

**CHILE 62 | 50 YEARS**









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Brazilian Delegation





# The consolidation of the so-called art soccer



One of the most exciting facts in the chronicles of the 1962 Brazilian team was the dignified and mature attitude taken by the group when 21-year-old Pelé, who was already considered the greatest player in soccer history, had to leave the pitch due to an injury. It was as if the Olympus team had to watch Zeus himself limping on the field and could not replace him with any other player. After all, the rules did not allow player substitution in those days and, besides, who would take the responsibility for substituting Pelé? Yet the team did not flinch. Led by the pride of having been the 1958 World Cup Winner and aware that it was already showcasing the best soccer in the world, the group went on to its next match against Spain with the fierce determination of a winner.

There were many pessimistic forecasts that Brazil would surely be eliminated in the quarterfinals against the traditional Spanish team, which was then coached by Helenio Herrera, an inventive coach who turned out to be mostly a motor mouth. While Brazil could not count on Pelé, Spain had to play without its top striker, the Argentinian Di Stefano, considered one of the best soccer players in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Red Fury, however, had granted citizenship and the number 14 shirt to the Hungarian Puskas, a legend in European soccer. But it didn't take long for Didi to dribble the ball between his legs and for Amarildo, the striker who had replaced Pelé, to score the two goals that gave Brazil victory, in response to a provocation of Helenio Herrera, who had asked "who's Amarildo, anyway?" before the match. Today it is easy to understand such loftiness: there were lots of demigods in the Brazilian squad, including Garrincha, Didi, Nilton Santos, Djalma Santos and Zito, as well as the inventor of the revolutionary 4-3-3 tactical formation, Zagalo, named the World Cup's "most intelligent player."

The art performed by the Brazilian players with the ball at their feet turned the Chilean stadiums into a large outdoor gallery. The word 'painting' was not yet used by commentators, but the connection it would establish between soccer and creativity would be perfect in describing skillful, ingeniously crafted magical moves on the ground or in the air, such as Garrincha's mazy dribbles, Didi's folha-seca (banana) kick, Djalma's elegant tackles, and Nilton Santos's dexterity.

The 1958 and 1962 World Cups formed a two-period cycle, with only minor changes to the team. Although Bellini and Orlando left in 1962, they were fortunately replaced by their substitutes in the '58 World Cup, and the Brazilian team accomplished a very rare feat in Chile: except for Pelé's absence, it played with exactly the same team from the first to the last match (in the three games set to be played in 1966, 20 of the 22 squad players took the field). Most players were in their 30s. The youngest one was Amarildo, 22, who didn't know it was impossible to imitate a king and played as if he was in a soccer match with his friends in his hometown Campos de Goitacazes, as did Garrincha, considered the Cup's best player and depicted as "the angel with bent legs" in a famous poem by Vinícius de Moraes.

The success on the field was a result of a "neurotically detailed work plan," as reported by Rui Castro in his book *Estrela Solitária: Um Brasileiro Chamado Garrincha* (Lonely Star – A Brazilian Called Garrincha) (Ballantine Books, 1995). It consisted in a careful and rigorous planning, an approach that should have been adopted since 1930, particularly in 1950, when preparations for the Cup were a mess.

In 1958, preparing the Brazilian team for the World Cup became a matter of national interest for the first time, and for a good reason. As playwright Nelson Rodrigues used to say, it was "our homeland wearing shorts and boots." The Brazilian Confederation of Sports took measures to address the national clubs' amateurism that was contaminating the Brazilian



team. Everything was planned, measured and timed in every detail – from transportation, lodging, training and meals to the players’ mental and physical health, including their night escapades. Four hundred and seventy damaged teeth were counted in the initial 33-man squad –no one had ever worried about this kind of problem before.

Two episodes confirm the courage and wisdom of an innovative technical commission that decided everything collectively. While Garrincha had refused to have his tonsils removed while playing for the Botafogo soccer club, he was told that he would not be allowed to play in the Brazilian team if he didn’t undergo the surgery. Even though Pelé was injured on the eve of departure, the commission decided to take him with the team anyway, aware that a king never loses his majesty, and the 17-year-old boy managed to recover from his injury and show his genius in Europe.

When the veteran team arrived in Chile four years later, the players were even more professional, confident and fearless of any opponent. That was then they crafted the charm of art soccer onto the world’s soccer pitches once and for all. The Brazilian team had become synonym of excellence, building such a reputation that its losses in subsequent World Cups would be forgotten in light of the victories that led Brazil to an unprecedented fifth World Cup title in the most popular and competitive sport on the planet, one that is played and admired by Brazilians with unsurpassed passion.

The 1962 World Cup witnessed the best Brazilian team ever and left a deep positive mark in the history of soccer as a result of an attitude worthy of true stars: the clock was ticking toward 26 minutes in the Brazil-Czechoslovakia game when an injured Pelé, barely able to walk on the field, received a pass near the touchline. Masopust, the Czech team’s captain, approached him and stood still before the Brazilian star, not making any effort to try and take the ball off him. Pelé then kicked the ball out of play and began to walk off the pitch. In a gesture of respect, Masopust decided to accompany the future King of Soccer off the field. The game ended in a nil-nil draw. And, unknowingly, Masopust gave rise to the motto “play and let play,” which FIFA later called “fair play.”

Aldo Rebelo

Ministry of Sport



■ Jules Rimet Trophy



# A rich history



It is with great joy and satisfaction that I welcome you on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the 1962 World Cup.

Fifty years ago, the Brazilian and Czechoslovakian teams disputed the world's most prestigious sporting trophy. The Czechoslovakian team was one of the best in the world back then. It won the third place in the 1960 European Cup and a silver medal in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games. That was an extraordinary generation of Czech and Slovak soccer players. Under the guidance of coach Ruďolf Vytlačil, stars such as Josef Masopust – winner of the 1962 Golden Ball, Viliam Schroj – the best goalkeeper in the Chilean Cup, Ladislav Novák – the team captain – and many

others played an attacking, intelligent and beautiful soccer. In the 1962 final, our team opened the score with a spectacular goal from Masopust, but the Brazilian team soon tied the game, taking the lead after the half-time break and winning the match 3-1. Yet, this result is still one of the greatest successes in our soccer history so far.

Soccer is the most popular sport in the Czech Republic, with the highest number of fans and active players. Curiously enough, more than 650.000 of its ten-million population are registered fans and players at different levels and ages. The rich history of soccer in the Czech Republic dates back to 1887, when the first official game was held. Twenty years later, over 100 teams had been established. The most famous clubs in those days were Sparta Prague and Slavia Prague. With the creation of Czechoslovakia in 1918, soccer became even more popular. In the 1934 World Cup in Italy, the Czechoslovakian team finished as the runner-up. After our success in Chile, we celebrated the conquest of the 1976 European Cup with the famous penalty kick taken by Antonín Panenka, who calmly chipped the ball straight in the middle of the net, a movement that has since been repeated by many soccer stars. In 1980, the same generation was crowned Olympic champion. After the Czech Republic was established, the team was the runner-up in the 1996 European Cup. The privileged position of Czech soccer players was confirmed after our team achieved the third place in the 2004 European Championship in Portugal, where we played our best soccer. Players such as Pavel Nedvěd, Golden Ball winner in 2003,

Petr Čech, Jan Koller and Tomáš Rosický gained prestige and fame playing not only for the Czech team, but also in different European competitions.

I would like to thank the Ministry of Sports and the Brazilian Soccer Confederation for supporting this initiative to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the great World Cup final. We expect to see brilliant, dynamic and attractive soccer games in the 2014 World Cup, confident that our team will be there too. A repetition of the 1962 World Cup final against Brazil would be a great result for Czech fans.

Ivan Jančárek

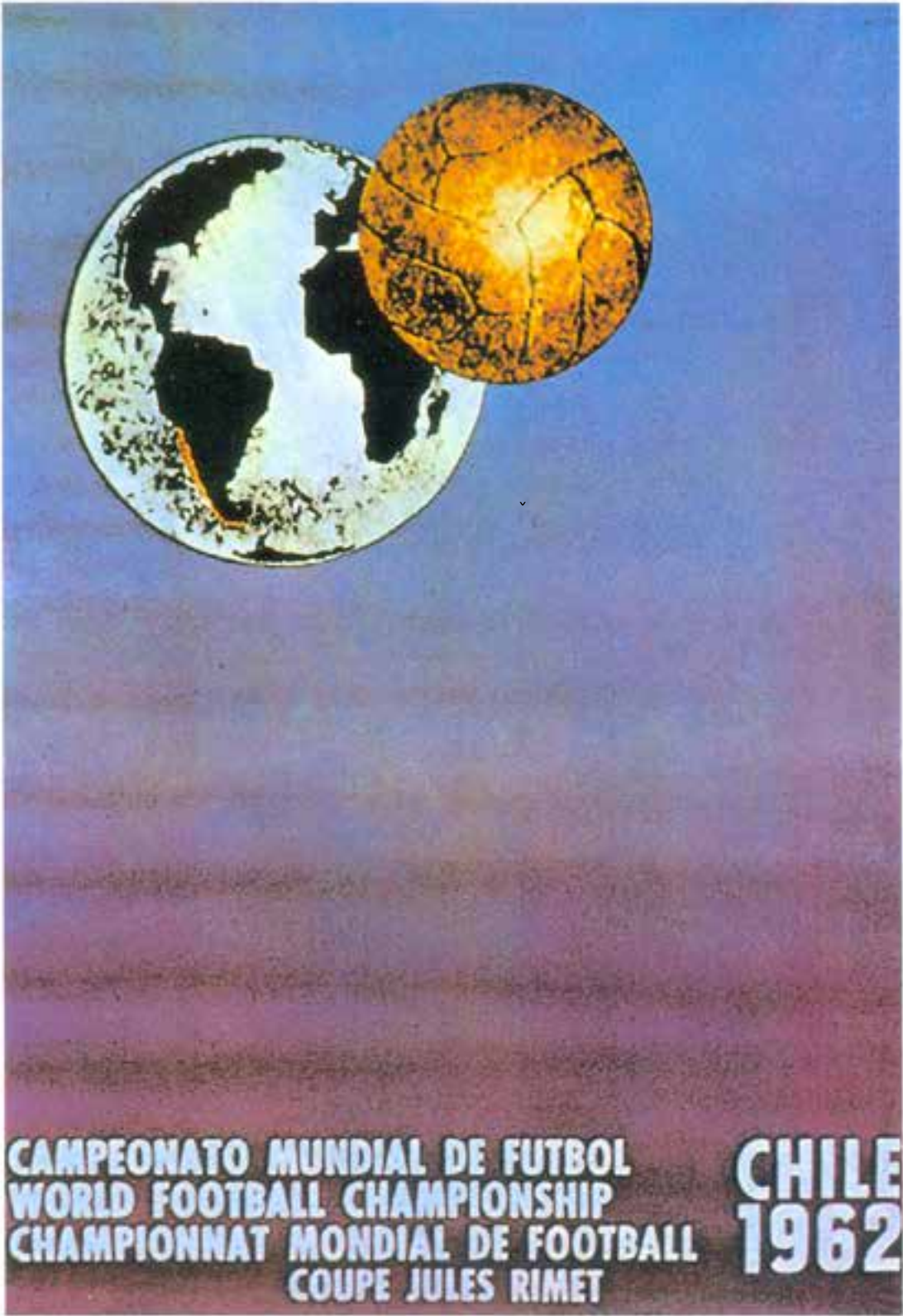
Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Brazil





Garrincha surrounded by five markers English





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In 1956, the world went through several transformations in politics, economics, arts and sports. The Suez crisis began on October 29. Israel invaded the Sinai peninsula and forced Egyptian troops to retreat across the Suez Canal. The Soviet Union invaded Hungary to stop the so-called "Hungarian Uprising". On December 2, Fidel Castro and his followers landed in Cuba to fight against the dictatorship of Fulgêncio Batista. In Africa, on that same year, Morocco and Tunisia, both then French colonies, gained their independence. In science and technology, the world witnessed the invention of a major electronic component called "Transistor", which was responsible for the electronic revolution in the following decade. Its inventors, William Bradford Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Houser Brattain were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.

Rock 'n' Roll began its inexorable journey towards winning the hearts and minds of youth. Love Me Tender, which became one of the biggest blockbusters in movie industry, was released in November 1956. As a result, several hit songs by young American singers, especially Elvis Presley, emerged on the hit parade, driving young fans wild.

In Brazil, on February 1<sup>st</sup>, Juscelino Kubitschek, the new president, took office announcing an excellent development plan, which promised to make the country grow "50 years in five." In one of these changes, Juscelino commissioned to skilled architects Lúcio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer the project for the construction of the new Brazilian capital, Brasília, in the Central Plateau region.

Another milestone for Brazil at the time was the production of the first national car, called the Romi-Isetta. In literature, the book Grande Sertão Veredas (Great Wilderness: Paths) by Guimarães Rosa became a best seller. In the music world, nobody back then spoke of Bossa Nova, but Nara Leão's apartment facing Posto 4 was already the meeting point of the sun-tanned boys from Copacabana: Carlos Lyra, Roberto Menescal and Ronaldo Bôscoli, among others. If on the one hand they weren't writing songs yet, on the other they listened to and exchanged many ideas about music.

A divide was beginning to be established in the history of world football that would soon become a worldwide phenomenon. The then 15-year-old Pelé

was taken by Waldemar de Britto, a former inside right player for the Brazilian National Team in the 1934 World Cup, to train with Santos, and was immediately accepted into the team. On September 7 he made his professional debut in the team in a game against Corinthians of Santo André. From that day on, the world of football would never be the same again.

Since it was a year when many changes and innovations were taking place worldwide, Chile's initiative to bid for the VII World Cup to be held in 1962 came as a response to the claims of South-American countries to FIFA, especially because Europe had already hosted the two previous editions of the tournament - Switzerland in 1954 and Sweden in 1958.

However, the final decision about the host country would be known on June 10, 1956, the date set for the FIFA Congress. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the National Society of Fine Arts in Lisbon, Portugal. The countries bidding to host the 1962 World Cup were Argentina, Germany and Chile. Moments before the vote, the Germans withdrew from the bidding process, leaving the two South American countries to compete against each other. Thus, Argentina and Chile submitted their bids. Argentina's representative Raul H. Colombo, a typical Argentine, ended his speech with a sentence that was far from modest: "We can make tomorrow's world. We have it all." The next day, the Chilean representative Carlos Pinto Dittborn ended his brilliant speech with a sentence that made history: "We need to have the World Cup, because we have nothing at all."



Keynote Address,  
Stanley Rous, FIFA President

The voting started and Chile won with 32 votes against 10 for Argentina and 14 abstentions. The associations that voted for Chile were: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Curacao, Czechoslovakia, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Scotland, United States, Finland, France, Wales, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, USSR, Sweden, Venezuela and Vietnam.

The choice of the Andean country to host the World Cup was due to the tireless effort of its most important sports leaders, with special emphasis on Carlos Dittborn Pinto, Juan Pinto Durán and Ignacio Iñiguez Undurraga. Once the choice had been confirmed, Chile immediately began to organize the VII FIFA World Cup. The Government set up a National Coordinating Committee chaired by the Minister of Interior, Sotero del Río Gundián, who had the enthusiastic support of the newly elected President Jorge Alessandri Rodríguez, a football fan. The four cities chosen to host the tournament were: Santiago, capital of Chile; Viña Del Mar, known as the pearl of the Pacific, located in the province of Valparaíso; Rancagua, capital of the province of O'Higgins; and Arica, located in the southernmost part of the country.

Of the stadiums that would be hosting tournament matches, only the Braden stadium in Rancagua, with capacity for 25,000 spectators, built in 1945 and owned by the British Braden Cooper Company, a copper exporter, was prepared to host a game. Three new sports venues were built in record time, the Sausalito

stadium, with capacity for 35,000 people, located in Viña Del Mar; the Carlos Dittborn Pinto stadium, with capacity for 25,000 spectators, located in Arica; and the National Stadium, with capacity for 77,000 spectators, located in Santiago and where final match would be held, which had a stunning background setting - the snow-capped mountains of the Andes.

Since not everything is a bed of roses, those responsible for organizing the event and especially the Chilean people experienced several setbacks before the tournament began. On November 25, 1956, Ignacio Iñiguez Undurraga, a leading member of the organizing committee died. A year later, on November 3, 1957, the committee lost another great figure: Juan Pinto Durán. Thus, two of the men responsible for the success of Chile's bid for the World Cup would not be watching the competition they had fought so hard to bring to the Andes.

Still, the worst was yet to come. On May 22, 1960, exactly two years before the beginning of the World Cup, Chile was struck by the worst earthquake ever in world history, which measured 9.5 on the Richter scale. The shock that by itself would have been a huge catastrophe was accompanied by a tsunami, which generated 10-meter high waves that reached the entire southern region of the country. The most affected cities were Valdivia and Concepción, as well as small towns and small communities on islands off the Chilean coast. The effect was overwhelming, with more than 2,000 people dead, 3,000 wounded and 3 million left homeless.







■ **National Stadium, Santiago**

If the choice of Chile as host country had from the very beginning given rise to doubts about the country's ability to organize the tournament, these doubts all but increased, mainly on the part of European countries, according to which Chile lacked the financial conditions to deal with an event as complex as the World Cup, especially after such a devastating tragedy.

What nobody expected was that the determination and tenacity of Chilean rulers and leaders. Coupled with the strength, the fighting spirit and the cooperation of the population, it would prove exactly the op-

posite. They overcame all difficulties, one by one, step by step, and thus succeeded in showing a sense of organization above all expectations, together with the warm welcome visitors from all over the country and abroad were given by the Chilean people. This union was crucial to the success of the tournament.

Hosting the World Cup led to an overall positive change to Chilean society and became a big party. Theme bars were organized; many jobs were created; television made its first mass appearance by broadcasting live games; TV sets were installed in streets and squares, thus allowing thousands of poor Chil-

eans who could not afford the price of a ticket to watch the games and cheer for the national team.

The draw of the groups was held on January 18, 1962, at the Carrera Hotel, with the following results:



■ **Sausalito Stadium, Viña del Mar**



**Group I: (City of Arica)**

Uruguay, Colombia, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia

**Group II (City of Santiago)**

Chile, Switzerland, Germany and Italy

**Group III (City of Viña del Mar)**

Brazil, Mexico, Spain and Czechoslovakia

**Group IV (City of Rancagua)**

Argentina, Bulgaria, Hungary and England



■ Braden Cooper Stadium, Rancagua

But the sports world in Chile would still suffer another hard blow just before the start of the World Cup. On April 28, 1962, Carlos Dittborn Pinto, president of the executive committee and one of the main persons responsible for bringing the World Cup to the country

died of a heart attack at the age of 39, precisely 32 days before the beginning of the tournament. Shortly before the beginning of the tournament, the stadium in the city of Arica was named after him, as a tribute for all he had achieved.



Garrincha and Vavá  
at Brazil's training  
site in Nova Friburgo





■ Carlos Dittborn Stadium, Ari

■ Standing, left to right: Djalma Santos, Bellini, Zito, Calvet, Castilho and Nilton Santos.  
Crouched over: Santana (masseur), Garrincha, Didi, Coutinho, Pelé, Pepe and Mário Américo (masseur).







■ Standing, left to right: Jair Marinho, Mário Américo (masseur), Jurandir, Gilmar, Djalma Dias, Rildo and Zequinha. Crouched over: Jair da Costa, Mengálvio, Ney, Amarildo, Germano and Santana (masseur).





# Brazil's Preparation



In preparation for the 1962 World Cup in Chile, the Brazilian national Team followed basically the same plan as in the previous competition. The Brazilian Confederation of Sports (CBD) strictly followed the popular motto: “if it ain’t broke don’t fix it”. At the beginning of the preparation phase, 41 players were called. The team went to Campos do Jordão for medical examinations. The training phase started in Nova Friburgo (RJ) and then moved on to Serra Negra (SP). The list of 22 players was announced during this month-long training period.

After the first training phase, Prado, Carlinhos, Ivan, Airton, Barbosinha and Chinezinho were let go. The remaining group stayed for the second preparation phase, which included two games against Paraguay valid for the Oswaldo Cruz Cup, when another four players - Aldemar, Benê, the goalkeeper Laércio and Ney were let go. Twenty-nine players proceeded to the third and last training phase, when two friendlies were played against Portugal, in the Pacaembu stadium. Brazil won both games 4-0 and 2-1.

The list of the 22 players who would travel to Chile was finally announced after the friendlies. The last players to be let go were Djalma Dias, Joel, Calvet, Germano, Julinho, Rildo, Quarentinha and the goalkeeper Valdir Moraes.

In fact, only one change occurred in the Technical Commission of 1958, which was the dismissal of the psychologist John Carvalhaes, who was against Garrincha’s inclusion in the national team. He was replaced by Ataíde Ribeiro, who was more willing to accept the unpredictability of football. Besides them, eight “new faces” emerged: Jair Marinho, Jurandir, Altair, Zequinha, Mengálvio, Jair da Costa, Coutinho and Amarildo, who replaced De Sordi, Orlando Peçanha, Oreco, Dino Sani, Moacir, Joel, Mazzola and Dida respectively.

The national team arrived in Chile with almost the same lineup that had triumphed in Sweden four years earlier. If on the one hand Brazil had the advantage of counting on experienced veteran play-

ers, on the other it lacked in physical strength, since seven of the eleven athletes were already beyond their thirties. But some players claimed this would turn out to be a asset, because in four years they had gained more experience and therefore would not need to run as much to win. So, no one in the delegation saw this fact as a barrier to be overcome. Not to mention the fact that Pelé was in exceptional physical condition and, at the tender age of 21, would lead the team towards the championship. The national team trained daily in the military camp of Las Salinas, by the Pacific Ocean.





■ Top, 1<sup>st</sup> row, left to right: Aymoré Moreira (coach), José de Almeida, Hilton Gosling (physician), Mário Trigo (dentist), Paulo Amaral (fitness coach); Adolfo Marques (secretary), n.i. and Carlos Nascimento (supervisor). 2<sup>nd</sup> row, left to right: Francisco de Assis (kit man), Gilmar, Calvet, Quarentinha, Mauro Ramos, Joel, Bellini and Santana (masseur). 3<sup>rd</sup> row, left to right: Valdir, Didi, Djalma Santos, Pepe, Jurandir, Mengálvio, Nilton Santos, Vavá, Castilho, Julinho and Altair. 4<sup>th</sup> row, bottom, left to right: Mário Américo (masseur), Coutinho, Jair da Costa, Germano, Rildo, Amarildo, Jair Marinho, Zito, Zagallo, Pelé, Garrincha and Zequinha.







■ Side: Bellini, Djalma Santos, Zito, Nilton Santos, Zózimo and Gilmar, crouched over during training in Las Salinas.

■ Left, standing: Djalma Santos, Zito, Zózimo, Altair, Castilho and Mauro. Crouched over: Garrincha, Didi, Pelé, Vavá, Zagallo.









**T**he race for the 1962 World Cup title promised to be fiercer than ever. Fifty-seven countries had registered to compete in the World Cup, surpassing the record of the previous tournament. In addition, all the world champions were there: Uruguay (1930, 1950), Italy (1934, 1938), Germany (1954) and Brazil (1958). In the European qualifying phase, the passionate fight for places had always been a guarantee of exciting matches. To get an idea of the level of competitiveness, France and Sweden, which finished 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> in the 1958 World Cup respectively, ended up left out, defeated by Bulgaria and Switzerland respectively. Several European teams were enthusiastic because of their latest results, believing that they had a great chance to take the Jules Rimet trophy back home.

Other teams included England, which had defeated Scotland, Spain and Italy; Yugoslavia, a gold medalist in the Rome Olympics; and the Soviet Union, the European champion that had defeated Argentina, Uruguay and Chile in friendlies played in South America in the previous month of November. Italy and Spain were reinforced by naturalized foreign players: the Azurra had the Argentines Maschio and Sivori, besides the Brazilian Mazzola; the Fury was even bolder: the Spanish had in their squad the Paraguayan Martínez, the Uruguayan Santamaría, the Argentine Di Stefano and the Hungarian Puskas, as well as the Argentine coach Helenio Herrera.

## GROUP I

The big surprise in this group was the early elimination of the Uruguayn team, world champion in 1950. In the first game of the group, Uruguay beat Colombia 2-1, in a come-from-behind victory. In another game, USSR and Yugoslavia fought a tough duel, which the Russians won 2-0. This match was marked by the most violent moves in the history of World Cups, when the Yugoslav outside-right Muhamed Mujić broke the leg of the Soviet defender Eduard Dubynskyi. The fracture was so serious that the Soviet player nearly had to give his career as a footballer.

The second round was full of surprises. The Yugoslavs rebounded by beating the Uruguayans 2-1. But the biggest surprise was the tie between the USSR and Colombia, 4-4, which made history in World Cups. Coming from behind, the USSR was

winning 3-1 at the end of the first half. In the second half the Russians scored for the fourth time, and then Colombia began to react and to everyone's surprise tied the score. An unprecedented event also happened during this match, when the Colombian Marcos Coll scored the first Olympic goal in the history of World Cups. In the third round Uruguay waved goodbye to the competition after being defeated by the Soviet Union 2-1. Yugoslavia, in turn, succeeded in sending the Colombian dark horse home with an amazing score of 5-0, thus securing their qualification along with the Russians.

## GROUP II

Chile and Switzerland played the opening World Cup match. The Chileans, who were playing at home, defeated the so-called "Swiss bolt" tactic in a come-from-behind victory. The Chilean fans celebrated at the National Stadium and in the streets of Santiago. In the other group match, Italy and Germany tied 0-0.

But the thrills of the games in this group were kept for the second round. Chile and Italy were the protagonists of the game that became known as the "Battle of Santiago". Since both teams needed to win, feelings were running high. It was the "tricky" South-Americans against the "hot-blooded" Italians. The lousy job by the British referee Ken Aston contributed to the chaos. In this "everything goes" game, both sides punched and kicked and two Italian players, Ferrini and David, were sent off. Chile won 2-0 with goals from Ramírez and Jorge Toro. In the other match Germany beat Switzerland 2-1. In the last round, when



both teams had already qualified, Germany beat Chile 2-0 and ended up on top of the group, with Chile running second. In a game in which the score no longer mattered, Switzerland beat Italy 3-0, but the Azzurra was out of the quarterfinals.

### GROUP III – Brazil's Group

In its debut in the World Cup Brazil played against the Mexican national team. In fact, only two 1958 champions did not play against Mexico: Bellini, replaced by Mauro, who was in better physical shape, and Orlando, who was not called up because he was playing for Boca Juniors and was replaced by Zózimo.

Brazil made its debut in the World Cup the same way it used to in this type of competition. Despite their experience, the team was nervous, unstable and afraid of making mistakes. Although failing to trounce its opponent, which was the expected outcome for many fans, Brazil had no difficulty to beat Mexico 2-0. The victory came only in the second half. Mexico was just seeking to defend itself and in the 11<sup>th</sup> minute Garrincha passed the ball right to Pelé, who crossed it left to Zagallo who, in a diving header, scored the opening goal.

The second goal came 27 minutes into the second half, in a brilliant move by Pelé, who crossed right at high speed dribbling Sepúlveda, Najéra, deceived other defenders and shot an indefensible ball past Carbajal, sealing the Brazilian victory.

In the other game in the group Czechoslovakia beat Puskas and Helenio Herrera's Spain 1-0, with a goal from Stibranyi. The Spanish team put pressure early in the game, but were thwarted by the great performances of Schroj and Popluhar, who overcame the Spanish pressure with great ease. In the 17<sup>th</sup> minute Adamec missed a great opportunity, and from then on the Czechs had control of the game and began to pressure the Spanish team. In the 40<sup>th</sup> minute violence took over and the referee called on both captains to contain their players. Rain and cold led to a second half without much surprise until the 37<sup>th</sup> minute, when Masopust, in a genius move passed the ball to Stibranyi, who dribbled Santamaría and shot the ball past Carmelo to score the winning goal.

In the second round Brazil was to play against Czechoslovakia, whose baseline was the Dukla from Prague, a team that commanded respect for their undoubted fitness, and which also combined technique with the talent of some players, such as the goalkeeper Viliam Schroj and midfielder Josef Masopust. Before the kickoff, coach Aymoré Moreira warned the Brazilian team to watch out for their opponents, who he considered dangerous. Ninety minutes later what spectators had seen was a lethargic, dull game, which ended nil-nil. But the sad note of the game was Pelé's injury. Just 27 minutes into the first half, risking a shot from outside the penalty area, he suddenly put his hand between his legs and stood still, making a gesture of great pain. He had strained his groin.











In its final match in the group phase Brazil faced the "Spanish Fury." Without Pelé, everyone was betting on a young man named Amarildo. It was a very difficult match. Spain opened the scoring 35 minutes into the first half, when Peiró passed the ball to Puskas, who passed it to Adélardo, who kicked it past Gilmar. After the Spanish goal, the more pessimistic Brazilian fans were beginning to accept the defeat by saying that "without Pelé, we are out of the World Cup", especially because Spain had control of the game in the first half and had a goal wrongfully ruled out. To top it off, at the beginning of the second half, the referee failed to call a penalty when Nilton Santos knocked down Adélardo next to the penalty area and in a smart move took a step forward, leading the Chilean referee Sergio Bustamante to call the foul outside the area at the beginning of the second half. An extremely nervous Amarildo behaved as if he were carrying the weight of ten Pelés on his shoulders. This is when Mané Garrincha comes into play; the bow-legged genius, taking the responsibility upon himself, made his debut in his private World Cup using his entire repertoire of dribbles and passes in pursuit of the second championship. Then, 27 minutes into the second half, Zito stole the ball from Rodríguez and passed it to Vavá, who dominated it and crossed to Zagallo, who in turn dribbled some opponents and crossed to Amarildo, who tied the score. The goal brought new dynamics to the game, with both teams pursuing victory at any price. Just over 40 minutes later, Gilmar threw the ball to Nilton Santos; Santos passed the ball left to Didi, who ran to the center of the field and passed to Garrincha, who

was being blocked by two Spanish players. Mané got rid of the opponents, ran towards the endline and crossed to Amarildo, who scored the winning goal that took Brazil to the quarterfinals. That 22 year-old boy, born in the city of Campos dos Goytacazes, in Rio de Janeiro, had overcome the excitement and anxiety of 71 minutes of game and earned his place continue playing.

Although Spain had been a tough nut to crack, the most anticipated match ended up not happening. In 1959, Didi had left Botafogo to play for Real Madrid. The Argentine-born Spanish Alfredo Di Stefano, captain and sort of owner of the team, in an act of jealousy, boycotted the Brazilian player. Didi went back to play for Botafogo. Di Stefano said that the midfielder could not play for Real Madrid because he "had failed to embody the spirit of the team." In Chile, however, he fled the duel with Didi, claiming an injury. Didi ultimately came out as the winner, like the Brazilian team itself, which also topped the arrogance of the Spanish coach, the Argentine Helenio Herrera. He had defended the thesis that Brazil was "contrary to nature," with "a tired team, hooked on a beyond-known system," referring to the average age of Aymoré's team (30 years) and to the 4-3-3 disguised as a 4-2-4 that had been successful in Sweden and was still being used. The game against Spain made history, and Herrera's theory was eventually discredited.

Czechoslovakia, even by losing to Mexico 3-1, got the other place. The Czechs opened the scor-















ing when Kvasnák passed the ball to Masopust, who passed it to Masek and shot past Carbajal 20 seconds into the game. It was an overwhelming beginning, but which failed to continue. Surprisingly, the Mexicans reacted. In the 12<sup>th</sup> minute Hernandez passed the ball to Diaz, who tied the score. In the 27<sup>th</sup> minute Masopust lost the ball to Del Aguila inside the area; the Mexican dominated it and tied the score. In the second half the game fell into a slump up to the 44<sup>th</sup> minute, when Lála intercepted a ball with his hand in the area. Hernandez took the penalty kick and scored the third Mexican goal.

#### GROUP IV

In group 4 the shining star was Hungary, which qualified unbeaten, beat England 2-1 and trounced Bulgaria 6-1. The big disappointment was Argentina, which even playing close to home was eliminated at this phase. In the first phase, it barely beat the weak Bulgaria 1-0, lost to England 3-1 and said goodbye to the tournament with a nil-nil against Hungary. Note that in this match the Hungarians counted on a great performance by Grosics, the last remnant of the 1954 Hungarian squad. The other place in the group went to England, which despite losing to Hungary 2-1 beat the Argentines and secured the last place with a 0-0 tie against Bulgaria in the last round.





**W**ith Argentina and Uruguay eliminated in the first phase, Chile and Brazil were the only South-American representatives in the quarterfinals. The other six teams were from Europe. The matches in the semi-finals were: Brazil and England; Chile and the USSR; Yugoslavia and Germany; and Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

England was singled out as one of the favorites for the title and, since it had crossed Brazil's path, it became the next team to be beaten. The beginning of the game was marked by a curious event. A dog invaded the field and the match had to be stopped for a few minutes. After "dribbling" several players, the little dog finally surrendered to the backer Graves and the match was resumed. After a balanced start, Brazil began to control the game especially through Garrincha, who was inspired and drove the British defenders crazy. In the 31<sup>th</sup> minute Nilton Santos passed the ball left to Zagallo, who ran towards the bottom line but

was intercepted by Armfield, who gave a corner kick. Zagallo raised the ball in the area, Garrincha came up amidst the English defense, jumped higher than the backer Maurice Norman and shot an indefensible ball past Springett, scoring for Brazil. Although Brazil had control of the game, England managed to tie the score. In the 38<sup>th</sup> minute Zagallo committed a foul against Douglas on the left side of the Brazilian midfield. Haynes shot, Gilmar jumped and the ball touched the crossbar. Hitchens took the rebound to tie the game. Despite all the pressure from the Brazilian side the first half ended 1-1.

Brazil went back to the second half at full steam, and in the 8<sup>th</sup> minute scored the second goal. Bobby Moore touched the ball near the half-moon, when Zito was trying to pass the ball to Vavá. Garrincha shots with violence, the ball hit Springett's chest and went up. Vavá appeared in the race and headed the ball into the British net. Three minutes later, Mauro disarmed Douglas in midfield, passed the ball to Didi, who ran towards midfield and passed left to Amarildo. The center-forward crossed the ball back to Garrincha, who invaded the area and shot the ball violently past Springett. From then until the end of the match Garrincha shone tirelessly. Brazil won 3-1 and was qualified for the semifinals.

The performance of the Brazilian team was also highlighted in several foreign newspapers. The Daily Mail wrote: "It would be impossible to England, despite the effort made, to outshine a bright constellation of stars in which the demonic Garrincha is the highlight."

The Daily Express said: "Brazil is a team of eleven diamonds." El Mercurio: "The Brazilian victory was clear, indisputable and large." UPI wrote: "Garrincha is not a Super Stanley Matthews; he is the one and only Garrincha in the universe."

It is worth noting that before the start of the match against England Garrincha was challenged still in the locker room by Ronald Flowers' promise to stop the Brazilian striker. Challenged by the threat that "Garrincha, that guy 'fowler' said he's going to trash you" - Flowers didn't catch a glimpse of the ball and Mané drove the crowd wild by easily walking through the other English defenders, having even scored a header in one of the most impressive individual performances by an athlete in the history of World Cups.

In the other quarterfinal matches there were no surprises. In a balanced game, Germany was defeated by Yugoslavia 1-0, with a goal from Radak 41 minutes into the second half. At the end of the game, the German coach Sepp Herberguer said: "You need a little luck to win a World Cup. Now, patience is something we haven't lost. On the contrary, today we began to prepare for 1966".

In Rancagua, Czechoslovakia beat Hungary 1-0. The Hungarians had control of the entire match and missed several opportunities to score, mainly because they were a very young and inexperienced team. Czechoslovakia in turn sought to impose their pace due to their excellent physical shape. Besides, the goalkeeper Schrojf gave an outstand-











ing performance. The Czech goal was scored by Scherer 14 minutes into the first half in a controversial move. The Hungarians claimed that the Czech striker was offside.

In the match between Chile and the Soviet Union the hosts surprised by beating the Soviets 2-1. All goals were scored in the first half. In the 11<sup>th</sup> minute the Chileans opened the scoring. Leonel Sánchez took a foul kick from a distance and the goalkeeper Yashin failed. Fifteen minutes later Chislenko tied the score, but the celebration did not last long: one minute later Eládio Rojas was served a ball and scores the winning goal for Chile. In the second half the match was marked by balance, with the Russians seeking an equalizer and Chile trying to increase the score, which did not happen.





In the competition for a place in the final, Brazil would have to face the host, Chile. The other match would be between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Throughout the competition, this was the only time the host's fans, always friendly towards the Brazilian team, began to cheer against Brazil, which was perfectly justified considering that Brazil's opponent was Chile.

But the presence of more than 76,000 spectators who crowded the National Stadium would not be enough to scare the experienced Brazilian players, since in the final match in 1958 the Brazilian squad had also played against the host, Sweden. With the victory against the Russians, a mood of euphoria took Chile by storm. The hitherto suspicious fans who did not fully trust coach Fernando Riera's team, envisioned the chance to play a World Cup final.

Because of that, the mood that awaited Brazil for the game in the National Stadium of Santiago in no way resembled the tranquility of Viña Del Mar. But the Brazilians were willing to prove that the game is won on the field. Just nine minutes into the game the impish Garrincha opened the scoring. Amarildo

served the ball to Vavá in the area. Vavá, who was being heavily marked by his opponents, passed the ball to Garrincha, who shot straight past Escuti scoring 1-0. Supported by the fans, the Chilean team set out in search of the equalizer and came close to scoring a few times. On the other hand, Brazil was always very dangerous in counter-attacks. The second Brazilian goal came in the 31<sup>th</sup> minute still in the first half. Zagallo crossed the ball to Vavá, but the Chilean defense failed and Brazil was awarded a corner kick. Zagallo took the corner kick and Garrincha, jumping over the Chilean defender, headed towards the goal, scoring for Brazil.

Chile scored still in the first half. In the 42<sup>th</sup> minute Zito committed a foul against Landa; Toro took the free kick masterfully past Gilmar. In the second half the Chilean team didn't even try to react in search of the equalizer. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> minute Garrincha took a corner kick, Vavá jumped higher than the Chilean defense and headed straight past Escuti - Brazil 3-1. The Chileans set out to try to shorten the score and nearly scored in a dangerous shot from Leonel Sanchez. In the 16<sup>th</sup> minute, Toro stole the ball and passed it to Landa, who kicked it. The ball hit Zózimo's arm, clearly a handball, but the Peruvian referee Arturo Yamasaki called a penalty.





Leonel Sanchez took the penalty kick and shortened the score to 3-2. Despite the second Chilean goal, Brazil had total control of the game and scored for the fourth time. In the 32<sup>th</sup> minute Zagallo ran through the right, crossed the ball, Garrincha and Vavá jumped together and played and the center-forward headed towards the goal, setting the final score at 4-2.

From then on the game started getting violent and Landa was sent off for complaining. Minutes later, tired of being repeatedly beaten, Garrincha lost his head and kicked Rojas back. The assistant referee Luís Antonio Ventre reported the fact to the referee and Mané was sent off. As he walked to the locker room he was hit by a rock. At the end of the game all had been forgotten and the Chilean players asked

the Chilean fans to support the Brazilian team as the players fraternized in the field.

In the other match of the semifinal held in Viña Del Mar, in the Sausalito stadium, Czechoslovakia beat Yugoslavia 3-1. Both teams started the game very nervous and very cautious, playing a defensive football, very much in the European style. The most dangerous moves depended solely on the individual skill of the strikers in both teams. The goals came in the second half. In the 4<sup>th</sup> minute Kadraba was served a ball by Pospichal and scored the first Czech goal. Yugoslavia attempted a reaction by hitting first the post and then the crossbar, but the players lost their heads and resorted to violence. The Czechs responded with the same tenacity. The tie finally came in the 25<sup>th</sup> minute, with a header from Jerkovic. In the 35<sup>th</sup> minute Kadraba crossed to Scherer, who scored again. Four minutes later, following a handball in the area by Marcovic, Scherer took the penalty kick that secured the Czechs a place in the final. All that was left to the Yugoslavs was to play for the third place against Chile.

In the competition for third place Chile beat Yugoslavia 1-0, with a goal scored by Eládio Rojas, 45 minutes into the second half. This victory secured Chile its best place ever in the history of World Cups. In the streets, the Chileans celebrated all night long the unprecedented achievement by their national team despite all the suffering and difficulties the country had endured to organize the biggest event in world football.









**A**fter beating the powerful Germany and Yugoslavia in the quarterfinals and semifinals, Czechoslovakia would play their second World Cup final, this time against Brazil. In the first they were defeated by Italy in 1934. But the Czechs were determined to finish their amazing journey on a high note. On the Brazilian side the concern was Garrincha, who had been sent off in the game against Chile after reacting to provocations from Eládio Rojas. In a clever maneuver, João Havelange was able to convince the assistant referee to leave the host country before Garrincha's trial. In his absence and without the accurate report of what had happened on the field of the National Stadium, the Executive Committee of FIFA acquitted the Brazilian player.

Eager to prove that the fight for the title would be tough, Czechoslovakia almost opened the scoring with Scherer one minute into the game. Two minutes later, Pospichal shot over Gilmar's crossbar. Brazil's response was blunt. Vavá passed the ball to Garrincha and shot straight towards Schrojf's goal. The game continued with the teams playing offensively and seeking the first goal in every possible way until the 15th minute, when Masopust was served the ball in midfield and carried it freely towards Gilmar, opening the scoring. For the second consecutive time the Brazilian team was behind on the scoreboard in a World Cup final.

Brazil immediately responded. Two minutes later, Zagallo took a side kick towards Amarildo near the bottom line. Amarildo threatened a bottom line move and surprisd Schrojf by firing a shot into the opposite corner of the goal, thus tying the score. After the goal, Brazil took control of the match but missed many opportunities. In the 21<sup>th</sup> minute Amarildo crossed to Zagallo and Shcrojf sent the ball to the sidelines; four minutes later Zagallo crossed to Nilton Santos who kicked over the bar. Czechoslovakia would only threaten to score again in the 33<sup>th</sup> minute with a dangerous shot by Kvasnák. The last dangerous move, favoring Brazil, happened in the last minute of the first half, when Zito crossed to Amarildo, who shot the ball onto the post.

In the second half the game changed very little. Brazil was more offensive overall in search of the second goal, which came 24 minutes into the second half. Near the endline, Vavá crossed left to Amarildo, who

crossed a high ball. In a cleverly Vavá moved forward, taking two defensive opponents with him and leaving Zito free to head past the Czech goalkeeper. The Czechs tried to respond, but Brazil was playing a good game and held the ball in the attack, with moves by Garrincha, Vavá and Didi. The third goal came nine minutes later, when Garrincha attempted a dribble and the defender Novak kicked the ball to the corner. Garrincha himself took the kick for Vavá, who taking advantage of Schrojf's hesitation fires straight into the goal. The Brazilian striker became the first player to score in two consecutive World Cup finals.

From the third goal on Czechoslovakia lost the power to try to respond and Brazil came close to scoring the fourth goal: in a free kick from Didi that hit the crossbar and a shot by Amarildo at the last minute of the game. Brazil won not only the final 3-1, but also its second FIFA World Cup.

It is noteworthy that Garrincha played the final running a 38° fever, but his mere presence was frightening enough. So much so that the Czech coach Rudolf Vytlačil had two men marking him all the time, leaving Vavá and Amarildo free to score. Game over, and the tears of joy for winning a World Cup were again shed, this time in Chile: Djalma Santos, Nilton Santos, Gilmar, Zito and Zagallo, among others, left their tears on the lawn of the National Stadium in Santiago. Mauro Ramos reproduced Bellini's gesture and lifted the Jules Rimet trophy above his head, for the entire planet to see it. Brazil therefore confirmed that it owned world football.









On the winning night there was a gala ceremony at the Hotel Carrera in Santiago. The twice world champions received from the hands of Sir Stanley Rous, president of FIFA, the medals and diplomas for winning the VII World Cup. On June 18, shortly after the winning game, the big celebration was held when the two-time football champions of the world landed at Galeão Airport,

in Rio de Janeiro, on their return home. Welcomed by more than two million people, they celebrated the title by parading the streets of Rio de Janeiro in a Fire truck. At the top of the truck, Bellini and Mauro, captains of the Brazilian National Team in 1958 and 1962 respectively, represented a symbol that united definitely the World Cup victories in Sweden and Chile









## Goalkeepers

### Castilho



**Name:** Carlos José Castilho.  
**Date of Birth:** November 27, 1927 in Rio de Janeiro (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Date of Death:** February 2, 1987 in Rio de Janeiro (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 3 games, 1 win, 1 draw, 1 loss and 5 goals conceded.  
**Titles playing for the Brazilian National Team:** World Cups: 1958, 1962. Pan American Soccer Championship: 1952. Roca Cup: 1957. Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1950, 1961, 1962. Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1955.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Olaria Atlético Clube (Rio de Janeiro) (1945 - 1948); Fluminense Football Club (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1947 - 1965); Paysandu Sport Club (state of Pará) (1965).

### Gilmar



**Name:** Gylmar dos Santos Neves.  
**Date of Birth:** August 22, 1930 in Santos (state of São Paulo).  
**Participation in the Brazilian National Team:** 102 games, 72 wins, 4 draws, 16 losses, 104 goals conceded.  
**In World Cups:** 14 games, 11 wins, 2 draws, 1 loss, 13 goals conceded.  
**Titles playing for the Brazilian National Team:** World Cup: 1958, 1962. Atlantic Cup: 1956, 1960. Roca Cup: 1957, 1960, 1963. Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1955, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1968. Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1955, 1959, 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Jabaquara Atlético Clube (Santos - state of São Paulo) (1951); Sport Club Corinthians Paulista (state of São Paulo) (1951 - 1961); Santos Futebol Clube (1962 - 1969).

## Full backs

### Altair



**Name:** Altair Gomes de Figueiredo.  
**Date of Birth:** January 22, 1938 in Niterói (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1962, 1966.  
**In World Cups:** 2 games, 1 win, 1 loss.  
**Titles playing for the Brazilian National Team:** World Cup: 1962. Roca Cup: 1963. Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1961, 1962. Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1959, 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Fluminense Football Club (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1955 - 1970).



# Djalma Santos



**Name:** Dejalma dos Santos.  
**Date of Birth:** February 27, 1929 in São Paulo (state of São Paulo).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966.  
**In World Cups:** 12 games, 8 wins, 2 draws, 2 losses, 1 goal scored.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:** World Cup: 1958, 1962. Pan American Soccer Championship: 1952. Atlantic Cup: 1956, 1960. Roca Cup: 1957, 1960, 1963. Rio Branco Cup: 1968. Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1955, 1956, 1962. Bernardo O’Higgins Cup: 1959.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Associação Portuguesa de Desportos (state of São Paulo) (1948 - 1958); Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras (1958 - 1968); Clube Atlético Paranaense (1969 - 1970).

# Jair Marinho



**Name:** Jair Marinho de Oliveira.  
**Date of Birth:** July 17, 1936 in Santo Antônio de Pádua (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.  
**In World Cups:** no game.  
**Titles playing for the Brazilian National Team:** World Cup: 1962. Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1961, 1962. Bernardo O’Higgins Cup: 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Fluminense Football Club (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1956 - 1963); Associação Portuguesa de Desportos (state of São Paulo) (1964 - 1965); Sport Club Corinthians Paulista (statye of São Paulo) (1965 - 1967); Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1967); Campo Grande Atlético Clube (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1970).

# Nílton Santos



**Name:** Nílton dos Santos.  
**Date of Birth:** May 16, 1925 in Rio de Janeiro (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 15 games, 11 wins, 3 draws, 1 loss, 1 goal scored.  
**Participation in the Brazilian National Team:** World Cup: 1958, 1962. Pan American Soccer Championship: 1952. South American Championship: 1949. Atlantic Cup: 1956, 1960. Rio Branco Cup: 1950. Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1950, 1955, 1961, 1962. Bernardo O’Higgins Cup: 1955, 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1948 - 1964).

## Center Backs

# Bellini



**Name:** Hideraldo Luis Bellini.  
**Date of Birth:** June 21, 1930 in Itapira (state of São Paulo).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1958, 1962, 1966.  
**In World Cups:** 8 games, 6 wins, 1 draw, 1 loss.  
**Titles playing for the Brazilian National Team:** World Cup: 1958, 1962. Atlantic Cup: 1960. Roca Cup: 1957, 1960. Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1958, 1961, 1962. Bernardo O’Higgins Cup: 1959.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Itapirense Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1947 - 1948); Sociedade Esportiva Sanjoanense (state of São Paulo) (1949 - 1951); Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1952 - 1961); São Paulo Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1962 - 1967); Clube Atlético Paranaense (1968 - 1969).



Jurandyr



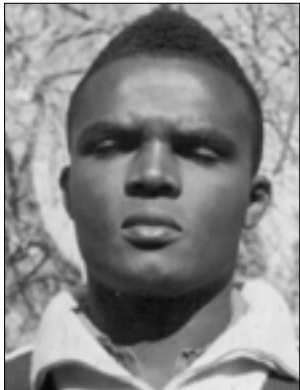
**Name:** Jurandyr de Freitas.  
**Date of Birth:** November 12, 1940 in Marília (state of São Paulo).  
**Date of Death:** March 6, 1996 in São Paulo (state of São Paulo).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.  
**In World Cups:** no game.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:** World Cup: 1962.  
Rio Branco Cup: 1967, 1968.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1962, 1968.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Associação Atlética São Bento (Marília- state of São Paulo) (1959 - 1962); São Paulo Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1962 - 1972); Marília Atlético Club (Marília - state of São Paulo)(1972); Operário Futebol Clube (state of Mato Grosso) (1973); Amparo Atlético Clube (Amparo - state of São Paulo) (1976); União de Mogi das Cruzes (Mogi das Cruzes - state of São Paulo) (1979).

Mauro Ramos



**Name:** Mauro Ramos de Oliveira.  
**Date of Birth:** August 30, 1930 in Poços de Caldas (state of Minas Gerais).  
**Date of Death:** September 18, 2002 in Poços de Caldas (state of Minas Gerais).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1954, 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 6 games, 5 wins, 1 draw.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:** World Cup: 1958, 1962.  
South American Championship: 1949.  
Roca Cup: 1957, 1963.  
Rio Branco Cup: 1950.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1958, 1961, 1962.  
Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1955, 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Sociedade Esportiva Sanjoanense (São João da Boa Vista - state of São Paulo) (1947); São Paulo Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1948 - 1959); Santos Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1960 - 1966); Deportivo Toluca Fútbol Club (Mexico) (1967 - 1968).

Zózimo



**Name:** Zózimo Alves Calazães.  
**Date of Birth:** June 19, 1932 in Salvador (state of Bahia).  
**Date of Death:** July 17, 1977 in Rio de Janeiro (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 6 games, 5 wins, 1 draw.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:** World Cup: 1958, 1962.  
Atlantic Cup: 1956.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1955, 1956, 1958, 1962.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** São Cristóvão Futebol e Regatas (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1948 - 1950); Bangu Atlético Clube (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1951 - 1965); Clube de Regatas do Flamengo (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1965); Associação Atlética Portuguesa (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1965 - 1966); Associação Esportiva Guaratinguetá (state of São Paulo) (1966); Club Sporting Cristal (state of Pernambuco) (1966 - 1967).

Midfielders

Didi



**Name:** Waldir Pereira.  
**Date of Birth:** 10/08/1928 in Campos dos Goytacazes (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Date of Death:** 05/12/2001 in Rio de Janeiro (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1954, 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 15 games, 11 wins, 3 draws, 1 loss, 3 goals scored.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:** World Cup: 1958, 1962.  
Pan American Soccer Championship: 1952.  
Atlantic Cup: 1956.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1955, 1958, 1961, 1962.  
Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1955, 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Industrial Futebol Clube (Campos - state of Rio de Janeiro) (1946); Rio Branco Futebol Clube (Campos - state of Rio de Janeiro) (1947); Clube Atlético Lençoense (Lençóis Paulista - state of São Paulo) (1947); Madureira Esporte Clube (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1948 - 1949); Fluminense Football Club (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1949 - 1956); Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1956 - 1958, 1960 - 1962, 1964 - 1965); Real Madrid Club de Fútbol (Spain) (1959 - 1960); Club Sporting Cristal (state of Pernambuco) (1963); Club Fútbol Vera Cruz (Mexico) (1965 - 1966); São Paulo Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1964 - 1966).



## Mengálvio



**Name:** Mengálvio Pedro Figueiró.

**Date of Birth:** December 17, 1939 in Laguna (state of Santa Catarina).

**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.

**In World Cups:** no game.

**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**

World Cup: 1962.

Roca Cup: 1963.

Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1962.

**Clubs played for in his career:** Clube Esportivo Aimoré (São Leopoldo - state of Rio Grande do Sul) (1957 - 1959); Santos Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1960 - 1967 and 1969); Grêmio Foot-Ball Porto Alegrense (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (1968); Club Deportivo Los Millonarios (Colombia) (1969).

## Zequinha



**Name:** José Ferreira Franco.

**Date of Birth:** November 18, 1934 in Recife (state of Pernambuco).

**Date of Death:** September 25, 2009 in Recife (state of Pernambuco).

**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.

**In World Cups:** no game.

**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**

World Cup: 1962.

Atlantic Cup: 1960.

Roca Cup: 1963.

Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1962.

**Clubs played for in his career:** Auto Esporte Clube (state of Paraíba) (1954 - 1955); Santa Cruz Futebol Clube (state of Pernambuco) (1955 - 1957); Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras (state of São Paulo) (1958 - 1965 and 1965 - 1968); Fluminense Football Club (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1965); Clube Atlético Paranaense (state of Paraná) (1968 - 1970) Clube Náutico Capibaribe (state of Pernambuco) (1970).

## Zito



**Name:** Jose Ely de Miranda.

**Date of Birth:** August 8, 1932 in Roseira (state of São Paulo).

**Participation in World Cups:** 1958, 1962, 1966.

**In World Cups:** 10 games, 9 wins, 1 draw, 1 goal scored.

**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**

World Cup: 1958, 1962.

Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1955, 1958, 1961, 1962.

Roca Cup: 1957, 1963.

Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1959, 1961.

**Clubs played for in his career:** Esporte Clube Roseiras (Roseiras - state of São Paulo); São Paulo Futebol Clube (Pindamoiangaba - state of São Paulo); Esporte Clube Taubaté (Taubaté - state of São Paulo) (1948 - 1951 — all years as an amateur player); Santos Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1952 - 1967).

Stricker

## Amarildo



**Name:** Amarildo Tavares da Silveira.

**Date of Birth:** 07/29/1940 in Campos dos Goytacazes (state of Rio de Janeiro).

**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.

**In World Cups:** 4 games, 4 wins, 3 goals scored.

**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**

World Cup: 1962.

Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1961, 1962.

Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1961.

**Clubs played for in his career:** Goytacaz Futebol Clube (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1956 - 1957); Clube de Regatas do Flamengo (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1958); Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1959 - 1963); Associazione Calcio Milan (Italy) (1963 - 1967); Associazione Calcio Fiorentina (Italy) (1967 - 1971); Associazione Sportiva Roma (Italy) (1971 - 1972); Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1973 - 1974).



Coutinho



**Name:** Antônio Wilson Honório.  
**Date of Birth:** June 11, 1943 in Piracicaba (state of São Paulo).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.  
In World Cups: no game.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**  
World Cup: 1962.  
Atlantic Cup: 1960.  
Roca Cup: 1963.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1961, 1962.  
Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:**  
Santos Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1958 - 1968 and 1970); Esporte Clube Vitória (state of Bahia) (1968); Associação Portuguesa de Desportos (state of São Paulo) (1969); Club Deportivo Atlas (Mexico) (1971); Bangu Atlético Clube (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1971 - 1972); Saad Sport Club (state of São Paulo) (1973).

Garrincha



**Name:** Manuel dos Santos.  
**Date of Birth:** October 28, 1933 in Pau Grande (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Date of Death:** 01/20/1983 in Rio de Janeiro (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1958, 1962, 1966.  
**In World Cups:** 12 games, 10 wins, 1 draw, 1 loss, 5 goals scored.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**  
World Cup: 1958, 1962.  
Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1955, 1961.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1958, 1961, 1962.  
**Clubs Played For In His Career:** Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1953 - 1965); Sport Club Corinthians Paulista (state of São Paulo) (1966); Associação Atlética Portuguesa (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1967); Club Deportivo Atlético Junior (Colombia) (1968); Clube de Regatas do Flamengo (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1968 - 1969); Olaria Atlético Clube (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1971 - 1972).

Jair da Costa



**Name:** Jair da Costa.  
**Date of Birth:** July 9, 1940 in Santo André (state of São Paulo).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.  
**In World Cups:** no game.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**  
World Cup: 1962.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1962.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Associação Portuguesa de Desportos (state of São Paulo) (1960 - 1962); Football Club Internazionale Milano (Italy) (1962 - 1967 and 1969 - 1972); Associazione Sportiva Roma (Italy) (1967 - 1968); Santos Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1972 - 1974); Windsor Star (Canada) (1974 - 1976).

Pelé



**Name:** Édson Arantes do Nascimento.  
**Date of Birth:** October 23, 1940 in Três Corações (state of Minas Gerais).  
**Participation in World Cups:**  
1958, 1962, 1966, 1970.  
**In World Cups:** 14 games, 12 wins, 1 draw, 1 loss, 12 goals scored.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**  
World Cup: 1958, 1962, 1970.  
Atlantic Cup: 1960.  
Roca Cup: 1957, 1963.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1958, 1962, 1968.  
Bernardo O'Higgins Cup: 1959.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Santos F. C. (1956 - 1974); New York Cosmos (United States) (1975 - 1977).



Pepe



**Name:** José Macia.  
**Date of Birth:** February 25, 1935 in Santos (state of São Paulo).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** no game.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**  
World Cup: 1958, 1962.  
Atlantic Cup: 1956, 1960.  
Roca Cup: 1957, 1963.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1958, 1961, 1962.  
Bernardo O’Higgins Cup: 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Santos Futebol Clube (state of São Paulo) (1954 - 1969)

Vavá



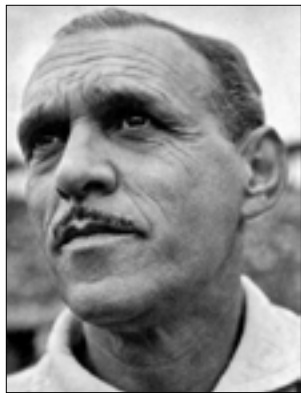
**Name:** Edvaldo Izídio Neto.  
**Date of Birth:** November 12, 1934 in Recife (state of Pernambuco).  
**Date of Death:** January 19, 2002 in Rio de Janeiro (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 10 games, 8 wins, 2 draws, 9 goals scored.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**  
World Cup: 1958 and 1962.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1955, 1958, 1962.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** Sport Clube do Recife (state of Pernambuco) (1949 - 1950); Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama (1951 - 1958); Club Atlético de Madrid (Spain) (1958 - 1961); Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras (state of São Paulo) (1961 - 1963); Club América (Mexico) (1964 - 1965 and 1966 - 1967); Club Deportivo Elche (Spain) (1965 - 1966); Club Toros Neza (Mexico) (1967 - 1968); San Diego Toros (United States) (1968 - 1969); Associação Atlética Portuguesa (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1969).

Zagallo



**Name:** Mário Jorge Lobo Zagallo.  
**Date of Birth:** August 9, 1931 in Maceió (state of Alagoas).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1958, 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 12 games, 10 wins, 2 draws, 2 goals scored.  
**Titles playing for the brazilian national team:**  
World Cup: 1958, 1962.  
Atlantic Cup: 1960.  
Roca Cup: 1963.  
Oswaldo Cruz Cup: 1958, 1961, 1962.  
Bernardo O’Higgins Cup: 1959, 1961.  
**Clubs played for in his career:** América Futebol Clube (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1948 - 1949 – as an amateur player); Clube de Regatas do Flamengo (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1950 - 1958); Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas (state of Rio de Janeiro) (1958 - 1965).

Aymoré Moreira



**Name:** Aymoré Moreira.  
**Date of Birth:** April 24, 1912 in Miracema (state of Rio de Janeiro).  
**Date of Death:** July 26, 1998 in Salvador (state of Bahia).  
**Participation in World Cups:** 1962.  
**In World Cups:** 6 games, 5 wins and 1 draw.  
**Classification:** Champion.





Brazil 2x0 Mexico

**Date:** 05/30/1962 (03:00 p.m.)  
**Venue:** Sausalito Stadium, Viña del Mar.  
**Number of spectators:** 10,484 paying spectators.  
**Referee:** Gottfried Dienst (Switzerland). Assistant referees: Pierre Schwinte (France), Carl Erich Steiner (Austria).  
**Goals scored by:** 1x0 Zagalo (diving header goal), at 56 minutes; 2x0 Pelé, at 73 minutes.  
**Brazil:** [1] Gilmar (Santos FC); [2] Djalma Santos (SE Palmeiras), [3] Mauro Ramos (Santos FC), [5] Zózimo (Bangu AC) and [6] Nilton Santos (Botafogo FR); [4] Zito (Santos FC) and [8] Didi (Botafogo FR); [7] Garrincha (Botafogo FR), [19] Vavá (SE Palmeiras), [10] Pelé (Santos FC), [21] Zagallo (Botafogo FR). Coach: Aymoré Moreira.  
**Mexico:** [1] Carbajal (FC León); [2] Del Muro (FC Atlas), [5] Cárdenas (CD Zacatapec), [3] Sepúlveda (CD Guadalajara) and [4] Villegas; (CD Guadalajara); [8] Reyes (CD Guadalajara) and [6] Nájera (C América); [7] Del Aguila (Toluca FC), [9] Hernández (CD Guadalajara), [19] Jasso (C América) and [11] Díaz (CD Guadalajara). Coach: Ignacio Trellez.

Brazil 0x0 Czechoslovakia:

**Date:** 06/02/1962 (03:00 p.m.)  
**Venue:** Sausalito Stadium, Viña del Mar.  
**Number of Spectators:** 14,903 paying spectators.  
**Referee:** Pierre Schwinte (France). Assistant referees: Gottfried Dienst (Switzerland), Domingo Conley (Chile).  
**Brazil:** [1] Gilmar (Santos FC); [2] Djalma Santos (SE Palmeiras), [3] Mauro Ramos (Santos FC), [5] Zózimo (Bangu AC) and [6] Nilton Santos (Botafogo FR); [4] Zito (Santos FC) and [8] Didi (Botafogo FR); [7] Garrincha (Botafogo FR), [19] Vavá (SE Palmeiras), [10] Pelé (Santos FC), [21] Zagallo (Botafogo FR). Coach: Aymoré Moreira.  
**Czechoslovakia:** [1] (SK Slovan Bratislava); [2] Lála (SK Slavia Praga), [4] Novák (AC Dukla Praga), [5] Pluskal (AC Dukla Praga) and [3] Popluhar (SK Slovan Bratislava); [6] Masopust (AC Dukla Praga) and [7] Stibrányi (SK Spartak Trnava); [8] Scherer (CH Bratislava), [19] Kvasnák (AC Sparta Praga), [10] Adamec (AC Dukla Praga) and [11] Jelínek (AC Dukla Praga). Coach: Rudolf Vytlačil.

Brazil 2x1 Spain

**Date:** 06/06/1962 (15.00).  
**Venue:** Sausalito Stadium, Viña del Mar.  
**Number of spectators:** 18,715 paying spectators.  
**Referee:** Sergio Bustamante (Chile). Assistant referees: Estebán Marino (Uruguay), Jose Antonio Sundhelm (Colombia).  
**Goals scored by:** 0x1 Adélardo, at 35 minutes; 1x1 Amarildo, at 72 minutes; 2x1 Amarildo (header goal), at 86 minutes.  
**Brazil:** [1] Gilmar (Santos FC); [2] Djalma Santos (SE Palmeiras), [3] Mauro Ramos (Santos FC), [5] Zózimo (Bangu AC) and [6] Nilton Santos (Botafogo FR); [4] Zito (Santos FC) and [8] Didi (Botafogo FR); [7] Garrincha (Botafogo FR), [19] Vavá (SE Palmeiras), [20] Amarildo (Botafogo FR), [21] Zagallo (Botafogo FR). Coach: Aymoré Moreira.  
**Spain:** [1] Araguistáin (Real Madrid CF); [17] Rodri (FC Barcelona), [10] Gracia (FC Barcelona), [22] Vérges (FC Barcelona) and [7] Echeberria (Athletic C Bilbao); [13] Pachín (Real Madrid CF) and [4] Collar (C Atlético Madrid); [12] Peiró (C Atlético Madrid), [14] Puskás (Real Madrid CF), [18] Adélardo (C Atlético Madrid) and [5] Francisco Gento (Real Madrid CF). Coach: Helenio Herrera.





Brazil 3X1 England

**Date:** 10/06/1962 (14.30).  
**Venue:** Sausalito Stadium, Viña del Mar.  
**Number of spectators:** 17,736 paying spectators.  
**Referee:** Pierre Schwinte (France). Assistant referees: Gottfried Dienst (Switzerland), Segio Bustamante (Chile).  
**Goals scored by:** 1:0 Garrincha (header goal), at 30 minutes; 1:1 Hitchens, at 38 minutes; 2:1 Vavá (header goal), at 53 minutes; 3:1 Garrincha, at 59 minutes.  
**Brazil:** [1] Gilmar (Santos FC); [2] Djalma Santos (SE Palmeiras), [3] Mauro Ramos (Santos FC), [5] Zózimo (Bangu AC) and [6] Nilton Santos (Botafogo FR); [4] Zito (Santos FC) and [8] Didi (Botafogo FR); [7] Garrincha (Botafogo FR), [19] Vavá (SE Palmeiras), [20] Amarildo (Botafogo FR), [21] Zagallo (Botafogo FR). Coach: Aymoré Moreira.  
**England:** [1] Springett (Sheffield Wednesday FC ); [2] Armfield (Blackpool FC), [3] Ray Wilson (Huddersfield Town FC), [16] Bobby Moore (West Ham FC) and [15] Norman (Tottenham Hotspur FC); [6] Flowers (Wolverhampton Wanderers FC) and [17] Bryan Douglas (Blackburn Rovers FC); [8] Greaves (Tottenham Hotspur FC), [9] Hitchens (Aston Villa FC), [10] Haynes (Fulham FC) and [11] Bobby Charlton (Manchester United FC). Coach: Walter Winterbottom.

Brazil 4X2 Chile

**Date:** 13/06/1962 (14.30).  
**Venue:** National Stadium, Santiago.  
**Number of spectators:** 76,594 paying spectators.  
**Referee:** Arturo Yamasaki (Peru). Assistant referees: Luis Antonio Ventre (Argentina), Esteban Marino (Uruguay).  
**Expelled players:** Landa, at 80 minutes; Garrincha, at 83 minutes.  
**Goals scored by:** 1x0 Garrincha, at 9 minutes; 2x0 Garrincha (header goal), at 31 minutes; 2x1 Toro (free kick goal), at 41 minutes; 3x1 Vavá (header goal), at 48 minutes; 3x2 Leonel Sánchez (penalty kick goal), at 62 minutes; 4x2 Vavá (header goal), at 78 minutes.  
**Brazil:** [1] Gilmar (Santos FC); [2] Djalma Santos (SE Palmeiras), [3] Mauro Ramos (Santos FC), [5] Zózimo (Bangu AC) and [6] Nilton Santos (Botafogo FR); [4] Zito (Santos FC) and [8] Didi (Botafogo FR); [7] Garrincha (Botafogo FR), [19] Vavá (SE Palmeiras), [20] Amarildo (Botafogo FR), [21] Zagallo (Botafogo FR). Coach: Aymoré Moreira.  
**Chile:** [1] Escuti (CD Colo Colo); [2] Eyzaguirre (CF Universidad de Chile), [5] Contreras (CF Universidad de Chile), [3] Raul Sánchez (Santiago Wanders) and [15] Manuel Rodríguez (Unión Española); [6] Eladio Rojas (Everton de Viña del Mar) and [8] Jorge Toro (CD Colo Colo); [7] Ramírez Banda (CF Universidad de Chile), [9] Landa (Green Cross Temuco), [21] Tobar (CF Universidad Católica) and [11] Leonel Sánchez (CF Universidad de Chile). Coach: Fernando Riera Bauzá.

Brazil 3x1 Czechoslovakia

**Date:** 17/06/1962 (14.30)  
**Venue:** National Stadium, Santiago.  
**Number of spectators:** 68,679 paying spectators.  
**Referee:** Nikolai Latichev (Soviet Union). Assistant referees: Robert Davidson (Scotland), Leo Horn (the Netherlands).  
**Goals scored by:** 0x1 Masopust, at 15 minutes; 1x1 Amarildo, at 17 minutes; 2s1 Zito (header goal), at 69 minutes; 3s1 Vavá, at 78 minutes.  
**Brazil:** [1] Gilmar (Santos FC); [2] Djalma Santos (SE Palmeiras), [3] Mauro Ramos (Santos FC), [5] Zózimo (Bangu AC) and [6] Nilton Santos (Botafogo FR); [4] Zito (Santos FC) and [8] Didi (Botafogo FR); [7] Garrincha (Botafogo FR), [19] Vavá (SE Palmeiras), [20] Amarildo (Botafogo FR), [21] Zagallo (Botafogo FR). Coach: Aymoré Moreira.  
**Czechoslovakia:** [1] Schroj (SK Slovan Bratislava); [12] Tichy (AC Sparta Praga), [4] Novák (AC Dukla Praga), [5] Pluskal (AC Dukla Praga) and [3] Popluhar (SK Slovan Bratislava); [6] Masopust (AC Dukla Praga) and [17] Pospichal (AC Sparta Praga); [8] Scherer (CH Bratislava), [19] Kvasnák (AC Sparta Praga), [18] Kadraba (Sports Club Kladno) and [11] Jelínek (AC Dukla Praga). Coach: Rudolf Vytlačil.







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