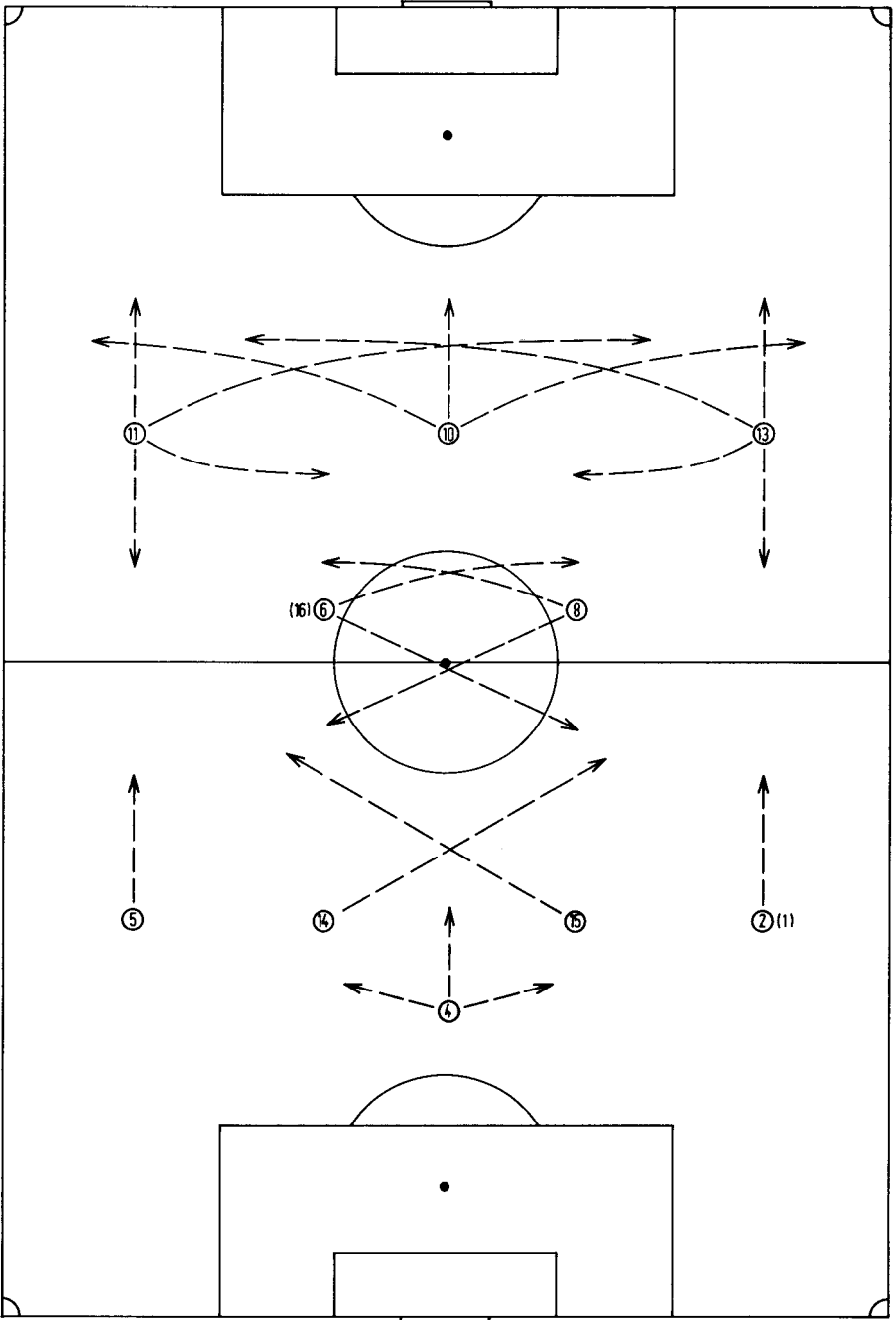


Diagram 13 – Russian formation: basically 1-4-2-3

In the first half Argentina had slightly more penetrative attacks than USSR (20 against 17) and twice the number of shots at goal (8 against 4). The Russian defenders remained firm, intercepting many of the 1-2 passes and blocking shots at goal, and for the first twenty minutes the goalkeeper was scarcely troubled. Then suddenly he had to make two spectacular saves from Diaz (9) and Rinaldi (13). Maradona made some good touches and quick interpassing plays with Diaz (9), Barbas (8) and Escudero (7). The central striker Diaz worked hard often running back into his own half of the field to tackle successfully for the ball and then chase upfield with it to open up a gap in the Russian defence.

The libero Khachatryan (4) played well, moving fast to intercept a through pass or to block tackle as an opponent was about to shoot. The other defenders were deployed to use partial man-to-man covering, Radenko (15) marking Maradona (10), Ovchinnikov (14) taking Diaz (9) and Polukarov (5) watching Escudero (7), when Maradona fell back deep in his own half Radenko did not follow him.

The Russian attack lacked the pressure of numbers. Too often the long probe passes, both direct and across the field, went out of play or were easily detected and cut off. What was missing was the more daring play of earlier matches. Surprisingly the Russian players were often involved in a series of short passes to extricate themselves from a defensive situation, but Ponomarev (8) a tall, alert player made several good links with the forward especially on the right flank using accurate long passes. The Argentinian defence were caught out by three quick movements of this kind and the goalkeeper had to be on top form. An easy chance to flick the ball into goal was missed by Gurinovich (11) from a good cross from the right flank. Dumansky (6) tried several long range shots from more than 25 metres.

The feeling that Argentina would step up their pace in the second half was quickly realised, but over-eagerness spoiled many of their attacks. Still the Russians were compelled to defend with seven or more players. On one occasion a clearance upfield found Taran (10) all alone and he attempted to dribble past five Argentinian defenders. Yet the first goal was scored for Russia by Ponomarev (8) who after making a long pass across field to Stukashev (13) ran thirty meters to head the return center skilfully into goal. From then on the USSR team went back on defence hoping to contain the desperate relentless pressure of the Argentinian attack. Much of the play was on or around the penalty area and some tackles at the ball brought down the attackers. Several shots struck Russian defenders and one of these incidents resulted in a penalty for playing the ball with the hand, which was neatly scored by Alves (3). This success with about twelve minutes left to play added new life and confidence to the Argentinian players and seemed to depress the spirits of the Russian players who were convinced that the ball had struck the arm of the defender accidentally. Diaz (9) scored a brilliant individual goal, running slightly diagonally into the penalty area from midfield, evading two defenders on the way and shooting with immense power with his left foot from about twelve metres. Finally in the last four minutes another free-kick was awarded on the edge

of the penalty area and Maradona shot the ball with bullet speed past defenders' legs to score a third goal.

The summary of penetrative attacks in the second half reflects the difference in mood and tactics of the two teams, Argentina making 25 attacks with 7 shots, 3 on target, 3 goals against the Russian team making 7 attacks with one shot from which their goal was scored. The effervescent and persistent attacking play of Argentina had unlocked a solid Russian defence which until the disputed penalty had looked capable of holding out.

Japanese spectators, who had taken a liking for the Argentinian team with its flair for exciting attack, stayed to cheer the players as they received and then paraded the Coca-Cola Cup.

### *Other matches of Argentina*

Argentina played Uruguay in a semi-final match. The teams were familiar with each other and many moves were stalemated. Rain, too, spoiled that game and knocks became increasingly frequent. Players repeatedly fell to the ground when tackled, and the referee had difficulty in deciding whether they were genuinely fouled or just pretending. Both teams wore their national colours with a similar light shade of blue, so that when their shirts were wet and muddy it was hard to distinguish them.

Uruguay using a basic formation of 4-2-4 worked tightly together as a team in defence, midfield and attack. They had slightly more pressure with 16 penetrative attacks and 5 attempts to score against 13 attacks and 2 attempts to score for Argentina.

Early in the second half Argentina attacked more vigorously, and after a mistake by a Uruguayan defender Calderon (4) crossed the ball for Diaz (9) to score a good goal. Uruguay responded to this setback with more effort and energy in attacks, but Argentina's defence sent off most of these before they could be translated into a shot at goal. Uruguay as in other games relied too much on the strike force of Paz (9) who often overworked the ball in solo attempts. Uruguay again did more attacking having 18 penetrative moves with 4 attempts to score against Argentina's 9 penetrative attacks and 3 shots. With only a few minutes before the end of the game, Maradona headed a goal from a free-kick.

Argentina comprehensively outplayed Algeria in the first half of their quarter final game. They made 24 penetrative attacks with 11 shots and scored 3 goals



*Maradona, the Argentinian captain, brought new dimensions to youth competition*

against Algeria's 16 attacks, 3 shots and none on target. The strong defenders of Algeria tackled well and looked a solid force until the first goal after 25 minutes of play, which was cleverly scored by Maradona from a free-kick for a foul on him, though he seemed to have lost possession of the ball before he fell to the ground.

Argentina's forwards began to adapt their play to avoid the offside play of Algeria, by moving laterally in exchange of position until another player made a break run from behind. Then Algeria's offside tactic failed when Diaz (9) scored, though the goal was disputed by the Algerian defenders.

In the second half both teams made 16 attacks and 6 attempts to score, but Argentina scored two more goals through the lively Diaz (9), who by this time was competing with Maradona for the Golden Shoe award of Adidas for the best goal-scorer. Argentina displayed great flexibility in tactics and variety in technique revealing the high accomplishment throughout the team. The defenders made spectacular overlaps and moved up to participate in corner kicks. Barbas (8) had some clever interchanges with Escudero (7) and made some incisive floor passes, through the lines of the Algerian defence. The confidence of the Argentinian team showed that several times six forwards attacked against four Algerian defenders.

Argentina proved to be the worthy leader of Group B, winning their matches against Indonesia and Poland convincingly. In a tighter game against Yugoslavia,

they emerged as victors by the odd goal scored by Escudero (7), who in close dribbling at the corner of the goal area dodged two opponents and then pushed the ball past the lurking goalkeeper. Yugoslavia played the better football in the first half and had only themselves to blame for missed chances in front of an open goal which ought to have given them a convincing lead at half time.

Looking at the calibre of the team the front four players in attack, Escudero (7), Diaz (9), Maradona (10) and Calderon (11) showed remarkable talent in fast dribbling, ball control and interpassing, often in explosive 1-2 bursts.

Maradona, as a youth footballer, added a new dimension to skill techniques even by senior world football standards. Some of his quick ball control and swerving runs amazed the onlookers confusing his opponents as well. His passing was brilliantly skilful especially in the timing and accuracy of long passes, to reach a team mate in a forward run.

Behind these four, Rinaldi (13) and Barbas (8) were clever and tireless in mid-field support, and they and rear defenders were prepared to make attacking raids whenever the chance occurred. The defence in front of Garcia (1), a competent goalkeeper who made some superb scores, were generally sound in technique and tactics, with Simon (2) at centre covering his colleagues in dominant fashion. It was a pity that he spoiled his performances by occasionally stopping an opponent on a break through run by holding him or bringing him down.

### *USSR's other matches*

A semi-final, with qualification for the final at stake, can be a tense affair affecting the tactics of play. Teams are anxious to win but they are watchful to avoid mistakes and take extra precaution in security measures in defence. As in the other semi-final, the style of play and tactics of the teams USSR and Poland were well-known to each other. Determination in challenging for the ball led to fierce competition which was made tougher by the bad weather and the slippery surface of the ground.

Ponomarev (8) and Taran (10) were again prominent in shaping attacks from midfield play, but all the Russian players involved in attack used off-the-ball running into open spaces and long diagonal passes, surprising a Polish team whose players are also accomplished in these attacking techniques.

On the wet grass, both sides employed a retreating zone defence rather than man-to-man marking, but the Russian defence seemed less exposed. In the first half, Russia penetrated strongly through Zavarov (17) and Taran (10) yet there was no score. There was a growing feeling that whichever side scored first would then hold out to win the game. Poland attacked more vigorously in the second half but the USSR responded in powerful counter-attacks with many cross centres. Ponomarev (8) was again the talented goalscorer.

A typical long strike was when Khachatryan (4) passed the ball from the edge of the arc on his penalty area to Gurinovich (11) on the half-way line and then ran forward to receive a return pass just outside the opponents' penalty area.

Unfortunately for both sides, the few good chances to score were weakly frittered away, probably more by over-eagerness than lack of skill.

In their quarter final match against Paraguay, the USSR youth team looked jaded with their long passing going sadly astray, and the defence playing in a jittery fashion against the fast interchange of their opponents' attack. The two goals for Russia were scored by long shots, the first being a bad judgement by Coronel (1) the Paraguayan goalkeeper, and the second from 35 metres was deflected into goal. In the last half hour of normal time the Russians played better with more constructive football (see Diagram 12). They continued to dominate in extra-time forcing several corners and being awarded a number of free-kicks which were well-planned in execution. Nevertheless Russia only managed to defeat Paraguay on penalty spot kicks which at 6:5 could be interpreted as a fortuitous win. Incidentally, the last kick was taken by goalkeeper Chanov (1) and he scored.

The first game of Russia in the preliminary league of Group D was played against Hungary, and from the start, the quality of ball control and movement into space by Russian players made their opponents look immature. The Russian formation was 4-3-3 like many other teams in this tournament. Altogether Russia made 35 penetrative attacks which were mostly down the flanks. In defence the players used both man-to-man marking and space marking according to situation, and were skilful in alternating between defensive and attacking functions. From this first impression the team showed a confident spirit about their play which made them favourites to win their Group, being quick to the ball and well organised in their play, and excelling in physical condition.

In contrast with the style of South American players, the Russians tend to go straight ahead, without the supple body weaving, feinting and checking and they rarely use the outside of the foot for ball control or passing. The quality of dribbling and passing tends to fall when players are harassed by close man-to-man marking. In heading Russian players are more powerful, but slower than South Americans.

As with all successful teams in world competitions the USSR had an experienced goalkeeper, capable of making superb saves and confident in his ability to initiate attacking moves.

In the patches of this qualifying round it was seen that Russians improved their performance appreciably in the second half of each game. Their attacking approach was to get the ball as quickly as possible to the goal line and then make quick centers, pulling the ball slightly backwards. Goals were scored in this way against Hungary, Guinea and Uruguay. Their worst game in this series was against Guinea when their passing was inaccurate and the defence lost its concentration.



## Match for 3rd and 4th places

### Uruguay against Poland – 1:1 (1:1) after extra-time; 5:3 penalty kicks

*Referee:* Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong)

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 13 Revelez, 3 Alaguich, 4 Bossio, 16 Gonzalez, 6 Martinez, 7 Vargas, 8 Barrios, 9 Paz, 10 Viera, 11 Bueno (91 min 17 Alonso)

*Poland:* 1 Kazimierski, 16 Jarosz, 9 Skrobowski, 15 Skiba, 5 Buda, 3 Kajrys, 13 Buncol, 7 Frankowski (45 min 14 Pekala), 8 Nowicki (80 min 2 Chojnacki), 18 Baran, 6 Palasz

The first half of this game was dominated by Poland playing their best football since the match against Yugoslavia which virtually qualified them for the quarter final. In the second half Uruguay took over. Then in extra-time the pattern was the same with Uruguay playing more strongly in the second period. The result was decided on kicks from the penalty mark, after the tall Baran (18) missed scoring. It was noticeable that Alves the goalkeeper, captain of the Uruguayan team, was the first to score from the penalty mark. The summary of attacks and shots at goal are as follows:

	<i>Uruguay</i>				<i>Poland</i>			
	PA	AS	OT	G	PA	AS	OT	G
First half	16	4	1	1	27	9	5	1
Second half	29	8	3	0	17	1	1	0
Total	44	12	4	1	42	10	6	1

#### *Extra-time*

First period	2	0	0	0	6	2	1	0
Second period	11	6	3	0	2	0	0	0
Total	13	6	3	0	8	2	1	0

*PA = penetrative attacks; AS = attempts to score; OT = shots on target; G = goals scored*

#### *Kicks from the penalty mark*

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
G(1)	9	10	8	2		2	6	18	14	
/	/	/	/	/	= 5 goals	/	/	-	/	= 3 goals

Uruguay were physically very strong. Revelez (13) and Alaguich (3) were exceptionally tall and well-built defenders. Indeed, all players were physically well attuned to continuous action in both defensive and attacking functions. They maintained a strong determination to win, defending well against Poland's clever attacks and then forcing the Polish team back into defence in the second period of play. Their approach was always positive moving from a basic formation of 4-3-3 to 4-2-4 and sometimes to 3-3-4.

Goalkeeper Alvez (1) started up many attacks by good throws and measured kicks to midfield players. These attacks were built up in typical Uruguayan fashion by close interpassing usually on the right flank with 3 or 4 players involved in spaces of about 10 metres. Players ran across each other to take the ball and then back-heel to someone else. In such congested space there was need for high skill in quick passing – deft touches, flicking the ball away from the tackling foot of an opponent at the very last moment. Sometimes the pass went astray, but on several occasions this play had an exhilarating and miraculous flair.

Vargas (7) had a good turn of speed and a quick get a way in his dribbling runs down the right of the field. On one occasion, he dribbled past four defenders in quick succession. The goal in the first half was served by Paz (9) after a solo run. Viera (10) looked the most dangerous forward, with high dribbling skill and readiness to shoot. As in Tunisia, the attacks lacked width and opportunities to switch play with a long cross field pass were rarely used, but sometimes as a variation to close play and solo dribbling the ball was kicked by a defender directly down field to an attacker making a break-through run.

The defender marked space, but closed quickly on opponents in possession of the ball, to dispossess them or make it difficult for them to make a pass. Alvez (1) made two remarkable scores, one in each half of the game, and it was his influence that gave confidence to the Uruguayan defence which looked the better part of the team in this game.

Poland had Palasz (6) and Baran (18) as their main advanced strikers, but the captain Buncol (13) had one of his best games as a schemer and it was largely through him that attacks were planned. When he played well the whole attacking approach became inspired. Nowicki (8) intelligently deceived the offside trap of Uruguay by moving up-field with opposing defenders and then suddenly turning to make a fast run to collect a long through pass. Poland used a basic 4-3-3 formation and switched fluidly from defence to attack. The goalkeeper Kazimierski (1) failed to stop the swerving shot from Paz (9) although it passed close overhead. Similar faults were seen when Argentina scored two of their goals against Poland in the preliminary league match. Tackling by defenders especially Frankowski (7) and Skrobowski (9) was strong yet fair, and frequently Uruguayan players fell over the ball when a block tackle was made. In later stages of the second half the game got slightly out of control. There was an increase in the amount of body checking which went unpunished and there were

occasions when Uruguayan players resorted to kicks and punches in retaliation.

Some of Poland's attacking moves in the first half made dangerous penetration, by good running off the ball and well-timed passes. Yet in the second period when Uruguay exerted pressure, many Polish clearances were mishit, passes went astray and the ball was lost in a dribble. Bunco (13) in this period lost his dominant role.

Poland was disappointed to fail on kicks from the penalty mark, but they had partly themselves to blame for not taking good chances to score from well-planned movements of attack. On the other hand Uruguay earned credit for the way they lifted their game in each of the second half periods of play.

### *Other match play of Uruguay*

In the semi-final against Argentina, Uruguay used a basic 4-3-3 formation with Caceres (2) marking Diaz (9) effectively. The defenders were quick to tackle and intercept passes and in consequence many Argentinian attacks were stifled during the first half. Yet equally the strength of the Argentinian defence forced the Uruguayan forwards to shoot wildly.

The Uruguayan defence still looked solid in the second half but a slip allowed Argentina to score the first goal and though the Uruguayan team then attacked more frequently and vigorously, they were unable to turn this approach play into goals. Altogether they had 34 penetrative attacks and 9 shots at goal against 22 attacks, 5 shots and 2 goals by Argentina.

The strategy of concentrating players in a defensive role to avoid being exposed by strong attacking play of opponents has developed in Europe, through the tight competitions at club and national level played on a home and away basis with the goal tally of the two matches deciding the winner in each round. As some tacticians will agree, matches can be won by first preventing the other side from scoring and then snatching the odd goal especially when playing away from home.

In the quarter final match against Uruguay, Portugal used only two attackers up field with the remainder of the team concentrating on defence. Uruguay repeatedly attacked often using five forwards, yet it was not until extra-time that they won the match by the only goal to be scored. There were times when Portugal had eight players defending in front of the sweeper Bastos (5), and Uruguay began to rely too much on individual moving and dribbling to force a way through.

Uruguay was deservedly the best team in Group D. The first match against Guinea was won easily. They swamped Guinea by repeated attacks and made 18 attempts to score. Paz (9), Viera (10) and Martinez (6) were outstanding in solo attacks and they were well-supported from behind especially by Barrios (8). In defence Caceres (2) as libero read the game well, and captain Alves (1) in goal was sound in his organisation of defenders around him.



*Perfect technique by Ruben Paz (9) attentively followed by Vargas (7) during the Uruguay v. Hungary match*

Uruguay also won comfortably against Hungary, scoring two goals in the first period of the game.

Against the USSR the situation was more difficult. Uruguay was compelled to hold possession by square and back passing. But they played with great heart and zest to thoroughly deserve their 1:0 victory. Again Alvez (1), Caceres (2), Martinez (6), Viera (10), Paz (9) and Revelez (13) gave excellent individual performances. They were personalities, full of confidence in their own abilities and very competitive, sometimes because of this playing above their natural ability. Paz (9) made several long threatening runs with the ball using both feet in fine dribbling skill. As a team they were ready to use tactical moves and techniques in attacking approach, such as running to set up goal scoring chances, as seen from the goal against the USSR scored from a free-kick.

There were some good examples of combined play using various skills starting from a goalkeeper throw and finishing with an attack on the opponents' goal (see Diagram 14).

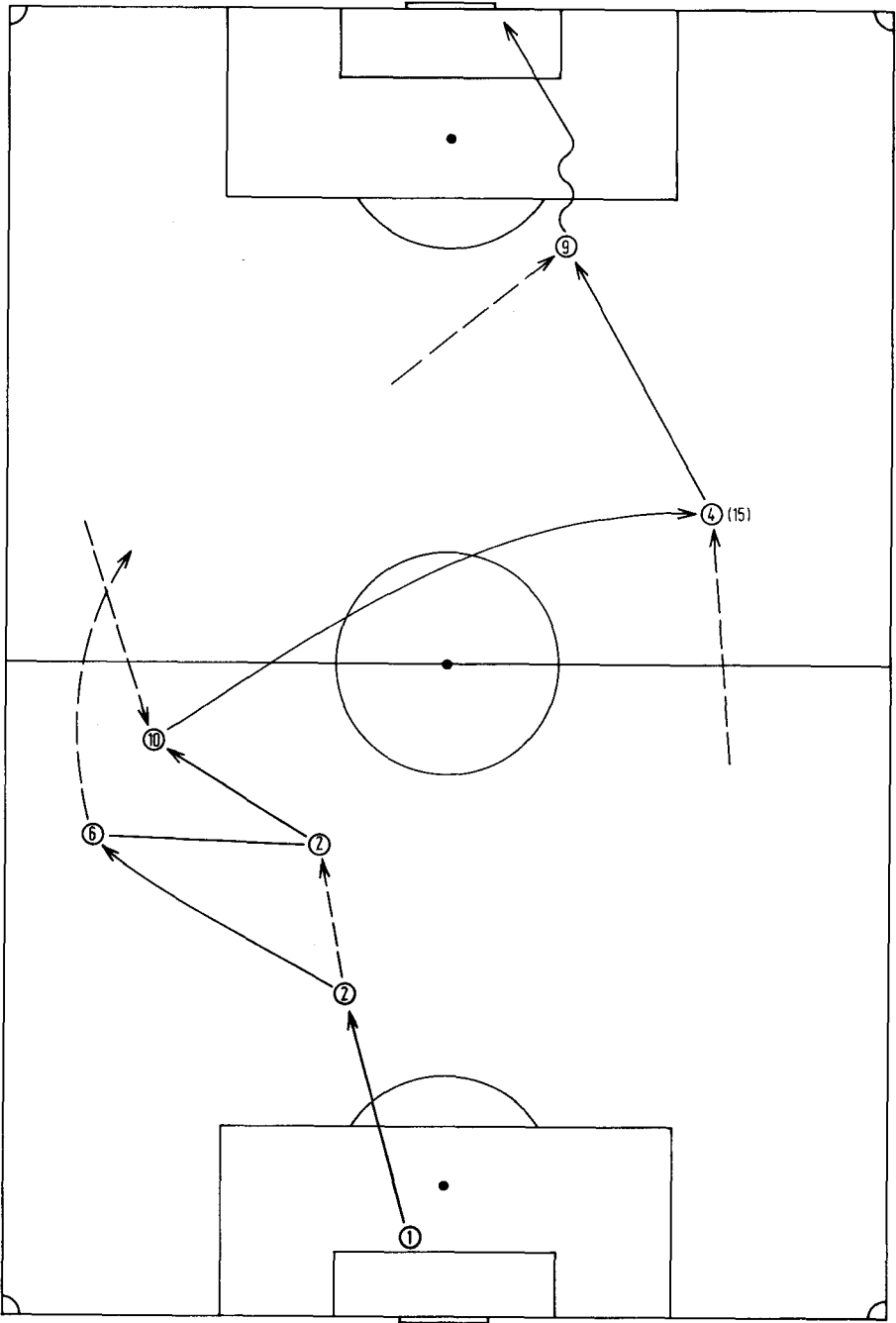


Diagram 14 – Uruguay attacking against USSR

Their achievement in winning Group D was an all-round team performance, forcing opponents to play by their style. Whenever Vargas (7), Paz (9) and Viera (10) lost the ball to an opponent they immediately chased back to help in defence.

### *Poland's play in other matches*

The semi-final against USSR was a hard but sometimes interesting game for Poland. On a soaked ground the defence used space marking with Skrobowski (9) as a libero defender to intercept moves against goal, but he was not always sure in his clearances, and lost control at the back of the defence when the Russians made their repeated attacks on the wings. Still, Poland had good chances to score and Pekala (14) was often involved in their make-up. An open goal was missed from centre player Pekala after the Russians had scored their only goal. Krol (4) had several attempts to score from well-planned free-kicks but his shooting was ineffective.

Though Poland lost the vital game, they had played well against the compact Russian defence on occasions. It was a pity they were unable to sustain their clever attacking approach.

In Group B, Poland's most important game was that against Yugoslavia to settle who would qualify along with Argentina for the quarter finals. Poland was outplayed in the first half making only 6 penetrative attacks with one attempt to score against 11 attacks and 6 shots by an impressive Yugoslavia. Yet, the defence held out with Wisniewski (17) playing a strong sweeper game and Gruszka (10) covering him whenever necessary. Pekala (14) and Buncol (13) and Nowicki (8). The latter had often to chase after Jankovic (3) the Yugoslavian left defender who dared to attack.

Poland stayed out in the fresh air on the field during the half time interval and in the second half their play improved. The first goal scored by Palasz (6) was a surprisingly high leap to meet a centre from Kajrys (3), who had just substituted for Nowicki (8). The Yugoslavian defender covering the centre dropped back only to see Palasz (6) head the ball acrobatically into goal. Frankowski (7) made a long run downfield to score the second goal. At the other end Kazimierski (1) made several good interceptions by coming out of goal.

In the later stages Poland reacted badly to a raised foot when the goalkeeper was about to clear and the referee did not see this incident nor the punch which followed. He did, however, react quickly by cautioning the team officials who ran on the field without permission.

Poland exposed the frailty of the system of man-to-man marking of Indonesia, by their intelligent movement into spaces when not playing the ball, which led to an avalanche of goals in the first half. Time and again, a Polish player would run a

little way with the ball taking his opponent with him then suddenly stop to slide a short pass to a colleague running on the behind side (see Diagram 15). This kind of controlled play pulled the Indonesian defenders into false positions and created openings for the next pass. It was an object lesson to their ball-watching, player-chasing opponents.

The last match in Group B for Poland was against Argentina, when both teams had already qualified. But there was the incentive to be the first team to defeat Argentina. Poland had more of the attack as shown by these totals:

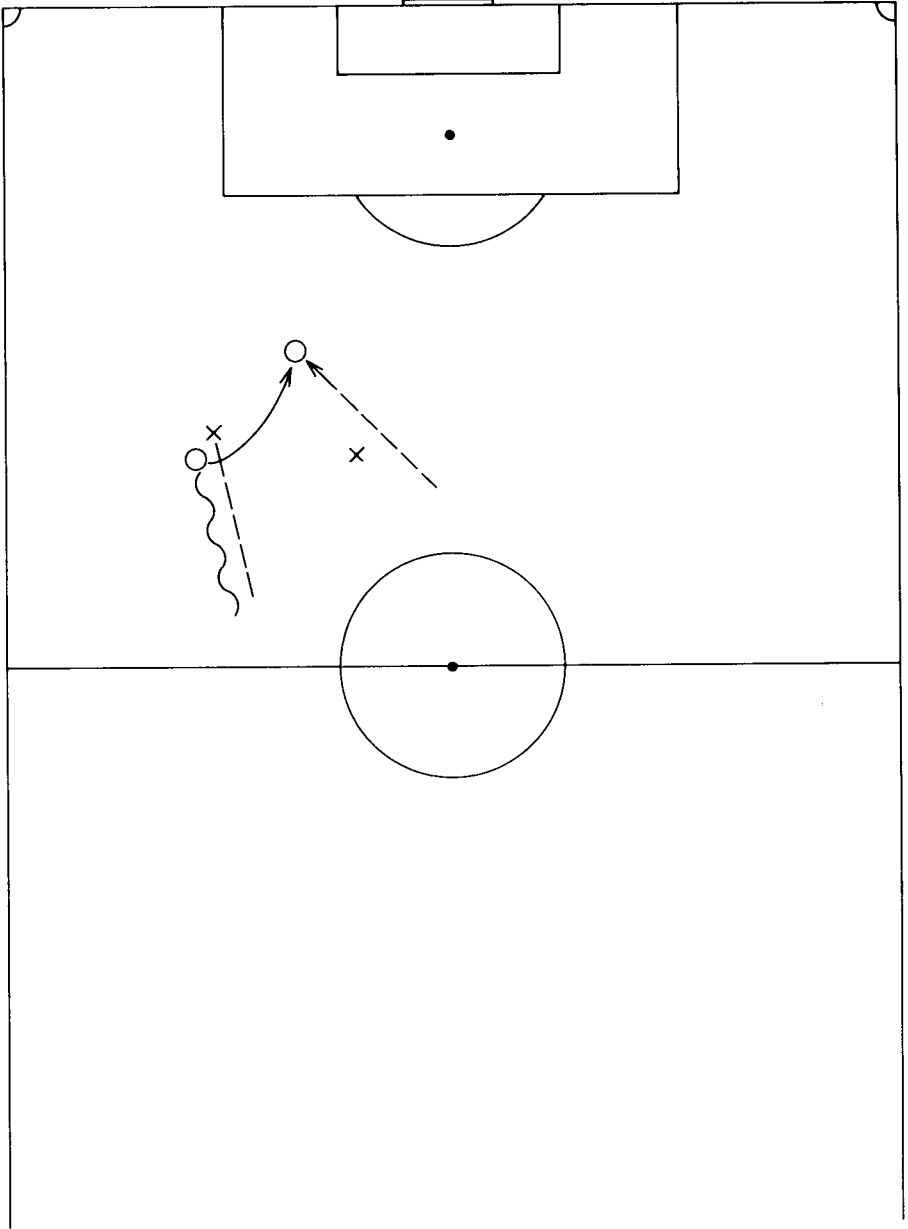
	<i>Poland</i>				<i>Argentina</i>			
	PA	AS	OT	G	PA	AS	OT	G
First half	25	9	4	1	14	5	3	3
Second half	22	5	3	0	17	6	2	1
	<u>47</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

*PA = penetrative attacks; AS = attempts to score; OT = shots on target; G = goals scored*

It took nearly fifteen minutes for Poland to get accustomed to the speed of play of Argentina, and there were many fouls as the Argentinian players passed the ball just as tackles were about to strike. Poland, however, began to set problems for Argentina by first time passing and runs into space. Palasz (6) was running through when Simon (2) held him back. Poland was clearly unaccustomed to the mercurial running of the Argentinians and their swerving shooting.

Maradona scored the first goal from a free-kick which served the near post to the surprise of Kazimierski (1) the goalkeeper. The advancing goalkeeper was then caught out by Calderon's (11) shot which swerved over his head and later the substitute goalkeeper Stawarz (12) was also at fault with a dipping shot from Simon (2) as he advanced out of goal.

Poland still made many attacks with clever use of 1-2 passing and a third man running into space. Yet they missed their chances, apart from a well-taken goal by Palasz (6) who won the Bronze Shoe for being the third best goalscorer in this Tournament. The fourth goal against Poland was scored by the lively Calderon (11) with a simple dribble and quick shot.



**Diagram 15**

*Attacker runs with ball, stops suddenly and then pushes a pass behind the marking defender to a team mate who has run on the behind side of his opponent.*



## Match Play in the Qualifying Groups

The sixteen teams in the Tournament were geographically grouped by Confederations as follows:

South America:	Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay
Central and North America:	Mexico and Canada
Europe:	USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Spain and Portugal
Africa:	Algeria and Guinea
Asia:	Korea Rep., Indonesia, and the host country, Japan

The teams which qualified for the quarter finals and then the semi-finals were:

### Quarter Finals



### Semi-Finals

—	Argentina	—	Uruguay
—	Poland	—	USSR

It should be noted that no team qualified for the semi-finals from Group A and C, and that the semi-finals were contested between teams from South America and Eastern Europe, where there is a strong foundation of youth football and where thorough preparation of the teams was undertaken.

With the final and match for 3rd and 4th places there was ample opportunity to contrast the standards and styles of football between South America and Eastern Europe.

## Group A

The results and the classification of the teams at the end of the six qualifying matches in Group A were as follows:

1.	25.8.79	Mexico v. Algeria	1:1 (1:0)	A. Milchenko, USSR
2.		Japan v. Spain	0:1 (0:0)	M. Raus, Yugoslavia
9.	27.8.79	Spain v. Mexico	2:1 (1:0)	J. Wright, Brazil
10.		Algeria v. Japan	0:0 (0:0)	H. Ortiz, Paraguay
17.	29.8.79	Spain v. Algeria	0:1 (0:1)	K. Kosasih, Indonesia
18.		Japan v. Mexico	1:1 (0:0)	L. Padar, Hungary

<i>Classification:</i>	1.-2. Algeria*	3	1	2	0	2:1	4
	Spain	3	2	0	1	3:2	4
	3.-4. Japan	3	0	2	1	1:2	2
	Mexico	3	0	2	1	3:4	2
		<hr/>	12	3	6	3	9:9

*Qualified:* Algeria and Spain (\*by draw: 1. Spain, 2. Algeria)

### *Spain*

The first match that Spain played against the host country, Japan was vital to its progress in qualifying especially as Mexico and Algeria had already played a drawn game in the same stadium. Like the Mexicans, the Spanish players were drawn from professional clubs, and therefore had more experience than the players from Algeria and Japan.

The atmosphere for this match was tense with vociferous spectator support for the national youth side of Japan. Spain played costily and succeeded in slowing the game down, relying on a compact defensive barrier to blunt the fast approaches of Japanese attacks. Their task was made easier by Japan using only two spearheads for their attack and Garcia (5) and Tendillo (3) played with mature composure against them. Spain had more penetrating attacks and shots at goal, 35 and 14 against Japan's 27 and 9. Much of the shooting by both teams was wide off the mark. Perez (17) and Alonso (16) combining with Zuniga (10) were the main spring of Spain's approach on a wide front and they were ably supported by Vargas (7) a tireless midfield schemer. These players showed a variation of running pace both with and without the ball which was deceptive.

In retrospect, this was Spain's best performance. The attackers ran off opponents quickly to receive setting-up passes from a group of seven midfield players and defenders, who maintained a solid defence.

The second match against Mexico was unimpressive. Spain still played with a strong tackling and quick covering defence. Mexico had greater attacking penetration. 43 attacks against 16 from Spain, and 12 attempts to score against 6, yet only 2 of these were on target whereas Spain had 4 on target and scored 2 goals.

Spain was better at heading and the first goal came as a result of a well headed corner kick, scored by Paichardo (15). Spain lost their rhythm of play in the second half after Mexico had drawn level and seemed content to defend and shoot from long distance. To everyone's amazement, Gail (12), a player of massive physique who had just taken the field as a substitute, scored from a mighty free-kick from 30 metres to win the game.

Spain was already qualified for the quarter finals before they played Algeria, and because they lost, there was criticism that they took things too easily in this game. This scarcely does justice to the impressive performance of Algeria, whose defence was confident and capable of initiating quick counter attacks. Bendjaballah (17) scored a fine solo goal running some twenty metres with the ball whilst Spanish defenders retreated to allow him to score from outside the penalty area. Spain then attacked more strongly but their centres were too long delayed. Algeria by this time were more content to defend to hold onto their lead. Spain had 32 attacks and 15 shots against 21 and 9 for Algeria.

### *Algeria*

The second team to qualify in Group A was Algeria and they did so on merit. The team was greatly undervalued for in each match, the defence played soundly and the occasional counter attacks on the flank always threatened danger. The spirit of the team was good. Players were very fit and their confidence in themselves grew with each match. In some respects the individual style of play resembled that of Spanish and Portuguese players, but their success was undoubtedly built around the solid nature of their defence.

The defence was fully listed in the opening match against Mexico whose forwards moved at speed. They used man-to-man marking with a competent sweeper. When the ball was cleared, all players ran quickly from the penalty area to put opponents in off-side positions. When defenders intercepted the ball they coolly played it around with short controlled passes, before suddenly altering the tempo with a long penetrative pass upfield. But the finishing of the Algerian forwards was poor.

The Mexican goal came after 27 minutes as a result of a defensive lapse from a corner kick and was slightly against the run of play. In the second half, Algeria produced some good attacking play as when Yahi (7) passed from midfield to Kheloufi (14) on the right wing who centred first timidly to Bendjaballah (17) to



*Algeria v. Mexico: Algeria's determination can be clearly seen in this attacker's expression and movement*

knock the ball down to Sebbar (16) who shot on the run from a distance of 20 metres.

Against Japan the defence again functioned well, but the tackling was too severe on occasions and this resulted in three cautions during the period when Japan pressed in attack. The counter attacks were made intelligently, but only by two or three players. A gift chance to score was thrown away when a Japanese defender completely missed the ball when trying to make a clearance kick.

Spain also had difficulty in making headway against the tight marking of Algeria's defenders. Having scored a goal the Algerian players defended even more stoutly. Though Spain looked the more superior side this was nonetheless the best performance by Algeria in its matches. Again Chaibi (13) and Bendjaballah (17) had good performances.

Considering the overall quality of the play of Spain and Algeria in this game, it was hard to imagine that either team would go further in the Tournament than the quarter finals.

## *Mexico*

The Mexican youth team was not as convincing in their play in this Tournament as the team in Tunisia, though there were glimpses of high technical skill and good tactical play. In the first phase of the game against Algeria the Mexicans looked a good team but then individual players began to run too much with the ball, trying to dribble past one defender after another, so that their colleagues making good runs off the ball were not used. Forward attacks became ragged and lost the mobility of interchange of players, added to which the finishing shooting was erratic and often made from too far away from the goal. The goal against Algeria came from a defensive blender. Still the Mexican defence did its job well with Trejo (4) playing coolly, and both he and Mora (5) made several good attacking raids.

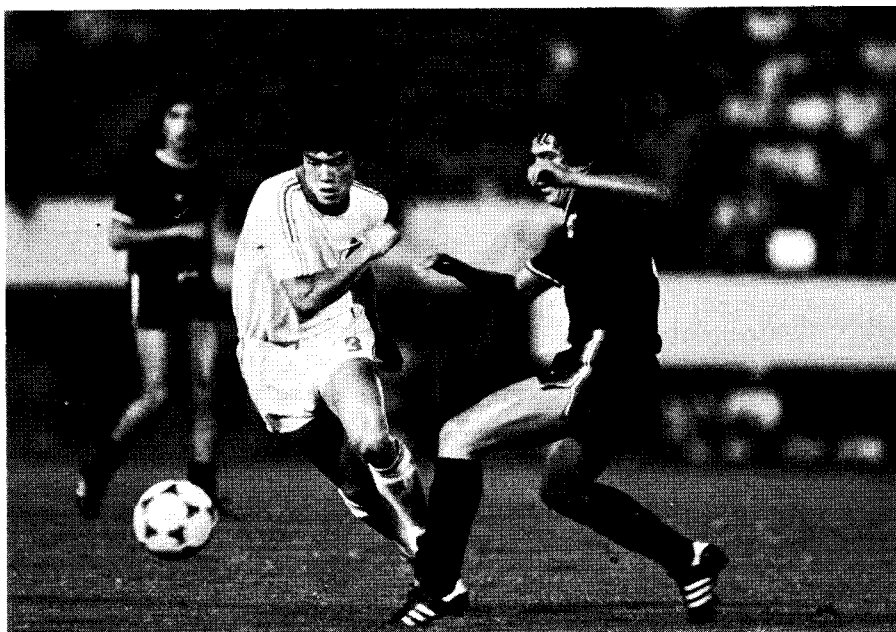
In their second game Mexico played with greater effort and subjected Spain to a lot of attacking pressure, but of 12 attempts to score, only 2 were on target. Players in attack and midfield moved better and showed some deceptive tactics as for example when Trujillo (15) moved sideways taking with him the Spanish defender whilst Romero (16) failed to pass but instead raced for the gap left by Trujillo (15). A quicker use of the ball and earlier centres would have given better chances of shooting. When high centres were delayed, the Spanish defenders better in heading were ready to defend the goal. The key workers in the Mexican forward line were Mendiburu (10) and Esquivel (17) who was substituted by another good player, Hernandez (12).

Against Japan, Hernandez (12) was tireless and persistent in running to help team mates in attack, and dropping back to lend support in defence. In attack, however, the Mexican forwards often tried moves requiring special skill or which were too complex. Out of 14 shots at goal only 2 were on target, one of which was the free-kick by Romero (16) which brought a deserved but late equaliser. Compared with South American players, the Mexicans seemed insufficiently organised in their play particularly considering the amount of preparation training and preliminary test match games.

## *Japan*

Japan played all their matches in Group A with great spirit but without success or luck which their efforts deserved. On the credit side, the players were in excellent physical condition and well trained to maintain a very high work rate in each game, with players willing to chase back to support defence. Whenever the other team took possession of the ball, there were plenty of Japanese players in position to shut off the line of attack. In consequence the defence looked compact with Yanagishita (4) playing effectively as a libero.

Tactically the double spear headed attack was not strong enough and yet the



*Japan v. Mexico: a ballet-like duel won by the Japanese player*

team persisted in their form of attack with limited numbers up front even when the state of the game called for a change. Likewise the man-to-man marking of the defenders was too rigidly maintained even when the ball was far away.

The players were very skilled in ball control and their movements on the ball were carried out at great speed, which for a time confounded their opponents. Too often, however, after running with the ball, then stopping and turning this way and that the ball was then passed harmlessly backwards or square to a team mate not better placed to make attack. Rarely was the ball passed for the first time to a player running forward. In consequence approach play was congested and finally resulted in the interception of a pass or a block tackle as a player was about to shoot. The attack lacked width to gain deep penetration. Long runs which were sometimes made down the touchline were too obvious and so were the long kicks from defence direct up field to the spearhead forwards.

Against Spain, who played their best match, Japan tried hard to score, but their opponents gradually took control of the midfield. When Spain scored Japan roused themselves to further effort but to no avail. Suzuki (1) played well in making saves on his goal line. Ozaki (17) moved a lot without the ball and worked hard as a spearhead, but he needed other players to run ahead of him from time to time and Koshida (3) started many moves from defence.

In the second match against Algeria, Japan showed greater disposition to attack, but so often the build up was delayed by over-passing in confined spaces, enabling the Algerian defenders to settle. In the set plays of free-kicks Japan were creative and used the curving ball but first shooting was inaccurate. Japan had 34 penetrative attacks with 8 attempts to score and 2 on target. In eager excitement Takahashi (11) missed a good chance to score when he tried to trap a high centre some ten metres out of goal but missed the ball completely. Later on in the game, a big gap appeared between defenders and attackers, and some attempts to shoot were blocked.

The last game against Mexico was more open with both teams attacking, even though neither could qualify, but here Japan shot more from long distances. They tried to vary the pattern of centres, and curling corners were dangerous. In the second half a well taken free-kick by Hashiratani (18) moved round the wall of Mexican defenders only to rebound from the upright of the goal. The Japanese goalkeeper seemed vulnerable when Mexico took corners and the late equaliser from Manrique (16) from a free-kick was disappointing. One of the good features was the way both teams accepted the referee's action in moving the line-ups ten metres from the ball for free-kicks. When Japan scored their goal after 58 minutes, the players lifted their game even more showing the high level of endurance in responding to the urging of Japanese spectators.

### Group B (*Omiya*)

The results and classification of the teams at the end of six qualifying matches for Group B were as follows:

5.	26.8.79	Poland v. Yugoslavia	2:0 (0:0)	A. Lamo Castillo, Spain
6.		Argentina v. Indonesia	5:0 (5:0)	R. Fusco, Canada
13.	28.8.79	Yugoslavia v. Argentina	0:1 (0:0)	A. Daina, Switzerland
14.		Indonesia v. Poland	0:6 (0:5)	K. Yasuda, Japan
21.	30.8.79	Poland v. Argentina	1:4 (1:3)	M. v. Langenhove, Belgium
22.		Yugoslavia v. Indonesia	5:0 (2:0)	T. Asami, Japan

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Argentina	3	3	0	0	10:1	6
	2. Poland	3	2	0	1	9:4	4
	3. Yugoslavia	3	1	0	2	5:3	2
	4. Indonesia	3	0	0	3	0:16	0
		12	6	0	6	24:24	12

*Qualified:* Argentina and Poland

## *Yugoslavia*

Yugoslavia's first match against Poland was decisive. They had more of the attack in the first half with 12 penetrative attacks and 6 shots against 6 attacks and 1 shot for Poland. Much of the play was spent in midfield for both defences were on form. The twin attack of Varga (13) and Cakalic (15) made good interchange across the whole width of the field with Bazdarevic (10), Zivkovic (4) and Jankovic (3) a raiding defender on the left flank. They were supported in these moves by Mitrovic (16) a small but clever schemer and Gudelj (8). The finishing of these attacks by Yugoslavia was mostly off-target, starting with a good cross from defender Capljic (18) which was headed just wide. In the second half, Poland played better and scored two vital goals, but even so Yugoslavia had more attacks, 12 against 11, and more shots, 7 against 4, but their shooting was wide off the goal. There were periods when the Yugoslav players looked dejected by their lack of success.

In the first half of the second match against Argentina, Yugoslavia dominated play and had ten attempts to score, two of which ought to have brought goals. The first was a header Zivkovic (4) nodded down only to see the ball bounce over the cross bar, and the second was when twice the ball was cleared off the line by desperate Argentinian defenders. In the second half Yugoslavia seemed to tire and lose the rhythm of earlier play, and Argentina began to make more penetrative attacks. Yugoslavia lost this match through an astonishing solo goal scored by Escudero (7) whose skill in close dribbling left two defenders and the goalkeeper sprawling on the ground in their efforts to get the ball. Once again the spirit of the Yugoslav players was depressed by this setback and Argentina had no difficulty in holding on to their lead.

The final match against Indonesia had nothing at stake except to play an impressive game. Yugoslavia overwhelmed by making 59 penetrative attacks, 29 shots and scoring 5 goals, and holding their opponents to 11 attacks and 5 shots at goal.

## *Indonesia*

It was a pity that Indonesia had to play in probably the strongest group against three good teams including the eventual winners, Argentina. On the other hand, the players gained invaluable experience and in fairness to them they remained undaunted, and tried hard in all their matches to lift their play to the level of their opponents. Yet the results of these games showed clearly the difference between standards.

Small in physique, the Indonesian players relied mostly on individual running with the ball, followed by a check and turn with a backward pass, and though they did these movements at speed, they achieved little penetration, and were often compelled to shoot from long distances from goal. Against Argentina and Poland, the team improved in the second periods, but this may have been due to these teams relaxing after scoring goals each in the first half.



### Group C (*Kobe*)

The results and classification of the teams in Group C were as follows:

3.	25.8.79	Canada v. Portugal	3:1 (1:0)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay
4.		Paraguay v. Korea Rep.	3:0 (1:0)	M. Hansal, Algeria
11.	27.8.79	Portugal v. Paraguay	1:0 (1:0)	A. Jarguz, Poland
12.		Korea Rep. v. Canada	1:0 (0:0)	J. George, Malaysia
19.	29.8.79	Canada v. Paraguay	0:3 (0:2)	M. Kuramochi, Japan
20.		Portugal v. Korea Rep.	0:0 (0:0)	M. Rubio, Mexico

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Paraguay	3	2	0	1	6:1	4
	2. Portugal	3	1	1	1	2:3	3
	3. Korea Rep.	3	1	1	1	1:3	3
	4. Canada	3	1	0	2	3:5	2
		12	5	2	5	12:12	12

*Qualified:* Paraguay and Portugal

#### *Paraguay*

The first game for Paraguay was against Korea Republic and they immediately settled down to display their superior talent in ball control and tactical initiative in making dangerous, penetrative attacks. The defenders were tall and physically strong but they had trouble in man-to-man marking of the fast Korean forwards, and their clearances were often hasty and sometimes weak. Garcia (17) the libero was unable to balance and control his other defenders and many Korean penetrations went unchecked, and only atrocious shooting by the Koreans prevented them from scoring from several good openings.

Paraguay was well-rehearsed in corner kicks and free-kicks and the third goal was scored direct from a corner kick with the Korean defence looking on dumbfounded. The midfield players and forwards attacked on a wide front and the right wing was a constant menace to the Korean defence. Frequently four Paraguayan players built up an attacking move which finished in a good shot at goal and Gimenez (8), Romero (10) and Cabanas (14) were mostly the game-makers, working hard and being well supported by Delgado (6).

Against Portugal, Paraguay lost the rhythm of their first game against the Koreans. Their attack lacked fluency and the defenders looked jittery. The goal scored by Portugal was the result of the goalkeeper Elizeche (12) dropping a high ball. The second half of the game brought little improvement and whatever chances were created in front of goal were wasted through hasty shooting. Though Romero

(10) and Cabanas (14) worked hard and were outstanding in midfield they were unable to make an impression on the Portuguese defenders which marked closely and tackled hard.

With one victory and one defeat, Paraguay had to play more determined football to defeat Canada and be assured of qualifying for the quarter finals. They did so comfortably, two goals being scored in the first half from clever interpassing movements. The third goal was from a masterly taken free-kick by the captain Romero (10) from outside the penalty area over the Canadian wall of players into the left corner of the goal.

In the quarter final, Paraguay used a 4-3-3 formation against the USSR and once again the midfield trio of Gimenez (8), Romero (10) and Cabanas (14) dominated the midfield and made positive attacks using good interchange of position and 1-2 passes. They led 2:1 at half time, goals scored by Romero (10) from a free-kick, and Achucarro (18) from a curving centre after a strong run down the right flank.

In the second half, the Paraguayans lost their composure and started to play more as individuals running into strong tackling by the Russian defenders. In extra-time, the Paraguayans became more robust, but the USSR remained on top and ultimately came through on kicks from the penalty mark. The Paraguayans can only blame themselves for the change of tactics in the second half of the game in yielding superiority to their opponents.

### *Portugal*

Portugal completely underrated Canada in their first game. There was a contrast in styles of play with Portugal displaying better ball skill and close interpassing, whilst Canada attacked with zest using long passes to the flanks and centres into goal. Canada scored in seven minutes and should have had more goals in the first half had they taken their chances. Even so, the equaliser scored by Portugal early in the second half was a good example of combined play from the goalkeeper through midfield down the right flank with a centre which was volleyed into goal by Grilo (18).

In the second half, Portugal was more disappointing in their play, showing a lack of spirit and physical condition. Canada's defence marked closely and tackled vigorously and were strongly assisted by their forwards. The second and third goals of Canada from quick raids on the wings and cross centres took Portugal by surprise.

Portugal was a transformed team against Paraguay. The defence was well-organised with Bastos (5) controlling the back situation. The attack moved well with Miranda (17) the captain and Pinto Carlos (9) playing dominant roles. Indeed, the forwards were more venturesome and worked hard in both attack and defence. In the second half, Portugal settled down to play masterly but they were unable to translate this into goals because of bad shooting.

The last game against Korea was crucial in qualifying for the quarter finals. Both teams started cautiously using possessive football. Portugal overdid the short passes in building up attack, but the defender was alert and made fast clearances and quick tackles. Korea then started to have more control as the tempo of their play increased. Portugal tried to slow the game down and used more width to their attacks but the Koreans denied them shooting chances. In the last 15 minutes of the game, Korea pressed hard and Portugal breathed a sigh of relief when the game ended.

In the quarter final Portugal played a defensive game against Uruguay, using only two forwards in attack in a 4-4-2 formation. In the later stages there were often nine players running back to defend against Uruguayan attacks. However, after the players did not face the ball, this led to confusion with players getting in each other's way. It was an uninspiring game and the Uruguayans found difficulty in playing against such a tight defence and were only able to score the one goal in extra-time to win through to the semi-final, though this victory was well-deserved.

### *Korea Republic*

Compared with South American and European youth footballers, the Korean players were small, but well developed and rugged in physique. They were very mobile and quick off the mark, and had excellent physical condition for their style of play involving continuous running into attack and back to help defend. There was a very good spirit in the team which was well-disciplined and determined.

Technically, their football was of reasonable standard but tactics were often suspect and the team tended to play at the same tempo. The attacking moves came mostly from the wingers and the full backs in overlap runs. Often, this produced an extra man in attacking moves which offered many chances to score but the finishing was woefully weak. Against Paraguay two opportunities to score from ten to fifteen metres with the goalkeeper beaten were missed through hastiness.

The defence was quick to tackle and intercept in its man-to-man marking, and in heading, the defenders were able to outjump their taller opponents. But the defence had no depth or balance in covering attacks.

The Koreans lost in the first ten minutes of their first game against Paraguay, being unable to cope with the fast Paraguayan attacks. The goalkeeper, Youn Kyo Oh (1) was outstanding with long kicks downfield and quick throws to initiate attacks. Cha Sik Jun (15) played a fine performance in defence. The second and third goals by Cabanas (14) late in the game were evidence of the greater maturity and experience of the Paraguayan players.

Korea played better against Canada who tired easily and was beaten to most balls. They had many scoring chances but it was not until the 63rd minute that they got their only goal through a fine dribbling effort by Tae Ho Lee (10) who beat two defenders and then shot into the top lefthand corner of the goal. The

ground was very wet and yet the Koreans had better control than the Canadians under these conditions. After a gruelling 80 minutes of non-stop football against Canada, the Korean team was seen later that evening returning from another hard training session.

Korea must have been disappointed that their fitness and aggression especially in last quarter of an hour in their last match against Portugal did not bring them the victory they needed to qualify for the next round.

Every player gave his maximum in defence and attack yet though they had more of the exchanges, weak shooting again let them down.

### *Canada*

Canada displayed a general standard of skill in their first game against Portugal but lacked quick one-touch control in some key situations when under pressure. The goalkeeper Turner (1) was safe, and the control of the sweeper Lenarduzzi (3) was excellent as was the technique of the striker Segota (18). The wing Chueden



*Exciting duel in the match Canada v. Paraguay in Kobe.— Elegant and high-class football*

(15) took his man on in 1-1 situation and his runs and centres gave Canada their first and third goals, both scored by heading.

In defence the team with four defenders covered by the sweeper showed confidence in keeping possession when under pressure, but it was in midfield where key players failed to win the ball and were often caught in possession.

The ground at Kobe was drenched for Canada's second game against Korea, but it played well. In slippery conditions there was a constant change over in possession and a battle to get the upper hand. Korea were quick to spot the way long passes to Segota (18) were knocked down to midfield players and began to cut his service off, and likewise the Korean defenders were able to outpace Chueden (15) and prevent him making effective runs and centres. In a way this was a better performance by Canada in counteracting the speed of the Koreans until Lee (10) scored their only goal, whilst Canadian defenders were backing off.

In the final match against Paraguay, Canada had difficulty in covering the front runners especially Romero (10), the captain, and they were pressurised into making defensive crosses which brought the first two goals by Paraguay.

The skill difference was never more obvious than in the way Paraguayan players controlled or played the ball in the first instance. Romero (10) completely battled McCraig (9) his marker. This was altogether a disappointing finish to the Tournament for Canada but they realised that they can only play as well as other teams allow and the South American team on this display were much too skilled for them.

#### Group D (*Yokohama*)

The results and classification of teams in Group D were as follows:

7.	26.8.79	USSR v. Hungary	5:1 (1:1)	A. Ithurralde, Argentina
8.		Uruguay v. Guinea	5:0 (2:0)	M. D'Souza, India
15.	28.8.79	Hungary v. Uruguay	0:2 (0:2)	M. van Langenhove, Belgium
16.		Guinea v. USSR	0:3 (0:1)	Han Kyu Suk, Korea Rep.
23.	30.8.79	USSR v. Uruguay	0:1 (0:0)	C. Correia, Portugal
24.		Hungary v. Guinea	2:0 (1:0)	Chan Tam Sun, Hong Kong

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Uruguay	3	3	0	0	8:0	6
	2. USSR	3	2	0	1	8:2	4
	3. Hungary	3	1	0	2	3:7	2
	4. Guinea	3	0	0	3	0:10	0
		12	6	0	6	19:19	12

*Qualified:* Uruguay and USSR

## *Hungary*

Hungary did not play as well as they expected. In training they were enthusiastic and confident in their skill technique, but the first game against the USSR, by the result of 1:5, seemed to demoralise them. In the final evaluation they looked immature and not as strong physically compared with either Uruguay or USSR.

In their first game against Russia they used a 1-4-3-2 formation, but the sweeper did not seem to have the freedom of a libero, which in itself caused confusion. Yet they started this game in fine style scoring a first goal after 6 minutes through Kardos (6). The Russians quickly equalised through Ponomarev (8) – later to be proved their best player and Hungary seemed to lose heart and the customary fight back was missing. With man-to-man marking, their defence was pulled out of shape leaving gaps and further goals were inevitable. Unusually for them, many penetrative attacking situations failed because of inaccurate short passing. Restarts were intelligently conceived but produced nothing. Altogether Hungary had 7 shots against 18 from Russia. Players who showed good form were Disztl (1), Szeceibert (10), Melis (7) and Kökeny (13).

Against Uruguay the team reverted to 4-3-3 formation, but two goals scored against them in the first half, again discouraged the side, which never seemed to match the lively play shown by the South Americans.

There was nothing except pride to play for against Guinea in the final match which they won convincingly by two goals from 18 shots at goal. In this game Pölöskei (11), Kardos (6) and Melis (7) distinguished themselves.

## *Guinea*

Guinea showed determination and zest of a young African side, with reasonable skill in ball control, but unable to play effectively when not in possession of the ball. Their passing lacked quality so that moves fell down because the ball was easily intercepted. In teamwork they lacked experience of coping with styles of Europe and South America.

In defence they used man-to-man marking and the consequence of chasing the man and watching the ball created many problems. In the first game against Uruguay, players like Paz (9), Viera (10), Revelez (13) and Martinez (6) were always escaping into open spaces and preparing goal chances for other players. In attack, individual players worked hard but mostly in solo efforts. The best players were Sy (3), Keifa (6) and Diallo (10).

Their performance as a team against USSR improved with more flexible tactics, but they still could not maintain penetration pressure close to goal and their defence was occasionally caught wide-open. They showed further improvement against Hungary with better defence and more accurate passing leading to their highest number of attacks 19, and 13 shots at goal, mostly from long distance.



*Guinea v. Uruguay: African Football in all its spleness*

# Refereeing

## The Referees' Committee

The FIFA Referees' Committee appointed three of its members to deal with the refereeing aspects of the World Youth Tournament: Messrs. d'Almeida (Brazil), Latyshev (USSR) and Alvarez (Philippines).

Mr. Abilio d'Almeida, already a member of the Tournament Committee and in his capacity as Deputy Chairman of the Referees' Committee, took over the chairmanship of this sub-Committee.

The Committee had five meetings, four of which were reserved for the appointment of referees and one for the preparation of a joint meeting with the referees prior to the Tournament.

## The Referees

The FIFA Referees' Committee designated 22 referees to officiate at the Tournament, i.e.:

- a) one from each finalist country (16),
- b) 6 neutral referees, 3 from Asia, 2 from Europe and 1 from South America,
- c) 5 international referees from the Japan Football Association, in principle to be used as linesmen.

Out of the 27 designated referees, referee Abdoulaye Sylla (Guinea) did not show up. According to the statements of the Guinea delegation, this was due to ill-health.

Hereafter the list of referees and linesmen:



## Selected Referees

(to act as referees and/or linesmen)

*From participating countries:*

Europe:	Hungary	Laszlo Padar
	Poland	Jarguz Alojzy
	Portugal	Da Luz Dias Correia César
	USSR	Milchenko Anatoli
	Spain	Lamo Castillo Augusto
Yugoslavia	Raus Marjan	
Conmebol:	Argentina	Ithurralde Arturo Andrés
	Uruguay	Cardellino Juan Daniel
	Paraguay	Ortiz Ramirez Héctor Froilan
Africa:	Algeria	Hansal Mohamed
	Guinea	Abdoulaye Sylla
Concacaf:	Canada	Fusco Rolando Beni
	Mexico	Rubio Vasquez Lamberto Mario
Asia:	Korea Rep.	Han Kyu Suk
	Indonesia	Kosasih Kartadiredja
	Japan	Kuramochi Morisaburo
		<i>additional, to act as linesmen:</i>
		Asami Toshio
		Nishi Jun-Ichi
		Takada Munemasa
		Tezuka Ken-Ichiro
		Yasuda Kazuo

*From neutral countries:*

Asia:	Malaysia	George Joseph
	India	D'Souza Melvyn
	Hong Kong	Chan Tam Sun
Europe:	Belgium	van Langenhove Marcel
	Switzerland	Daina André
South America:	Brazil	Wright José Roberto

The referee officials met twice for discussions to obtain a degree of uniformity in the methods of control. It was noticeable that some referees, by their method and insistence, were able to achieve the proper distance between the ball and the wall of defending players at free-kicks. A discussion on this matter would have been instructive and helpful to those officials who found difficulty in handling this situation. Then too, infringements by attackers in pushing with hand and arm were mostly ignored much to the annoyance of defenders trying to play the ball in a fair way. Players who committed offences of pulling an opponent back and handling the ball to intercept a penetrating pass, thus frustrating a good chance to score, were not cautioned, whereas players who tripped attackers to achieve the same purpose were shown a yellow card. These and other inconsistencies can be removed to the betterment of overall control of games in a world competition.

### **Report on the performance of referees**

As regards the assessment of the referees during the 32 matches, it should be pointed out that the performance was in general up to the international football standard of the Association they represented.

The good standard of refereeing by the younger referees chosen for this Tournament was heartening. Differences in styles of refereeing between different parts of the world were again apparent. Asian officials were inclined to keep the game flowing by allowing advantage of possession even when serious fouls were committed which angered opponents and tended to give an impression that the referee lacked authority in controlling foul play.

With more than twenty referees available, assisted by additional Japanese linesmen, most of the referees had to be content with refereeing only one game. There is the feeling that half the number of referees, assisted by linesmen, could be used more effectively when four is the maximum number of games on any one day.



*Joy upon winning against the team from the Soviet Union by three to one. The Coca-Cola Cup in the centre of the festivities. From left to right: Alfredo Manuel Torres, Juan José Mezza and Diego Armando Maradona*

# General Information and Statistics

## Results of Confederations' Youth Tournaments

qualifying the teams, at the same time, for the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup – Japan 1979

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## AFRICA

### Sub-Group Matches

The withdrawal of the following teams:

Malawi, Madagascar, Senegal

led to the qualification of *Kenya, Mauritius and Gambia*

### First Round

19.5.78	Libya v. Algeria	2:1 (1:0)	G. Getachew, Ethiopia
2.6.78	Algeria v. Libya*	1:1 (0:1)	A. Boudabous, Tunisia
	* Libya disqualified		
6.8.78	Egypt v. Tunisia	0:1 (0:1)	Mahmoud Mohd Hamdi, Sudan
19.8.78	Tunisia v. Egypt	2:0 (1:0)	M. Hansal, Algeria
20.5.78	Kenya v. Ethiopia	2:0 (2:0)	G. Balikuddembe Ntege, Uganda
4.6.78	Ethiopia v. Kenya	4:0 (2:0)	F. Abukhattala, Libya
	Mauritius v. Uganda	Withdrawal of Uganda	
	Mali v. Morocco	Withdrawal of Mali	
	Guinea v. Togo	Withdrawal of Togo	
	Cameroon v. Ivory Coast	Withdrawal of Ivory Coast	
	Gambia v. Nigeria	Withdrawal of Gambia	

### Second Round

15.10.78	Tunisia v. Algeria	1:2 (1:1)	El Naim Suliman El Naim, Sudan
22.10.78	Algeria v. Tunisia	0:0 (0:0)	A. Tessema, Ethiopia
17. 9.78	Mauritius v. Ethiopia	1:1 (1:0)	G. Rakotoarison, Madagascar
10.10.78	Ethiopia v. Mauritius	1:0 (0:0)	M. Hawari Izzat, Egypt
20.10.78	Guinea v. Morocco	2:0 (2:0)	Y. Thiombiano, Upper Volta
11.11.78	Morocco v. Guinea	0:0 (0:0)	M. Kadri, Tunisia
17. 9.78	Nigeria v. Cameroon	1:1 (0:1)	B. Grah, Ivory Coast
1.10.78	Cameroon v. Nigeria	0:2 (0:1)	E.A. Provencal, Ghana

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### Third Round

24.12.78	Ethiopia v. Algeria	0:0 (0:0)	Kabamba Wa Odia, Zaire
26. 1.79	Algeria v. Ethiopia	1:0 (0:0)	M. N'Diaye, Mali
30.12.78	Nigeria v. Guinea	0:1 (0:1)	S. O'Brien Coker, Gambia
14. 1.79	Guinea v. Nigeria	1:0 (1:0)	B. Sarr, Senegal

The two teams which will represent Africa in the Final Tournament of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup in Japan 1979 are

*ALGERIA and GUINEA*

## CONCACAF

### VIIth Concacaf Youth Tournament in Honduras – 26.11-17.12.78

#### First Round

**Group A (in Tegucigalpa) – Honduras, Canada, Dominican Republic**

26.11.78	Canada v. Dominican Republic	9:0 (4:0)	A.R. Marquez, Mexico
30.11.78	Honduras v. Dom. Republic	5:0 (2:0)	L.A. Rojas C., Costa Rica
3.12.78	Honduras v. Canada	2:0 (1:0)	A.R. Marquez, Mexico

<i>Qualification:</i>	Honduras	2	2	0	0	7:0	4
	Canada	2	1	0	1	9:2	2
	Dom. Republic	2	0	0	2	0:14	0
		6	3	0	3	16:16	6

*Qualified:* Honduras and Canada

**Group B (in Tegucigalpa) – USA, Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico**

28.11.78	USA v. Puerto Rico	2:0 (1:0)	J.L. Rogel, El Salvador
1.12.78	USA v. Trinidad/Tobago	4:0 (1:0)	T. Herrera Garcia, El Salvador
4.12.78	Puerto Rico v. Trinidad/Tobago	1:2 (0:2)	G. Kranenburg, Surinam

<i>Qualification:</i>	USA	2	2	0	0	6:0	4
	Trinidad/Tobago	2	1	0	1	2:5	2
	Puerto Rico	2	0	0	2	1:4	0
		6	3	0	3	9:9	6

*Qualified:* USA and Trinidad/Tobago

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**Group C (in San Pedro Sula) — Mexico, El Salvador, Neth. Antilles, Grenada**

26.11.78	Mexico v. Grenada	7:0 (5:0)	A. Evangelista, Canada
27.11.78	El Salvador v. Neth. Antilles	2:0 (2:0)	M.A. Gracias R., Guatemala
30.11.78	Neth. Antilles v. Grenada	3:2 (1:1)	S. Vilanova, Dom. Republic
30.11.78	El Salvador v. Mexico	0:2 (0:2)	C.L. Monge Solano, Costa Rica
3.12.78	El Salvador v. Grenada	3:0 (2:0)	A. Evangelista, Canada
3.12.78	Mexico v. Neth. Antilles	5:0 ( : )	

<i>Classification:</i>	Mexico	3	3	0	0	14:0	6
	El Salvador	3	2	0	1	5:2	4
	Neth. Antilles	3	1	0	2	3:9	2
	Grenada	3	0	0	2	2:13	0
		12	6	0	6	24:24	12

*Qualified:* Mexico and El Salvador

**Group D (in San Pedro Sula) — Costa Rica, Haiti, Bermuda**

28.11.78	Haiti v. Bermuda	2:1 (1:1)	D.S. Socha, USA
1.12.78	Costa Rica v. Bermuda	4:2 (3:2)	M.A. Gracias R., Guatemala
4.12.78	Costa Rica v. Haiti	1:0 (0:0)	D.S. Socha, USA

<i>Classification:</i>	Costa Rica	2	2	0	0	5:2	4
	Haiti	2	1	0	1	2:2	2
	Bermuda	2	0	0	2	3:6	0
		6	3	0	3	10:10	6

*Qualified:* Costa Rica and Haiti

**Second Round****Group A (in Tegucigalpa) — Honduras, Canada, USA, Trinidad and Tobago**

7.12.78	Canada v. USA	0:0 (0:0)	L.A. Rojas Camacho, C. Rica
7.12.78	Honduras v. Trinidad/Tobago	3:0 (0:0)	R. Moses, Neth. Antilles
10.12.78	Canada v. Honduras	0:1 (0:1)	A.R. Marquez, Mexico
10.12.78	USA v. Trinidad/Tobago	1:3 (0:0)	J.L. Rogel, El Salvador
12.12.78	Canada v. Trinidad/Tobago	3:0 (1:0)	T. Herrera Garcia, El Salvador
12.12.78	Honduras v. USA	1:0 (0:0)	L.A. Rojas Camacho, C. Rica

<i>Classification:</i>	Honduras	3	3	0	0	5:0	6
	Canada	3	1	1	1	3:1	3
	Trinidad/Tobago	3	1	0	2	3:7	2
	USA	3	0	1	2	1:4	1
		12	5	2	5	12:12	12

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**Group B (in San Pedro Sula) — Costa Rica, Mexico, El Salvador, Haiti**

7.12.78	Costa Rica v. El Salvador	1:1 (1:0)	A. Evangelista, Canada
7.12.78	Mexico v. Haiti	1:0 (0:0)	C.L. Monge Solano, Costa Rica
10.12.78	El Salvador v. Mexico	1:3 (0:1)	D.S. Socha, USA
10.12.78	Costa Rica v. Haiti	3:0 (2:0)	R. Mendez Molina, Guatemala
12.12.78	El Salvador v. Haiti	4:0 (2:0)	M.A. Gracias R., Guatemala
12.12.78	Costa Rica v. Mexico	3:1 (1:0)	R. Mendez Molina, Guatemala

<i>Classification:</i>	Costa Rica	3	2	1	0	7:2	5
	Mexico	3	2	0	1	5:4	4
	El Salvador	3	1	1	1	6:4	3
	Haiti	3	0	0	3	0:8	0
		12	5	2	5	18:18	12

**Semi-Finals**

14.12.78	Mexico v. Honduras (in Tegucigalpa)	2:0 (2:0)	D.S. Socha, USA
14.12.78	Canada v. Costa Rica (in San Pedro Sula)	4:0 (1:0)	R. Mendez Molina, Guatemala

**3rd Place Match**

17.12.78	Honduras v. Costa Rica (in Tegucigalpa)	2:1 (1:0)	A. Evangelista, Canada
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**Final**

17.12.78	Mexico v. Canada (in Tegucigalpa)	1:0 (0:0)	R. Mendez Molina, Guatemala
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The two teams which will represent Concacaf in the Final Tournament of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup in Japan 1979 are

*MEXICO and CANADA*

**ASIA****XX Asian Youth Tournament — 5-28 October 1978 in Dacca, Bangladesh**

5.10.78	Indonesia v. Iraq	0:4 (0:3)	Z. Alam, Bangladesh
6.10.78	Malaysia v. Jordan	3:0 (1:0)	Dalil Khan, Bangladesh
	Sri Lanka v. Japan	1:5 (0:1)	Mr. Selim, Iraq

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7.10.78	Iran v. Afghanistan India v. DPR Korea Bangladesh v. Singapore	3:0 (0:0) 0:2 (0:1) 2:2 (0:2)	Munir Hossain, Bangladesh M. Hamzah, Bahrain Hyder Reza, Iran
8.10.78	Kuwait v. PDR Yemen Iraq v. Jordan	1:1 (1:1) 6:0 (4:0)	G. Joseph, Malaysia M.D. Souza, India
9.10.78	Korea Rep. v. PR China Malaysia v. Indonesia	2:1 (0:1) 0:2 (0:1)	Salim Naji Al-Hachami, Iraq Kim Hi Bom, DPR Korea
10.10.78	Saudi Arabia v. Sri Lanka Japan v. India Bahrain v. Singapore Bangladesh v. PDR Yemen	5:0 (3:0) 2:2 (1:0) 3:0 (2:0) 1:0 (0:0)	Kim Joo Won, Korea Rep. Hassim Sulaiman Awil, Jordan M.T. Fernando, Sri Lanka M. Takada, Japan
11.10.78	Sri Lanka v. DPR Korea Iran v. Korea Rep. PR China v. Afghanistan	0:5 (0:3) 1:1 (0:1) 1:0 (1:0)	M.A. Mokbul Marzook, PDR Yemen Dalil Khan, Bangladesh Al Murzooq Moh'd, Saudi Arabia
12.10.78	Kuwait v. Singapore Indonesia v. Jordan	5:1 (3:0) 4:0 (1:0)	Sultan Hammad Nazadi, Afghanistan Mohiuddin Chowdhury, Bangladesh
13.10.78	Malaysia v. Iraq Saudi Arabia v. DPR Korea	0:7 (0:3) 1:1 (0:1)	Lee Paul Kok Leong, Singapore Munir Hossain, Bangladesh
14.10.78	India v. Sri Lanka Bahrain v. PDR Yemen	4:0 (1:0) 1:0 (1:0)	D.K. Guha, Bangladesh George Joseph, Malaysia
15.10.78	Bangladesh v. Kuwait	0:2 (0:0)	George Joseph, Malaysia
16.10.78	Korea Rep. v. Afghanistan Saudi Arabia v. India Japan v. DPR Korea	7:0 (4:0) 4:1 (2:1) 0:2 (0:1)	Mr. Selim, Iraq Kim Joo Won, Korea Rep. Mirza Ali Hamza, Bahrain
17.10.78	Singapore v. PDR Yemen Iran v. PR China	0:5 (0:2) 2:1 (0:0)	M. Kosasih, Indonesia M.D. Souza, India
18.10.78	Kuwait v. Bahrain	2:1 (1:0)	M. Takada, Japan
19.10.78	Japan v. Saudi Arabia	1:1 (0:1)	M.D. Souza, India
20.10.78	Bahrain v. Bangladesh	1:1 (1:0)	Kim Joo Won, Korea Rep.

#### Quarter-finals

21.10.78	Kuwait v. Iran	0:1 (0:0)	Dililuddin Khan, Bangladesh
22.10.78	Iraq v. Saudi Arabia	2:1 (1:1)	M.D. Souza, India
22.10.78	DPR Korea v. Indonesia	2:0 (1:0)	Mohammad Al-Marzook, S. Arabia
23.10.78	Korea Rep. v. Bahrain	1:0 (0:0)	M.D. Souza, India

#### Semi-Finals

25.10.78	Iraq v. Kuwait Result by penalty kicks:	0:0 (0:0) 6:5	M.D. Souza, India
26.10.78	DPR Korea v. Korea Rep. Result by penalty kicks:	0:0 (0:0) 5:6	Salim Naji Al Hachami, Iraq

#### 3/4 Place Match

27.10.78	Kuwait v. DPR Korea	1:1 (1:0)	Z. Alam, Bangladesh
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#### Final

28.10.78	Iraq v. Korea Rep.	1:1 (0:1)	Melvyn D. Souza, India
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# XXXI UEFA International Youth Tournament

5-14 May 1978 – Poland

<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Referee</i>
<i>Date</i>	<i>Lieu</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Résultat</i>	<i>Arbitre</i>
<i>Fecha</i>	<i>Lugar</i>	<i>Partido</i>	<i>Resultado</i>	<i>Arbitro</i>
<i>Datum</i>	<i>Ort</i>	<i>Spiel</i>	<i>Resultat</i>	<i>Schiedsrichter</i>
<b>Group A</b>				
5.5.	Kety	Portugal v. Italy	0:0 (0:0)	Beck, Netherlands
	Bielsko Biala	Scotland v. Germany FR	1:0 (0:0)	Jourquin, Belgium
7.5.	Cieszyn	Portugal v. Scotland	0:1 (0:0)	Oektém, Turkey
	Bielsko Biala	Italy v. Germany FR	3:5 (1:2)	Lipatov, USSR
9.5.	Cieszyn	Portugal v. Germany FR	1:0 (1:0)	Courtney, England
	Kety	Italy v. Scotland	0:0 (0:0)	Vlajic, Yugoslavia
Qualified: <i>Scotland</i>				
<b>Group B</b>				
5.5.	Czestochowa	Greece v. USSR	0:4 (0:1)	Serafino, Italy
	Czestochowa	Netherlands v. Norway	1:0 (1:0)	Courtney, England
7.5.	Czestochowa	Greece v. Netherlands	2:2 (1:1)	Lauber, Hungary
	Lubliniec	USSR v. Norway	4:0 (3:0)	Hjaltalin, Iceland
9.5.	Czestochowa	Greece v. Norway	1:2 (0:1)	Lipatov, USSR
	Czestochowa	USSR v. Netherlands	2:0 (1:0)	Horstmann, Germany FR
Qualified: <i>USSR</i>				
<b>Group C</b>				
5.5.	Gorlice	Iceland v. Hungary	1:3 (0:1)	Platopoulos, Greece
	Nowy Sacz	Belgium v. Yugoslavia*	1:2 (1:2)	Stec, Poland
*Match abandoned, Result: 0:3				
7.5.	Nowy Sacz	Iceland v. Belgium	3:0 (forfeit)	
	Nowy Sacz	Hungary v. Yugoslavia	0:0 (0:0)	Porem Luis, Portugal
9.5.	Gorlice	Iceland v. Yugoslavia	1:4 (0:1)	Guruceta Muro, Spain
	Nowy Sacz	Hungary v. Belgium	3:0 (forfeit)	
Qualified: <i>Yugoslavia</i>				
<b>Group D</b>				
5.5.	Chorzow	Spain v. Poland	2:1 (1:1)	Syme, Scotland
	Wodzislaw	England v. Turkey	1:1 (0:0)	Haugen, Norway
7.5.	Bukowno	Spain v. England	0:1 (0:0)	Horstmann, Germany FR
	Bedzin	Poland v. Turkey	2:1 (1:0)	Vlajic, Yugoslavia
9.5.	Jaworzno	Spain v. Turkey	1:1 (0:0)	Beck, Netherlands
	Chorzow	Poland v. England	2:0 (1:0)	Serafino, Italy
Qualified: <i>Poland</i>				

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**Semi-Finals**

12.5.	Hutnik/ Crakow	Scotland v. Yugoslavia	2:2* (0:1)	Horstmann, Germany FR
			*Result after kicks from the penalty mark: 2:4	
	Crakow	USSR v. Poland	2:0 (1:0)	Guruceta Muro, Spain

**3rd place match**

14.5.	Wisla/Crakow	Poland v. Scotland	3:1 (2:0)	Haugen, Norway
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**Final**

14.5.	Wisla/Crakow	USSR v. Yugoslavia	3:0 (0:0)	Serafino, Italy
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**CONMEBOL****VIII South American Youth Championship "Juvenil de Plata"****12-31 January 1979 in Uruguay**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Referee</i>
<i>Date</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Résultat</i>	<i>Arbitre</i>
<i>Fecha</i>	<i>Partido</i>	<i>Resultado</i>	<i>Arbitro</i>
<i>Datum</i>	<i>Spiel</i>	<i>Resultat</i>	<i>Schiedsrichter</i>

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**Group I (Montevideo)**

12.1.79	Uruguay v. Ecuador	5:0 (0:0)	G. Castro, Chile
13.1.79	Argentina v. Peru	4:0 (4:0)	J. Wright, Brazil
18.1.79	Argentina v. Ecuador	5:0 (2:0)	C. Maciel, Paraguay
	Uruguay v. Peru	3:0 (2:0)	G. Aristizabal, Colombia
22.1.79	Peru v. Ecuador	2:0 (2:0)	J. Antequera, Bolivia
	Uruguay v. Argentina	1:0 (1:0)	J. Wright, Brazil

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Uruguay	3	3	0	0	9:0	6
	2. Argentina	3	2	0	1	9:1	4
	3. Peru	3	1	0	2	2:7	2
	4. Ecuador	3	0	0	3	0:12	0
		12	6	0	6	20:20	12

*Qualified:* Uruguay and Argentina

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**Group II (Paysandú)**

12.1.79	Chile v. Paraguay	0:6 (0:1)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay
	Brazil v. Colombia	1:2 (1:2)	P. Reyes, Peru
14.1.79	Colombia v. Bolivia	5:1 (1:0)	E. Jacome, Ecuador
	Brazil v. Chile	1:0 (1:0)	T. Nitti, Argentina
17.1.79	Colombia v. Paraguay	0:5 (0:2)	T. Nitti, Argentina
	Brazil v. Bolivia	1:0 (1:0)	M. Fiorenza, Venezuela
19.1.79	Chile v. Colombia	3:0 (0:0)	P. Reyes, Peru
	Bolivia v. Paraguay	0:1 (0:1)	E. Jacome, Ecuador
22.1.79	Bolivia v. Chile	1:5 (0:1)	M. Fiorenza, Venezuela
	Brazil v. Paraguay	1:1 (1:1)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay

*Classification:*

1. Paraguay	4	3	1	0	13:1	7
2. Brazil	4	2	1	1	4:3	5
3. Chile	4	2	0	2	8:8	4
4. Colombia	4	2	0	2	7:10	4
5. Bolivia	4	0	0	4	2:12	0
	20	9	2	9	34:34	20

*Qualified:* Paraguay and Brazil

**Final Round (Montevideo)**

25.1.79	Argentina v. Paraguay	0:0 (0:0)	G. Aristizabal, Colombia
	Uruguay v. Brazil	1:0 (1:0)	E. Jacome, Ecuador
28.1.79	Paraguay v. Brazil	2:1 (1:1)	P. Reyes, Peru
	Argentina v. Uruguay	0:0 (0:0)	G. Castro, Chile
31.1.79	Argentina v. Brazil	1:0 (0:0)	G. Aristizabal, Colombia
	Uruguay v. Paraguay	2:1 (2:1)	J. Wright, Brazil

*Classification:*

1. Uruguay	3	2	1	0	3:1	5
2. Argentina	3	1	2	0	1:0	4
3. Paraguay	3	1	1	1	3:3	3
4. Brazil	3	0	0	3	1:4	0
	12	4	4	4	8:8	12

The two teams directly qualified to represent South America in the Final Tournament of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup in Japan 1979 are *URUGUAY and ARGENTINA*.

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## OCEANIA

### Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup 1979 in Auckland, New Zealand

11.11.78	Australia v. Papua-New Guinea	9:0 (2:0)	A. Blackburn, New Zealand
	Fiji v. New Zealand	1:1 (0:1)	T. Boskovic, Australia
14.11.78	New Zealand v. Papua-N. Guinea	4:0 (2:0)	H. Naicker, Fiji
	Australia v. Fiji	5:1 (3:0)	S. Pouru, Papua-N. Guinea
16.11.78	Fiji v. Papua-New Guinea	4:0 (1:0)	A. Blackburn, New Zealand
	New Zealand v. Australia	1:2 (1:2)	H. Naicker, Fiji

*Classification:*

1. Australia	3	3	0	0	16:2	6
2. Fiji	3	1	1	1	6:6	3
3. New Zealand	3	1	1	1	6:3	3
4. Papua-N. Guinea	3	0	0	3	0:17	0
	12	5	2	5	28:28	12

The winner *Australia* qualified to take part in the intercontinental tournament with Israel and Paraguay in February 1979 in Paraguay.

### Intercontinental Tournament in Asunción, Paraguay to decide the 16th participant of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup – Japan 1979

7.2.79	Paraguay v. Australia	2:0 (1:0)	R. Mendez Molina, Guatemala
9.2.79	Israel v. Australia	0:0 (0:0)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay
11.2.79	Paraguay v. Israel	3:0 (2:0)	R. Fusco, Canada
14.2.79	Australia v. Israel	0:0 (0:0)	J. Wright, Brazil
16.2.79	Paraguay v. Australia	3:0 (2:0)	M. Rubio Vazquez, Mexico
18.2.79	Paraguay v. Israel	2:1 (1:1)	L. Siles Calderón, C. Rica

*Classification:*

1. Paraguay	4	4	0	0	10:1	8
2. Israel	4	0	2	2	1:5	2
3. Australia	4	0	2	2	0:5	2
	12	4	4	4	11:11	12

Qualified to take part in the Tournament in Japan 1979: *PARAGUAY*

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## Final Tournament in Japan –

### Results and Classifications

#### Group A (Tokyo National Stadium)

1.	25.8.79	Mexico v. Algeria	1:1 (1:0)	A. Milchenko, USSR
2.		Japan v. Spain	0:1 (0:0)	M. Raus, Yugoslavia
9.	27.8.79	Spain v. Mexico	2:1 (1:0)	J. Wright, Brazil
10.		Algeria v. Japan	0:0 (0:0)	H. Ortiz, Paraguay
17.	29.8.79	Spain v. Algeria	0:1 (0:1)	K. Kosasih, Indonesia
18.		Japan v. Mexico	1:1 (0:0)	L. Padar, Hungary

<i>Classification:</i>	1.-2.	Spain (*)	3	2	0	1	3:2	4
		Algeria	3	1	2	0	2:1	4
	3.-4.	Mexico	3	0	2	1	3:4	2
		Japan	3	0	2	1	1:2	2
			12	3	6	3	9:9	12

*Qualified:* Spain and Algeria – (\*) by draw: 1. Spain, 2. Algeria

#### Group B (Omiya)

5.	26.8.79	Poland v. Yugoslavia	2:0 (0:0)	A. Lamo Castillo, Spain
6.		Argentina v. Indonesia	5:0 (5:0)	R. Fusco, Canada
13.	28.8.79	Yugoslavia v. Argentina	0:1 (0:0)	A. Daina, Switzerland
14.		Indonesia v. Poland	0:6 (0:5)	K. Yasuda, Japan
21.	30.8.79	Poland v. Argentina	1:4 (1:3)	M. v. Langenhove, Belg.
22.		Yugoslavia v. Indonesia	5:0 (2:0)	T. Asami, Japan

<i>Classification:</i>	1.	Argentina	3	3	0	0	10:1	6
	2.	Poland	3	2	0	1	9:4	4
	3.	Yugoslavia	3	1	0	2	5:3	2
	4.	Indonesia	3	0	0	3	0:16	0
			12	6	0	6	24:24	12

*Qualified:* Argentina and Poland

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**Group C (Kobe)**

3.	25.8.79	Canada v. Portugal	3:1 (1:0)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay
4.		Paraguay v. Korea Rep.	3:0 (1:0)	M. Hansal, Algeria
11.	27.8.79	Portugal v. Paraguay	1:0 (1:0)	A. Jarguz, Poland
12.		Korea Rep. v. Canada	1:0 (0:0)	G. Joseph, Malaysia
19.	29.8.79	Canada v. Paraguay	0:3 (0:2)	M. Kuramochi, Japan
20.		Portugal v. Korea Rep.	0:0 (0:0)	M. Rubio, Mexico

<i>Classification:</i>	1.	Paraguay	3	2	0	1	6:1	4
	2.	Portugal	3	1	1	1	2:3	3
	3.	Korea Rep.	3	1	1	1	1:3	3
	4.	Canada	3	1	0	2	3:5	2
			12	5	2	5	12:12	12

*Qualified:* Paraguay and Portugal

**Group D (Yokohama)**

7.	26.8.79	USSR v. Hungary	5:1 (1:1)	A. Ithurralde, Argentina
8.		Uruguay v. Guinea	5:0 (2:0)	M. D'Souza, India
15.	28.8.79	Hungary v. Uruguay	0:2 (0:2)	M. van Langenhove, Belg.
16.		Guinea v. USSR	0:3 (0:1)	Han Kyu Suk, Korea Rep.
23.	30.8.79	USSR v. Uruguay	0:1 (0:0)	C. Correia, Portugal
24.		Hungary v. Guinea	2:0 (1:0)	Chan Tam Sun, Hong Kong

<i>Classification:</i>	1.	Uruguay	3	3	0	0	8:0	6
	2.	USSR	3	2	0	1	8:2	4
	3.	Hungary	3	1	0	2	3:7	2
	4.	Guinea	3	0	0	3	0:10	0
			12	6	0	6	19:19	12

*Qualified:* Uruguay and USSR

**1/4 Finals**

25.	2.9.79	Spain v. Poland (3:4 after penalty kicks)	0:0 (0:0)	J. Wright, Brazil
26.	2.9.79	Algeria v. Argentina	0:5 (0:3)	G. Joseph, Malaysia

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27.	2.9.79	Paraguay v. USSR (5:6 after penalty kicks)	2:2 (2:1)	A. Daina, Switzerland
28.	2.9.79	Portugal v. Uruguay (0:1 after extra time)	0:0 (0:0)	M. van Langenhove, Belg.

### **Semi-finals**

29.	4.9.79	Argentina v. Uruguay	2:0 (0:0)	A. Lamo Castillo, Spain
30.	4.9.79	Poland v. USSR	0:1 (0:0)	M. van Langenhove, Belg.

### **3rd place match**

31	6.9.79	Uruguay v. Poland (5:3 after penalty kicks)	1:1 (1:1)	Chan Tam Sun, Hong Kong
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### **Final**

32	7.9.79	Argentina v. USSR	3:1 (0:0)	J. Wright, Brazil
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**Summary of Number of Spectators**  
**Récapitulation du nombre des spectateurs**  
**Recapitulación del número de espectadores**

**Group matches / Matches de groupe / Partidos de grupo**

	<i>First match</i>	<i>Second match</i>	<i>Third match</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tokyo	30,000	32,000	38,000	100,000
Kobe	13,000	*5,000	7,500	25,500
Omiya	15,500	9,500	12,500	37,500
Yokohama	8,000	4,000	5,000	17,000
				<u>180,000</u>

**Quarter finals / Quarts de finale / Cuartos de final**

Tokyo	20,000			
Kobe	8,500			
Omiya	10,000			
Yokohama	4,000			42,500

**Semi-finals / Demi-finales / Semifinales**

Tokyo*	20,000			
Kobe*	5,000			25,000

**3/4 place match / Match pour les 3/4 places / Partido por el 3/4 puesto**

Tokyo*	8,000			8,000
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**Final / Finale / Final**

Tokyo	52,000			52,000
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<b>Total</b>	<b>307,500</b>
(20 events)	<u>307,500</u>

<b>Average:</b>	<b>15,350</b>
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\* rain, pluie, lluvia

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*Well-packed National Stadium for the Final*

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**Statistical details of the matches / Données statistiques des matches  
 Detalles estadísticos de los partidos / Statistische Angaben zu den Spielen**

**Key / Légende / Leyenda / Aufschlüsselung**

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

*Teams / Equipes / Equipos / Mannschaften*

- a) *Goals / Buts / Goles / Tore*
- b) *Referee and Linesmen / Arbitre et Juges de touche / Arbitro y Jueces de línea  
 Schiedsrichter und Linienrichter*
- c) *Referee Inspector and Official Inspector / Inspecteur d'arbitre et Inspecteur officiel  
 Inspector de árbitro y Inspector oficial / Schiedsrichter-Inspektor und Offizieller Inspektor*
- d) *Paying attendance / Spectateurs payants / Espectadores que pagan / Zahlende Zuschauer*
- e) *Capacity of Stadium / Capacité du stade / Capacidad del estadio / Stadionkapazität*

**Group matches / Matches de groupe / Partidos de grupo / Gruppenspiele**

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1    25.8.    16.20    Tokyo National    Mexico v. Algeria    1:1 (1:0)

*Mexico:* 1 Aguilar Mijes, 14 Luna Gamio, 3 Guzman Donis, 4 Trejo León, 5 Mora Contreras, 6 Comparan Beltran, 7 Luna Castro, 8 Padron Montiel, 10 Mendiburu Cruz, 11 Moralez Ortega (40 min 9 Diaz Beltran), 12 Hernández Velasquez (71 min 15 Trujillo Hernández)

*Algeria:* 18 Osmani (53 min 1 Rahmani), 5 Ait Ameer, 13 Chibi, 15 Chaib, 8 Djenadi, 16 Sebbar, 7 Yahy, 4 Menad (60 min 10 Baziz), 17 Bendjaballah, 2 Benameur, 14 Kheloufi

- a) 1:0 (24 min) 12 Hernández Velasquez / 1:1 (67 min) 7 Yahy
  - b) Milchenko (USSR) – Wright (Brazil), Daina (Switzerland)
  - c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) – S. Aloulou (Tunisia)
  - d) 30 000
  - e) 71 000
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2      25.8      19.00      Tokyo National      Japan v. Spain      0:1 (0:0)

*Japan:* 1 Suzuki, 4 Yanagishita, 3 Koshida, 6 Nakamoto, 5 Okimune, 8 Tanaka, 17 Ozaki, 14 Kazama, 18 Hashiratani (30 min 10 Suzuki Jun), 16 Mizunuma, 11 Takahashi

*Spain:* 1 Rodriguez Santiago, 2 Comas Julia, 3 Tendillo Berenguer, 4 Martinez Toal, 5 Garcia Padiol, 6 Camacho Bayo (24 min 9 Perez Ayllon), 7 Vargas Quijada, 10 Zuniga Fernandez, 15 Paichardo Fernandez, 16 Alonso Pena, 17 Perez Rojo

- a) 0:1 (18 min) 10 Zuniga Fernandez
  - b) Raus (Yugoslavia) — van Langenhove (Belgium), Han Kyu Suk (Korea Rep.)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) — H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
  - d) 30 000
  - e) 71 000
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3      25.8.      16.20      Kobe Chuo      Canada v. Portugal      3:1 (1:0)

*Canada:* 1 Turner, 2 Alberti, 3 Lenarduzzi, 4 Sephton, 5 Bridge, 6 McGill, 9 McCaig, 14 Gray (55 min 10 Hatley), 15 Chueden, 17 Nagy, 18 Segota

*Portugal:* 12 Justino, 16 Pinto, 5 Bastos Lopes, 3 Henriques, 13 Gouveia, 2 Ferreira, 14 Azevedo (67 min 6 Galhofas), 10 Santos, 17 Miranda, 18 Grilo, 8 Vincente (40 min 7 Parente)

- a) 1:0 (7 min) 18 Segota / 1:1 (46 min) 18 Grilo, / 2:1 (66 min) 18 Segota / 3:1 (79 min) 17 Nagy
  - b) Cardellino (Uruguay) — Rubio (Mexico), Joseph (Malaysia)
  - c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) — T. Salinas (Peru)
  - d) 10 000
  - e) 23 000
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4      25.8.      19.00      Kobe Chuo      Paraguay v. Korea Rep.      3:0 (1:0)

*Paraguay:* 12 Elizeche Ozuma, 2 Olmedo, 17 Garcia Siani, 6 Delgado, 4 Vera, 8 Gimenez (72 min 5 Caballero), 15 Mino, 10 Romero, 7 Arevalo Cardozo, 14 Cabanas González, 11 Valinotti

*Korea Rep.:* 1 Youn Kyo Oh, 3 Young Suck Song, 2 Young Chul Kim, 15 Cha Sik Jin, 6 Young Whan Jung, 7 Suck Keun Whang, 10 Tae Ho Lee, 9 Sang Young Lee (40 min 8 Kil Young Lee), 17 Yoon Ki Park, 11 Suck Won Kim (62 min 13 Young Sae Kim) 16 Soon Ho Choi

- a) 1:0 (5 min) 10 Romero / 2:0 (70 min) 14 Cabanas González / 3:0 (74 min) 14 Cabanas González
  - b) Hansal (Algeria) — Jarguz (Poland), Kuramochi (Japan)
  - c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) — H. Sosa (Guatemala)
  - d) 13 000
  - e) 23 000
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5    26.8.    16.20    Omiya    Poland v. Yugoslavia    2:0 (0:0)

*Poland:* 1 Kazimierski, 16 Jarosz, 17 Wisniewski, 4 Krol, 9 Skrobowski (69 min 7 Frankowski), 10 Grúszka, 14 Pekala, 13 Buncol, 5 Buda, 8 Nowicki (41 min 3 Kajrys), 6 Palasz

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Ivković, 18 Capljic, 3 Janković, 16 Mitrović, 7 Djurovski, 5 Juricko, 4 Zivković, 8 Gudelj (61 min 9 Radulović), 13 Varga, 10 Bazdarević, 15 Cakalić (52 min 17 Mlinarić)

- a) 1:0 (49 min) 6 Palasz / 2:0 (76 min) 7 Frankowski
  - b) Lamo Castillo (Spain) – Asami (Japan), Padar (Hungary)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) – Dr. H. Käser (Switzerland)
  - d) 14 000
  - e) 15 000
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6    26.8.    19.00    Omiya    Argentina v. Indonesia    5:0 (5:0)

*Argentina:* 1 Garcia, 2 Simon, 3 Alves, 4 Carabelli (34 min 15 Bachino), 6 Rossi, 7 Escudero, 8 Barbas, 9 Diaz, 10 Maradona, 11 Calderón (50 min 17 Mezza), 13 Rinaldi

*Indonesia:* 20 Endang Tirtana, 16 Tommy Herry Latuperisa ( min 2 Eddy Sudarnoto), 14 Didik Darmadi, 17 Mundari Karya, 15 Nus Lengkoan, 8 David Sulaksmono, 12 Arief Hidayat, 18 Subangkit, 9 Pepen Rubianto, 19 Bambang Nurdiansyah, 11 Bambang Sunarto

- a) 1:0 (10 min) 9 Diaz / 2:0 (19 min) 10 Maradona / 3:0 (23 min) 9 Diaz / 4:0 (25 min) 9 Diaz / 5:0 (39 min) 10 Maradona
  - b) Fusco (Canada) – Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong), Correia (Portugal)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) – T. Murata (Japan)
  - d) 15 500
  - e) 15 000
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7    26.8.    16.20    Yokohama    USSR v. Hungary    5:1 (1:1)

*USSR:* 1 Chanov, 2 Yanushevsky, 3 Golovnia, 4 Khachatryan, 5 Polukarov, 15 Radenko (60 min 16 Mikhalevsky), 7 Olefirenko, 8 Ponomarev, 10 Tran, 17 Zavarov (60 min 9 Zubenko), 13 Stukashev

*Hungary:* 1 Disztl, 2 Mohácsi, 3 Róth, 4 Sallai, 5 Nagy, 16 Dózsa (40 min 17 Kerepeczky), 6 Kardos, 10 Szeibert, 7 Melis, 9 Segesvar (65 min 14 Koch), 13 Kökeny

- a) 0:1 (9 min) 6 Kardos / 1:1 (24 min) 8 Ponomarev / 2:1 (41 min) 13 Stukashev / 3:1 (57 min) 17 Zavarov / 4:1 (71 min) 10 Tran / 5:1 (78 min) 10 Tran
  - b) Ithurralde (Argentina) – Kosasih (Indonesia), Daina (Switzerland)
  - c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) – H. Bangarter (Switzerland)
  - d) 7 000
  - e) 14 000
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8 26.8. 19.00 Yokohama Uruguay v. Guinea 5:0 (2:0)

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 2 Caceres, 3 Alaguich, 15 Molina (18 min 4 Bossio), 16 González, 6 Martínez, 7 Vargas, 8 Barrios, 9 Paz (58 min 11 Bueno), 13 Revelez, 10 Viera

*Guinea:* 1 Loua, 2 Diallo Amadou, 3 Sy, 4 Keita Aboubacar, 5 Soumah, 6 Keita Salifou, 7 Sidiki (54 min 15 Barbara Sylla), 8 N'Dour (32 min 12 Bangoura), 9 Camara, 10 Diallo Aly, 11 Fode

- a) 1:0 (7 min) 15 Molina / 2:0 (22 min) 13 Revelez / 3:0 (53 min) 9 Paz / 4:0 (74 min) 13 Revelez / 5:0 (76 min) 7 Vargas
  - b) D'Souza (India) – Yasuda (Japan), Tezuka (Japan)
  - c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) – M. Fahmy (Egypt)
  - d) 8 000
  - e) 14 000
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9 27.8. 16.20 Tokyo National Spain v. Mexico 2:1 (1:0)

*Spain:* 1 Rodriguez Santiago, 2 Comas Julia, 3 Tendillo Berenguer, 4 Martínez Toal, 5 García Padial, 6 Camacho Bayo (40 min 9 Pérez Ayllón), 7 Vargas Quijada, 10 Zuniga Fernández (59 min 12 Gail), 15 Paichardo Fernández, 16 Alonso Pena, 17 Pérez Rojo

*Mexico:* 1 Aguilar Mijes, 14 Luna Gamio, 3 Guzman Donis, 4 Trejo León, 5 Mora Contreras, 16 Romero Manrique, 17 Esquivel Plascencia (52 min 12 Hernández Velásquez), 15 Trujillo Hernández, 7 Luna Castro, 10 Mendiburu Cruz, 9 Díaz Beltrán

- a) 1:0 (8 min) 15 Paichardo / 1:1 (56 min) 9 Díaz Beltrán / 2:1 (74 min) 12 Gail
  - b) Wright (Brazil) – Milchenko (USSR), Kosasih (Indonesia)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) – H. Bangerter (Switzerland)
  - d) 28 000
  - e) 71 000
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10 27.8. 19.05 Tokyo National Algeria v. Japan 0:0 (0:0)

*Algeria:* 1 Rahmani, 13 Chaibi, 11 Belagoun, 8 Djenadi, 15 Chaib, 16 Sebbar, 2 Benameur (58 min 3 Bouiche), 4 Menad (74 min 10 Baziz), 17 Bendjaballah, 14 Kheloufi, 7 Yahi

*Japan:* 1 Suzuki, 4 Yanagishita, 6 Nakamoto, 3 Koshida, 5 Okimune, 8 Tanaka, 17 Ozaki, 14 Kazama (79 min 2 Kaneko), 10 Suzuki Jun, 11 Takahashi (59 min 18 Hashiratani), 16 Mizunuma

- a) –
  - b) Ortiz (Paraguay) – Padar (Hungary), Raus (Yugoslavia)
  - c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) – Dr. M. Halim (Sudan)
  - d) 32 000
  - e) 71 000
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11 27.8. 16.20 Kobe Chuo Portugal v. Paraguay 1:0 (1:0)

*Portugal:* 1 Ferreirinha, 16 Pinto, 5 Bastos, 3 Henriques, 11 Fonte, 4 Fernandes, 14 Azevedo, 9 Pinto Carlos (77 min 13 Gouveia), 17 Miranda, 2 Ferreira, 18 Grilo (68 min 15 Oliveira)

*Paraguay:* 12 Elizeche, 2 Olmedo, 3 Surian, 4 Vera, 5 Caballero, 6 Delgado (62 min 17 Mora Eulalio), 15 Mino, 10 Romero, 7 Arevalo (40 min 18 Achucarro), 14 Cabañas, 11 Valinotti

- a) 1:0 (23 min) 2 Ferreira
  - b) Jarguz (Poland) – Nishi (Japan), Takada (Japan)
  - c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
  - d) 5 000
  - e) 23 000
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12 27.8. 19.00 Kobe Chuo Korea Rep. v. Canada 1:0 (0:0)

*Korea Rep.:* 1 Youn Kyo Oh, 2 Young Chul Kim, 3 Young Suck Song, 15 Cha Sik Jun, 6 Young Whan Jung, 10 Tae Ho Lee, 7 Suck Keun Whang, 9 Sang Young Lee (63 min 14 Man Soo Kim), 11 Suck Won Kim, 16 Soon Ho Choi, 17 Yoon Ki Park

*Canada:* 1 Turner, 2 Alberti, 3 Lenarduzzi, 5 Bridge, 6 McGill, 9 McCaig, 10 Hatley, 14 Gray (73 min 4 Sephton), 15 Chueden (53 min 8 Barling), 17 Nagy, 18 Segota

- a) 1:0 (63 min) 10 Tae Ho Lee
  - b) Joseph (Malaysia) – Cardellino (Uruguay), Hansal (Algeria)
  - c) F. Alvarez (Philippines)
  - d) 5 000
  - e) 23 000
- 

13 28.8. 16.20 Omiya Yugoslavia v. Argentina 0:1 (0:0)

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Ivković, 3 Janković, 10 Bazdarević, 16 Mitrović, 18 Capljčić, 7 Djurovski, 4 Živković, 8 Gudelji, 13 Varga (66 min 15 Cakalić), 14 Milosavljević, 17 Mlinarić (57 min 6 Elzner)

*Argentina:* 1 Garcia, 2 Simon, 3 Alves, 4 Carabelli, 6 Rossi, 7 Escudero (55 min 16 Torres), 8 Barbas, 9 Diaz, 10 Maradona, 11 Calderón (41 min 17 Mezza), 13 Rinaldi

- a) 0:1 (55 min) 7 Escudero
  - b) Daina (Switzerland) – Lamo Castillo (Spain), Asami (Japan)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) – H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
  - d) 9 500
  - e) 15 000
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14 28.8. 19.00 Omiya Indonesia v. Poland 0:6 (0:5)

*Indonesia:* 20 Endang Tirtana, 2 Eddy Sudarnoto, 14 Didik Darmadi, 17 Mundari Karya, 15 Nus Lengkoan, 12 Arief Hidayat, 18 Subangkit, 8 David Sulaksmono ( min 5 Imam Murtanto), 9 Pepen Rubianto, 19 Bambang Nurdiansyah, 11 Bambang Sunarto

*Poland:* 1 Kazimierski, 16 Jarosz, 17 Wisniewski (67 min 14 Pekala), 4 Krol, 10 Gruszka, 11 Janiec, 13 Buncol, 7 Frankowski, 2 Chojnacki, 18 Baran, 6 Palasz (40 min 5 Buda)

- a) 0:1 (11 min) 6 Palasz / 0:2 11 Janiec / 0:3 18 Baran / 0:4 18 Baran / 0:5 6 Palasz / 0:6 5 Buda  
b) Yasuda (Japan) – Fusco (Canada), Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong)  
c) N. Latyshev (USSR) – S. Aloulou (Tunisia)  
d) 9 000  
e) 15 000
- 

15 28.8. 16.20 Yokohama Hungary v. Uruguay 0:2 (0:2)

*Hungary:* 1 Disztl, 2 Mohácsi, 6 Kardos, 4 Sallai, 5 Nagy, 16 Dozsa, 13 Kökeny, 8 Pandur, 7 Melis, 15 Paksi (58 min 9 Segesvar), 11 Pölöskei

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 2 Caceres, 3 Alaguichi, 4 Bossio, 16 González, 6 Martinez, 7 Vargas, 8 Barrios, 9 Paz, 13 Revelez, 10 Viera (66 min 11 Bueno)

- a) 0:1 (23 min) 7 Vargas / 0:2 (35 min) 9 Paz  
b) van Langenhoeve (Belgium) – Correia (Portugal), Ithurralde (Argentina)  
c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) – J.S. Blatter (Switzerland)  
d) 4 000  
e) 14 000
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16 28.8. 19.00 Yokohama Guinea v. USSR 0:3 (0:1)

*Guinea:* 1 Loua, 2 Diallo Amadou, 3 Sy, 4 Keita Aboubacar, 5 Soumah, 6 Keita Salifou, 15 Barbara Sylla, 12 Bangoura (30 min 17 Sakho), 13 Keita Sekou Oumar (77 min Sidiki), 10 Diallo Aly, 11 Fode

*USSR:* 1 Chanov, 12 Salov, 3 Golovnia (40 min 4 Khachatrian), 14 Ovchinnikov, 5 Polukarov, 9 Zubenko, 16 Mikhalevsky, 7 Olefirenko (40 min 10 Taran), 15 Radenko, 17 Zavarov, 13 Stukashev

- a) 0:1 (6 min) 7 Olefirenko / 0:2 (59 min) 16 Mikhalevsky / 0:3 (80 min) 15 Radenko  
b) Han Kyu Suk (Korea Rep.) – D'Souza (India), Tezuka (Japan)  
c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) – T. Murata (Japan)  
d) 4 000  
e) 14 000
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17 29.8. 16.20 Tokyo National Spain v. Algeria 0:1 (0:1)

*Spain:* 1 Rodriguez Santiago, 2 Comas Julia, 3 Tendillo Berenguer, 4 Martinez Toal, 5 Garcia Padial, 7 Vargas Quijada, 9 Perez Ayllon, 11 Zambrano Diaz, 12 Gail Martin, 14 Marian Diez, 18 Perez Moreno

*Algeria:* 1 Rahmani, 13 Chaibi, 11 Belagoun, 8 Djenadi, 15 Chaib, 16 Sebbar, 2 Benameur, 4 Menad, 14 Kheloufi, 7 Yahy, 17 Bendjaballah

- a) 0:1 (15 min) 17 Bendjaballah
- b) Kosasih (Indonesia) – Raus (Yugoslavia), Han Kyu Suk (Korea Rep.)
- c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) – M. Fahmy (Egypt)
- d) 20 000
- e) 71 000

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18 29.8. 19.00 Tokyo National Japan v. Mexico 1:1 (0:0)

*Japan:* 1 Suzuki, 3 Koshida, 6 Nakamoto, 4 Yanagishita, 5 Okimune, 8 Tanaka, 14 Kazama, 16 Mizunuma, 18 Hashiratani, 17 Ozaki, 11 Takahashi

*Mexico:* 1 Aguilar Mijes (30 min 18 Larios Iwasaki), 14 Luna Gamio, 6 Comparan Beltran, 4 Trejo León, 5 Mora Contreras, 16 Romero Manrique, 15 Trujillo Hernández, 2 Jimenez Diaz, 7 Luna Castro, 9 Diaz Beltran, 12 Hernández Velasquez (72 min 10 Mendiburu Cruz)

- a) 1:0 (58 min) 16 Mizunuma / 1:1 (69 min) 16 Romero Manrique
- b) Padar (Hungary) – Fusco (Canada), Wright (Brazil)
- c) N. Latyshev (USSR) – Dr. A.M. Halim (Sudan)
- d) 38 000
- e) 71 000

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19 29.8. 16.20 Kobe Chuo Canada v. Paraguay 0:3 (0:2)

*Canada:* 1 Turner, 2 Alberti, 3 Lenarduzzi, 5 Bridge, 6 McGill, 9 McCaig, 10 Hatley (52 min 4 Sephton), 14 Gray (40 min 7 D'Alexis), 15 Chueden, 17 Nagy, 18 Segota

*Paraguay:* 1 Coronel, 2 Olmedo, 6 Delgado, 17 Garcia, 4 Vera, 14 Cabanas Gonzalez, 8 Gimenez, 10 Romero, 18 Achucarro, 9 Isasi (70 min 16 Mora Eulalio), 11 Valinotti

- a) 0:1 (37 min) 10 Romero / 0:2 (40 min) 9 Isasi / 0:3 (58 min) 10 Romero
  - b) Kuramochi (Japan) – Takada (Japan), Nishi (Japan)
  - c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) – P. Velappan (Malaysia)
  - d) 7 500
  - e) 23 000
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20 29.8. 19.00 Kobe Chuo Portugal v. Korea Rep. 0:0 (0:0)

*Portugal:* 1 Ferreirinha, 16 Pinto Eliseu, 5 Bastos Lopes, 3 Henriques, 11 Fonte, 14 Azevedo, 2 Ferreira (60 min 6 Galhofas), 4 Fernandes, 9 Pinto Carlos, 17 Miranda (20 min 13 Gouveia)

*Korea Rep.:* 1 Youn Kyo Oh, 2 Young Chul Kim, 3 Young Suck Song, 15 Cha Sik Jun, 6 Young Whan Jung, 10 Tae Ho Lee, 7 Suck Keun Whang, 9 Sang Young Lee (48 min 8 Kil Young Lee), 17 Yoon Ki Park, 16 Soon Ho Choi, 11 Suck Won Kim

- a) -
  - b) Rubio Vasquez (Mexico) - Hansal (Algeria), Jarguz (Poland)
  - c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) - T. Salinas (Peru)
  - d) 7 500
  - e) 23 000
- 

21 30.8. 16.20 Omiya Poland v. Argentina 1:4 (1:3)

*Poland:* 1 Kazimierski (27 min 12 Stawarz), 16 Jarosz, 17 Wisniewski, 7 Frankowski, 10 Gruszka, 9 Skrobowski, 14 Pekala, 3 Kajrys (52 min 11 Janiec), 13 Buncol, 2 Chojnacki, 6 Palasz

*Argentina:* 1 Garcia, 2 Simon, 15 Bachino, 4 Carabelli, 13 Rinaldi, 6 Rossi, 17 Mezza, 16 Torres (50 min 8 Barbas), 18 Lanao (55 min 9 Diaz), 10 Maradona, 11 Calderón

- a) 0:1 (7 min) 10 Maradona / 0:2 (23 min) 11 Calderón / 1:2 (27 min) 6 Palasz / 1:3 (35 min) 2 Simon / 1:4 (70 min) 11 Calderón
  - b) van Langenhove (Belgium) - Daina (Switzerland), Milchenko (USSR)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) - Dr. A.M. Halim (Sudan)
  - d) 12 500
  - e) 15 000
- 

22 30.8. 19.00 Omiya Yugoslavia v. Indonesia 5:0 (2:0)

*Yugoslavia:* 1 Ivković (40 min 2 Pudar), 16 Mitrović, 10 Bazdarević, 9 Radulović, 18 Capljčić, 8 Gudelj, 11 Smajić, 4 Zivković, 13 Varga (51 min 15 Cakalić), 14 Milosavljević, 17 Mlinarić

*Indonesia:* 20 Endang Tirtana, 2 Eddy Sudarnoto, 14 Didik Darmadi, 17 Mundari Karya, 15 Nus Lengkoan, 12 Arief Hidayat, 18 Subangkit, 8 David Sulaksmo (51 min 9 Pepen Rubianto), 5 Imam Murtanto, 19 Bambang Nurdiansyah, 11 Bambang Sunarto

- a) 1:0 (5 min) 11 Smajić / 2:0 (19 min) 14 Milosavljević / 3:0 (63 min) 14 Milosavljević / 4:0 (73 min) 17 Mlinarić / 5:0 (77 min) 11 Smajić
  - b) Asami (Japan) - Tezuka (Japan), Yasuda (Japan)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) - T. Murata (Japan)
  - d) 7 500
  - e) 15 000
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23 30.8. 16.20 Yokohama USSR v. Uruguay 0:1 (0:0)

*USSR:* 1 Chanov, 2 Yanushevsky (72 min 14 Ovchinnikov), 3 Golovnia, 4 Khachatryan, 5 Polukarov, 15 Radenko, 7 Olefirenko (72 min 13 Stukashev), 8 Ponomarev, 10 Taran, 6 Dumansky, 11 Gurinovich

*Uruguay:* 1 Alves, 2 Caceres, 3 Alaguich, 15 Molina, 16 González, 6 Martinez, 7 Vargas (62 min 11 Bueno), 8 Barrios, 9 Paz, 13 Revelez, 10 Viera

a) 0:1 (66 min) 6 Martinez

b) Correia (Portugal) — Castillo (Spain), D'Souza (India)

c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) — H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)

d) 5 000

e) 14 000

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24 30.8. 19.00 Yokohama Hungary v. Guinea 2:0 (1:0)

*Hungary:* 1 Disztl, 2 Mohácsi, 12 Miklos, 4 Sallai, 6 Kardos (68 min 15 Paksi), 16 Dozsa, 7 Melis, 8 Pandur, 9 Segesvar (40 min 14 Koch), 17 Kerepeczky, 11 Pölöskei

*Guinea:* 18 Keita Soukourou, 2 Diallo Amadou, 3 Sy, 4 Keita Aboubacar (15 min 14 Camara), 5 Soumah, 6 Keita Salifou, 15 Barbara Sylla, 17 Sakho (59 min 16 Bangoura), 9 Camara Fazinet, 10 Diallo Aly, 11 Fode

a) 1:0 (17 min) 9 Segesvar / 2:0 (80 min) 17 Kerepeczky

b) Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong) — Ithurralde (Argentina), Ortiz (Paraguay)

c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) — S. Aloulou (Tunisia)

d) 5 000

e) 14 000

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

25 2.9. 19.00 Omiya Spain v. Poland 0:0 (0:0)  
after extra-time  
3:4 penalty kicks

*Spain:* 1 Rodriguez Santiago, 2 Comas Julia, 3 Tendillo Berenguer, 4 Martinez Toal, 5 Garcia Padiar, 6 Camacho Bayo (40 min 12 Gail Martin), 7 Vargas Quijada, 10 Zuniga Fernández, 15 Paichardo Fernández, 16 Alonso Pena, 17 Perez Rojo

*Poland:* 1 Kazimierski, 16 Jarosz, 4 Krol, 10 Gruszka, 9 Skrobowski, 13 Buncol, 5 Buda (73 min 3 Kajrys), 7 Frankowski, 8 Nowicki, 18 Baran (53 min 2 Chojnacki), 6 Palasz

- a) —
- b) Wright (Brazil) — Yasuda (Japan), Tezuka (Japan)
- c) E. Jørum (Norway) — H. Sosa (Guatemala)
- d) 10 000
- e) 15 000

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26 2.9. 19.00 Tokyo National Argentina v. Algeria 5:0 (3:0)

*Argentina:* 1 Garcia, 2 Simon (40 min 14 Piaggio), 3 Alves, 4 Carabelli. 13 Rinaldi, 10 Maradona (54 min 17 Mezza), 7 Escudero, 9 Diaz, 6 Rossi, 8 Barbas, 11 Calderón

*Algeria:* 1 Rahmani, 5 Ait Ameer, 13 Chaibi, 8 Djenadi (7 min 12 Belabes), 15 Chaib, 16 Sebbar, 2 Benameur (48 min 9 Demdoum), 7 Yahy, 4 Menad, 14 Kheloufi, 17 Bendjaballah

- a) 1:0 (25 min) 10 Maradona / 2:0 (34 min) 11 Calderón / 3:0 (39 min) 9 Diaz / 4:0 (51 min) 9 Diaz / 5:0 (66 min) 9 Diaz
  - b) Joseph (Malaysia) — Asami (Japan), Nishi (Japan)
  - c) A. d'Almeida (Brazil) — S. Aloulou (Tunisia)
  - d) 20 000
  - e) 71 000
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27 2.9. 19.00 Kobe Chuo Paraguay v. USSR 2:2 (2:1)  
after extra-time  
5:6 penalty kicks

*Paraguay:* 1 Coronel, 2 Olmedo, 6 Delgado, 17 Garcia Siani, 4 Vera, 14 Cabanas (56 min 15 Mino), 8 Gimenez, 10 Romero, 18 Achucarro (75 min 16 Mora Eulalio), 9 Isasi, 11 Valinotti

*USSR:* 1 Chanov, 2 Yanushevsky (40 min 14 Ovchinnikov), 3 Golovnia, 4 Khachatryan, 5 Polukarov, 6 Dumansky, 8 Ponomarev, 15 Radenko (40 min 16 Mikhalevsky), 11 Gurinovich, 10 Taran, 13 Stukashev

- a) 0:1 (3 min) 6 Dumansky / 1:1 (7 min) 10 Romero / 2:1 (22 min) 18 Achucarro / 2:2 (70 min) 8 Ponomarev
- b) Daina (Switzerland) — Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong), Takada (Japan)
- c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) — P. Velappan (Malaysia)
- d) 8 500
- e) 23 000

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28 2.9. 19.00 Yokohama Uruguay v. Portugal 0:0 (0:0)  
1:0 after extra-time

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 2 Caceres, 3 Alaguich, 15 Molina, 16 González (87 min 4 Bossio), 6 Martinez, 7 Vargas, 8 Barrios, 9 Paz, 13 Revelez (63 min 11 Bueno), 10 Viera

*Portugal:* 1 Ferreirinha, 16 Pinto Eliseu, 5 Bastos, 3 Henriques, 11 Fonte, 14 Azevedo, 4 Fernandes, 10 Santos, 18 Grilo, 9 Pinto Carlos (66 min 8 Vicente), 6 Galhofas (84 min 2 Ferreira)

- a) 1:0 (94 min) 9 Paz
  - b) van Langenhove (Belgium) — D'Souza (India), Kuramochi (Japan)
  - c) N. Latyshev (USSR) — H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
  - d) 4 000
  - e) 14 000
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## Semi-Finals / Demi-finales / Semifinales / Halbfinals

29 4.9. 19.00 Tokyo National Argentina v. Uruguay 2:0 (0:0)

*Argentina:* 1 Garcia, 4 Carabelli, 2 Simon, 6 Rossi, 3 Alves, 8 Barbas, 13 Rinaldi, 10 Maradona, 7 Escudero (60 min 17 Mezza), 9 Diaz (75 min 16 Torres), 11 Calderón

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 2 Caceres, 3 Alaguich, 15 Molina (56 min 4 Bossio), 16 González, 6 Martinez, 7 Vargas, 8 Barrios, 9 Paz, 13 Revelez (62 min 11 Bueno), 10 Viera

- a) 1:0 (52 min) 9 Diaz / 2:0 (74 min) 10 Maradona
- b) Lamo Castillo (Spain) — Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong), Takada (Japan)
- c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) — H. Sosa (Guatemala)
- d) 20 000
- e) 71 000

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30 4.9. 19.00 Kobe Chuo Poland v. USSR 0:1 (0:0)

*Poland:* 1 Kazimierski, 9 Skrobowski, 4 Krol, 10 Gruszka (40 min 16 Jarosz), 15 Skiba, 11 Janiec, 14 Pekala, 7 Frankowski, 8 Nowicki, 2 Chojnacki, 6 Palasz

*USSR:* 1 Chanov, 14 Ovchinnikov, 4 Khachatryan, 3 Golovnia, 5 Polukarov, 6 Dumansky (60 min 9 Zubenko), 8 Ponomarev, 16 Mikhalevsky (40 min 15 Radenko), 17 Zavarov, 10 Taran, 11 Gurinovich

- a) 0:1 (50 min) 8 Ponomarev
  - b) van Langenhove (Belgium) — Wright (Brazil), Kuramochi (Japan)
  - c) T. Murata (Japan) — Dr. H. Käser (Switzerland)
  - d) 5 000
  - e) 23 000
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**3rd Place Match / Match pour le 3<sup>e</sup> place**  
**Partido por el 3<sup>er</sup> puesto / Spiel um den 3. Platz**

31 6.9. 19.00 Tokyo National Uruguay v. Poland 1:1 (1:1)  
after extra time  
5:3 penalty kicks

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 13 Revelez, 3 Alaguich, 4 Bossio, 16 González, 6 Martinez, 7 Vargas, 8 Barrios, 9 Paz, 10 Viera, 11 Bueno (91 min 17 Alonso)

*Poland:* 1 Kazimierski, 16 Jarosz, 9 Skrobowski, 15 Skiba, 5 Buda, 3 Kajrys, 13 Buncol, 7 Frankowski (75 min 14 Pekala), 8 Nowicki (80 min 2 Chojnacki), 18 Baran, 6 Palasz

- a) 1:0 (25 min) 9 Paz / 1:1 (26 min) 6 Palasz
- b) Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong) — Ithurralde (Argentina), Milchenko (USSR)
- c) N. Latyshev (USSR) — Dr. A.M. Halim (Sudan)
- d) 8 000
- e) 71 000

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**Final / Finale**

32 7.9. 19.00 Tokyo National Argentina v. USSR 3:1 (0:0)

*Argentina:* 1 Garcia, 4 Carabelli, 2 Simon, 6 Rossi, 3 Alves, 8 Barbas, 13 Rinaldi (49 min 17 Mezza), 10 Maradona, 7 Escudero, 9 Diaz, 11 Calderón

*USSR:* 1 Chanov, 2 Yanushevsky (56 min 7 Olefirenko), 4 Khachatryan, 14 Ovchinnikov, 5 Polukarov, 6 Dumansky (60 min 16 Mikhalevsky), 8 Ponomarev, 15 Radenko, 11 Gurinovich, 10 Taran, 13 Stukashev

- a) 0:1 (52 min) 8 Ponomarev / 1:1 (68 min) 3 Alves / 2:1 (71 min) 9 Diaz / 3:1 (76 min) 10 Maradona
  - b) Wright (Brazil) — van Langenhove (Belgium), Daina (Switzerland)
  - c) F. Alvarez (Philippines) — T. Salinas (Peru)
  - d) 52 000
  - e) 71 000
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**Lists of 18 players / Listes des 18 joueurs / Listas de 18 jugadores / Listen der 18 Spieler**

*(Number, First Name, Surname, Date of Birth) / (Número, Prénom, Nom, Date de naissance) / (Número, Nombre, Apellido, Fecha de nacimiento) / (Nummer, Vorname, Name, Geburtsdatum)*

**ALGERIA / ALGERIE / ARGELIA / ALGERIEN**

1 Mouloud Rahmani, 10.9.59; 2 Mohamed Benameur, 4.12.59; 3 Nacer Bouiche, 18.4.60; 4 Djamel Menad, 22.7.60; 5 Sid Ali Ait Aneur, 3.6.61; 6 Aissa Kouici, 29.10.59; 7 Hocine Yahi, 25.4.60; 8 Chaabane Djenadi, 13.8.59; 9 Belkacem Demdoun, 25.11.59; 10 Boualem Baziz, 18.1.60; 11 Said Belagoun, 1.11.59; 12 Abdelhafid Belabes, 4.11.59; 13 Djamel Chaibi, 25.4.60; 14 Rachid Kheloufi, 29.12.59; 15 Ali Chaib, 18.10.59; 16 Brahim Sebbar, 10.9.59; 17 Derradji Bendjaballah, 23.11.59; 18 Antar Osmani, 22.2.60

**ARGENTINA / ARGENTINE / ARGENTINA / ARGENTINIEN**

1 Sergio Garcia, 10.5.60; 2 Juan E. Simon, 2.3.60; 3 Hugo Alves, 11.11.59; 4 Abelardo Carabelli, 9.6.60; 5 Daniel Sperandio, 11.12.59; 6 Rubén Rossi, 10.11.60; 7 Osvaldo Escudero, 15.10.60; 8 Juan A. Barbas, 23.8.59; 9 Ramón Diaz, 29.8.59; 10 Diego A. Maradona, 30.10.60; 11 Gabriel Calderón, 7.2.60; 12 Rafael Seria, 9.8.60; 13 Osvaldo Rinaldi, 2.8.59; 14 Jorge Piaggio, 7.2.60; 15 Marcello Bachino, 2.11.60; 16 Alfredo Torres, 15.2.60; 17 Juan Mezza, 29.3.60; 18 José Lanao, 28.1.60

**CANADA / CANADA / CANADA / KANADA**

1 Christopher Turner, 1.2.60; 2 Carlo Alberti, 26.8.59; 3 Danny Lenarduzzi, 31.8.59; 4 Michael Sephton, 17.9.60; 5 Ian Bridge, 18.9.59; 6 David McGill, 5.6.60; 7 Gaspard D'Alexis, 6.1.60; 8 Brent Barling, 28.4.61; 9 David McCaig, 28.5.60; 10 Graham Hatley, 26.10.60; 11 Michael Sweeney, 25.12.59; 12 Paul Roe, 21.11.59; 14 Gerard Gray, 20.1.61; 15 Christopher Chueden, 18.2.61; 16 Rosario Ongaro, 9.9.59; 17 Lajos Nagy, 9.5.60; 18 Branko Segota, 8.6.61; 22 Carlos Almeida, 8.5.61

**GUINEA / GUINEE / GUINEA / GUINEA**

1 Byly Loua, 18.5.61; 2 Amadou Diallo, 25.7.60; 3 Ibrahima Sy, 12.2.61; 4 Aboubacar Keita, 2.7.60; 5 Ibrahima Soumah, 7.11.59; 6 Salifou Keita, 8.10.59; 7 Aboubacar Sidiki Nabe, 22.11.62; 8 Alkaly N'Dour, 3.4.60; 9 Fazineta Camara, 3.1.60; 10 Aly Diallo, 7.8.60; 11 Fofana Fode, 14.11.61; 12 Oumar Bangoura, 16.2.61; 13 Sékou Oumar Keita, 7.8.60; 14 Gassim Camara, 8.5.60; 15 Jean-Pierre Barbara Sylla, 21.3.60; 16 Sékou D. Bangoura, 10.10.59; 17 Morlaye Sakho, 4.11.60; 18 Soukourou Keita, 4.9.60

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**HUNGARY / HONGRIE / HUNGRIA / UNGARN**

1 Péter Disztl, 30.3.60; 2 Gyula Mohácsi, 9.2.60; 3 Antal Róth, 14.9.60; 4 Sándor Sallai, 26.3.60; 5 József Nagy, 21.10.60; 6 József Kardos, 22.3.60; 7 Béla Melis, 25.9.59; 8 István Pandur, 10.8.60; 9 Sándor Segesvar, 15.4.60; 10 György Szeibert, 29.12.60; 11 Gabor Pölöskei, 11.10.60; 12 Arpád Miklos, 14.6.60; 13 Miklós Kökeny, 2.5.61; 14 Róbert Koch, 9.12.61; 15 János Paksi, 23.3.60; 16 Attila Dózsa, 2.1.60; 17 György Kerepeczky, 14.9.59; 18 Miklos Józsa, 30.6.61

**INDONESIA / INDONESIE / INDONESIA / INDONESIEN**

1 Fachrizal, 14.8.59; 2 Eddy Sudarnoto, 31.12.60; 4 Bambang Irianto, 14.9.59; 5 Imam Murtanto, 16.11.59; 7 Memed Permadi, 14.12.59; 8 David Sulaksmo, 3.8.59; 9 Pepen Rubianto, 17.7.60; 10 Budhi Tanoto, 23.3.61; 11 Bambang Sunarto, 5.11.59; 12 Arief Hidayat, 30.8.59; 13 Sjamsul Suryono, 17.9.59; 14 Didik Darmadi, 14.3.60; 15 Nus Lengkoan, 30.12.59; 16 Tommy Herry Latuperisa, 9.12.59; 17 Mundari Karya, 10.12.59; 18 Subangkit, 29.11.60; 19 Bambang Nurdiansyah, 28.5.60; 20 Endang Tirtana, 3.12.59

**JAPAN / JAPON / JAPON / JAPAN**

1 Yasuhito Suzuki, 19.12.59; 2 Hisashi Kaneko, 12.9.59; 3 Takeshi Koshida, 19.10.60; 4 Masaaki Yanagishita, 1.1.60; 5 Toshihiko Okimune, 7.9.59; 6 Kuniharu Nakamoto, 29.10.59; 7 Makoto Sugiyama, 17.5.60; 8 Shinji Tanaka, 25.9.60; 9 Satoshi Miyauchi, 26.11.59; 10 Jun Suzuki, 17.8.61; 11 Sadahiro Takahashi, 7.10.59; 12 Satoru Yamaguchi, 1.8.59; 13 Atsushi Natori, 12.11.61; 14 Yahiro Kazama, 16.10.61; 15 Shigeru Sarusawa, 30.1.60; 16 Takashi Mizunuma, 28.5.60; 17 Kazuo Ozaki, 7.3.60; 18 Koichi Hashiratani, 1.3.61

**KOREA REP. / REP. DE COREE / REP. DE COREA / REP. KOREA**

1 Youn Kyo Oh, 25.5.60; 2 Young Chul Kim, 28.4.60; 3 Young Suck Song, 2.11.59; 4 Bok Jun Park, 21.4.60; 5 Myung Kwan Kim, 27.11.59; 6 Young Whan Jung, 10.2.60; 7 Suck Keun Whang, 3.9.60; 8 Kil Young Lee, 29.9.59; 9 Sang Young Lee, 25.1.61; 10 Tae Ho Lee, 29.1.61; 11 Suck Won Kim, 7.11.61; 12 Hak Chul Kim, 19.10.59; 13 Young Sae Kim, 21.4.60; 14 Man Soo Kim, 19.6.61; 15 Cha Sik Jun, 27.9.59; 16 Soon Ho Choi, 10.1.62; 17 Yoon Ki Park, 10.6.60; 18 Suck Bum Suh, 12.9.60

**MEXICO / MEXIQUE / MEXICO / MEXIKO**

1 Alberto Aguilar Mijes, 3.9.60; 2 José de Jesús Jimenez Diaz, 19.10.60; 3 Ricardo Eduardo Guzman Donis, 5.5.61; 4 Marco Antonio Trejo León, 8.12.60; 5 Daniel Mora Contreras, 3.1.60; 6 Felipe Comparan Beltran, 10.5.60; 7 Juan Antonio Luna Castro, 17.10.59; 8 Guillermo Padrón Montiel, 11.9.59; 9 Mario Díaz Beltrán, 19.1.61; 10 José Omar Mendiburu Cruz, 24.4.60; 11 Jorge Morales Ortega, 16.6.60; 12 Enrique Hernández Velazquez, 10.2.60; 13 Carlos Cisneros Salas, 1.8.59; 14 Pablo Luna Gamio, 15.4.60; 15 José Javier Trujillo Hernández, 1.8.61; 16 Armando Romero Manrique, 27.10.60; 17 Ernesto Esquivel Plascencia, 6.4.60; 18 Pablo Larios Iwasaki, 31.7.60

**PARAGUAY**

1 Julián Coronel, 23.10.60; 2 Carlos César Olmedo, 18.6.60; 3 Oscar Surian, 7.8.59; 4 Arnaldo Vera, 29.5.60; 5 Hugo Caballero, 4.7.60; 6 Rogelio Delgado, 12.10.59; 7 Severiano Arevalo Cardozo, 8.8.59; 8 Candido Gimenez, 3.10.59; 9 Ramón Isasi, 22.9.59; 10 Julio César Romero, 28.8.60; 11 Ricardo Valinotti, 4.5.60; 12 Jacinto Ramón Elizeche Ozuma, 11.9.59; 13 Lizandro Cabrera, 15.3.60; 14 Roberto Cabañas González, 11.4.61; 15 Fidel Mino, 24.4.60; 16 Eulalio Alberto Mora, 10.12.61; 17 Luis A. Garcia Siani, 25.7.61; 18 Julio C. Achucarro, 1.6.61

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**POLAND / POLOGNE / POLONIA / POLEN**

1 Jacek Kazimierski, 17.8.59; 2 Marek Chojnacki, 6.12.59; 3 Krzysztof Kajrys, 20.9.59; 4 Pawl Krol, 10.10.60; 5 Kazimierz Buda, 3.5.60; 6 Andrzej Palasz, 22.7.60; 7 Krzysztof Frankowski, 24.8.59; 8 Jaroslaw Nowicki, 11.1.61; 9 Piotr Skrobowski, 16.10.61; 10 Andrzej Gruszka, 26.2.61; 11 Jan Janiec, 31.8.59; 12 Janusz Stawarz, 1.12.59; 13 Andrzej Buncol, 21.9.59; 14 Mirosław Pekala, 15.10.61; 15 Bogusław Skiba, 16.11.60; 16 Krzysztof Jarosz, 19.8.59; 17 Tadeusz Wisniewski, 3.1.60; 18 Krzysztof Baran, 26.7.60

**PORTUGAL**

1 José A. Ferreirinha, 21.2.60; 2 Rui A. Ferreira, 27.3.60; 3 José S. Henriques, 21.3.60; 4 Luis Tomás M. Fernandes, 14.1.60; 5 Alberto Carlos Bastos Lopes, 22.10.59; 6 Manuel I. Galhofas, 26.6.60; 7 Carlos A. Parente, 8.4.61; 8 Luis F. Vicente, 30.4.60; 9 Carlos M. Pinto, 3.4.60; 10 João A. Santos, 18.10.59; 11 Artur A. Fonte, 8.8.59; 12 Fernando Justino, 14.10.60; 13 João Gouveia, 13.11.59; 14 Joaquin C. Azevedo, 30.8.59; 15 Jorge M. Oliveira, 11.3.60; 16 Eliseu A. Pinto, 16.2.60; 17 Diamantino M. Miranda, 3.8.59; 18 João A. Grilo, 1.8.59

**SPAIN / ESPAGNE / ESPAÑA / SPANIEN**

1 Agustin Rodriguez Santiago, 10.9.59; 2 Arsenio Comas Julia, 28.6.61; 3 Miguel Tendillo Belenguer, 1.2.61; 4 José M. Martinez Toal, 29.10.60; 5 Francisco M. Garcia Padiál, 9.2.60; 6 Agustín Camacho Bayo, 19.3.60; 7 Antonio Vargas Quijada, 14.9.59; 8 Francisco E. Muñoz Perez, 12.5.60; 9 Antonio Perez Ayllon, 10.4.60; 10 Manuel Zuniga Fernandez, 19.6.60; 11 Manuel J. Zambrano Diaz, 8.3.60; 12 Luis M. Gail Martin, 23.2.61; 13 Andoni Cedrun Ibarra, 5.6.60; 14 Luis Enrique Marian Diaz, 19.12.59; 15 José J. Paichardo Fernandez, 12.8.59; 16 Marcos Alonso Pena, 1.10.59; 17 Juan Carlos Perez Rojo, 17.11.59; 18 Modesto Perez Moreno, 7.11.59

**URUGUAY**

1 Fernando Alvez, 4.9.59; 2 Domingo Caceres, 7.9.59; 3 Nelson Alaguich, 20.8.59; 4 Miguel Bossio, 10.2.60; 5 Arcenio Luzardo, 3.9.59; 6 Daniel Martinez, 21.12.59; 7 Ernesto Vargas, 1.5.61; 8 Jorge Barrios, 24.1.61; 9 Rubén Paz, 8.8.59; 10 Ricardo Viera, 19.5.60; 11 Eber Bueno, 13.9.59; 12 Mario Viera, 19.10.59; 13 Daniel Revelez, 30.9.59; 14 Daniel Gutierrez, 13.4.62; 15 Hector Molina, 31.10.59; 16 Sergio González, 16.11.60; 17 Pablo Alonso, 12.2.60; 18 Carlos Larrañaga, 26.5.60

**USSR / URSS / URSS / UdSSR**

1 Victor Chanov, 21.8.59; 2 Victor Yanushevsky, 23.1.60; 3 Alexandr Golovnia, 20.11.59; 4 Ashot Khachatryan, 3.8.59; 5 Aleksandr Polukarov, 27.11.59; 6 Jaroslav Dumansky, 4.8.59; 7 Mikhail Olefirenko, 6.6.60; 8 Igor Ponomarev, 24.2.60; 9 Valery Zubenko, 27.8.59; 10 Oleg Taran, 11.1.60; 11 Igor Gurinovich, 5.3.60; 12 Guennadyi Salov, 2.2.60; 13 Serguei Stukashev, 12.11.59; 14 Serguei Ovchinnikov, 25.10.60; 15 Anatoli Radenko, 3.8.59; 16 Vladimir Mikhalevsky, 29.11.60; 17 Aleksandr Zavarov, 24.6.61; 18 Serguei Krakovskiy, 11.8.60

**YUGOSLAVIA / YOUGOSLAVIE / YUGOSLAVIA / JUGOSLAWIEN**

1 Tomislav Ivković, 11.8.60; 2 Ivan Pudar, 16.8.61; 3 Milan Janković, 30.12.59; 4 Zvonko Zivković, 31.10.59; 5 Robert Juricko, 27.9.59; 6 Marko Elzner, 11.4.60; 7 Bosko Djurovski, 28.12.61; 8 Ivan Gudelj, 21.9.60; 9 Radomir Radulović, 14.8.60; 10 Mehmed Bazdarević, 28.9.60; 11 Haris Smajić, 8.3.60; 13 Zvonko Varga, 27.11.59; 14 Nedeljko Milosavljević, 12.2.60; 15 Zdravko Čakalić, 16.8.60; 16 Borisav Mitrović, 18.1.61; 17 Marko Mlinarić, 1.9.60; 18 Vlado Čapljić, 22.3.62

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## Disciplinary Measures

### Cautions

#### ALGERIA

1	Mexico v. Algeria	7 Hocine Yah	failing to retire 10 yards
10	Algeria v. Japan	3 Nacer Bouiche 11 Said Belagoun	rough play rough play
17	Spain v. Algeria	17 Derradji Bendjaballah 11 Said Belagoun	rough play dangerous play

#### ARGENTINA

29	Argentina v. Uruguay	3 Hugo Alves 13 Osvaldo Rinaldi	dangerous play pushing an opponent
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#### CANADA

19	Canada v. Paraguay	14 Gerard Gray	holding an opponent
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#### GUINEA

16	Guinea v. USSR	17 Morlaye Sakho	dangerous play
24	Hungary v. Guinea	13 Sekou Oumar Keita 2 Amadou Diallo	dangerous play dangerous play

#### HUNGARY

15	Hungary v. Uruguay	6 József Kardos	rough play
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#### INDONESIA

6	Argentina v. Indonesia	16 Tommy Herry Latuperisa	persistent infringement of the Laws of the Game
14	Indonesia v. Poland	19 Bambang Nurdiansyah	rough play

#### JAPAN – *No cautions*

#### KOREA REP.

20	Portugal v. Korea Rep.	8 Kil Young Lee	ungentlemanly conduct
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#### MEXICO

9	Spain v. Mexico	16 Armando Romero	rough play
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## PARAGUAY

27	Paraguay v. USSR	8 Candido Gimenez 11 Ricardo Valinotti	rough play intentional handling
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## POLAND

5	Poland v. Yugoslavia	4 Pawl Krol	pushing an opponent
25	Spain v. Poland	7 Krzysztof Frankowski	dangerous play
30	Poland v. USSR	4 Pawl Krol	rough play

## PORTUGAL

3	Canada v. Portugal	14 Joaquin Azevedo	holding an opponent
11	Portugal v. Paraguay	17 Diamantino Miranda 11 Artur A. Fonte	dissent kicking the ball away
20	Portugal v. Korea Rep.	9 Carlos M. Pinto	dangerous play

## SPAIN

2	Japan v. Spain	6 Agustín Camacho Bayo	foul play
9	Spain v. Mexico	10 Manuel Zuniga Fernandez	time-wasting

## URUGUAY

28	Portugal v. Uruguay	15 Hector Molina	rough play
29	Argentina v. Uruguay	2 Domingo Caceres	rough play
		2 Domingo Caceres	dangerous play
		13 Daniel Revelez	dangerous play
		3 Nelson Alaguich	pushing an opponent
		6 Daniel Martinez	dangerous play
31	Uruguay v. Poland	8 Jorge Barrios	pushing an opponent
		4 Miguel Bossio	dangerous play
		13 Daniel Revelez	dangerous play

## USSR

16	Guinea v. USSR	3 Alexandr Golovnia	dangerous play
23	USSR v. Uruguay	10 Oleg Taran	dangerous play
		2 Victor Yanushevsky	dangerous play
		11 Igor Gurinovich	dangerous play
		16 Vladimir Mikhalevsky	rough play
30	Poland v. USSR	3 Alexandr Golovnia	rough play

## YUGOSLAVIA

5	Poland v. Yugoslavia	8 Ivan Gudelj	pushing an opponent
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## Suspensions

*(in accordance with the provisions of the FIFA Memorandum on Disciplinary Measures)*

### ALGERIA

*Match No. 17      29.8.79      Spain v. Algeria      K. Kosasih, Indonesia*

Player No. 11      Said Belagoun

Cautioned for dangerous play – second caution. Suspended for the next match of his team in accordance with section 4.1

### POLAND

*Match No. 30      4.9.79      Poland v. USSR      M. van Langenhove, Belgium*

Player No. 4      Pawl Krol

Cautioned for rough play – second caution. Suspended for the next match, Uruguay v. Poland on 6 September 1979, in accordance with section 4.1

### URUGUAY

*Match No. 29      4.9.79      Argentina v. Uruguay      A. Lamo Castillo, Spain*

Player No. 2      Domingo Caceres

Second caution for dangerous play – suspended for the next match, Uruguay v. Poland on 6 September 1979, in accordance with section 4.1

*Match No. 31      6.9.79      Uruguay v. Poland      Chan Tam Sun, Hong Kong*

Player No. 13      Daniel Revelez

Second caution for dangerous play – suspended for the next match of his team, in accordance with section 4.1

### USSR

*Match No. 30      4.9.79      Poland v. USSR      M. van Langenhove, Belgium*

Player No. 3      Alexandr Golovnia

Cautioned for rough play – second caution. Suspended for the next match, Argentina v. USSR on 7 September 1979, in accordance with section 4.1

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## Fair Play Trophy

### Regulations for the Fair Play Trophy

1. FIFA is creating a "Fair Play" Trophy (for good conduct) with the aim of encouraging fair play among the players of the finalist teams.
2. All matches of the Final Competition are taken into consideration for the classification.



3. The classification will be decided at the end of the Final Competition by the Tournament Committee. Its decisions are final.
4. The following number of points will be awarded for each match played by a team:  
for the 1/8 finals: 5; for the 1/4 finals: 6; for the semi-finals: 7; for each final: 8

Points will be deducted as follows:

- No remark in the referee's report or the report of the official inspector 0
- Caution to a player confirmed by the Disciplinary Committee 1
- Expulsion of a player from the field 3
- Official suspension as decided by the Disciplinary Committee, per match 2
- Warning: referee's intervention with the team captain, intended for the entire team 5
- A player leaving the field 2
- The whole team leaving the field 22
- Delay of a team at the beginning of the match 5

Any other incident not mentioned above will be judged and points deducted by the Tournament Committee, whose decision will be final.

The total number of points will be divided by the number of matches played by each team.

5. The team having gained the highest number of points will be declared the winner of the "Fair Play" Trophy and will receive a diploma. If several teams are in the same position, the number of matches played and – if necessary – the award of "good conduct" points may determine the order.
  6. These Regulations were adopted by a Sub-Committee of the Committee for the FIFA World Youth Tournament at its meeting held on 21 July 1979.
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## Fair Play Trophy – Final Classification

Final Placings Teams	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	Quarter finals Points deducted Number of points after quarter finals	Semi-finals Points deducted Number of points after semi-finals	Third place match and Final Points deducted Number of points after finals	Total number of points divided by the number of matches	Final standing (promedium)
1 Poland	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 0 = 9	+5 = 14 - 0 = 14	+6 = 20 - 1 = 19	+7 = 26 - 3 = 23	+8 = 31 - 0 = 31	6 =	5,16
2 Japan	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 0 = 10	+5 = 15 - 0 = 15	-	-	-	3 =	5
3 Argentina	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 0 = 10	+5 = 15 - 0 = 15	+6 = 21 - 0 = 21	+7 = 28 - 2 = 26	+8 = 34 - 5 = 29	6 =	4,83
4-5 Paraguay	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 0 = 10	+5 = 15 - 0 = 15	+6 = 21 - 2 = 19	-	-	4 =	4,75
Spain	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 1 = 8	+5 = 13 - 0 = 13	+6 = 19 - 0 = 19	-	-	4 =	4,75
6-11 Canada	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 0 = 10	+5 = 15 - 1 = 14	-	-	-	3 =	4,66
Hungary	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 1 = 9	+5 = 14 - 0 = 14	-	-	-	3 =	4,66
Korea Rep.	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 0 = 10	+5 = 15 - 1 = 14	-	-	-	3 =	4,66
Mexico	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 1 = 9	+5 = 14 - 0 = 14	-	-	-	3 =	4,66
USSR	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 2 = 8	+5 = 13 - 1 = 12	+6 = 18 - 1 = 17	+7 = 24 - 4 = 20	+8 = 28 - 0 = 28	6 =	4,66
Yugoslavia	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 0 = 9	+5 = 14 - 0 = 14	-	-	-	3 =	4,66
12 Indonesia	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 1 = 8	+5 = 13 - 0 = 13	-	-	-	3 =	4,33
13 Portugal	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 2 = 7	+5 = 12 - 1 = 11	+6 = 17 - 0 = 17	-	-	4 =	4,25
14 Guinea	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 2 = 8	+5 = 13 - 1 = 12	-	-	-	3 =	4
15 Uruguay	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 0 = 10	+5 = 15 - 0 = 15	+6 = 21 - 2 = 19	+7 = 26 - 7 = 19	+8 = 27 - 4 = 23	6 =	3,83
16 Algeria	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 3 = 6	+5 = 11 - 3 = 8	+6 = 14 - 0 = 14	-	-	4 =	3,5

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## Adidas competitions: "Golden Ball" for the best player, and "Golden Shoe" for the best goalscorer at the Tournament

As in Tunis in 1977, Adidas – with FIFA's guidance – again organised the competitions for the "Golden Ball" – for the best player, and the "Golden Shoe" – for the best goalscorer in the Second FIFA World Youth Tournament.

<i>Winner of the Golden Ball:</i>	<b>Maradona (Argentina)</b>	<b>175 points</b>
<i>Winner of the Silver Ball:</i>	<b>Romero (Paraguay)</b>	<b>110 points</b>
<i>Winner of the Bronze Ball:</i>	<b>Diaz (Argentina)</b>	<b>63 points</b>
<i>Winner of the Golden Shoe:</i>	<b>Diaz (Argentina)</b>	<b>8 goals</b>
<i>Winner of the Silver Shoe:</i>	<b>Maradona (Argentina)</b>	<b>6 goals</b>
<i>Winner of the Bronze Shoe:</i>	<b>Palasz (Poland)</b>	<b>5 goals</b>

The first three best players for the Adidas Golden Ball competition were decided by adding the number of points cast by the members of the jury. The first three highest goalscorers for the Adidas Golden Shoe competition were ranked according to the official results issued by FIFA.

## Seiko Prize – For the fastest goals

- 1. Dumansky (USSR)** after 2 minutes 20 seconds  
Match No. 27 Paraguay v. USSR
- 2. Romero (Paraguay)** after 4 minutes 4 seconds  
Match No. 4 Paraguay v. Korea Rep.
- 3. Smajic (Yugoslavia)** after 4 minutes 56 seconds  
Match No. 22 Yugoslavia v. Indonesia
- 4. Olefirenko (USSR)** after 6 minutes  
Match No. 16 Guinea v. USSR
- 5. Romero (Paraguay)** after 6 minutes 10 seconds  
Match No. 27 Paraguay v. USSR

The scorer of the fastest goal won a solid gold Seiko watch. The next five received other Seiko watches.

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# The Organisation of FIFA in Japan

## Composition of the Committee

Chairman:	Harry H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
Members:	Valentin Granatkin (Deputy Chairman) (USSR) Hiram Sosa (Guatemala) Mourad Fahmy (Egypt) Dr. Teofilo Salinas Fuller (Peru) Hans Bangerter (Switzerland) Peter Velappan (Malaysia) Dr. Abdel M. Halim (Sudan) Abilio d'Almeida (Brazil) Einar Jørum (Norway) Dr. Ferdinand Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador) Slim Aloulou (Tunisia 1977) Tadao Murata (Japan 1979) Everwijn van Steeden (observer: Coca-Cola Company)
Legal adviser:	Prof. Paolo Barile (Italy) (not in Japan)
Secretary:	J.S. Blatter (Switzerland)

## Other FIFA Officials

Referees' Committee:	Fernando G. Alvarez (Philippines) Nikolaj Latyshev (USSR)
Disciplinary Committee:	General Abdel A. Mostafa (Egypt)
Press and Publications Committee:	René Courte (Luxemburg) Antoine Herbauts (Belgium)
Protocol Committee (ad hoc):	René Courte (Luxemburg)
Board of Appeal:	Yidnekatchew Tessema (Ethiopia) Joaquin Soria Terrazas (Mexico)
Technical advisers:	Sir Walter Winterbottom (England) Dr. Joseph Venglos (Czechoslovakia) Heinz Marotzke (Germany FR)
Secretariat:	Liane Alban (Switzerland) Helen Petermann (Switzerland)

## Honorary Guests

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



## The Japanese Organising Committee

- President: Tomisaburo Hirai (President, Japanese FA)
- Vice-Presidents: Shizuo Fujita (Vice-President, JFA)  
Hideo Shimada (Vice-President, JFA)  
Raymond E. Renaud (Vice-President, CCJC)  
Yoshio Yoshida (President, Kanematsu Sports – Adidas)  
Takeo Ishimoto (President, Descente – Adidas)  
Reijiro Hattori (Vice-President, Seiko)  
Tsutomu Fukuhara (President, Jima Dentsu)
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- Auditors: Junji Takamura (JFA), Yoichi Ninomiya (JFA)
- Chairman: Ken Naganuma (JFA)
- Members: Ichiro Fujita (JFA), Tomio Nakano (JFA), Matsuo Kinoshita (CCJC), Masahiro Imai (Jima Dentsu), Sumihiko Koizumi (Jima Dentsu), Takeshi Shimamura (Jima Dentsu), Takeshi Inoue (JFA), Takeo Tawa (JFA), Toshio Matsuura (JFA), Akio Kawaguchi (JFA), Ryuzo Hiraki (JFA), Sun-Ichiro Okano (JFA), Toshio Asami (JFA), Nozomu Ohata (JFA), Sachio Shimomura (JFA), Shigeaki Murakata (JFA), Hisashi Ikeda (Saitama FA, Omiya), Sumio Hayakawa (Kanagawa FA, Yokohama), Yoshiuki Takasago (Hyogo FA, Kobe), Akira Ogiyama (Adidas, Kanematsu Sports), Kenjiro Koshino (Adidas, Kanematsu Sports), Kiyoshi Oda (Adidas, Descente), Fumio Hashimoto (Adidas, Descente), Hideo Matsukawa (Seiko)