



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

FIFA
World Youth Championship
for the Coca-Cola Cup

Final Competition

Australia
3-18 October 1981

Technical Study Report

English Edition



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OCTOBER 3, 1981

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FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

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Joseph S. Blatter (Switzerland), General Secretary

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Foreword



One of my most cherished objectives when I became President of FIFA in 1974, was that of encouraging the development of association football in the more remote parts of the world and in countries large and small, where the game was beginning to flourish. I was aware that the well-established national football associations in Europe and South America were in sympathy with this aim and that many were already contributing by sending coaches, referees and touring teams overseas.

Yet, FIFA had a role to play, and though the whole scheme of furthering coaching and youth football development was readily supported by the FIFA Executive and other Committees, it required financial resources beyond the means of FIFA itself. We were fortunate that The Coca-Cola Company, already enthusiastic about international development of football, agreed to offer generous sponsorship and to use its world-wide network of promotional enterprise and experience.

It was against this background that I was confident that an organisation could be built up in FIFA to encourage the development of football throughout the world. The projects of instruction through the international academies and coaching seminars have covered the continents, taking knowledge and expertise on important aspects of the game to those in most need.

The biggest test, however, was the organisation of a World Youth Competition. Following the bold initial venture in Tunisia in 1977, the Competition grew in status in Japan two years later, and now by its outstanding success in Australia has firmly established itself as a World Championship adding immensely to the perspective of international football competition.

I am most grateful to Harry Cavan, Chairman of the Organising Committee and its members, and to J. S. Blatter, FIFA General Secretary and his crew, for steering this competition on the right lines. In the space of six years it is a remarkable achievement, giving joint satisfaction to FIFA and the Coca-Cola Company who can look ahead with confidence to the next Championship meeting in 1983.

Then, on behalf of FIFA, I offer congratulations to the Australian Soccer Federation, headed by its President, Sir Arthur George. With a host of voluntary helpers, they triumphed over set-backs and difficulties to stage a Championship which is said to have provided the finest soccer spectacle ever seen in Australia. We hope that the success of the Australian team and the interest aroused by the World Youth Championship will see the further development of soccer in that part of the world.

Dr. João Havelange
President, FIFA



Introduction



Sports competition is about giving of your best to win — your best in training preparation and your best of effort and skill in every event. There is considerable interest in “what makes a champion”, whether in individual sports or team games. Success spreads beyond the sport itself. According to the level of achievement it can influence life and industry in local communities, uplift a nation and promote wider enthusiasm for the sport internationally. In Australia the World Youth Championship provided both spectacle and achievement of immense benefit to the development of the game. There were many exciting

games, stimulating the interest of spectators and that of many more people who watched television.

FIFA relies upon the Continental Confederations and member associations to organise the preliminary competitions to select fifteen teams to join the host country to make up sixteen teams for the Final Competition. Some Confederations already have a well-structured international youth competition from which to select their best teams, but others have to work hard to overcome the problems of organisation and travel costs to ensure that all member nations participate. Several national associations are struggling to create youth teams with adequate facilities and coaching back-up so that a youth competition on a national scale can be organised. They need all the encouragement and practical help that can be offered.

It is to be hoped also that the increased significance of the Championship will encourage all member associations to overcome the conflict of interests between clubs and country to enable their best youth players to be selected and to have suitable preparation. The attraction of the final competition is considerably dimmed when it is known that countries are unable to send the squads which qualified and that the new selection of players have had little or no preparation training together.

Youth is maturing in most sports at the age of twenty years. The stage of a World Youth Championship provides opportunity to display creative football of the highest standards in skill and competitiveness. Youth is inspired by idealism, and a heavy responsibility rests with the participating teams to play good, clean football in a true spirit of sportsmanship, so that a watching world will also be inspired by their performance. As the President, Dr. João Havelange, firmly believes, FIFA in promoting this World Youth Championship along with other youth projects, is encouraging a greater measure of understanding and mutual help throughout the world and contributing to the universal values of sport particularly its ethics.

Concern has frequently been expressed about the trend of football at senior level toward negative defensive play which stultifies the entertainment value of competitive games. Such are the pressures on winning that teams cannot afford to lose, and many coaches feel that the tactics of organised team play are so important that it has become a luxury to have more than one or two “entertaining” players in a side.

I had asked the Technical Study Group to give special attention to this problem in viewing the games in this Championship and if possible to suggest ways in which football could become more positive and creative in forward play without losing competitive edge. I am delighted that this report is able to pay tribute to the positive attitude of the majority of teams in this competition who played to attack and score goals and therefore provided exciting football spectacle to make this a most memorable World Youth Championship.

Harry H. Cavan
Chairman of the
Organising Committee



Sir Arthur George, Chairman of the Australian Soccer Federation and the Local Organizing Committee for the WYC 1981, Enrique Sroka, Head of the Mexican Delegation (organizing Association WYC 1983), Robert Paterson, Senior Vice-President and Manager Australian Division, The Coca-Cola (Export) Corporation, Dr. João Havelange, FIFA President, and Harry H. Cavan, Senior Vice-President of FIFA and Chairman of the FIFA WYC Organizing Committee (from left)



An Appreciation and some General Comments

Soccer is not the leading spectator sport followed in winter months in Australia. Rugby League has large following in Sydney and Brisbane and the game of Australian Rules takes precedence in Melbourne. The Hindmarsh stadium was the only ground built specifically for soccer at which matches in this Championship competition were played.

Soccer is, however, a truly national game in that it is played throughout the country and has a large and steadily expanding participation especially at youth level. At present, Australia imports many senior coaches and players for the professional clubs in the Phillips League. Enthusiasts envisage the day when soccer will be the foremost national game with players and coaches of Australian birth. Then, they feel, Australia will become a force to be reckoned with in world football competition.

In one respect soccer in Australia has gained a new initiative, which could be the envy of many other football associations, in getting soccer to be included as one of the eight sports involved in the National Sports Institute at Canberra. Selected young soccer players are attending courses of intensive training and coaching, whilst in college residence, with ideal facilities and the back-up of sports science. We wish this experiment success and hope that officials and coaches of the Federation and leading clubs will lend their full support.

The Technical Study Group wishes to pay tribute to the national and state coaches of Australia for their valued contribution in the technical evaluation of play at the matches in this final competition. This was the first occasion in all the technical studies so far, where teams of competent coaches have worked with each member of the study group to produce statistical and technical reports.

Following the recommendation in the Report of the World Youth Tournament in Tunisia, it was pleasing to note that Australia had arranged a national conference of coaches to coincide with the final stages of the Championship, and had invited members of the study group and coaches of national teams to speak and demonstrate. We hope that this practice will be followed elsewhere and that the conferences will be attended by coaches from other parts of the world. The World Youth Championship provides a unique opportunity to study the development of the young player and compare the results of different forms of preparation.

Organisation

The Australian Soccer Federation had to accept from the outset that matches of the final competition would need to be staged for the most part in cricket, rugby league or athletic stadia. Unfortunately, a few days before the start of the competition the Trustees of the Sydney Cricket Ground were compelled to announce that a freak gale had rendered the structures of floodlighting unsafe. In consequence the Federation had to switch the first series of matches to the adjacent Athletic Sports Ground which had inferior lighting and much less spectator accommodation. This factor, together with the heavy rain on the day of the final match, substantially reduced the overall total of spectator attendance, which nevertheless at 286,000 closely matched that of Japan. At Brisbane, Melbourne, Canberra, Adelaide and Newcastle, the enthusiastic crowds were greater than previously experienced at soccer games, and the opening ceremonies were impressive, showing the depth of local interest in soccer. It was sad that sporting authorities in Brisbane could not avoid a clash of events with a rehearsal of the Commonwealth Games, and that in Sydney there was conflict with a major indoor tennis tournament which was given greater priority on television so that excerpts of soccer matches had to be shown late at night or early in the morning.

There were complaints by teams about the surfaces and lighting at some grounds, and also about the lack of quality and seclusion at some of the training pitches. Teams like to have private use of an enclosed training ground with good playing surface for their tactical rehearsals. The most common problem reported to the study group seemed to be that of jet-lag, some players having their sleep affected for several days. Medical doctors in charge of the teams had various ways of trying to overcome this time lag as quickly as possible. It would be useful if this subject were to be investigated by the FIFA Medical Committee.

Match Control

A final competition of the World Youth Championship brings together teams and officials from all parts of the football world, with differences in national characteristics, and traditional attitudes, styles and practices relating to the interpretation of the laws of the game. There are differences in methods of competing for the ball and in the techniques of screening, tackling and heading. There are differences in attitude towards what constitutes unfair play.

Some of the coaches in charge of teams were anxious, before the start of this competition, to see greater protection of skilful players against dangerously over-robust and violent play. Others wanted referees to be more alert about cheating, such as diving in pretence of being tripped, especially in or near the penalty area, and to be more severe with offences such as deliberate ball handling or impeding an opponent to stop a "brake-away" attack on goal.

The wider the international experience of referees, the more conscious they are of these problems and the more expert in dealing with them in fairness to both teams in a game of contrasting styles of play.

It is not a function of the Technical Study Group to make detailed assessment of referee performances. One cannot, however, ignore the influence on play, which in the very nature of their duties, referees can exert by the manner of their control. Indeed, such is human nature, that on rare occasions it is possible for a referee or linesman to make a wrong decision on a point of fact, such as the critical position of the ball which may affect the result of the game. Unfortunately some such instances occurred in this series.

There were many matches in this final competition which were refereed in an exemplary fashion, and where the players responded to firm control in such matters as the correct distance of positioning at free kicks and corners. In only a few matches did difficult incidents occur, partly due to the inexperience of the referee.

As this World Youth Championship is now of such standing in importance it is felt that the arrangements for the selection of referees should be considered in the same way as for the World Cup.

Youth players of this age, from their training and experience, should be sufficiently self-disciplined on the field of play to be able to accept referees' decisions without demur. On the whole, referees were firm in dealing with the few incidents of angry dissension, though some were more lenient than others. The game loses a great deal in its sporting image, however, whenever officials of delegations make public denouncements or become involved in undignified protest action on the field. One would hope that, in future, national associations would ensure that their delegates confine themselves to the proper procedure of registering complaints and objections so that they may be considered by the appropriate FIFA committee.

Team Preparation

A questionnaire, approved by FIFA's Technical Committee, was used as a basis of discussion with coaches and officials of competing teams to ascertain the amount and the kind of preparation for each squad of players. Again it is seen from the amassed information that football associations of North, South and Central America were able to arrange programmes of preparation for their national youth teams with the same degree of thoroughness and financial support as for their national teams in preparation for the World Cup Competition. Months were devoted to training sessions and match experience, including tours which in some cases were made to Europe. Players were continually tested in match play to improve the understanding of each other's movement and skill and develop their tactical awareness. This process achieved a high standard of match fitness, and steadily built up team confidence.

Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico had previous experience of playing in a final competition of FIFA's Youth Tournament and therefore knew what to expect at first hand. Then, too, they knew a good deal about the strengths and styles of play of most teams competing in Australia.

The United States of America and Qatar had also planned a full programme of preparation. There was a difference in situation in that whereas the USA had to comb a vast country and arrange a competition of regional selections to arrive at its final squad of players, the national coach in the small country of Qatar was able to view his potential players on a week to week basis. The USA played a number of international matches in tours of Brazil, Switzerland, Mexico and Germany FR. Qatar spent a month in Brazil playing ten matches against clubs and various selected teams.

Egypt had two months of special preparation including a tour of Germany with five friendly matches, and Cameroon had a shorter period of training in camp, but left early for Australia to spend a fortnight in Germany where they played five friendly games. Korea had thirty days of preparation with eight friendly games, and Romania also enjoyed twenty-eight days of preparation with ten matches.

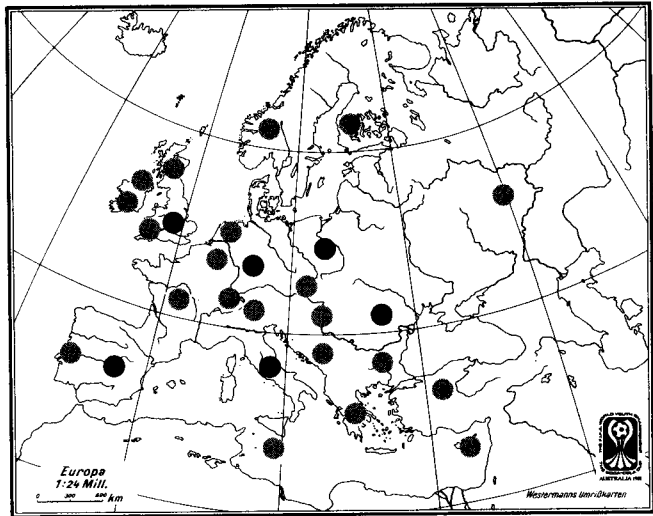
The associations of Western Europe are still hampered by the conflict of interests between club and country. Players of youth age are under contract with senior professional clubs, and the best players are already valued members of first team squads. When, as in this instance, the final competition of the World Youth Championship is staged in the month of October, most Western European clubs are competing in a vital stage of League and Cup programmes. If the final competition were staged in June or July there would be better opportunity for West European teams to be fully represented by the players of the teams which qualified in the UEFA Youth Tournament.

The Participants

The 99 National Associations which participated in the qualifying competition organized by the six Confederations are shown in the following diagrams together with those which qualified for the final tournament in Australia (black spots).

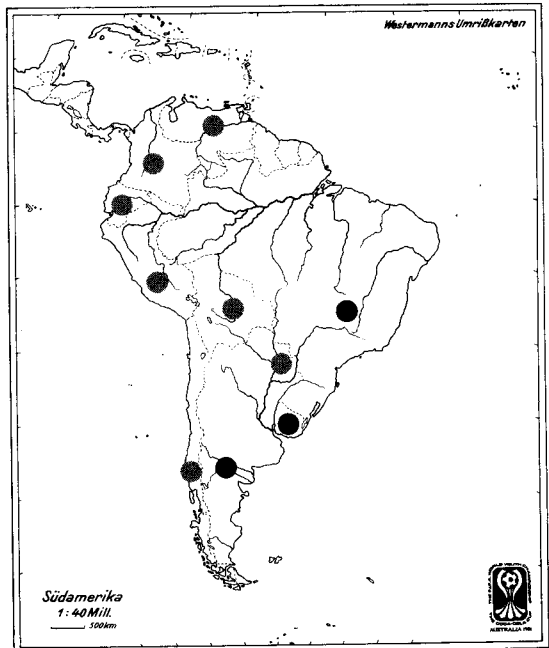
UEFA (27 participants)

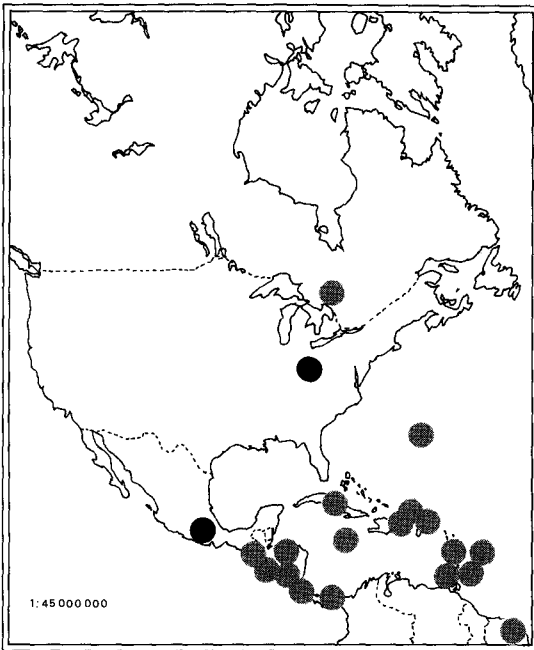
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Germany FR, Greece, Hungary, Northern Ireland, Ireland Rep., Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Scotland, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, Wales, Yugoslavia



CONMEBOL (10 participants)

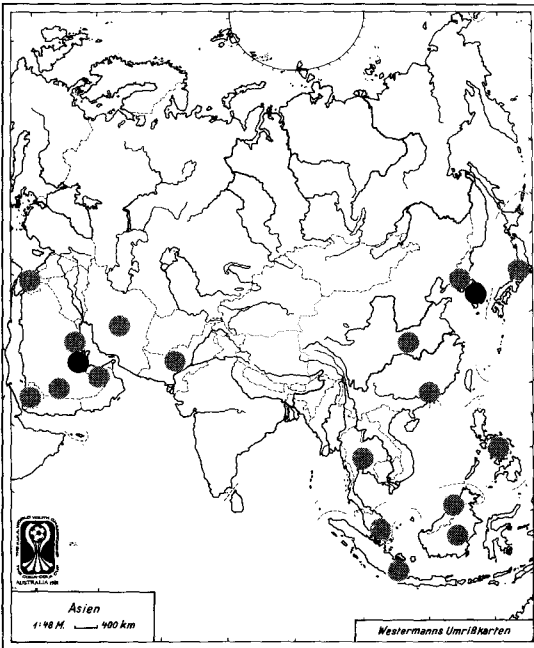
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela





CONCACAF (20 participants)

Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, *Mexico*, Neth. Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, USA



ASIA (19 participants)

Bahrain, Brunei, PR China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea DPR, *Korea Rep.*, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, *Qatar*, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Yemen PDR

The England squad in Australia had only four players of the squad which qualified for a place in the UEFA tournament of 1980. Germany FR included many young players from the team which won the UEFA Tournament in 1981. It was unfortunate for Poland that three youth players of outstanding talent had to remain at home as they were selected for the full international team for an important World Cup qualifying match.

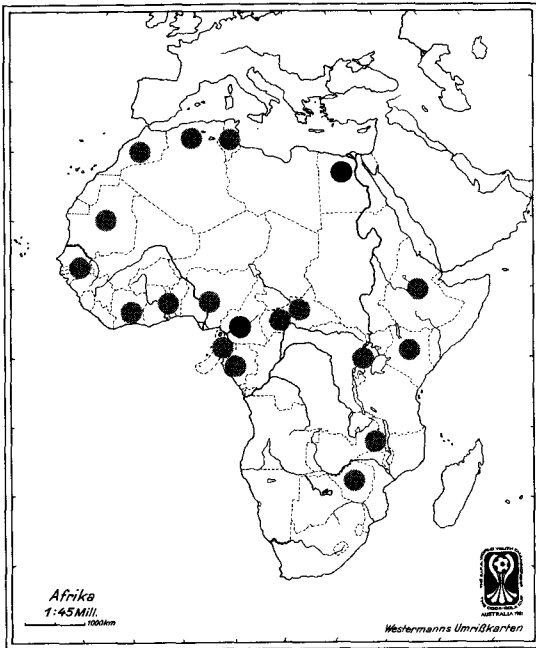
Poland, Italy and England had no special preparation prior to departure for Australia. Germany had a few days during which they played four friendly games. Spain had a week in which they played three matches. Questioned about the likely winner of the Coca-Cola Cup, the coaches of European teams thought that it would be one of the teams from South America. Overall, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina were fancied in that order.

In discussion about the qualities most sought after in choosing players, most coaches accepted fitness as a basic requirement but laid emphasis on speed of movement. Endurance was achieved largely through the training given by senior clubs. More essential in evaluating players was their personal skill and their ability to play with others in a team. Personality was an important factor, especially in determination and the ability to remain cool under pressure and to spread confidence to other players.

In South America good players are spotted at the early age of twelve years, and by sixteen to eighteen years players of youth selection are already attached to senior clubs. Coaches are able therefore to select the thirty or so best players for the national squad with some confidence in their choice. It is interesting to note that the present Uruguayan national team consists of players from the youth teams of Tunisia and Japan. Elsewhere the problem of selection is much more difficult, and many good players are discovered at a later stage.

Most coaches thought that the overriding purpose in method of play of a youth team in the final competition should be to attack to win the game. Some qualified this by insisting that a team played according to the strength of the opposition. If a team was compelled to defend then it had to concentrate on defence. Such a reply begs the question and ignores the growing trend of defensive play by competent football sides, which strengthens the defensive disposition of the team, leaving but one or two players as the forward striking power. Defenders and midfield players give back-up support but rarely at the expense of weakening the defensive screen. The resulting game is dull and lacks entertainment spectacle.

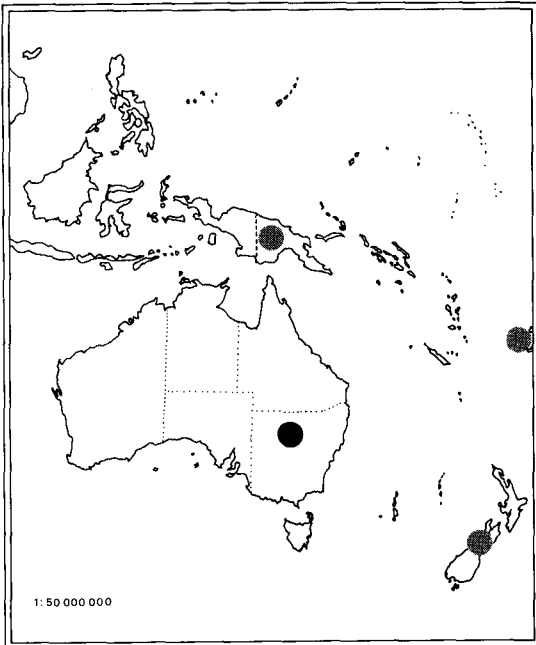
It was therefore rewarding to everyone to see many games in Australia of great excitement in end to end attack. Some of the football showed exceptional skill and daring, winning the applause of Australian spectators and genuine approval by the press. The youth teams in this third World Youth Championship deserve great credit for the standard of their football performance.



AFRICA (19 participants)

Algeria, Benin PR, Cameroon, Central Africa, Egypt AR, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea*, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe

* *provisional*



OCEANIA (4 participants)

Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea

Technical and Tactical Evaluation of Team Performances

The World Cup Competition in its final stages attracts a world wide viewing audience through television. The quality of football displayed by national teams in the final competition ought therefore to epitomise the best there is and thereby set an example to millions of young players eager to emulate star performances. Yet, so often, as revealed in the Technical Study Reports since 1966, the trend towards cautious and sometimes negative defensive play has marred many matches in final competitions. Members of the study group and coaches of most national teams have agreed upon the need for a rebirth of attacking, entertaining football. Fortunately, in support of this aspiration, it has been seen that teams reaching the semi-final round of these competitions have mostly been those which consistently pressurised their opponents by attack.

When the first World Youth Tournament was staged in Tunisia in 1977, there was expectation that national youth teams would play attractive and exciting football free from spoiling tactics. In the event, several teams did play with verve and inventiveness in attack.

Some of the competing teams in the Tunisian Tournament had reached the last sixteen by qualifying in preliminary competitions organised by Confederations, but others had accepted invitations to participate and Europe was not fully represented. The situation vastly improved in Japan and interest was stimulated by the challenge between strong teams from Europe and South America.

In each of these final competitions for the Coca-Cola Cup, the youth teams of countries where football is still in a development stage played with praiseworthy enthusiasm but were mostly outclassed. A notable exception was Algeria, whose strong defence enabled them to reach the quarter finals in Japan, where they lost to Argentina the eventual winners of the trophy.

Lessons were being learnt by these football associations and more importance was attached to good coaching, careful preparation and the need to gain experience by making tours to play friendly matches and by participating in competitions in other parts of the world.

In the final competition for the World Youth Championship in Australia, the achievement and style of football of youth teams from developing soccer nations was an outstanding feature. Qatar, Australia, Egypt and South Korea, to the delighted astonishment of spectators, won matches with distinction against strong teams from Europe and South America, whilst Cameroon caused anxiety to all three of their opponents in Group C. Qatar proved to be the greatest surprise of the competition, winning a quarter final against Brazil, defeating England in the

semi-final before capitulating to Germany FR in a rain-drenched final match in Sydney.

They have clearly narrowed the gap at youth level between them and well-established soccer nations. The study group hopes that their approach to football of attacking fearlessly against stronger opponents will encourage others.

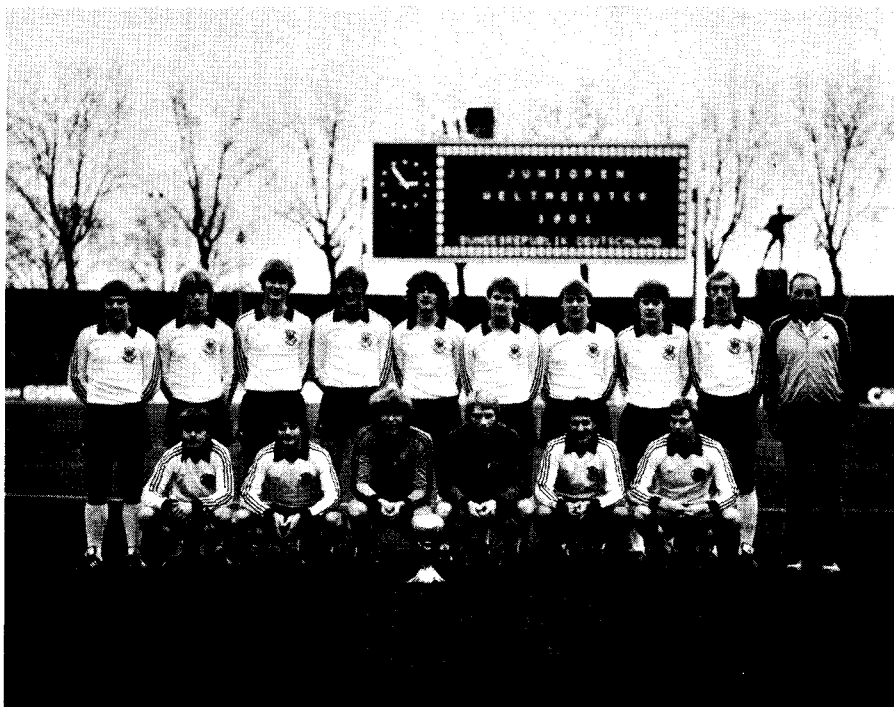
Germany FR

Most of the coaches of the competing youth teams were of the opinion that South American teams headed by Brazil and Uruguay were the most likely winners of the Championship. Argentina never recovered from the shock defeat by Australia in their first match. Uruguay showed outstanding form in Group A, but were eliminated by Rumania in the quarter finals falling prey to the free kick expert Gabor. Brazil lost to the amazing Qatar. As for Europe's challenge Germany F.R. and Rumania were most fancied. Germany F.R. recovered from their shock defeat by Egypt, and narrowly triumphed over Australia in the quarter final. Their competent defence helped them to win in extra time of the semi final against Rumania who had beaten them 1-0 in the UEFA qualifying tournament. They were deserving champions in defeating Qatar by the score of 4-0 in the rain-drenched final match in Sydney. The success of the side was largely due to the methodical approach which was seen in training as well as in match play. The young team grew in strength and understanding with each match. Fortunately few changes had to be made, especially in defence which played superbly from the quarter final onwards.

Germany had qualified on the results of the 1980 UEFA Youth Tournament because of the withdrawal of Holland. They had won the UEFA Youth Tournament of 1981 and several players from this team were included in the squad for Australia.

Looking back to 1978 when preparation of youth teams began, some eighty players had been tried out in thirty matches. The squad had only four days of special preparation training immediately before departure but this enabled them to play four friendly games and help Dietrich Weise, the national youth team coach, to work out tactical method.

The first game against Mexico revealed a contrast in styles. Germany were very fit with powers of endurance to maintain a high work rate with ease. They were fast to the ball to get possession and speedy in runs with and without the ball. When in possession they tried to give support alongside and ahead of the player with the ball. When not in possession they closed down quickly on opponents; tackling strongly with the minimum of jockeying. Sometimes such tackles were made out-of-distance or from behind, and resulted in fouls on Mexicans with their quick ball control.



Germany FR, winner of the World Youth Championship 1981 in Australia

When coping with a Mexican formation of 4-4-2, both backs Winklhofer (2) and Schmidkunz (3) came inside to mark strikers, while Zorc (6) acted as sweeper. When Mexico changed to a more attacking formation of 4-3-3, Schoen (13) dropped back to cover the centre strikers, the two backs assumed normal positions on the flanks with Zorc (6) maintaining his sweeper role (see diagram 1). This sort of adaptation showed the tactical awareness of the German team.

The only goal was scored two minutes after kick off by Germany. An aggressive run at the Mexican centre half caused him to make a mistake to allow Lose (1) of Germany to beat the goalkeeper with a deflected shot from twenty-two metres.

Germany gave a disappointing performance in their second match against Egypt. They played again with a basic formation of 4-3-3, but failed to restrain Mihoub (14) the midfield play-maker of Egypt, who was left free throughout the game to lend supporting thrust to forward players. In the first part of the game they defended resolutely whilst under severe attack and it was not until twenty minutes had elapsed that they produced their first strike at Egypt's goal. After they had conceded the second goal Zorc (6) began to play usefully as a "libero" in attack. As before Schmidkunz (3) positioned well and tackled hard.

When Germany did attack the shooting was loose and often off-target, quite out of keeping with expertise they had shown during training. Wohlfarth (11), although he wasted several corners through poor technique, covered a lot of ground and gave good width to attack especially in the second half.

The spectators in Canberra were thrilled by two great games of football and a feast of goals in the final matches of Group C. Germany defeated Spain in the second match by 4-2 in a more even game than the score suggests. Germany were leading by three clear goals after fifty-five minutes, then Spain scored twice to rouse their supporter who urged them into all-out attack only to pay the penalty by having another goal scored against them.

All the German players looked strong and mobile though several seemed to be one-paced. Defenders were as quick as attackers. They were good technicians with accurate skill in long passing. Short and sharp interpassing play was not as effective as long passing movements.

Tactically this game against Spain was a sound performance. The defence played strongly with man-to-man marking. The midfield was often joined by the "libero" in prompting attacks and making runs at the Spanish defenders, and players were pushed wide and forward in front of the ball to stretch their opponents' defensive line and create spaces in the centre.

The attributes of a skilful well-rehearsed defence were to be seen in Germany's play against Australia in the quarter final. The three midfield players had to be concerned in helping defenders, but the best part of the team was the back four players, Winklhofer (2), Zorc (6) Trieb (5), and Schmidkunz (3). They were precise in positioning themselves on an opponent, close enough to watch his movement as well as the ball with anticipation of the likely pass and readiness to intercept. They were prepared to break away to stop other dangerous threats, or to attack when the German side had regained possession. They jockeyed the opponent when he had the ball to make him commit himself, then they exploded into a well-judged and firm tackle. They cleverly opened space for the opponent to tempt him to make a negative pass.

When these defenders had the ball they were calm, secure in ability to turn and dribble, or to pass and run for a return pass. The back four had an understanding, knowing how to give cover to each other when required, and in this they were helped by midfield players in "forechecking". Sometimes the midfield players were so closely marked by Australians that they were compelled to turn and play the ball backwards to be sure of keeping possession.

Several individual players were given special tactical roles according to the disposition and skill of their opponents. This ability to adapt their play made them tactically supreme against their opponents. A 4-3-3 formation was kept fairly uniformly so that from defence the ball was worked to the wings in easy styles.

The real test of the German defence came after Wohlfarth (11) had headed the winning goal late in the second half, when the Australians made a series of attacks to try to get the equalizer. In one of these raids Australia were awarded a penalty,

which was poorly taken. The German team must have been pleased with the outcome of the match which could have gone the other way.

Germany had to work hard and with concentration in defence to overcome Rumania in the semi-final at Melbourne. The game lacked sparkle, for both teams seemed to know each other's play and cancel out its effectiveness. Germany were forced to defend for long periods in the first half and to much of the second half of normal play. It was only late in the game and during extra time that the midfield players and forwards began to put together dangerous attacks. Brunner (16) and Lose (10) played well in these phases and Winklhofer (3) made some outstanding overlapping runs down the right flank to make threatening cross enters. Rumania created more chances but were unable to take them. So often their close interpassing and dribbling was stopped in the edge of the penalty area before a shot could be taken. The coming goal from a cornerkick was served by Schoen (13) his shot going in to goal off a post. On the whole, credit must be given to the defence of the German team in withstanding the pressure from the Rumanians when they looked the much better side.

Rain fell heavily throughout the day of the final match Germany v Qatar, and the midfield of the Sydney Cricket Ground was awash at the start of the game. These conditions suited the longer passing style of attack of the German team, whereas the shorter ground passes of the Qatar team were frequently checked in the puddles of water.

A telling factor was that both German wingers, Brummer (16) and Anthes (8) were able to outrun their opponents Alsowaidi (2) and Ma'ayouf (13) with the result that many threatening raids were made on the flanks against the Qatar defence. Fortunately goalkeeper Ahmed (1) was at his best in making reflex saves, and in dashing out of goal to smother the ball when German strikers were approaching.

The German defence was seldom in real trouble even though the short interpassing approach by Qatar often made inroads into the German penalty area. Luck was not on the side of Qatar in final shooting from two good openings, one in each half.

The defence of Qatar again tried to destroy attacks by using offside tactics. In the early stages of the game this was successful but only narrowly so. The danger was that when the trap was sprung, the Qatar defenders had little chance of recovering on such a slippery surface. Similarly when the German wing attackers evaded their opponents they were able to run freely at goal or make a centre. All four goals of Germany were the result of such defensive errors, three of them coming from the breaking of the offside trap.

Goal 1, 28 minutes: Brummer (16) was brought down by a despairing tackle from behind by Alsowaidi (2). From the resulting free kick taken from the left of the penalty area, Lose (10), the tall German captain, outjumped Qatar defenders to head into goal (see diagram 2).

Goal 2, 42 minutes: The "offside" line of Qatar defenders was beaten just inside

the Qatar half, by a short quick pass from Sievers (15) to Wohlfarth (11) in the centre circle. Wohlfarth ran with the ball at speed, with Qatar defenders in chase, veered to his left and shot from fifteen metres into the far corner of the goal giving Ahmed (1) the goalkeeper no chance. The Qatar team were convinced that Wohlfarth (11) was offside, but the linesman was in good position to judge the movement of Wohlfarth (11) and the timing of the pass (see diagram 3).

Goal 3, 56 minutes: Offside trap near the halfway line again broken by Wohlfarth (11). A Qatar defender in chase tried to stop him and finally tripped him in the penalty area. Lose (10) scored from a well-taken penalty kick (see diagram 4).

Goal 4, 86 minutes: A fine diagonal pass from Zorc (6) split the offside line of Qatar to join Anthes (8) running at speed on the right flank. He dribbled the ball into penalty area, and shot. The goalkeeper parried the ball, and Anthes (8) shot again to score (see diagram 5).

Germany had several more chances to score during the game mostly arising from fast approaches on the wings followed by centres. The overlapping runs of Winklhofer (2) on the right frequently took him behind the Qatar defence.

Tactically Germany had made intelligent use of their strengths to overcome Qatar and to expose the weaknesses of the offside game. They were sound in defence against the lively, close interpassing and quick bursts of their opponents. In midfield they were tireless in support play when attacking and in "forechecking" when defending. Up front, strikers were prepared to use speed in break runs with and without the ball. This ability combined with excellent timing of passes especially using the longer ball was a constant source of threat to a hard-worked Qatar defence.

Key to the symbols

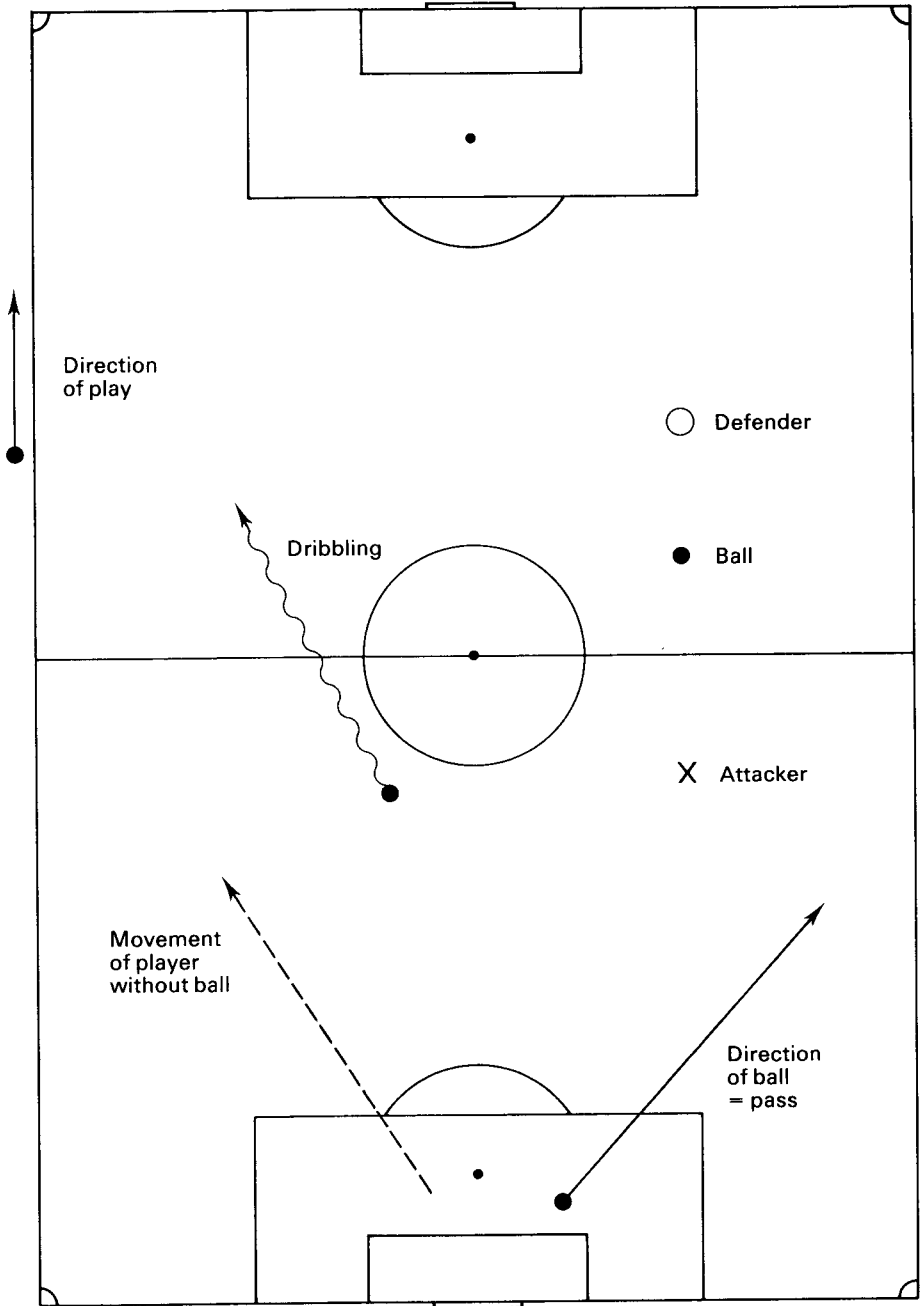


Diagram 1

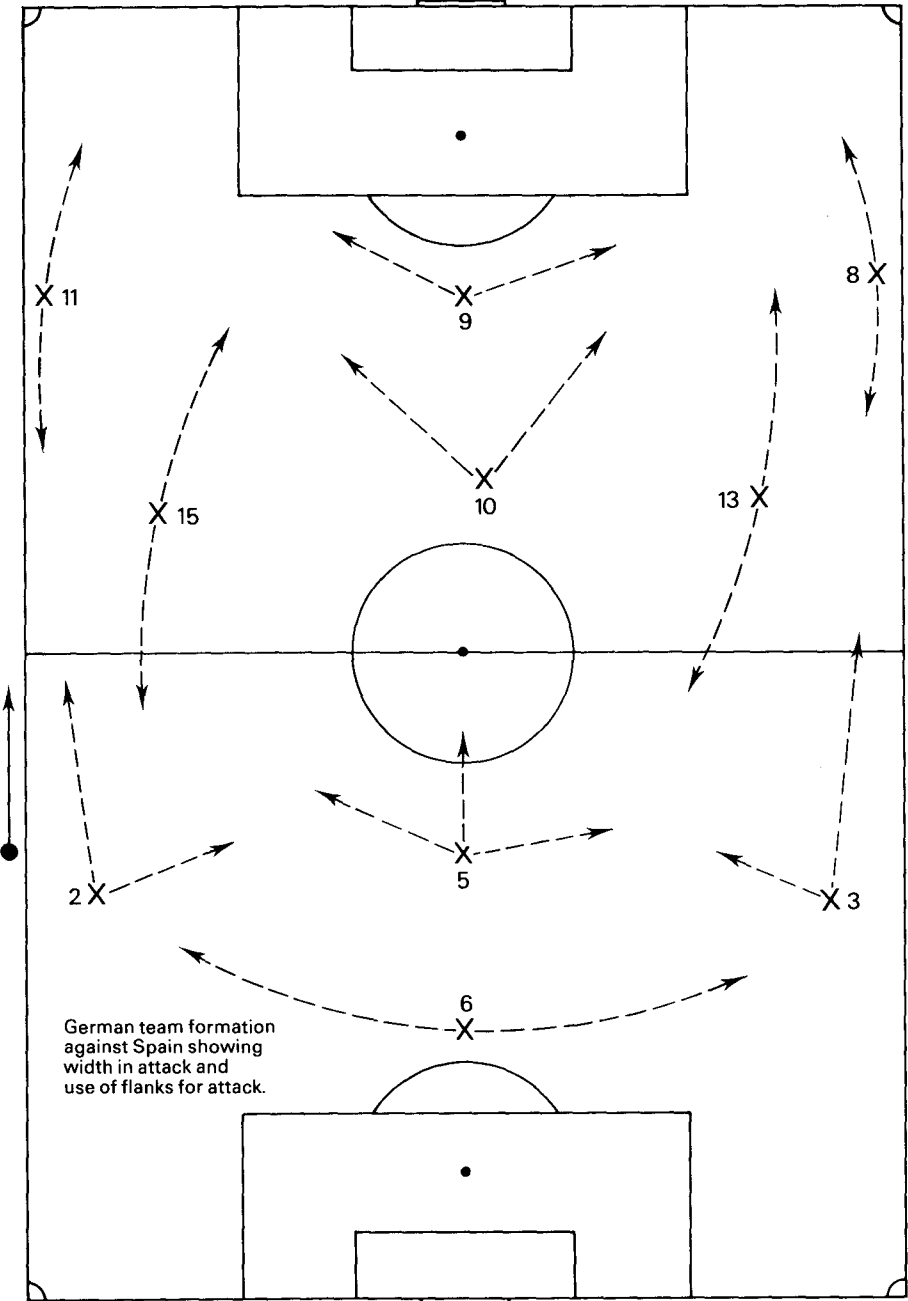
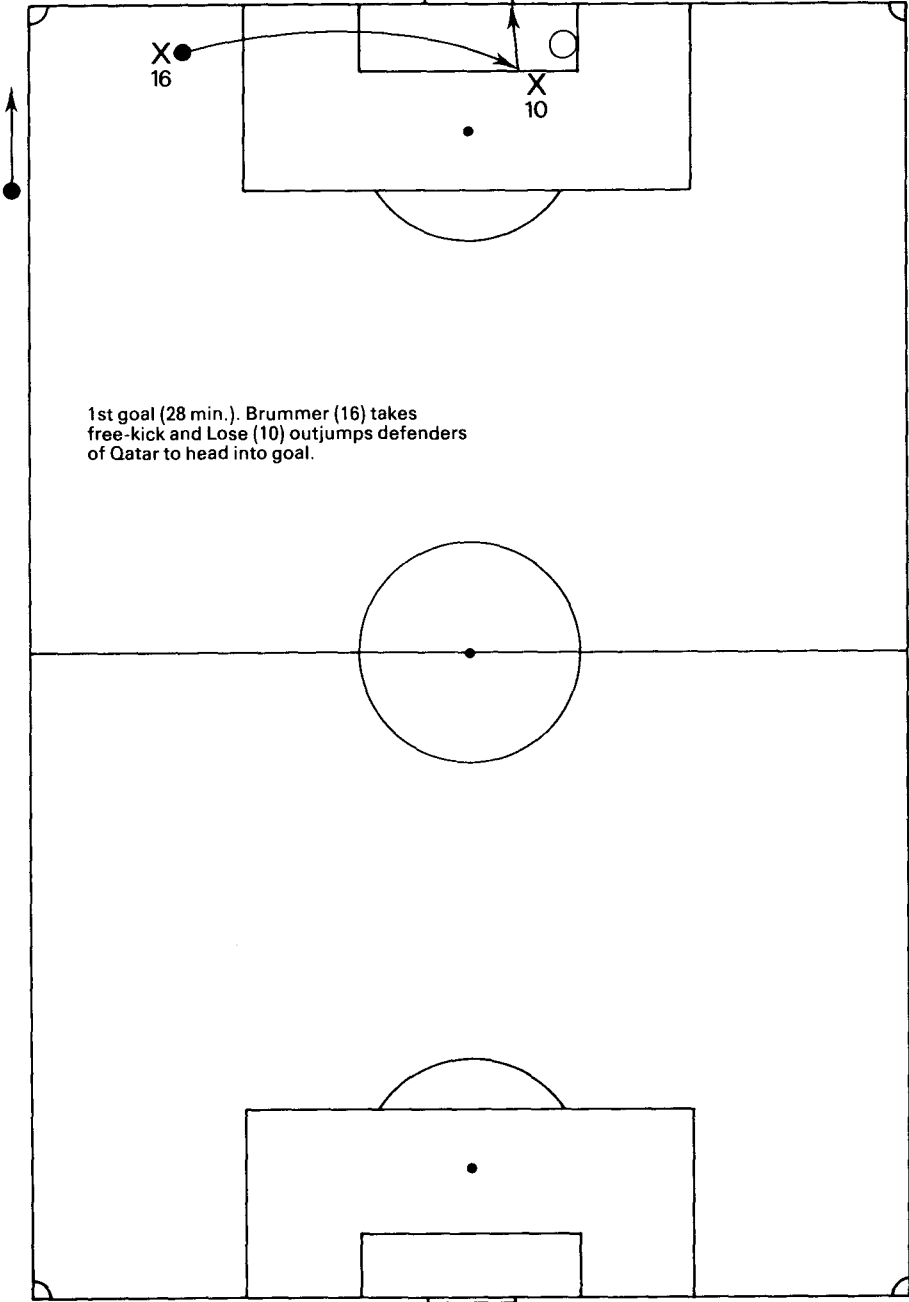
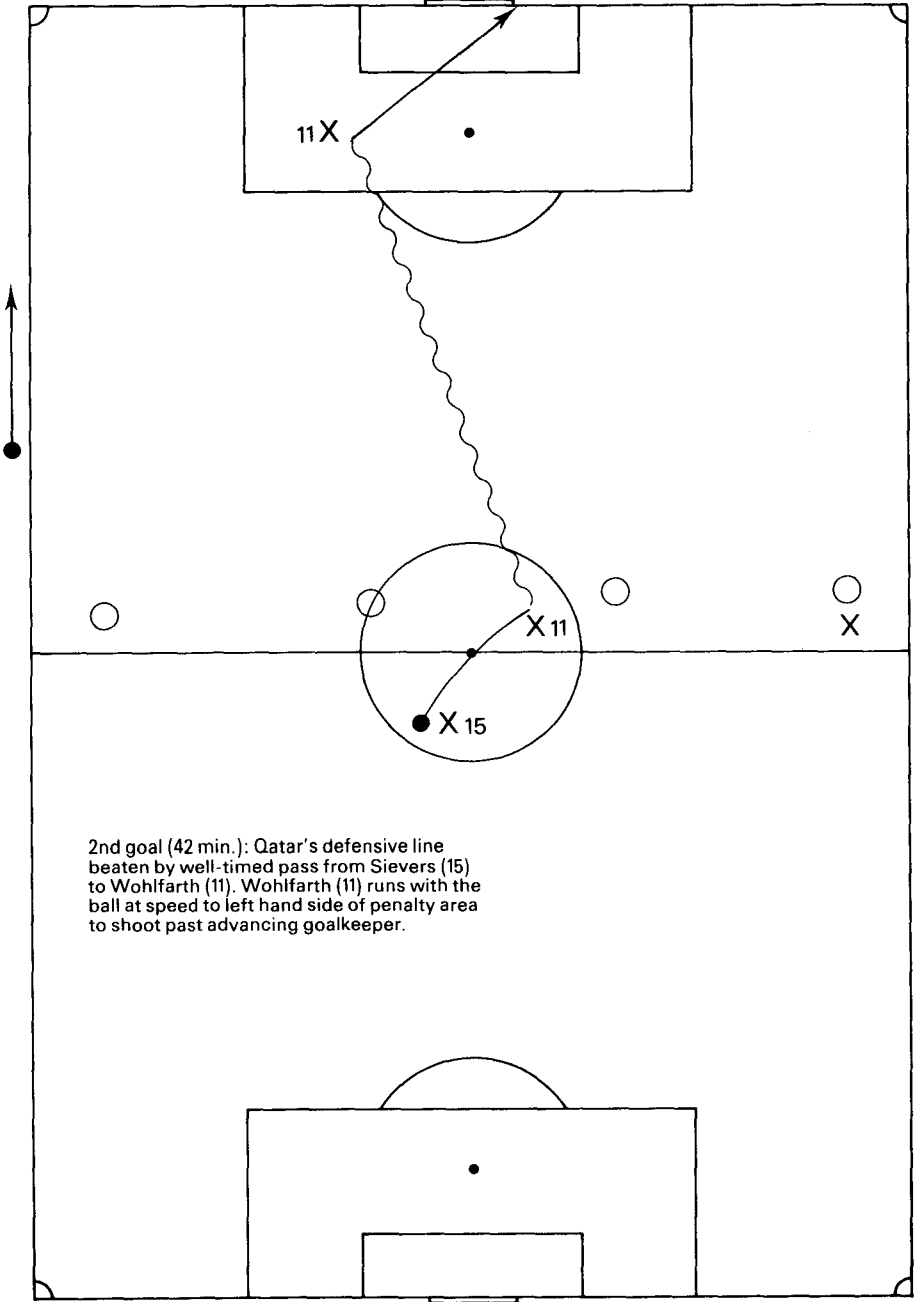


Diagram 2



1st goal (28 min.). Brummer (16) takes free-kick and Lose (10) outjumps defenders of Qatar to head into goal.

Diagram 3



2nd goal (42 min.): Qatar's defensive line beaten by well-timed pass from Sievers (15) to Wohlfarth (11). Wohlfarth (11) runs with the ball at speed to left hand side of penalty area to shoot past advancing goalkeeper.

Diagram 4

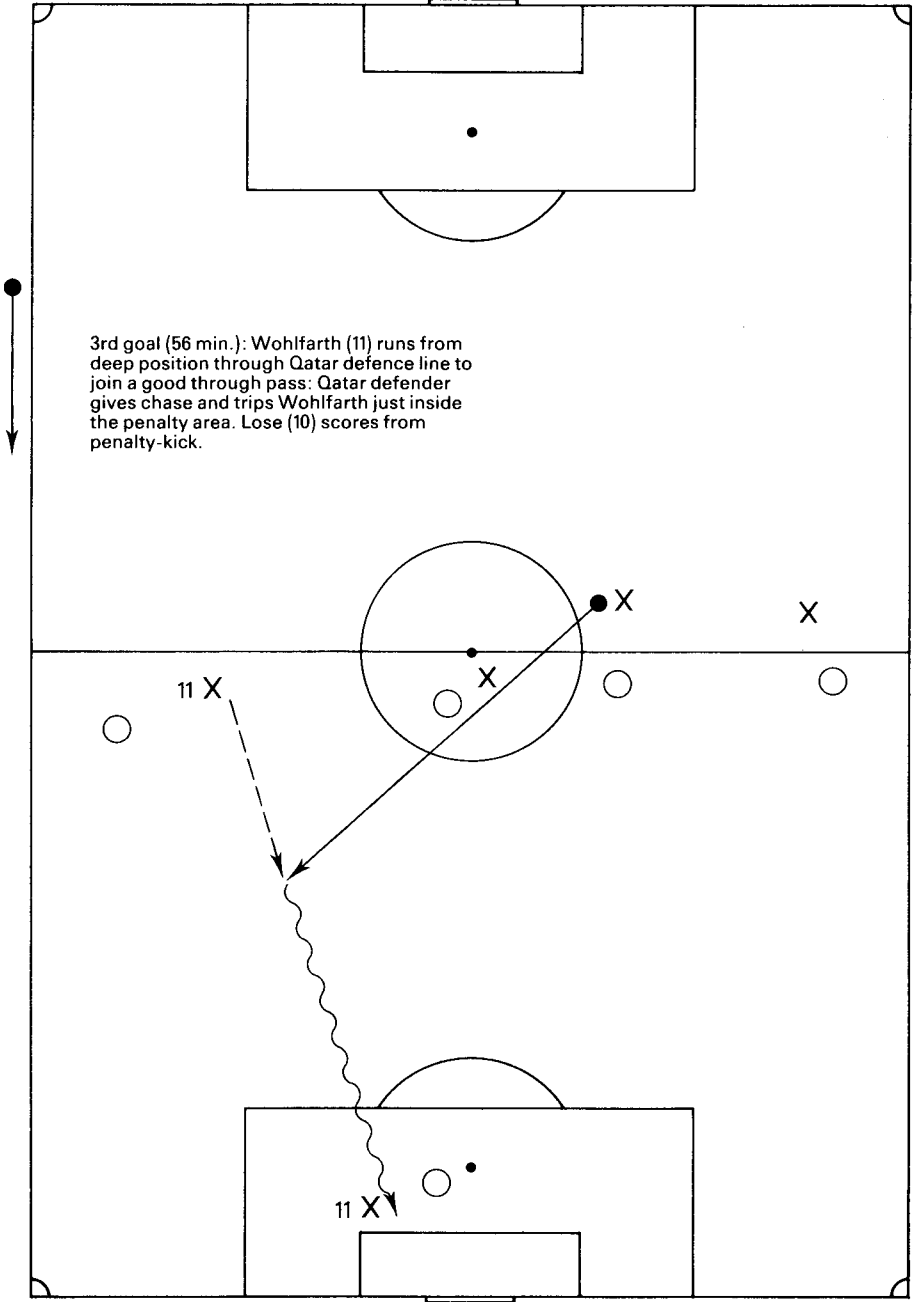
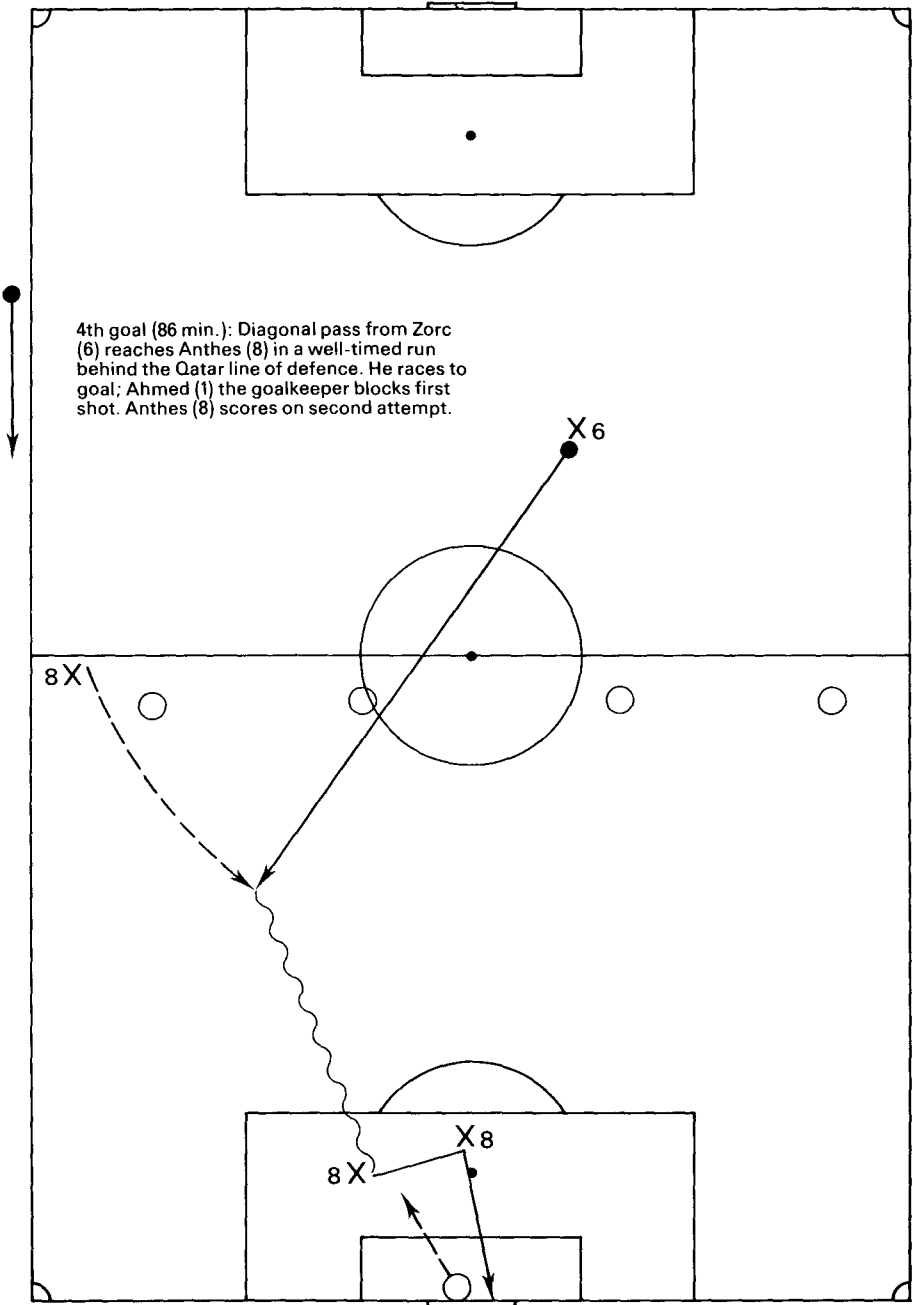


Diagram 5



Qatar

Of the countries in membership with FIFA competing in the qualifying rounds for the Coca-Cola Cup, Qatar has one of the smallest populations of some 220,000 inhabitants. Many people in Australia shamefully confessed that they did not know the country existed or that it is a rich oil territory in a peninsula jutting from the south west land mass of Saudi Arabia into the Arabian Gulf. Football was started in 1950 and a Federation was formed in 1960 with six first division and six second division clubs. By 1969 the organisation of the structure of football was complete and in 1970 Qatar was elected to FIFA and immediately became known as strong opponents in international cup competitions. In 1975 with seven clubs in the first division, eight in the second and twelve junior clubs the Federation began to import coaches. Each first and second division club has twenty-five senior players, thirty players under nineteen years and thirty under seventeen years making about one thousand players in all. There are between two and three thousand players also in unaffiliated football.

The President of the Federation feels that the Qatar arabs are more suited in physique and temperament to the Brazilian style of play and in consequence Macedo Everisto, who was in charge of the brilliant Brazilian youth side in Tunisia, was persuaded to become the national coach. Seven more coaches were imported from Brazil for a year to help with the coaching of youth teams in the clubs.

The preparation of the team was thorough. Everisto was able to watch all the club teams, select his own group of players and coach them twice each week. Everisto wanted to give the squad of players some experience of football in another continent. So, with finance not causing any problem, he took a large group of youth players on a month's tour of Brazil, where they played ten games, some of which they won much to everyone's surprise. They returned to spend three days in Qatar before flying by a special charter aircraft to Australia.

In discussion before the matches of the final competition started, Everisto explained his coaching philosophy. "All my teams attack. It is not important if opponents score as long as we score more than they do. I select players who are skilful and like to attack. My problem with Qatar youth players has been twofold: first to achieve a physical condition to play throughout a game at high tempo, and then to teach them how to play good football using skill and quickness of movement."

Qatar amazed everybody by the defeat of Poland in the first match of Group A in Brisbane. The pattern of the team's approach play was soon apparent, making for quick attack using forward passes whenever in possession of the ball. In defence the team made extensive and effective use of the off-side trap which clearly upset the normal rhythm of Polish play. Even so, in the first half Poland had ten attempts to score against three by Qatar and should have scored from five of these when attackers in possession of the ball had only the Qatar goalkeeper to beat. Qa-

tar scored the only goal in the second half from an extraordinary deflection, when a strong defensive clearance on the edge of the penalty area rebounded off an attacker's leg to fly out of the goalkeeper's reach into the roof of the net.

Poland had a player sent off for dissent leaving them to play with ten men for most of the second half. To Qatar's credit they began to attack more strongly seeking to add to their score rather than defend to hold on to their slender lead. The Qatar forward strikers received little support in the final third of the field and lacked experience in shooting when near goal.

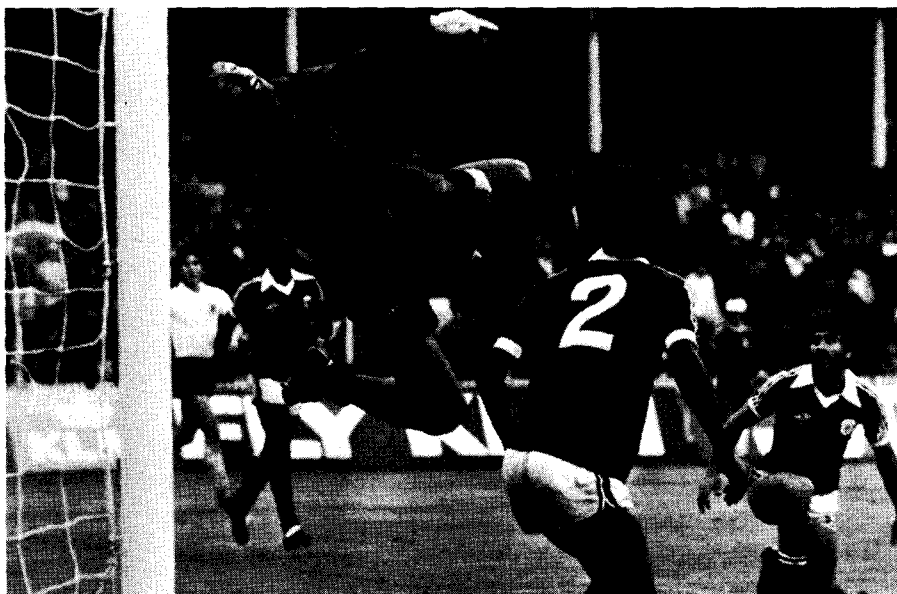
In the second match against the USA, Qatar were again somewhat fortunate in the goal that was credited to them to earn a 1-1 draw. The USA team had scored in the first half through a defensive error by Qatar when they were holding a flat defensive line for offside purposes. The equaliser early in the second half, which was awarded on the judgement of a linesman, was strongly disputed by the USA players claiming that the ball did not cross the goal-line when the goalkeeper had parried a header from close-in by Beleal (9).

Poland lost their second match with Uruguay and at this stage in Group A, Qatar were almost certain to qualify, for, even if USA were to beat Poland in the last match and Qatar to lose to Uruguay, the margin of goal difference was substantially in Qatar's favour.

Though Qatar could consider themselves fortunate in the two goals they had scored to give them three points out of three matches, they had nevertheless played with zeal and skill and in certain phases of play, even against Uruguay, had attacked more than their opponents. Their offside play was several times exposed, but daring goalkeeping and some off-target shooting by their opponents had saved them in these critical moments.

The quarter-final match against Brazil at the International Sports Centre in Newcastle produced some splendid football played in a magnificent spirit. Aware of Brazil's high skill in inter-passing, Qatar in the early stages of the game played with five defenders, and all other players except one forward striker retreated quickly to give defensive support. In the second half with wind in their favour, Qatar marked more closely and challenged better for the ball so that Brazil lost possession more often. Qatar lacked width in attacking approach relying on direct forward passes to strikers. Play swung from end to end. Qatar's defence was caught flat on several occasions, but the goalkeeper was quick to move out of goal to cover. Poor marking for Brazil's in-swinging corner kicks allowed Brazil to score a simple second goal to equalise at 2-2. Almuhammad (16) supported the forward players well, and was exceptionally quick to make forward runs through the Brazilian defence. He scored Qatar's three goals, the last from a disputed penalty which won the match. Brazil produced some of the best football seen in the tournament which Qatar tried to equal, with abounding enthusiasm.

In the semi-final, Qatar again used offside tactics to upset England whose forwards were trapped on more than twenty occasions. When English players escaped the offside trap they failed as did Poland to take scoring chances, largely



Acrobatic defence by the competent goalkeeper from Qatar, Ahmed Younes

due to the daring and intelligent skill of the goalkeeper Ahmed (1) in advancing out of goal and sometimes diving on the ball at an attacker's feet. Often the goalkeeper acted as a defending sweeper, running outside of the penalty area to make a clearance kick. Regretfully, rear defenders giving chase to a breakaway attacker sometimes held his shirt or tripped him.

Beleal (9), early in the game and against the run of play, scored a spectacular goal for Qatar with an overhead kick when there seemed to be no danger to the English goal. Qatar defended well with some hair-raising saves and clearances to hold their one goal lead at half-time. In the second half Qatar attacked more and after a splendid close dribble Alsada (12) scored another goal. England's persistence, after two glaringly missed opportunities, brought a goal in reply. Qatar's return to attack earned a penalty which rebounding from the post was kicked into goal by the same player who had taken the penalty kick. The referee rightly disallowed the goal because the same player had kicked the ball twice before it touched another player. Qatar's quick tackling in midfield frustrated the build-up play of England. English players were compelled to overuse the run with-the-ball or the long, forward pass, both of which failed because of the offside movements by Qatar's defenders who grew in confidence during the closing stages of the game.

The final match against Germany FR was played in heavy drenching rain on a slippery surface. It was obvious that in these conditions defenders running forward to set the offside trap would be less able to check and recover whenever they

mistimed the situation, especially against the fleet-footed attackers of German flank movements. Omitting consideration of the brilliant German defence which effectively blocked Qatar's attacks on goal, the four goals scored against Qatar were the direct result of exposure of a defence concentrating on offside play.

When defenders are playing in a straight line across the field in readiness to use the offside trap, each must be sure to stop his immediate opponent from dribbling past him to make a break through. Several times Axel Brummer (16) of Germany had shown that he could outpace Alsowaidi (2), right defender of Qatar, who in a flat defence had no cover. Then after twenty-five minutes of play, Alsowaidi made a despairing tackle from behind which tripped Brummer on the left of the penalty area. From the resulting free kick Lose (10), the captain of Germany who specialises in heading out, jumped the Qatar defenders, to deflect the ball high into goal. After forty-two minutes, when so much football from both teams was breaking down in midfield, a close passing movement by Germany, on the halfway line in the centre of the field, from Sievers (15) to Wohlfarth (11) split the Qatar offside line to enable Wohlfarth to run freely at the goalkeeper. Moving slightly to the left he angled his shot neatly to score at the far post. This goal was disputed by Qatar players and Everisto who swarmed around the linesman claiming offside.

In the second half, Qatar attacked more but they were unable to penetrate the strong and vigorous defence which revelled in well-timed sliding tackles on the soft surface. Qatar were making as many as five passes to cover the same ground as one forward pass of Germany. Even so, Qatar missed a good chance to score, before Wohlfarth (11) broke through the offside movement of the Qatar defence near the halfway line. A defender giving chase tried twice to stop Wohlfarth before tripping him just inside the penalty area. Lose (10) scored from a positively taken kick. Then, the offside run of the line of rear defenders was again cut this time by a splendid diagonal ball from Zorc (6) to join the run of Anthes (8) on the right flank, who from just inside the penalty area placed his shot wide of the goalkeeper. The score might have been greater but for some splendid goalkeeping by Ahmed (1).

Despite the conditions, Qatar remained cool and composed in their build-up from defence, and played with determination in winning many balls in tackles. In later stages they looked tired as they swarmed to attack leaving their defence more vulnerable.

The physical condition of the Qatar players was well developed bearing in mind the problem of training in Arab countries, and the amount of running which their method of play demands. Only in the later stages of their games in this competition could one detect some flagging of limbs. Yet, players showed a determination and willingness to work even when struggling against stronger opponents.

All players were quick and agile in movement, and some, notably Almuhanadi (16), Bealal (9) and Alsada (12), showed good explosive power. With Alsowaidi (11) these players were bold and often audacious in personal dribbling and running with the ball.

The technique of Qatar players was highly skilful in close control and interpassing. They were clever in feinting to allow the ball to run on, and in using the sole of the foot to withdraw the ball to evade a tackle. At close quarters they were also skilled in using flick passes with the outside of the foot.

Players were confident in "one against one" situations, showing ability in jockeying and tackling. Sometimes players won tackling duels by withdrawing the foot slightly and allowing the ball to rebound by the opponent's play. In these encounters players were lively and bustling in playing the ball a second or third time to win possession.

They used the forward pass with courage and accuracy, often ignoring the easier pass to a colleague running square-on which had greater tactical advantage. They were able to swerve the ball in shooting and centreing, but their shooting was inaccurate with players often snapping at chances too hastily. When combined play produced an overlap, the advancing player was able to centre without checking the speed of his run.

Heading was a weakness in both attack and defensive situations. Players often jumped early with no possibility of making contact with the ball, and collided with opponents. It seemed strange that with this technical weakness many centres especially from the right flank were very high aiming to hang in space, as it were, over towards the far post. Presumably there was some expectation of a mistake by opposing defenders which would provide an opportunity to pounce quickly on a loose ball.

In formation Qatar varied between 4-4-2 and 4-3-3 and tended to favour the right flank more in launching attacks. They were prepared to attack directly whenever gaining possession of the ball, but the forward players were often left to go it alone, without support. Alsowaidi (11), Beleal (9) and Alsada (12) were good at solo runs.

Defensively, Qatar created problems to all their opponents by the manner in which they used offside tactics, especially the European teams who specialise in break runs on a wide front and the longer pass. Against South American teams who use shorter interpassing, this tactic was less successful and therefore less used. On clearances the back four defenders swept upfield in a fast movement often running near to the half-way line (see diagram 6). The speed and extent of this movement would sometimes leave three or more forward attackers of the other team in deep offside positions. In countering this tactic the forward players of opposing teams would try to move back to keep on side but so often made their turn too early to race for the through pass.

There were weaknesses in this Qatar defensive strategem. When the clearance was short and opponents gained possession the Qatar defenders were in poor position to mark quickly and were vulnerable to a diagonal ball to the flank into space behind defenders, as was used by Uruguay (see diagram 7) and Germany (see diagram 8). The Qatar defender Maayouf (13) was unable to give cover in depth on these occasions, and sad to say, defenders then resorted to foul methods



Evaristo, the famous Brazilian coach who has done so much for the development of football in Qatar

of holding or tripping, hoping that the resulting free kick would be abortive in the attempt to score.

The achievement of reaching the final of this competition, defeating Poland, Brazil and England on the way, speaks for itself. The skill and positive qualities of their play must be admired, and considering the limitations of player resources in Qatar, credit must be given to the coaching and to a well-thought out campaign of preparation. It is true that fortune smiled in critical situations but then the team played bravely and deserved some luck.

Leaving aside the debatable and stultifying use of negative offside play, it is difficult to suggest areas of improvement other than those already mentioned. One had the feeling that whilst in many respects they have copied the techniques of the Brazilian players, they need to acquire the Brazilian flair of varying the tempo, using a slow-down phase of interpassing to create better openings for accelerated attack or to get the back-up support to close interpassing thrusts. Like many other teams they need to be less impetuous in shooting and sometimes to shoot straight instead of swerving the ball.

Overall the team were well-deserving of the support and applause which they won in admiration of their play. They were always lively and entertaining as Macedo Evaristo had said they would be.

Diagram 6

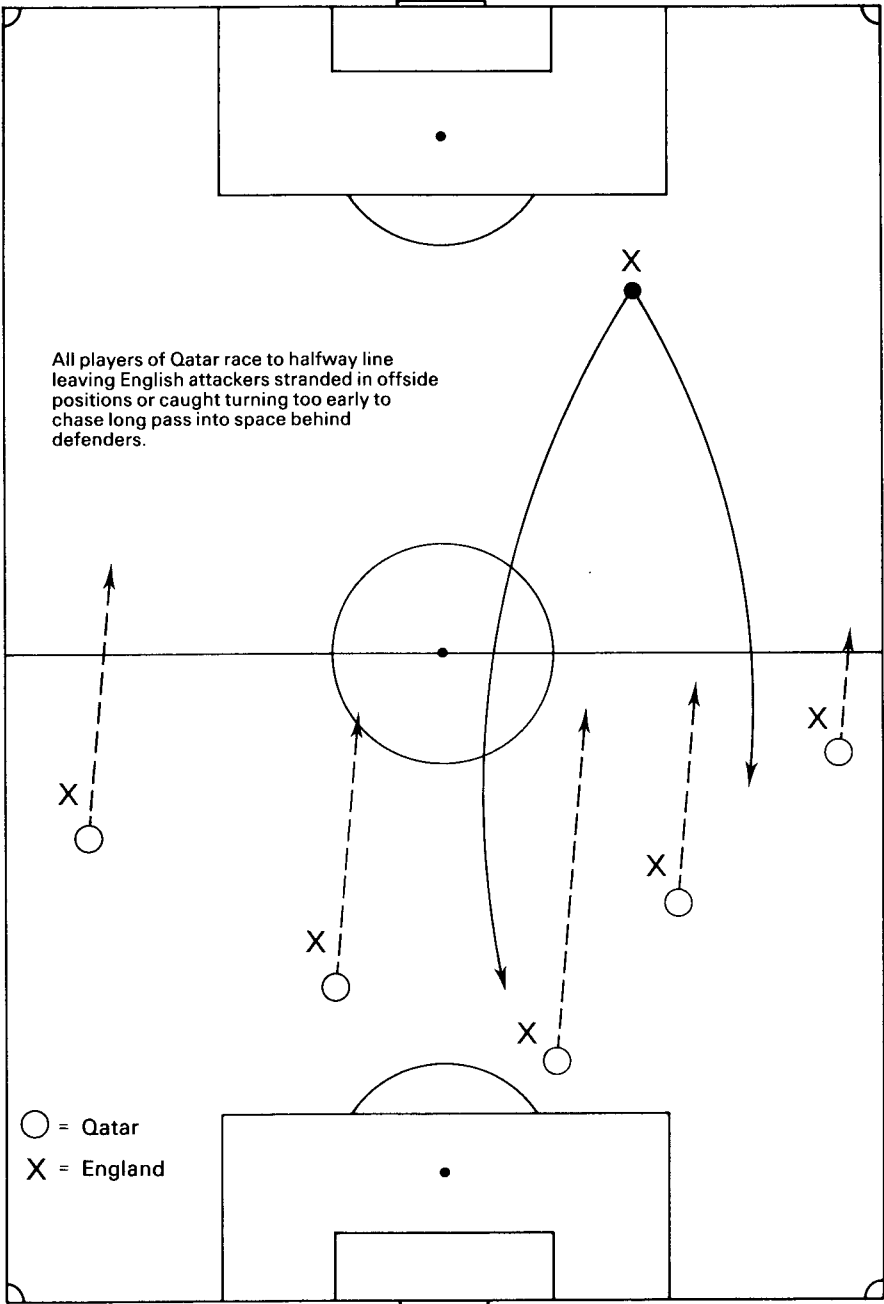


Diagram 7

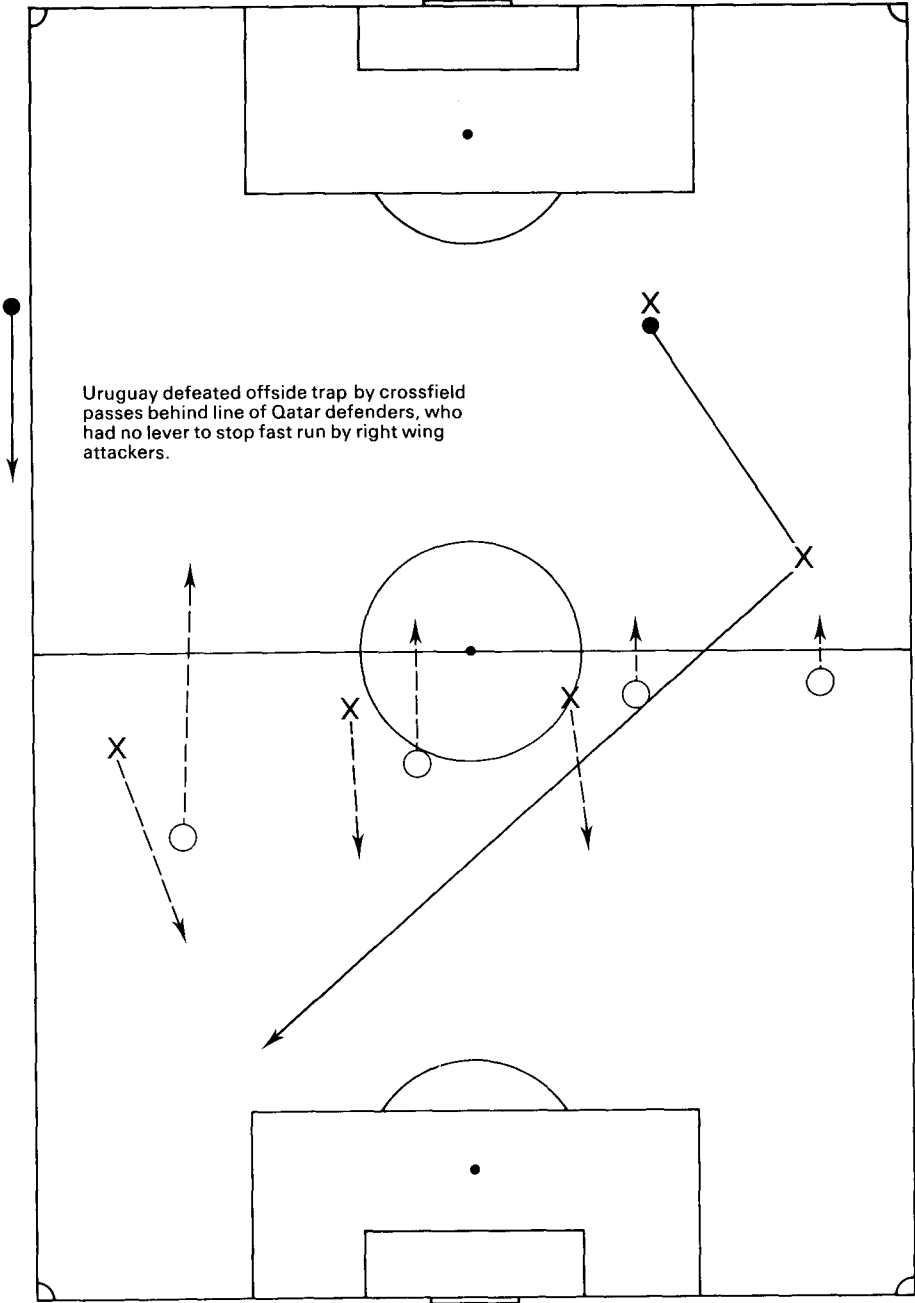
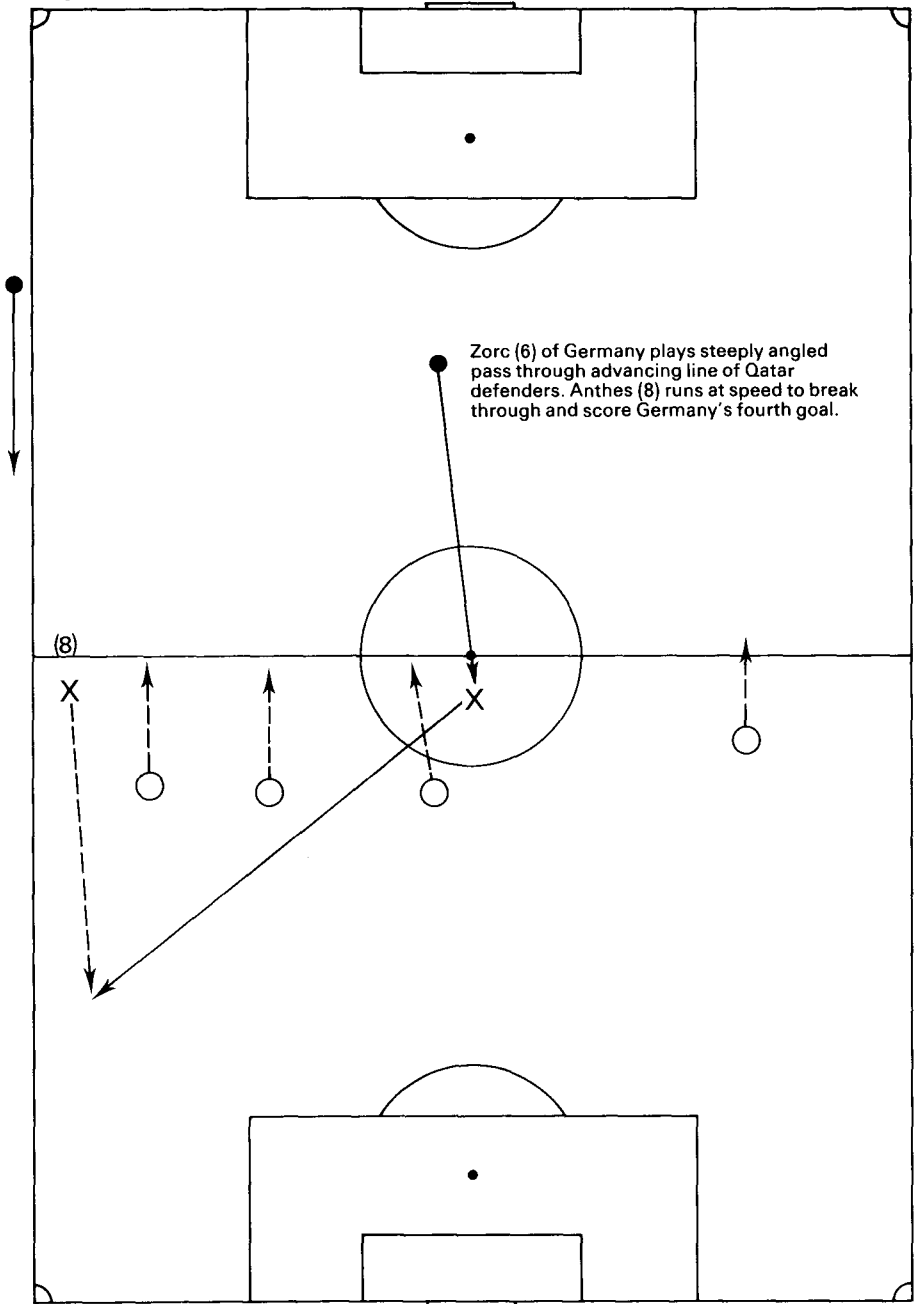


Diagram 8



Rumania

In discussion before the start of the competition the youth coach, Constantin Cernaianu, said that the defence was the strongest point of his team, and the weakest was midfield in approach play. This view was formed out of experience of qualifying matches for the UEFA Youth Championship where in five matches Rumania won four and lost one, and had only one goal scored against them. The assessment was to be borne out in the results of the six games played in Australia. After drawing one each with Brazil they went on to win one to nil in each of the games against Korea and Italy to qualify for the quarter final where they beat Uruguay, the South American youth champions, by two goals to one. In the semi-final match against Germany FR they lost in extra time by the odd goal, and then took third place in the competition by defeating England by one goal. Thus out of six matches they won four, drew one and lost one, with a total goal difference of six to three.

Asked about the trend towards defensive tactics, Cernaianu felt that one had to look for defenders with special qualities of defence and also attackers with special qualities of attack. It so happened that the youth squad had good defenders, and that the midfield and forward players were also capable of zone-defending but the team lacked midfield play-makers of distinction. He thought that good coaching helped to develop skills and techniques of most players, but a few possessed inherent qualities important to them in their style of play. Gabor for example had amazing ball dribbling skill, with fast reflexes. Real talent began to show itself in Rumania by the age of fourteen to sixteen years. It was important when testing players for physical fitness to include components of technique and speed in ball play.

Rumania qualified by the drawing of lots with Portugal who finished on level points and the same goal difference in the UEFA Tournament. They had twenty-eight days of special training in which they played ten friendly matches. The squad had built up a good understanding of tactics through these matches.

Cernaianu felt that Brazil were the best team in Group B in Melbourne, so in the first match which was against Brazil, it looked as though the Rumanian defence would be severely tested. Surprisingly in the first half this did not happen, mainly due to the lack of mobility of their opponents in attack. Rumania played a 4-3-3 formation, defending at all times with a half-pitch of zone defence. On losing possession the attackers fell back behind and around the halfway line. The rear defenders used a good quality of man-to-man marking with an alert sweeper to deny many shooting chances. There was also good understanding in maintaining depth and balance against the Brazilian attack which persistently probed with forward and backward passing.

In the second half, Brazil used a greater variety of forward running by its midfield players and the Rumanian defence was put under pressure. They needed an instinctive understanding of when to take up tight positions on opponents and



The Rumanian Team that caused the big surprise of the Championship by coming third and leaving behind many other renown teams

when to give priority to covering positions. The captain, Ilie (6) playing left mid-field, had an outstanding game in this respect and set an example of cool and composed defending which restricted the attacking play of the skilful Brazilians. However, there was rarely a quick change of tempo from defence to attack. Defending players winning possession in their own half generally looked for and were given all-round support. With the ball in hand, the goalkeeper also showed that he would not squander possession by hasty distribution.

Attacks were built up slowly with sufficient use of space and depth and across the field to stretch the opposing team, but there was a low level of activity except for those immediately in the vicinity of the ball. Most of the support off-the-ball was of a lateral kind. Seldom were runs made forward and diagonally ahead of the players with the ball.

Yet even with this economy of effort, the team achieved goal scoring positions and but for inferior shooting they could have won. Brazil had two shots in the first half to Rumania's seven and in the second half, six shots to Rumania's eight, with a goal being scored by each team. Both teams seemed to play with great respect for each other's abilities.

In the second game against Korea Rep., Rumania did not retreat and delay as they did against Brazil; instead the front line and midfield players exerted moderate man-to-man pressure on their opponents in their half. As play moved nearer to goal then both midfield players and rear defenders moved tightly in man-to-man marking leaving Rednic (5) to cover as a sweeper. Special attention was given to Soon-Ho (13) of Korea, who had shown a high level of personal skill against Italy, by Andone (3) assisted on occasions by the captain, Ilie (6). This effectively cut off service from Soon-Ho (13) forcing attacks towards the wings, and the speed of Korean attacks was less evident in this game. Whenever shots were made, the goalkeeper Lovas (1) of Rumania positioned himself to stop them.

In attack, there was again slow build-up and short interpassing with players moving towards the player with the ball, often to take over from him in a criss-cross exchange.

There was good support from midfield, with Ilie (6) being the principal feeder, and the team dominated the Koreans territorially. Generally speaking, the match analysis statistics showed that the shots which were made by Rumania arose from a low sequence of passes rather than a high sequence.

In the last phase of the game when Koreans were tiring, Rumania froze the ball yet still managed to make a threat in attack. Both teams had thirteen shots at goal with Rumania scoring the important goal in the fifth minute, when a long shot was only partially blocked giving Sertov (9) the chance to hit the rebound high into goal.

Because Brazil had defeated Korea. Rumania were already qualified for the quarter final before they played the third match against Italy. Yet safety and caution seemed to be dominating factors with tight marking around the ball. This shrouding of their opponents' play and a return to zone defence of all players except Sertov (9) effectively denied Italy any real goal scoring opportunities. Italy were made to look a very ordinary team after Gabor (11) had scored in the tenth minute from a penalty. Italy had twelve shots with four on target, against Rumania's sixteen shots and five on target.

Uruguay was a big test for Rumania, yet though Uruguay had more of the game, the Rumanians defended compactly and were the first to score. Uruguay persisted in attack in the second half and equalised after a rebound save by the goalkeeper Lovas. Rumania scored the winning goal once again by the free kick specialist Gabor (11), his swerving shot going over a wall of six players from twenty metres.

Rumania played in their well-rehearsed style with many players around the ball, and a high standard of accuracy in short and medium length passing on the

ground but with little risk or surprise in attack. It seemed that each cluster of players using this safe interpassing play, were afraid to make a move which might lose possession of the ball. The wingers made good forward runs to send across high swerving centres. Little use was made of centre spaces created by the wide attacking position of the wingers.

The defence was solid and well-balanced, with eight men moving into a zone position around the penalty area (see diagram 9). Defenders were strong in heading, and used finesse in tackling for the ball often dispossessing opponents by short stabbing kicks at the ball, or by inviting them to make a pass before intercepting. The team, generally played well within its endurance capacity by keeping up a steady and consistent medium effort throughout the game.

The semi-final match was disappointing for Rumania. They dominated the play against Germany until late in the second half and during extra time. The competent German defence helped by midfield players withstood constant pressure of Rumanian attacks which often floundered by too much interpassing on the edge of the penalty area. The shots that were made were well stopped by Vollborn (1) the German goalkeeper. The Rumanians may have deserved better luck with their attacking display, but the decisive goal fell to Germany in extra time when Schoen's (13) shot went into goal off the post following a corner kick. The best players for Rumania were Rednic (5), Andone (3), Balint (8) and Zamfir (7).

Rumania defeated England by a single goal in the match for third and fourth places, again scored by Gabor (11) from a free kick. Gabor's brilliance in close dribbling, sometimes overdone, drew many unsuccessful tackles from English defenders. It seemed inevitable that a mistimed tackle would ultimately trip this elusive player, and from his first free kick Gabor's shot struck the upright post and rebounded across the goal for Sertov (9) to slice his shot wide of goal. Shortly afterwards Gabor (11) was again tripped on the edge of the penalty area and this time a defender in the English wall ducked to allow the ball to go into goal with the goalkeeper badly positioned. Gabor's exceptionally accurate skill in striking free kicks, together with his clever ball control and dribbling, rightly earned him the award of best player of the competition.

The rest of the forwards and midfield players were very stereotyped in their attacking approach. Yet Edvard (4) and Matei (13) were good at overlapping runs (see diagram 10). Having gained the lead the defence exerted greater care in slow build-up play, with forward and back passes to get the ball to the wingers positioned on the touch line. They were able to control the tempo of the game in a composed manner, and as the game wore on they kept more players back to stem the despairing attacks from the England side.

As the coach Cernaianu had predicted, the stout defence of Rumania as a team was its strongest factor and this coupled with the high specialist skill of Gabor, and composed group interpassing in midfield, had deservedly won them the bronze award.

Diagram 9

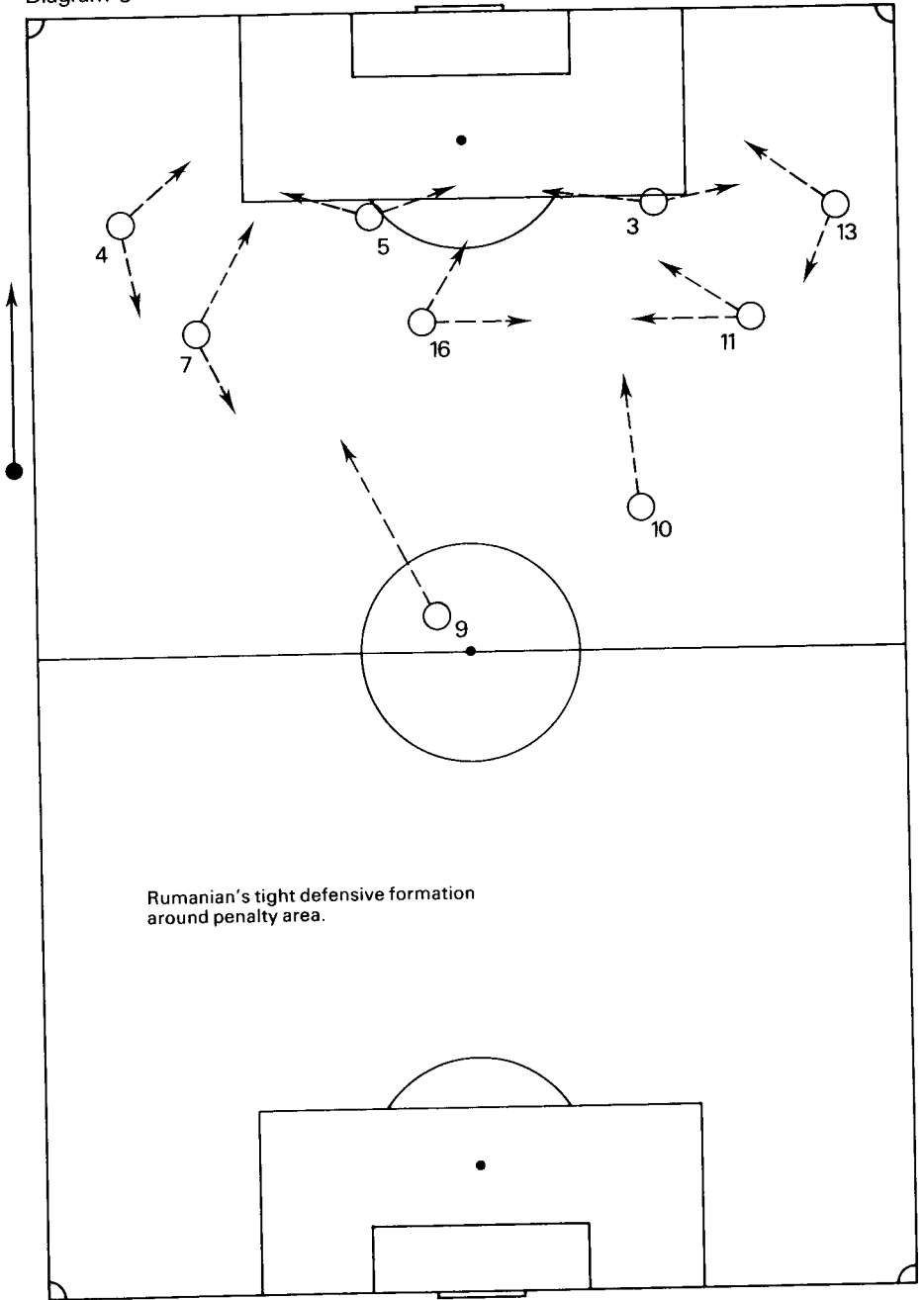
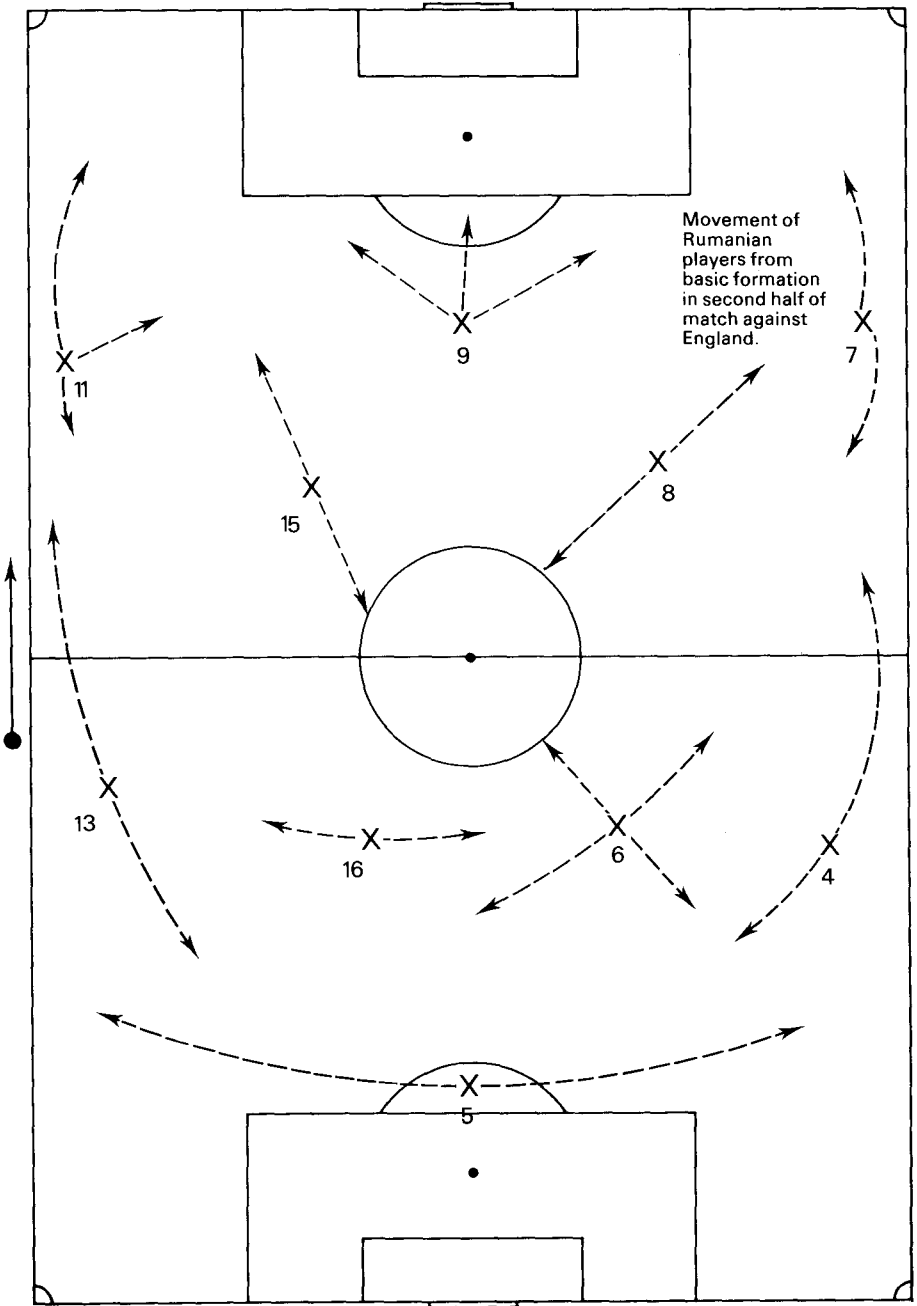


Diagram 10



England

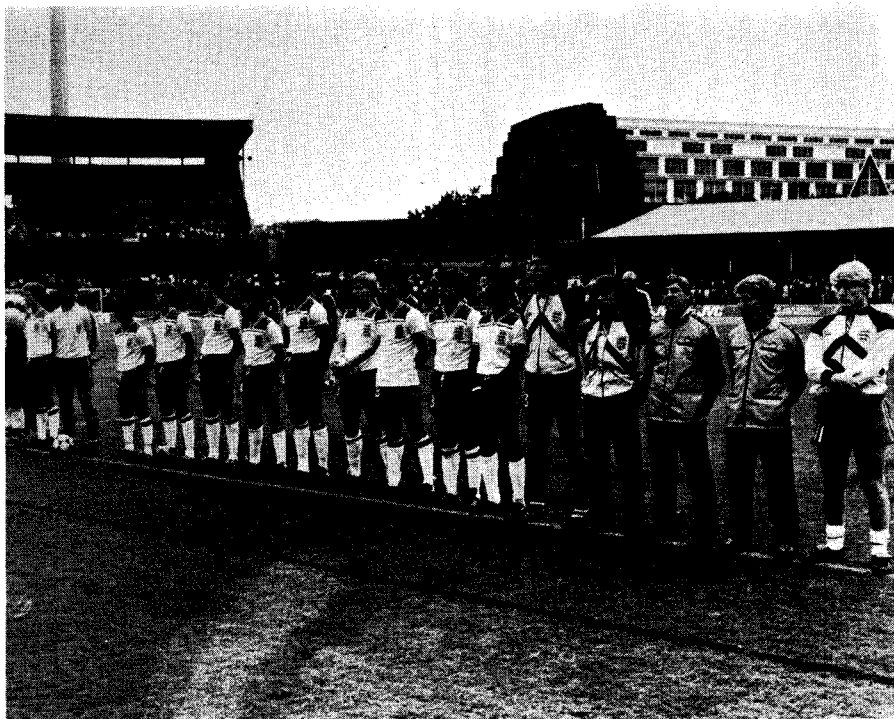
England qualified for Australia by winning the UEFA Youth Tournament in April 1980. The teams in this competition displayed a high standard of attacking football. There was disappointment, however, in the way so many goal scoring chances created by mature approach play were wasted by impoverished shooting.

The 1981 UEFA Youth Championship staged in Germany FR revealed some highly talented national youth teams, who thrilled the large crowds of spectators by attacking football. England failed to reach the semi-finals in this competition, losing their first two games against Spain and Scotland before winning convincingly against Austria.

It was intended to form the squad for Australia by selecting the best players from the 1980 and 1981 Tournament sides. Unfortunately, some senior clubs refused to release their players, and only four players from the 1980 squad and two players from the 1981 squad were included in the selection to represent England in Australia. These players were assembled two days before departure.

John Cartwright, coach to the England youth squad, encourages players to regain possession at the earliest moment after an attack breaks down. He sees pressure of this kind giving rise to opportunities for quick strikes at goal. On the other hand players are taught that good attacking and defending football calls for skill in combined play from the whole team. It is important to have back players who are willing and skilful in supporting attacking play. Players in advanced attacking positions must receive good service and be able to control the ball to turn or re-pass to supporting players. In domestic English competition teams are prone to repeat long forward passing, fast runs and high cross centres, to the extent that attacks become predictable and easier for defences to cope with. There is need for variation with controlled build-up of closer interpassing. Youth players must also practise to achieve greater efficiency in shooting especially from long range.

As foreseen by the coach, the England players badly needed match play to get to know each other and to establish reasonable tactical understanding. They performed indifferently against Cameroon in the first match. The attacking play of the team lacked cohesion and defenders were confused by the speed of movement of the forward strikers of their opponents. Each game that followed saw some improvement for there was never a lack of professional commitment to compete. Forwards and overlapping defenders began to show signs of better timing of passing in attacks at goal with some intelligent movement off-the-ball. The team looked impressive in the second half against Egypt. Unfortunately England were compelled to make two changes in defence for the semi-final match against Qatar which unsettled the team. The main reason for defeat by Qatar however, was the inability to cope with the offside trap and the failure to score from good chances when clear openings were made. Several players were changed for the last game against Rumania, in order to give reserve players some experience and to see what



Even though fielding a team of mainly inexperienced youngsters, England's National Youth Team gave a good account of professionally organised youth football.

they could do. This led to a disjointed though spirited performance, but again chances to score were woefully wasted by poor shooting.

England faced a strong wind in the first half of their match against Cameroon, whose well-organised defence and good sweeper function restricted England's attack to two clear-scoring openings. At the other end England's defence was vulnerable to the strong bursts of counter-attack especially from solo strikes by Ebongue (12) who missed half a dozen chances to score. No defensive player seemed capable of stopping this bustling attacker, who ran with crouching style and shot fiercely from any range.

The second half was different. England were better able to take advantage of the wind and to attack quickly on a wide front. The Cameroon defenders lost their calmness in control and made many hasty clearances from one of which came England's first goal. The second goal late in the game arose from a disputed corner, and made England's victory seem more fortunate.

England's front runners played upfield, but seemed to move slowly with play and did little running off-the-ball. When they had the ball, support play at the

right moment was lacking, and they resorted to back passes. There was also an inability or lack of confidence to dribble at defenders. In the second half, players were better in changing positions and timing of passes.

Defensively the wing full backs tackled hard and jockeyed well, but the central defenders created problems by their mistimed tackles.

The whole team looked fit and as the game wore on players improved their composure especially in playing the ball out of defence to create an attack. But the attacks lacked verve and ingenuity.

In the early stages of the second match England were compelled by Argentinian raids to pack their defence with two of the three front runners retreating to help. They tackled fiercely for the ball, and when they did win possession they made long clearances upfield. England's short passing was easy to intercept because the passes were either under weighted or badly placed.

The defenders at first seemed to be static against the lively one/two interpassing sequences of Argentinian attack, but they gradually learned how to cope. The goalkeeper played well and made several reflex saves.

Both goals, one scored by each side had an element of luck, England equalising late in the game from a free kick which was only partially parried by the goalkeeper to allow Small (16) to tap into the goal.

The game against Australia was a power struggle between two teams of similar style of play—that of close marking with hard tackling followed by surging runs in attack. England played 4-4-2 in defensive phases changing to 4-3-3 when in a positive attacking mood. On run of play Australia deserved their early lead on which they should have improved. In the second half England's tenacious work brought them a late equaliser. England's front strikers Small (16), Wallace (17) and Peake (12) were unable to make much impression except in personal dribbles. They were seldom supported effectively by midfield players who were often caught in possession before they could pass forward. Attacks lacked inspiration and at times looked to be poorly co-ordinated. To their credit the defenders remained cool under pressure and as they gained in confidence began to improve in the accuracy of service to forwards and in the timing of intelligent runs down field. Both teams were exceptionally fit, showing a high work rate in tense competition for ball possession.

The steady improvement in combined play between defenders, midfield players and forward attackers showed better results against Egypt in the quarter final. Despite losing two early goals the team coolly constructed attacks to produce many chances to score. The two goals scored by Egypt were gifts first from an unnecessary foul bringing a penalty and then from a badly executed back-pass to the goalkeeper which was intercepted. In the second half England scored four times to win the game in confident style.

England were now showing a better professional quality in ball control, accuracy of long passes, well-directed headers and powerful long-range shooting. More passes were timed and weighted correctly to reach a forward striker in a run

behind defenders. There was greater variation in interpassing play and change of pace. Even so there were many sideways and backward passes, especially in defence as a ball-holding device.

Apart from the two lapses, England defenders played compactly, assisted by midfield and forward players who worked hard in "fore-checking". Egypt's two front attackers were supported by three midfield players who operated mainly through the middle of the field compressing the attacks which made the task of England's defenders so much easier. In contrast, England played a classic 4-4-2 system with four midfield players helped by overlapping defenders, creating wide penetration on the flanks to get behind the last line of the Egyptian defence (see diagram 11). If anything, the centres to the far post which seemed dangerous to Egypt's goal, were played too often.

The mobility of players, especially in movement on a wide front to help the player in possession of the ball, provided spaces through which to make penetrative attacks (see diagram 12). Play was switched to either flank at will, with accurate cross-field passing.

England had a weakened defence for the semi-final match against Qatar. Bamfield (3) was suspended and Crosby (6) was injured. The threefold attack of Almuhannadi (16), Beleal (9), and Alsada (12) kept the English defenders in a flat line causing problems once a break was made. Webb (18) was splendid in an attacking or supporting role for England but he lacked experience as a defender. He watched the player with the ball and failed to see the threat of movement around him. His tackling was indecisive against an elusive opponent, which resulted in the second goal for Qatar.

A big problem for England was that of escaping from Qatar's offside trap. On clearances from defence, the Qatar players ran with speed often as far as the half-way line. Time and again England players were left stranded, or did not run quickly enough to avoid being in an offside position. Wallace (17) on the left flank was the main culprit, sometimes being narrowly offside, when an intelligent break was made by another colleague in the middle of the field. He seemed to be over-eager to show his speed of run. With better tactical awareness his speed would have been a strong penetrative asset to England. England were trapped by Qatar's offside play on more than twenty occasions. Even so, they made enough clear breaks, with a player running with the ball at the goalkeeper, to have scored several goals, but for bad finishing and some daring goalkeeping by Ahmed (1).

The midfield players of England were crowded by this offside tactic which denied them space or time to build up the pattern of approach play which proved so effective against Egypt. It was altogether a frustrating experience for an unsettled English team.

The England team against Rumania in the match for third and fourth places was again changed in several positions. In the opening phase Greenall (8), Bamfield (3) and Robson (14) were unable to stop Gabor (11) of Rumania in his solo dribbling and quick bursts down the line or across the field. Mistimed tackles

seemed destined to trip this skilful player. It was from such offences on the edge of the penalty area that Gabor (11) had two free kicks. The first curved round the wall of defending players to strike the upright post, and the second went through the wall to enter goal with the goalkeeper out of position.

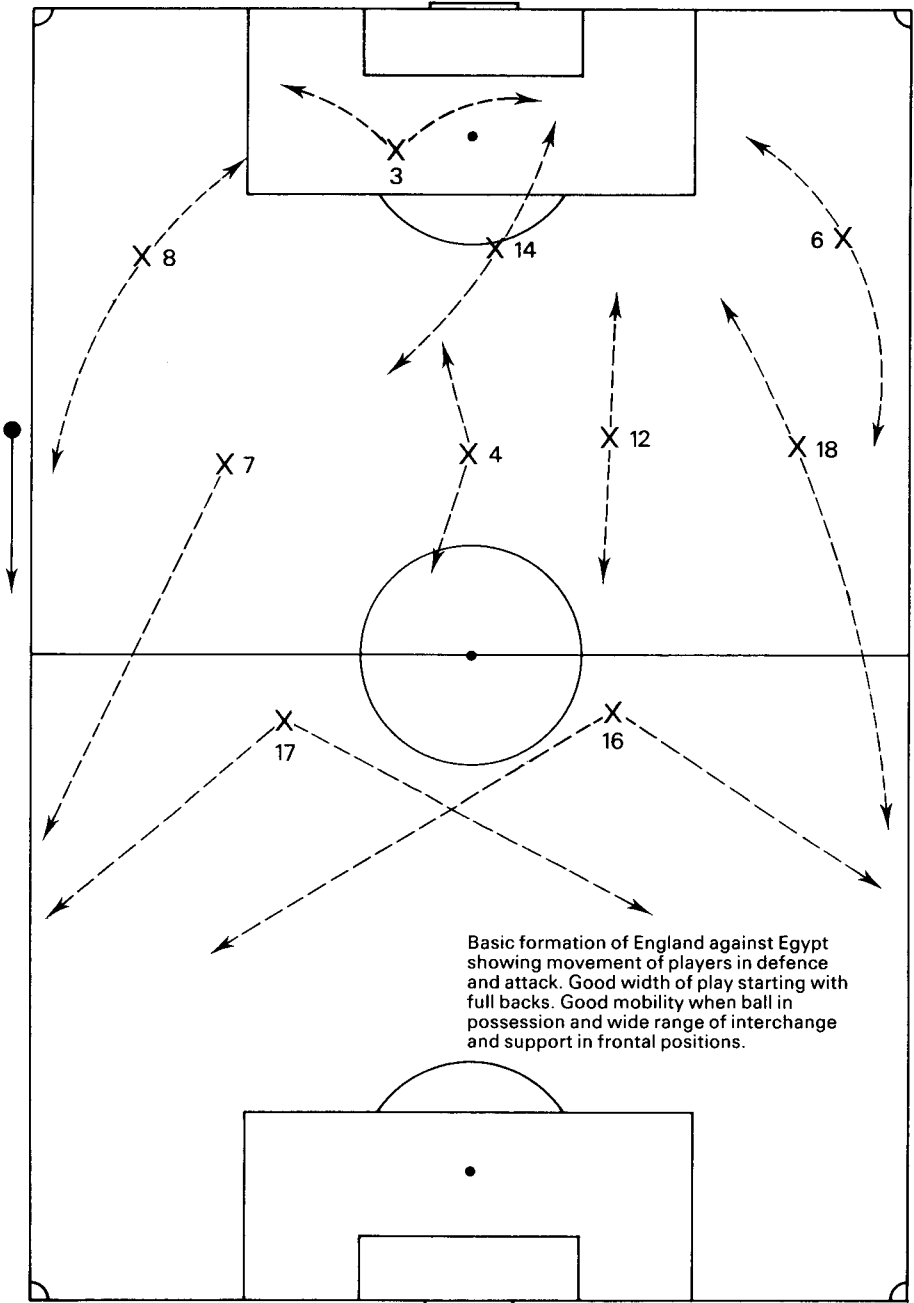
The game was played in the best of competitive spirit. Play went from end to end with roughly the same number of penetrative attacks overall for each team. England made three times the number of strikes at goal than did Rumania, but astonishingly squandered several chances to score from close-in with the goal wide-open.

Late in the second half England made strong efforts to equalise, but defenders carried the ball too far against the well-packed defence of Rumania. The front strikers were showing tiredness and did not know which way to move to create space to enable supporting players to attack.

Throughout the game England wingers played deep, leaving Cooke (5) and Muir (10) to interchange as front players. Muir (10) dribbled with speed and attacked well but he was mainly at fault in poor finishing.

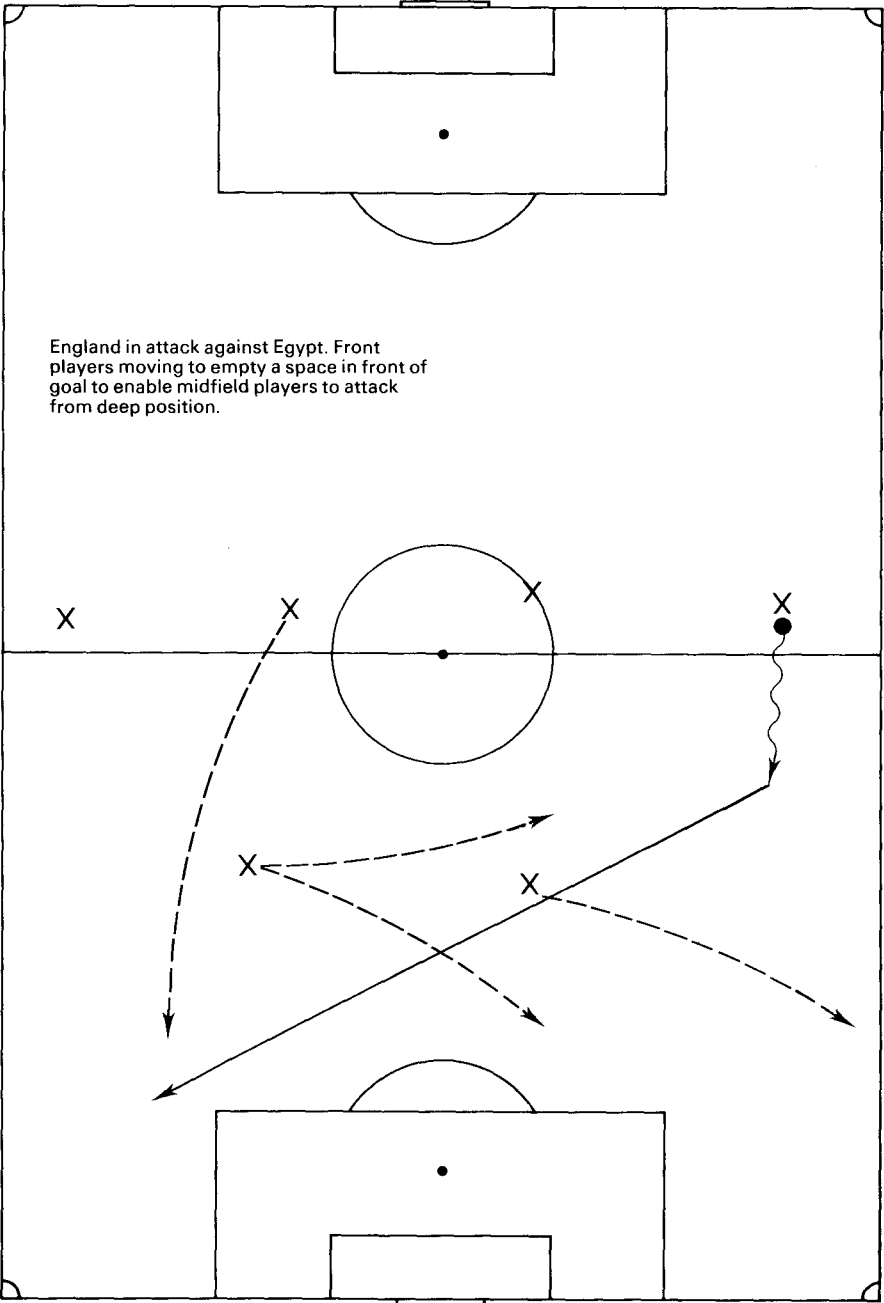
Overall England could take satisfaction in that, despite all difficulties, they had reached the semi-finals, but there must be disappointment about the standard of football the team displayed, knowing what more could have been achieved had the coach had sufficient time and match play to weld the players together, or if more of the players of the team which qualified had been made available by clubs.

Diagram 11



Basic formation of England against Egypt showing movement of players in defence and attack. Good width of play starting with full backs. Good mobility when ball in possession and wide range of interchange and support in frontal positions.

Diagram 12



Australia

As host Australia had no need to qualify. This privilege could be a disadvantage, for a team needs to be steered by competitive football to be confident of its capabilities. After the failure of Australia in the qualifying rounds for the World Cup, there had been a change in the team coach and Les Scheinflug had taken over. Helped by state coaches he quickly set about selecting the youth players. More players would have been vetted had time permitted.

The squad was assembled for intensive training in camp for seven days each month. To give the players experience against other styles a tour was undertaken where three friendly games were played. Then the team took part in competition matches against Indonesia, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Surabaya. The players assembled in camp again some seven days before the Final Competition started.

Everything possible had been done by Australia, within the resources and time available, to give the team a thorough preparation, and there was confident feeling that it could qualify for the quarter finals. Scheinflug had arranged for the matches in other groups to be watched to provide him with detailed reports on all teams.

Argentina, the cup holders, were thought to be the strongest opponents in Group D, and Australia had to play them in their first match.

Though no one doubted the indomitable spirit of the young Australians, few expected a victory over Argentina. Indeed all seemed lost when Argentina scored the first goal from a disputed penalty in the sixty-sixth minute. Australia made a miraculous recovery to score two goals, the last in the dying moments of the game, and achieved what had seemed to be an impossible task.

Early in the game Australia mounted a series of attacks and were surprised to have so few counter-attacks from Argentina. The defenders and midfield players showed early anticipation and brave interception to check the refined dribbling and passing of the Argentinians. Having won possession of the ball Australia showed no fear about attacking, sometimes surging around and into the opponent's penalty area with five or six players. It was exhausting and adventurous play. Kay (6), Raskopoulos (8), Lee (10) and Incantalupo (11) were excellent support players moving into good space positions alongside Mitchell (9) and Koussas (14), the forward strikers.

Mitchell (9) ran out to the flanks where he was able to gather the ball to make persistent attacks. Koussas (14) complemented this direct approach by his ability to seize openings with quick ball control and turning. Mitchell's energetic leaps gave him mastery of the ball in the air, but unfortunately his heading lacked direction and power to convert good effort into goals.

In the second half Argentine looked more settled and pressed continuously, but the alert Crino (5) and Blair (4) broke up many interpassing moves in the vital final stage of approach to goal. It was disappointing that Urruti (16) was judged to

have been tripped by Blair (4) in the penalty area when squeezing past two Australian defenders. Argentina took the lead by the penalty kick in the sixty-sixth minute. Australia with great heart then lifted the tempo of their play with stronger thrusts at goal, and with only ten minutes left to play equalised by Koussas (14) from a free kick taken by Kay (6). Mitchell (9) then touched the ball from a centre down for Hunter (7) to score the winning goal.

This was the best performance of Australia, and the defeat suffered by Argentina was primarily responsible for their failure to qualify for the quarter finals.

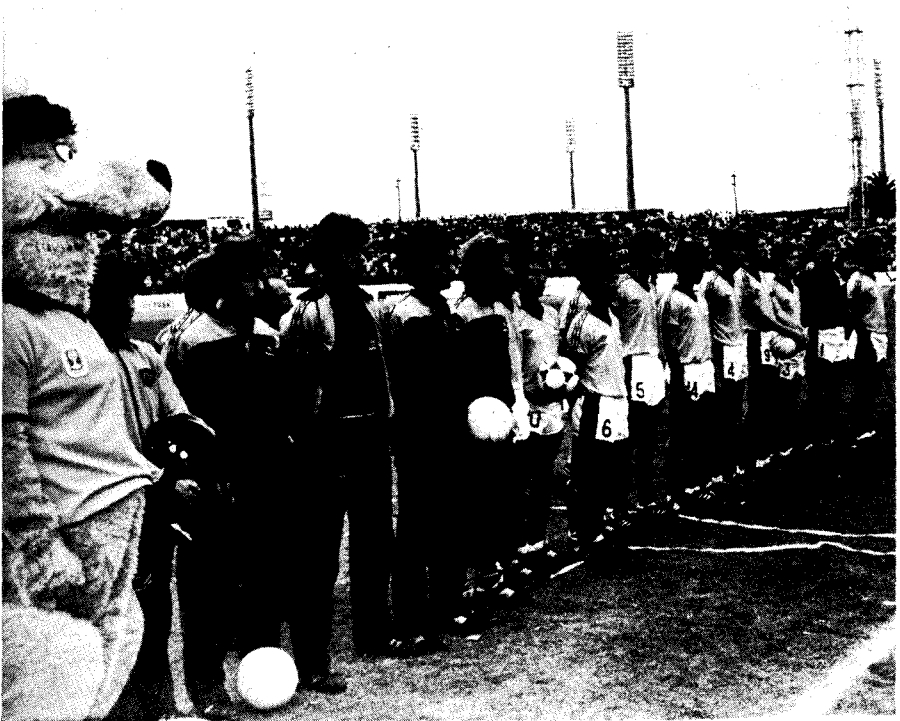
Expectations were high for an Australian success against Cameroon in the second match in Newcastle, and in the opening minutes Australia dominated play and scored a first goal. Twenty minutes later Australia were losing by three goals to one. The defence which had looked so secure against Argentina failed to adapt itself to cut out the danger of quick counter attacks by Ebongue (10) and Djonkep (11). The four rear defenders were twice caught flat by a long diagonal pass from the left flank behind them to connect with a Cameroon striker running freely at goal. The same lack of depth in defence with no effective sweeper enabled Mackay (8) to dribble through to score a third goal for Cameroon.

In attack, Australia showed less movement. Mitchell (9) kept to the middle of the field, and though full backs attacked on the flanks and centred, the vital space in front of the goal was closed by many defenders. The play seemed to fall into three separate blocks—defence—midfield—and forwards. Too many players were behind the ball when not needed. Yet it was a centre to the far post headed down by Mitchell (9) that gave Koussas (14) the chance to score Australia's second goal straight from kick-off after the Cameroon third goal. The equaliser for Australia came from a penalty which was questioned by Cameroon players who felt that the infringement had occurred outside the penalty area.

Australia and England knew what was expected of them in their final match, which followed the game of Argentina against Cameroon on the Sydney Cricket Ground. The position in the group table was then:

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	PTS
1. England	2	1	1	-	3:1		3
2. Australia	2	1	1	-	5:4		3
3. Argentine	3	1	1	1	3:3		3
4. Cameroon	3	-	1	2	3:6		1

A draw would see Australia and England qualifying. A defeat for Australia by one goal would mean the same points and the same goal difference as Argentina, resulting in a drawing of lots to decide the qualifier. If England lost by two goals then they would have the same points and same goal difference as Argentina.



The Australian Youth Team improved tremendously during the competition and definitely did a lot for the development of football on this continent.

After Australia scored the first goal the question was whether they would score again to give Argentina a chance, but England's equaliser in the eighty-second minute gave them leadership of the Group with Australia second.

The defensive pattern of 4-4-2 adopted by both teams provided strong barriers against attacking play especially when players closed in quickly and decisively to tackle for possession of the ball. The determined play of Australia's front runners gave them more clear chances to score. Australia made some good approaches to create openings to shoot but were hapless in execution.

The first goal was scored when Australia were winning possession in midfield and making surging runs into England's penalty area. Tredinnick (3) ran forward on the left flank and crossed the ball to Koussas (14) whose quick control, turn and shot beat defenders and the goalkeeper.

England responded with extra effort which produced pressure on the Australian defenders but Crino (5), Blair (4) and Wheatley (2) played confidently and Kay (6) and Raskopoulos (8) worked hard in midfield to bring the ball out of defence and support the forward players.

A draw was reflected by the statistics with Australia making forty penetrative



One of the highlights of the competition: Australia-Germany FR. The more mature side, including professional players, qualified for the semi-finals.

attacks and twenty-one shots and England thirty-nine attacks and seventeen shots.

The stature of Australian football had grown impressively by their achievement in qualifying for the quarter finals, and though they had to play Germany the winners of Group C, there were high hopes of further success if the team could pick up the determination and choice in attack as displayed against Argentina.

Failure to take good chances was Australia's undoing against Germany, as it had been against England. Australia had thirty-five penetrative attacks and twelve attempts to score as against Germany's twenty-one attacks and seven attempts to

score, but only two shots were on target. Germany scored their goal in the sixty-ninth minute when Tredinnick (3) slipped allowing Lose (10) to approach goal on the right of the penalty area. The goalkeeper came out to meet the challenge and Lose (10) centred giving Wohlfarth (11) an easy chance to head and score (see diagram 13). Australia raised their game, but in pushing forward from defence tended to crowd the penalty area. Still, they made some good chances and in one attack Germany conceded a penalty. Koussas (14) unfortunately missed the penalty kick, side-tapping his shot to enable the goalkeeper to dive onto the ball.

Australia could consider themselves unlucky to lose this match. Until the slip of Tredinnick (3) the defence had been secure, if somewhat cautious, and the mid-field players had worked hard in both attack and defence with Lee (10), Kay (6) and Patikas (15) making some good openings, only to see them wasted by over-eagerness in shooting.

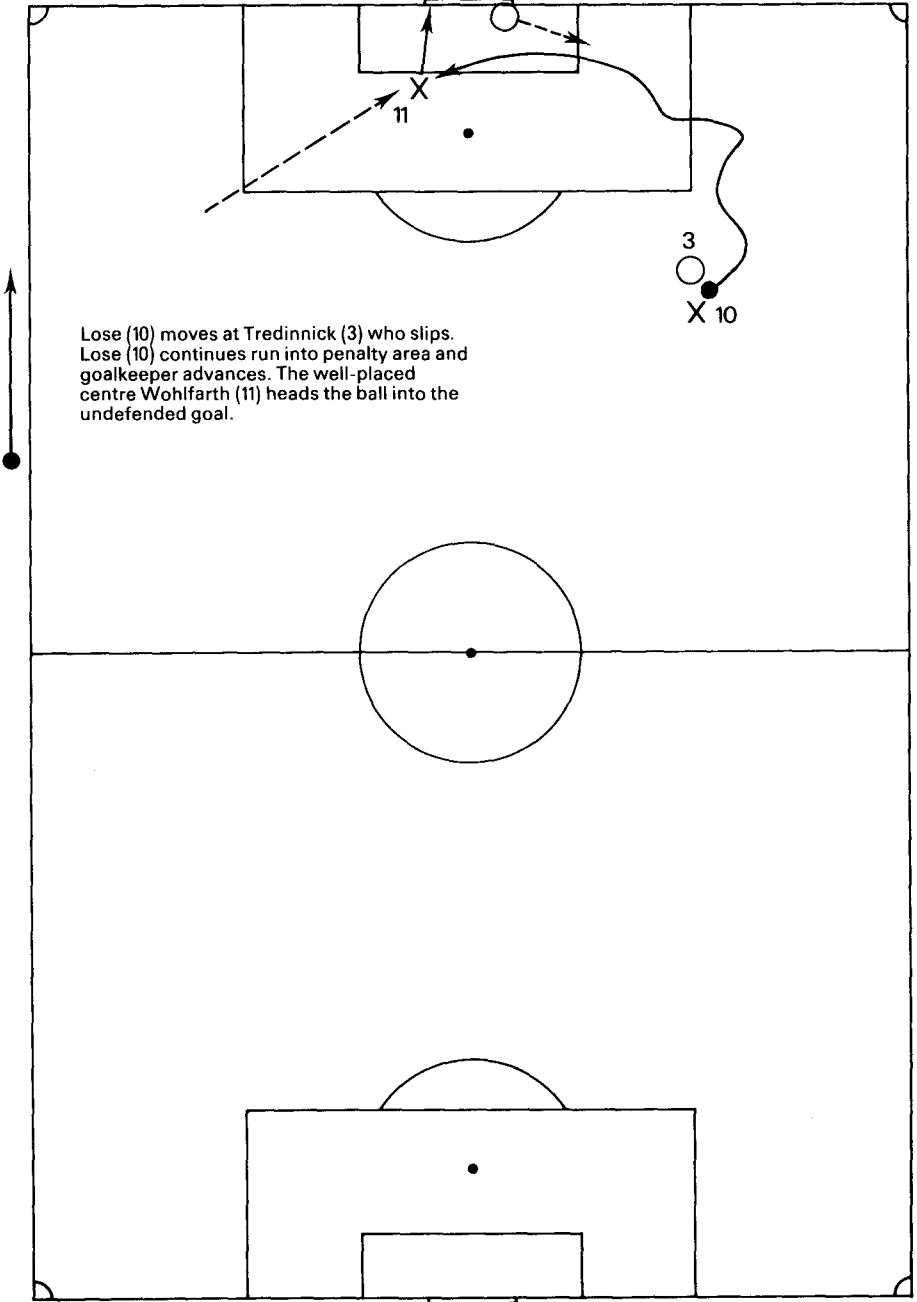
Australia's formation and movement of players (diagram 14) shows how the four midfield players pressed forward in attack, and fell back to help in defence. The work rate of the whole team was high. All players were physically strong with lasting endurance. They showed a reasonable turn of speed over short and long distances. They tackled and jumped well to challenge for the ball. Their technique of long and short passing was of good quality in conception and execution, but first-touch play was sometimes inaccurate.

Tactically the Australians were best when making drives in attack, and only the lack of sharp and accurate shooting in the penalty area let them down. The two front players were always active in the main thrust of attack, and the wide positioning of the four midfield players in supporting play created spaces for attacking approach.

In defence there were occasional phases in each game when there was a surprising lack of composure and cohesion under pressure. Then, individual mistakes in skill application and errors of judgement appeared at critical times. Zest and energy are immense assets if they do not destroy team discipline and pattern of play or weaken skill performance. Against Germany neither full-back went forward on the flank to attack, which may have been due to caution or lack of back cover by midfielders. In this game the key players were, in defence—Blair (4) and Tredinnick (3), in midfield Kay (6) and Raskopoulos (8), and in attack Lee (10), Mitchell (9) and Koussas (14).

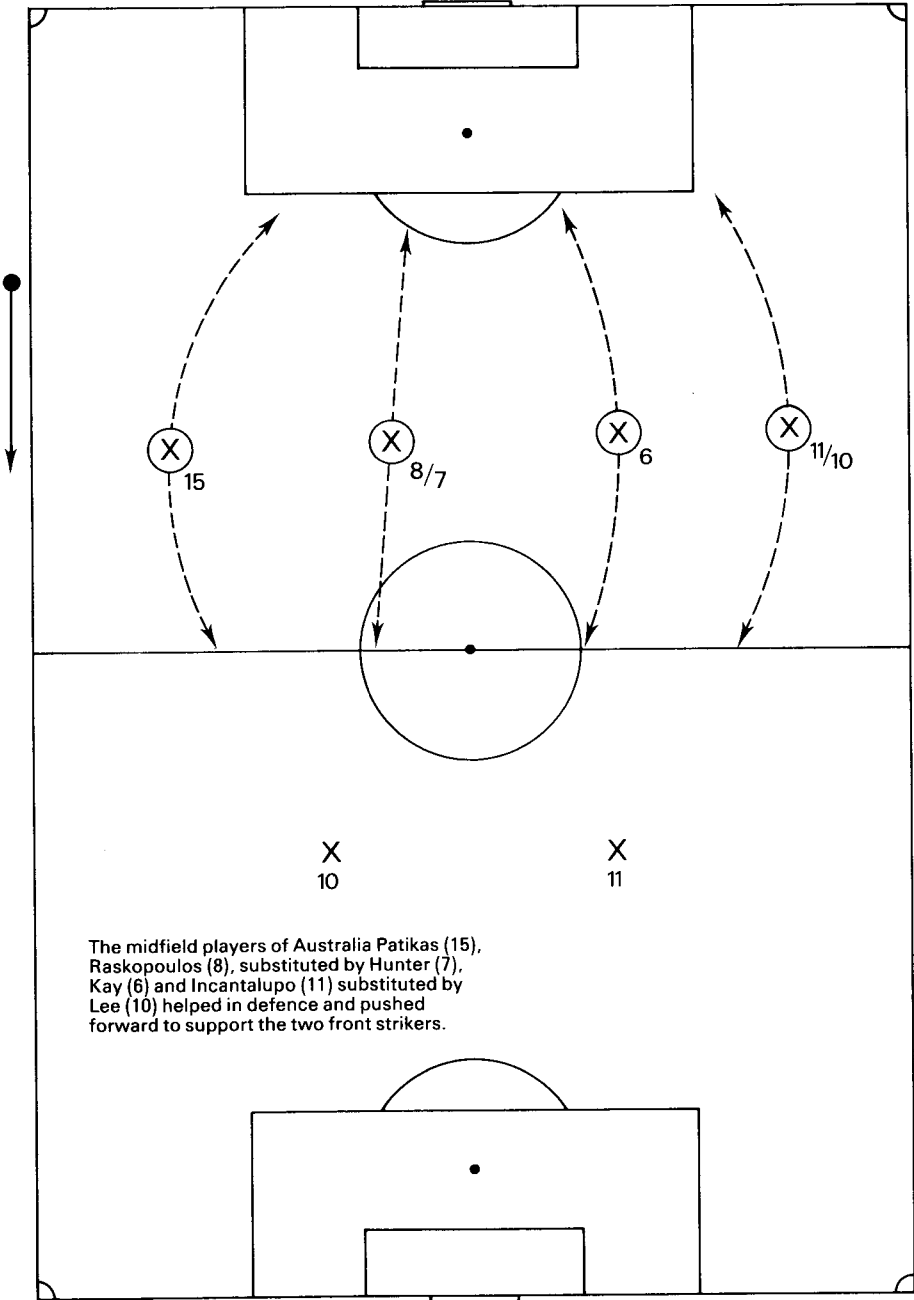
Summarising Australia's performance they had a remarkable victory over Argentina, full of spirit and determination. They were disturbed by the Cameroonians and could easily have lost this game. Against England and Germany with their European styled defensive play, Australia made chances but needed more good fortune in their favour. It was a praiseworthy performance bringing great credit to the players of Australian upbringing and the coaching preparation of the team. The "Socceroos" as the team was affectionately nicknamed, made everyone, including press and television media, realise the potential of soccer development to take the game to the forefront in Australia sport.

Diagram 13



Lose (10) moves at Tredinnick (3) who slips. Lose (10) continues run into penalty area and goalkeeper advances. The well-placed centre Wohlfarth (11) heads the ball into the undefended goal.

Diagram 14



The midfield players of Australia Patikas (15), Raskopoulos (8), substituted by Hunter (7), Kay (6) and Incantalupo (11) substituted by Lee (10) helped in defence and pushed forward to support the two front strikers.

Brazil

Brazil qualified for Australia in February 1981, coming second to Uruguay in the South American Youth Championship. Then followed three months of intensive training with forty-five days in camp playing eight matches against local clubs and seventeen matches against foreign teams. They arrived in Australia on the 22 September in order to have time to overcome jet lag and become thoroughly acclimatised. They stayed in Geelong before moving to Melbourne for matches of Group B.

Brazil were held to be favorites by other teams in the group not only to lead the group but also to win the competition. They were supremely confident, well organised and appeared to have sufficient technical ability and tactical experience to accomplish this aim.

Edvaldo Nato (“Vava”), the coach, works closely with Tele Santana, the coach of the senior national team. He believes in skill but also looks for qualities of courage and determination. It is important in coaching young players to develop their character as well as to improve their physical qualities.

Brazil had good reason to be happy with a draw as the result of their first match, which statistically was won by Rumania, who had fifteen shots at goal with nine on target, as against eight attempts and four on target for Brazil.

They played to a 4-3-3 formation, with a sweeper covering a flexible man-to-man and zone defensive system. The front players worked hard to regain possession and to restrict the forward passing of their opponents and often threatened a possible back pass to the goalkeeper.

The rear defenders were sometimes drawn out of good positions by crossfield movements of their opponents. This occurred frequently enough to be a factor in the higher number of shooting attempts by Rumania.

The goalkeeper's short stopping was excellent, and he wisely punched away many crosses because of the wet conditions. With the opponents retreating quickly into defensive situations the goalkeeper made much use of throws to back line players to restart the game.

It was noticed, too, that with their opponents retreating quickly into tight defensive groupings, the Brazilian attacking play was characterised by a relaxed and slow build-up. Forward probing passes would be made to closely guarded players, who would play the ball often first time in a backward or diagonal direction. The Rumanian defenders remained patiently on the goal side, keeping alert for any attempt to make a thrust. This Brazilian pattern of approach was occasionally broken by forward players turning into a one versus one play assisted by supporting runs from deeper lying players. In the early stages of the game it appeared that the Brazilian side was playing well within its capabilities, perhaps in respect for their opponents. Later Brazil attacked with greater commitment showing fine individual skill especially in taking the ball at an opponent, and in willingness of mid-field and defending players to run forward.



In spite of the favourable odds, Brazil could not go further than the quarter finals. The ambitious National Youth Team of Qatar eliminated the highly favourite Brazilians.

In the second game against Italy, Brazil again seemed content with ball possession in midfield and slow build-up passing play. Nevertheless, this domination of possession, supported by continual forward runs by the flank defenders, kept the Italians confined to their own half for long periods. The right back, Paulo Roberto (4), displayed such high skill in forward positions to be classed as a good “all-round” player. The biggest problem was to turn the midfield superiority into opportunities to score. Brazil had thirteen shots, two on target and one goal, against Italy’s nine shots, three on target, and no goals. The goal shooting opportunities and goals scored were not a true reflection of Brazil’s superiority in balance of play.

Some of the forward passes from Mauro Galvao (3), the sweeper, were superbly conceived and executed, and Julio Cesar (5), the key feeder from the midfield,

gave an outstanding performance. Were he to have played more adventurously in attacking the goal himself, then the shooting record might have been improved.

Mobility was maintained by positional changes forward and backward. Forward passes were supported by players moving forward at speed over greater distances. Indeed the ball speed and team work rate from Brazilian play was better this game than in the previous one.

In defence, Mauro Galvao (3), the captain, marshalled the last line of defenders brilliantly to maintain depth and balance and the flank defenders showed good understanding in letting go tight "man-to-man" positions in order to cover dangerous threats in central areas. Then, too, the defence was assisted by the willing chase of forward and midfield players in preventing opponents from having easy runs or making simple passes forward. The Italians were compelled to work hard to build up their attacks and this perhaps was the reason they were unable to make more attempts to score. In midfield Julio Cesar (5) helped by Josimar. (8) were clever in inviting the pass to be made and then intercepting the ball or tackling the receiver successfully. The Italians began to unlock this stranglehold a little in the second half when they mounted some fast breaks from defensive positions which by sheer speed got through the Brazilian screen.

Brazil again played well in defence in their last game of Group B against Korea, defeating them 3-0. The same pattern of defensive teamwork proved effective in stopping the lively Koreans with their speed passing. In the attacking half the front and midfield players foraged relentlessly whenever they lost possession of the ball. The rear defenders also co-ordinated with midfield players in tracking down the forward runs of opponents. In the last third of the field there were only a few occasions when the defensive cover was broken and these were largely caused by the accurate long crossfield passing skill of the Koreans.

Statistically, the Brazilian defence had its most successful game of the series. Penetrative attacks by the Koreans rarely looked dangerous and the goalkeeper had no difficult shots to stop. Overall, Korea had seven shots with one on target.

In attack Brazil had a poor first half, despite achieving a number of penetrative attacks and shots at goal. The shooting was erratic and the Korean goalkeeper was brought into action on one occasion only. Some of the passing in attacking phases of play was woefully inaccurate considering the ability revealed in the two previous games. In the second half the midfield feeders provided splendid ball service to the forward runners.

Their distribution of the ball had broad vision and the forwards began to win one-against-one situations and to thrive on quick one-two interpassing moves. Brazil had seventeen shots, six of which were on target and three goals were scored.

Reflecting on the performance of Brazil in the three games, they seemed to be a well-balanced team playing well within themselves physically and technically, though achieving improved team co-ordination from match to match.

The quarter final match against Qatar was a disappointment to Brazil. They had

the makings of success but failed in critical moments. Not that Qatar were over-run, for in the second half, they certainly won their share of the ball and contributed to a fine attacking game with play moving from end to end. Twice Qatar got ahead and each time Brazil equalised. Then late in the game a goal from a penalty awarded for hand ball destroyed Brazil's composure.

There were times during the game when Brazil might have made more use of the space behind the defenders of Qatar, especially when they lined up square across the field. Occasionally Brazil attacked down the wing to get the ball to the goal line, and make high crosses to the far post which looked dangerous. But, too often, the attacks were pressed through the centre where Qatar had strong forces to meet them.

The Brazil defence was sometimes suspect in a one-against-one situation. This led to the first Qatar goal and the second was partly caused by defenders rushing in when exposed to a three-against-two situation.

It was a game of excitement and the spectators who had supported the under-dogs, Qatar, were giving a well deserved ovation to both teams, before the incident of Brazilian protest against the referee occurred which marred their image of good sportsmanship.

Egypt

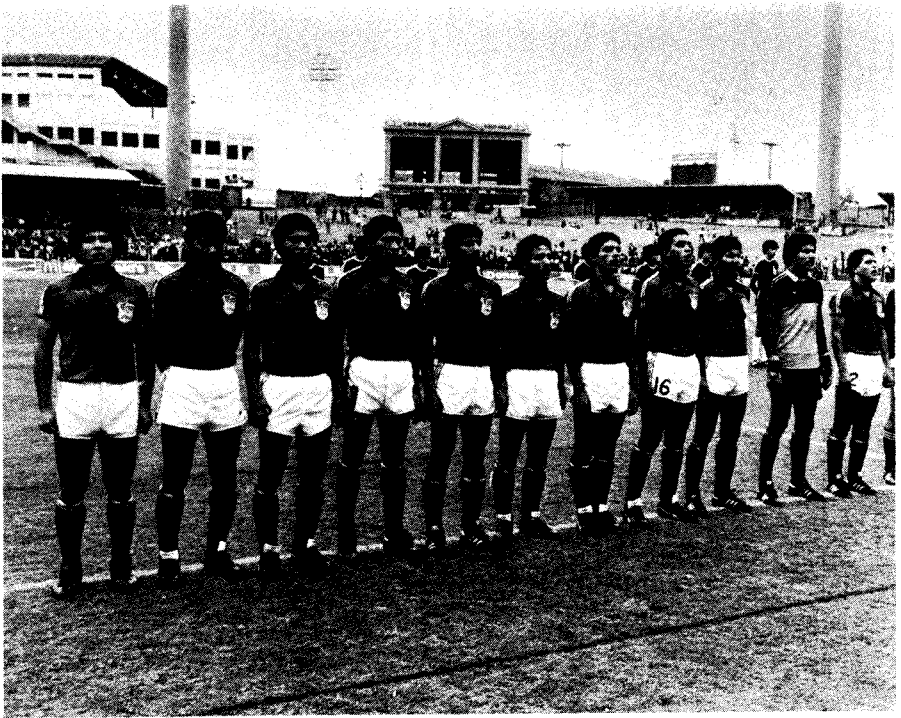
Egypt qualified for Australia by winning the African Youth Championship. After a bye in the first round they defeated Zimbabwe and then, because Algeria withdrew from the competition for political reasons, Egypt played the final in home and away games against Cameroon. They drew the match in Cameroon and won in Cairo in March 1981.

The squad of players was assembled in July, for two months of intensive preparation culminating in a tour of Germany FR where they played five friendly games. The players were drawn largely from first division clubs in Egypt, and they did not consider themselves to be easy victims to any of the teams in Group C in Adelaide.

The first match against Spain demonstrated how confident the players were about their football and especially their ability to attack. Playing to a basic 4-3-3 formation (see diagram 15) they attacked down the flanks often using overlapping runs by the full-backs El Amshati (3) and Sedki (6). In the early stages Egypt dominated play showing pace and control especially in making attacking runs on the right flank, and Amer (12) scored from a deflected cross from the right. Then rain began to fall which seemed to affect Egypt's play adversely, allowing Spain to take command.

In the second half Spain scored two goals, which brought further effort from Egypt who achieved the best goal of the match when Hassan (8) on the edge of the penalty area in front of goal, headed a centre down and back for Amer (12) to make his second goal by a superb volley shot. The game which was well-refereed and played in a very competitive spirit, kept the spectators interested and excited throughout. Both teams compared favourably in technique, with the Egyptians moving faster. However, Egypt were unable to maintain the early pace and the Spaniards had better endurance. Egypt used the unusual tactic at a free kick of having a screen of three players standing in front of the defending wall with two players ready to take the kick. Then for corners they positioned only three attacking players in the penalty area. But these set plays were not well-rehearsed (see diagrams 16 + 17). Though able to play at high speed in good counter-attacking moves, the players seemed to lack strength in physical contact situations. Zone defence was good but marking was very loose at times. The goalkeeper was suspect in his handling and positioning. Key players were Hashih (16) and Abbas (5) in defence; Mihoub (14) in midfield, and Amer (12) and El Kashab (10) in forward attack.

The second match against Germany FR created a major sensation. Germany had demolished the Mexican team even though the final score was only 1-0. This was a different story, for Egypt were confident about their capabilities after their display against Spain. Egypt still played a zone defence whereas Germany FR used man-to-man marking with a sweeper.

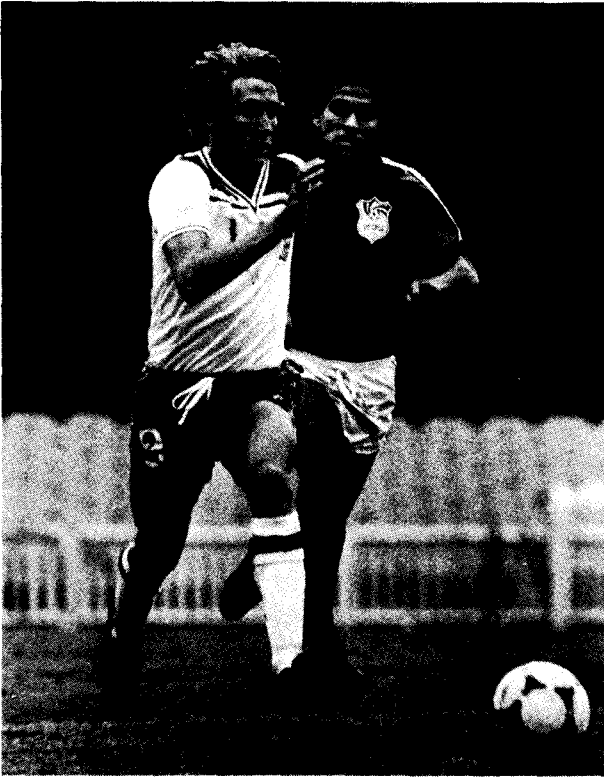


Coming from Africa, Egypt caused quite a surprise in the Championship by making it to the quarter finals. A hope for the future, beaten only by Qatar in the semi-finals and the finalist German team in the group matches.

From the kick-off Egypt were on the offensive forcing several corners and gaining a series of free kicks, but they lacked confidence in shooting. They showed imagination and purpose in penetrative approach, with Mihoub (14) controlling the midfield, and even El Kashab (15), the stopper, looking for opportunities to break forward. The first Egyptian goal came as a result of a good passage of play. Mihoub (14) with ample time and space split the German defence with an excellent curving pass to Amer (12) who rounded his opponent and centred for Helmi (4) to score (see diagram 18). After this Egypt lost their rhythm and fell back under sustained pressure from Germany who quickly scored an equaliser. The German pressure continued in the second half until a counter-attack brought a penalty for Egypt which settled the issue.

Overall Egypt showed greater skill and determination, and once in possession there was a willingness to go forward. Even when 2-1 in the lead, they were getting

Two continents, one aim: a sprinting duel between an English and an Egyptian player.



five and six players around and into the German penalty area. Hashih (16) played well from the back of defence and always looked in control. Amer (12), a good striker of the ball, worked tirelessly up front. Mihoub (14) was an excellent play-maker in midfield, and with ample space in which to work he continued throughout the game to spray accurate passes to forward players.

In their last match in Group C, Egypt had another exciting tussle with Mexico. Being two goals down, they drew level, then lost another goal, before equalising once again to take a deserved place in the quarter finals. Mexico were the better team technically, and stronger physically. In the initial stages Egypt played with a formation of 1-5-3-1 with Saleh (7) a classic right winger playing upfield. They changed however to 1-3-3-3 with better results. Despite using several players in zone defence, Egypt were vulnerable. Defenders seemed unable to cope with the Mexicans' skill in running at them with the ball, or with their quick breaks and intelligent crossfield play.

In the second half Egypt seemed more likely to score by getting players forward

and by shooting more often. Even defenders began to move forward in support and the Mexicans were pressurised into making mistakes. Close interpassing, dribbling skills and close combinations were excellent, but long passing and long running were not so good, and heading was weak.

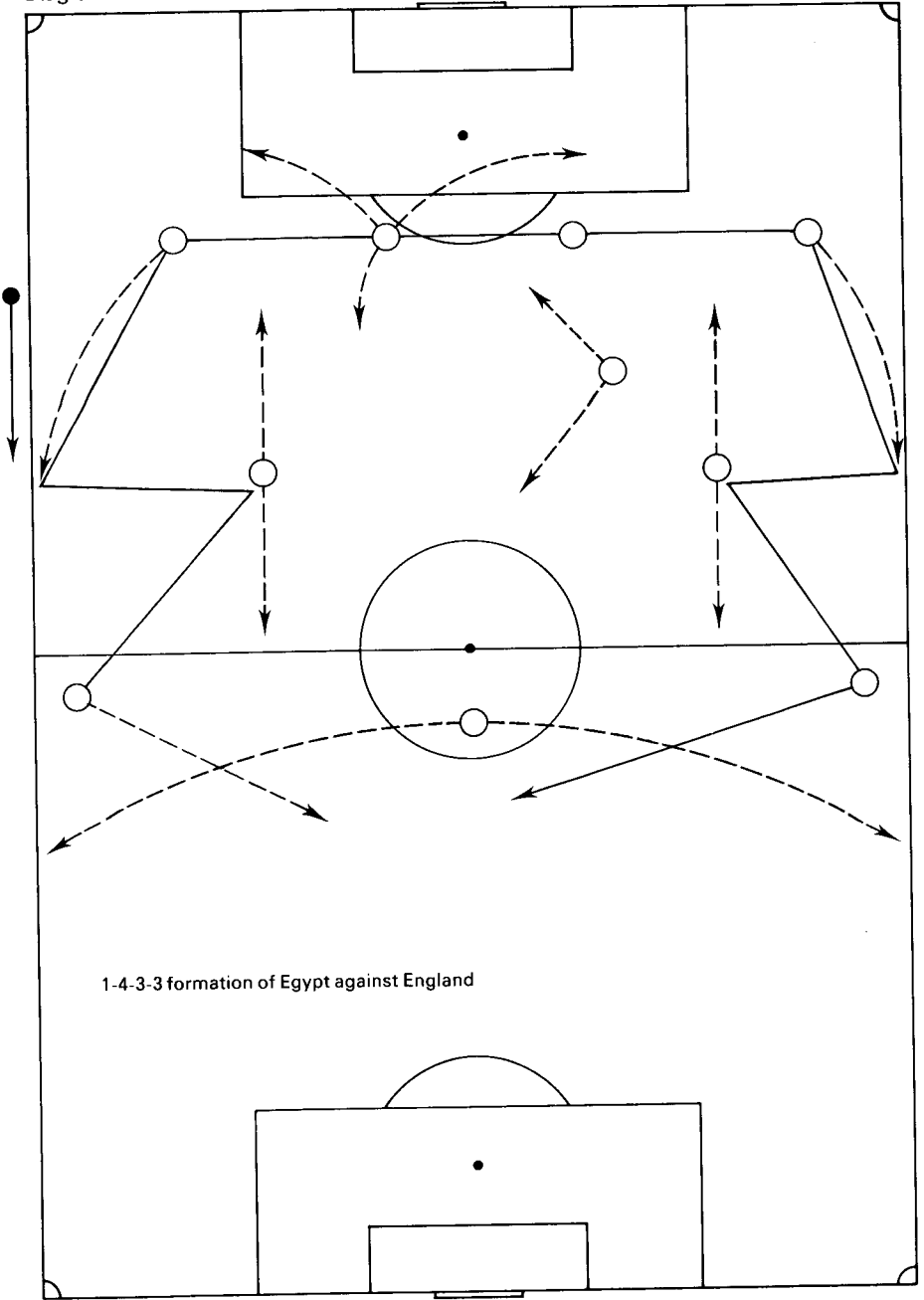
The end-to-end nature of the football provided by the two teams and the goals, thrilled the spectators who by now had become admirers of the manner in which Egypt attacked whenever in possession of the ball.

Egypt got off to a good start against England in the quarter final match in Sydney and led by two goals, the second of which came from the interception of a poor back-pass to the goalkeeper. Despite this lead Egypt looked uncertain in defence and lacked concentration. They seemed unable to adapt their play in order to prevent the flank raids by England and it was well that the goalkeeper Ashour (1) was in form in making saves, even though his punching was weak.

In attack Egypt were still skilful in build-up play by short passes, but their long passing was inaccurate and England players were masters in heading situations. The width of the field was used to start attack amongst defenders and continued through midfield and out to the wings again. There were times when better penetrative approaches were available, but these were not seen or else ignored. Some of the forwards seemed to be afraid of the aggressive tackling by their opponents and turned to play the ball back. With wider vision and improvisation they could have made more penetrative attacks. Instead their attacks became more predictable and easier to stop. Players often passed back when no opposition was near.

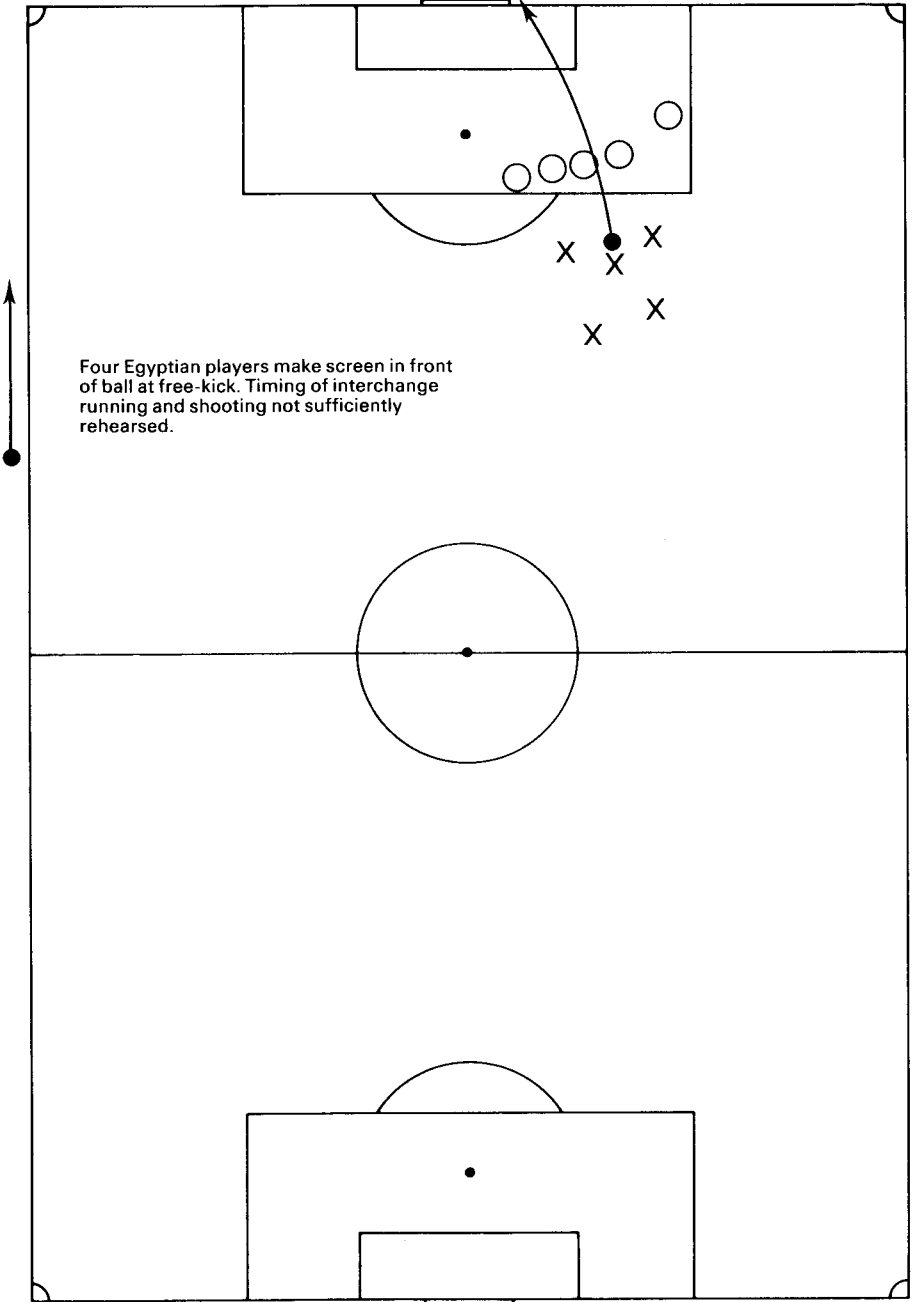
This was not Egypt's best performance, but one must consider the effect of the tragic news of President Sadat's assassination in depressing the spirit of the whole of the Egyptian party. Then, they were confronted by an England team showing an improved professional attitude in combined play, covering and tackling effectively in defence and using a variety of interchanges in attack. Egypt should feel proud of their achievements in their first appearance in a final competition of the World Youth Championship particularly of their contribution to attacking play.

Diagram 15



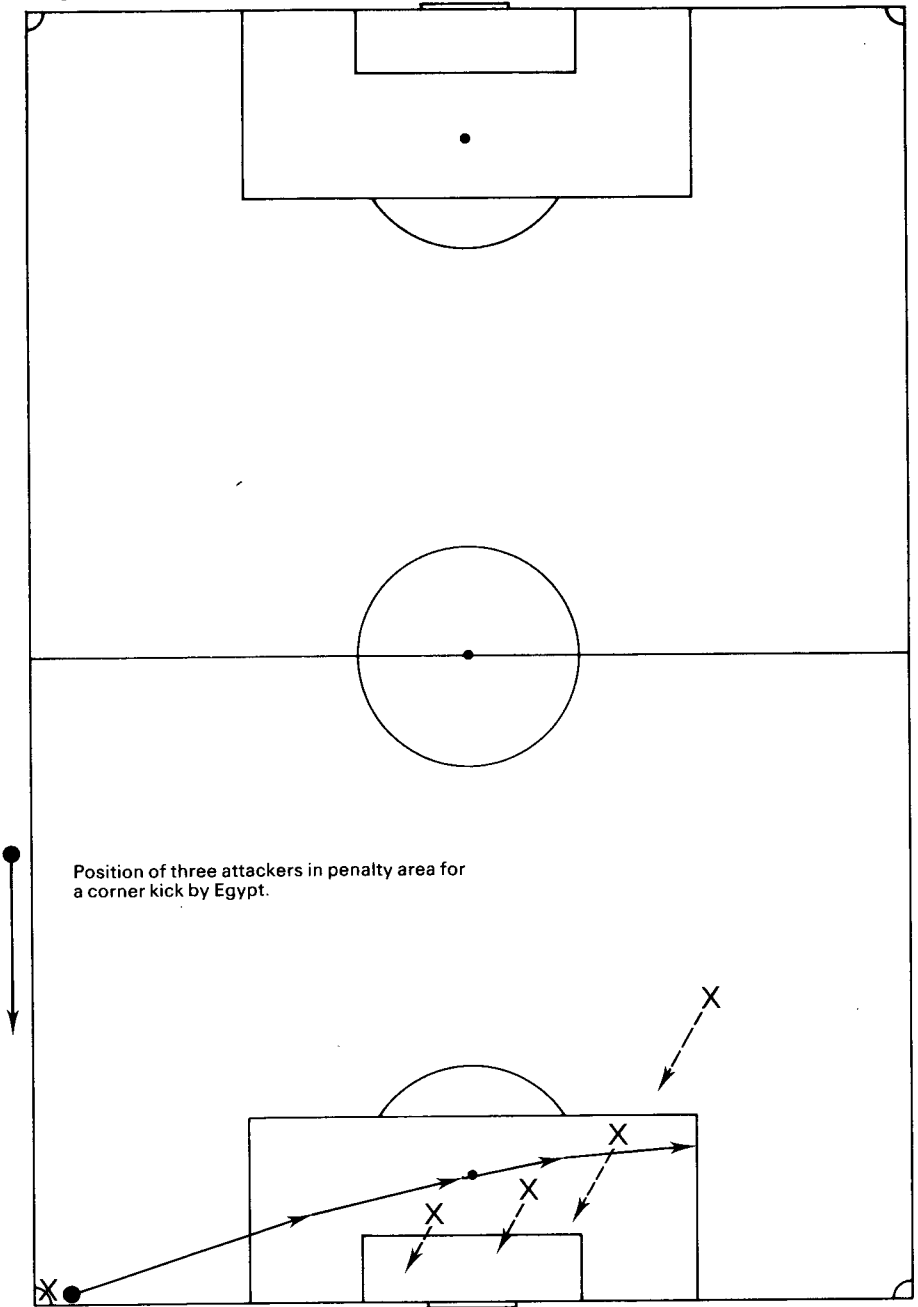
1-4-3-3 formation of Egypt against England

Diagram 16



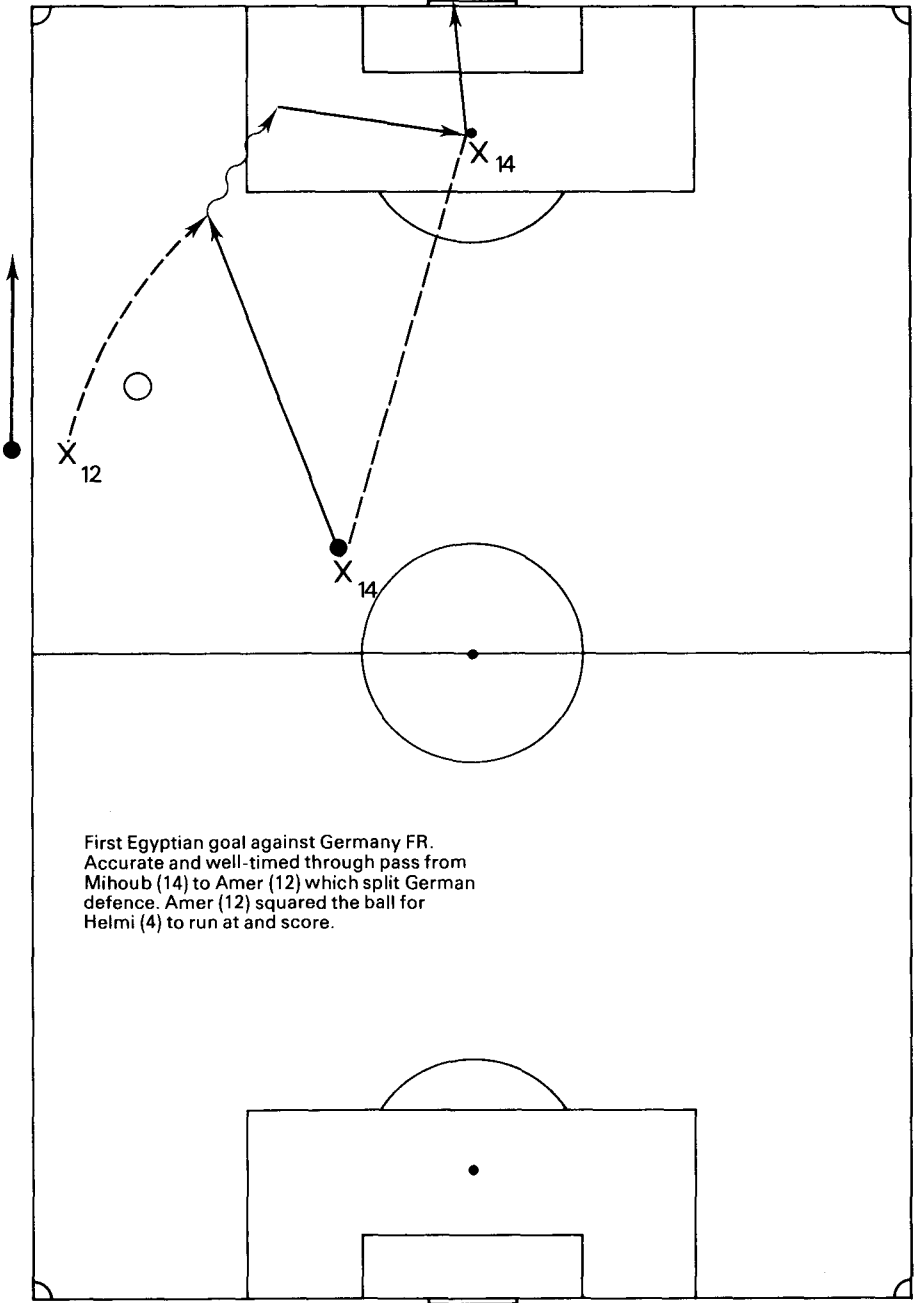
Four Egyptian players make screen in front of ball at free-kick. Timing of interchange running and shooting not sufficiently rehearsed.

Diagram 17



Position of three attackers in penalty area for a corner kick by Egypt.

Diagram 18



First Egyptian goal against Germany FR.
Accurate and well-timed through pass from
Mihoub (14) to Amer (12) which split German
defence. Amer (12) squared the ball for
Helmi (4) to run at and score.

Uruguay

In Uruguay each senior club has five divisions of players according to age. The national coach for the youth team is able to watch competition matches between the youth teams of clubs to select a squad of players to be tested by trial games. Until February 1981 none of the twenty-three chosen players had played with the national youth team. Ten were from amateur clubs, seven from semi-professional teams and six from professional teams.

Uruguay qualified in the two-staged South American Youth Tournament, playing seven games and losing only to Paraguay. Four players were changed out of the squad of eighteen players because of loss of form.

Preparation after qualifying lasted fifty-three days with ten days in camp and seven friendly games were played. There is a similar pattern about training in countries of South America. Each morning is devoted to physical training under an assistant physical education specialist. Many of the conditioning exercises are done with the ball. The afternoon is then spent in practising technique and tactical play. The team travelled from Montevideo to Amsterdam and spent a few days in a Dutch centre for sport before flying on to Sydney.

There is a simple organisation structure in the Urugayan Football Federation, AUF, with a junior committee of seven men, responsible to the Executive Committee for youth competition. The national youth coach and his assistant are appointed to select and prepare the national youth teams. Raoul Bentacor had been the national youth coach to the Urugayan youth teams in Tunisia and Japan.

Raoul Bentacor understands the principle adopted by some European teams of using a strong defence as a springboard for counterattack and accepts that this can be successful. However, he believes fervently in regaining possession and renewing attack as quickly as possible, thus applying constant pressure of attack. The players have to be willing to chase eagerly and fight for the ball throughout the match, which calls for strong physical condition and determination.

Bentacor sees the need for flexibility of play amongst defenders. In his youth team the two middle players of the back four play "libero", alternating in their attacks according to circumstances. One of these players, Gutierrez (2), is exceptionally gifted as an attacker and when he goes forward Berruetta (5) a midfield player drops back to take over the defensive role. Then again the right defender Vazquez (4) is skilful as an attacking player dribbler and possesses a fierce shot. He is also encouraged to go forward truly and Lopes Baez (8) of midfield drops back to assume his defending position.

A highly skilled performer is seen by Bentacor to be the result of a combination of inherent qualities, experience in a soccer environment, and good coaching. A good coach will never restrict natural ability but he will try to add extra skills and encourage the use of individual technique to benefit the team. The ability to play football well is spotted, though not completely, by the age of fourteen years in Uruguay. A promising player is already attached to a senior club by the age of six-



Uruguay's performance was a little disappointing. A highly rated team that could not repeat the performance of 1979 in Japan when Uruguay was beaten by Argentina only in the semi-finals.

teen to seventeen years; if not he is unlikely to be selected for the national youth squad. Of the youth squad for Japan, eight players are already in the senior national team.

The impression gained from watching Uruguay in its first match against USA confirmed the assessment of the national coach. They were a well-organised team with flexibility in attack and defence and with several outstanding players. The libero and central defender combined well and linked with Berruetta (5), the mid-field player, who supported effectively in attack and won many balls in defending. He was the man of the match in this game. The attacking players, Noble (18), Francescoli (10), Da Silva (9) and Aguilera (7) were very talented, being quick in control and movement, and skilful in dribbling especially Noble (18) whose speed was a constant threat to the USA defence.

The team had a basic formation of 4-3-3 with the midfield trio always ready to infiltrate with the three forward players to mount attacks. Whatever the initial position of an Urugayan player, he was ready to leave it to go forward to gain shooting positions near goal. The players exchanged places on a wide front creating space for deeper players to run forward.

The techniques of ball control, turning, checking and feint play were of a remarkably high standard. Very often their close interpassing play completely deceived their opponents. Some techniques were doubtful as when raising the foot to a high ball when it was being played by head or body of an opponent, or in jumping at an opponent when attempting to head the ball.

How to record statistics on penetrative attacks and attempts to score goals

(A) Penetrative attacks, attempts to score goals

One observer can easily register the penetrative attacks made by each team on a time scale, showing those which result in a positive attempt to score by S or in a goal by G.

A penetrative attack is when the team makes positive approach in the attacking part of the field, 25 metres from the goal-line.

Free-kicks at goal are marked as F and corners as C.

The attempt to score is described by rotation 12 H, T; meaning from 12 metres, by Header, on target (or) 25 S.M meaning from 25 metres, by shot, *mis-*sed target.

Example:

1st Half		15 min.																				
Team A	<table style="margin: auto; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">S</td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">S</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">12 H.T.</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">C C</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 H.T.</td> </tr> </table>	S		C		S						12 H.T.		C		C C					5 H.T.	etc.
S		C		S																		
12 H.T.		C		C C																		
				5 H.T.																		
Team B	<table style="margin: auto; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">S</td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">G</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> F </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">25 S.M.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18 S</td> </tr> </table>	S		G		F			25 S.M.	18 S	etc.											
S		G																				
	F																					
	25 S.M.	18 S																				

These facts are then counted:

Team A		P.A.	A.S.	T	M	G
1st half		18	9	3	6	-
2nd half		15	6	2	4	1
Total		33	15	5	10	1

Team B		24	7	2	5	1
1st half		24	7	2	5	1
2nd half		15	4	1	3	1
Total		39	11	3	8	2

(B) The members of the Study Group should describe goals using diagrams to show.

- a) method of approach play
- b) quality of individual skill or combined play
- c) whether defensive lapse involved
- d) position and moves from free-kicks, corners, etc.

The Urugayan forwards tackled back quickly when they lost possession and many USA defenders were caught by surprise when the ball was whipped away from their toes.

The first and second goals arose from dribbling competence and timing of a supporting run by a second player. After the second goal USA were held by good defensive work until the closing minutes when they attacked all-out, in attempts to score.

The second match against Poland was a test of strength with Uruguay emerging as the better team, having a greater work rate. The willingness of Urugayans to chase was clearly shown when one forward ran three times from one defender to another chasing the man who had the ball. He finally compelled a defender to make a bad pass which was intercepted, and then ran off again into an attacking space to renew attack.

One or two players were again guilty of unfair techniques at close quarters when fighting for possession. Francescoli (10), a skilful player, was sometimes wild in his tackles.

Uruguay again combined well in approach play from defence through midfield into attack, and always at fast speed. If anything there was need for some slower build-up play and less hasty passes. A change of acceleration is deceptive. Several good chances to score were thrown away by snap shooting when there was time to take a more deliberate aim. At least three attempts scooped the ball over the bar from close range with the goal wide open.

The balance of play is shown from the following statistics:

Uruguay	Poland
48 penetrative attacks	27 penetrative attacks
27 strikes	11 strikes
10 on target	3 on target
1 goal	0 goal

Uruguay tried to introduce variation in taking free kicks. On one occasion three players stood close to the ball, with a fourth player standing farther back looking as if to take a powerful shot. The ball was tapped twice among the three players, before being pushed to the left to Noble (18) who dribbled with lightning speed into the penalty area to shoot from about ten metres. The deception of the move surprised Polish defenders even though the shot was stopped (see diagram 19).

The only goal scored by Uruguay arose from dribbling by Francescoli (10) across the front of the penalty area. The ball finally bounced off a defender's legs to Da Silva (9) who then evaded another defender to shoot from fifteen metres. He did not make good contact, only half-hitting the ball but the goalkeeper did not move (see diagram 20). Francescoli (10) was thought to be the man of the match.

Uruguay, already qualified for the quarter final, made four team changes for the third game against Qatar. The pattern of play of Uruguay in the first half was broken because players Da Silva (9), Noble (18) and Villazan (11) stopped their

forward runs in an attempt to avoid the offside trap. The midfield players often hit long balls into space, but these were too long for their strikers to chase and win possession. The front strikers gave up lateral movement so that Qatar defenders were better able to intercept the forward passes to feet. The defender Peña (3) made several forward runs from deep in his own half of the field but failed to reach the pass before the Qatar defender.

In the second half Uruguay kept better possession by close interpassing, and when there was a threat of offside near the halfway line, the player with the ball dribbled parallel to the Qatar line of defence and hit a diagonal pass to a wide position. Noble (18) made several effective passes to Villazan (11) on the right flank in this way (see diagram 21).

Uruguay defended differently in this match. The front players spread across the field in zone defence, with the rest taking up man-to-man marking except the sweeper who played deep. This gave Qatar lots of space for interpassing and caused Uruguay many anxious moments. Several times Alsowaidi (2), the right defender, got away down the right flank with no opponent in chase.

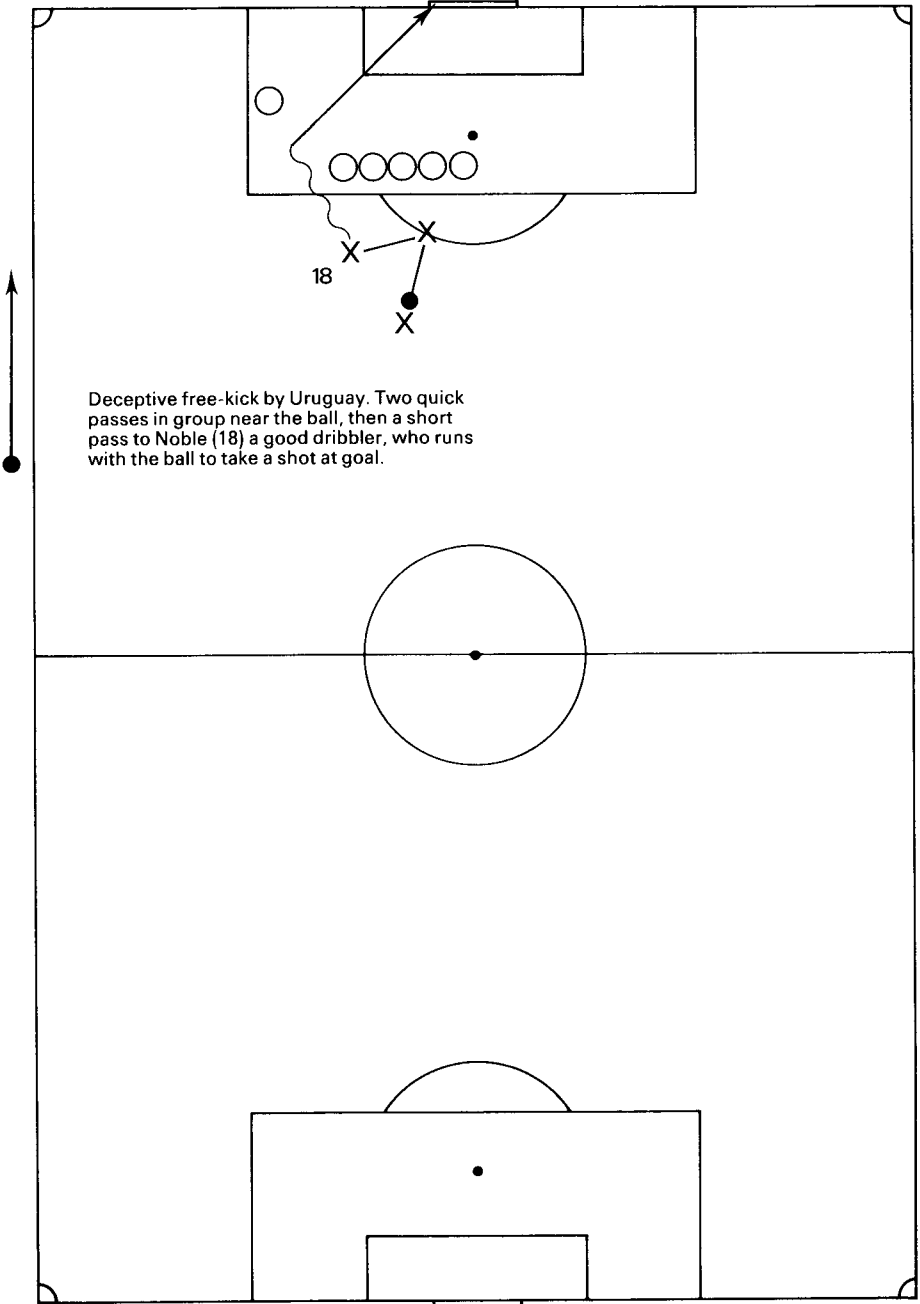
The game was evenly balanced in terms of strikes with ten to Uruguay and nine to Qatar. Villazan (11) scored the only goal with an unstoppable drive past the substitute goalkeeper Almajid (18) and Qatar shortly afterwards missed scoring from a penalty kick when Ahmed (14) stroked the ball wide of the post.

Uruguay must have been disappointed with the outcome of their quarter final display against Rumania for though they did most of the attacking, they were frustrated by the tactical skill and strength of the defence of their opponents. Rumania were the first to score against the run of play. In the second half Uruguay redoubled their efforts and managed to equalise after a first shot had rebounded from the goalkeeper. To their dismay Uruguay became victims of another well-taken free kick from Gabor (11) of Rumania, his shot swerving over the defending wall of players to make the final score 2:1.

In summary Uruguay had a team of extremely fit and agile players, with excellent close ball control and dribbling skills at speed. They were strong in the tackle, but often used physical means of body checking and pushing to win possession of the ball. Midfield players and forward were dazzling in one-two interpassing plays, using high speed short stabbing passes. They showed great variety in quick positional interchanges but they attacked on too narrow a front making for heavy congestion of opponents. They could have exploited surprise shifts in the point of attack, with better support from midfield. Sometimes the dribbling was over-ambitious and the shooting was wild.

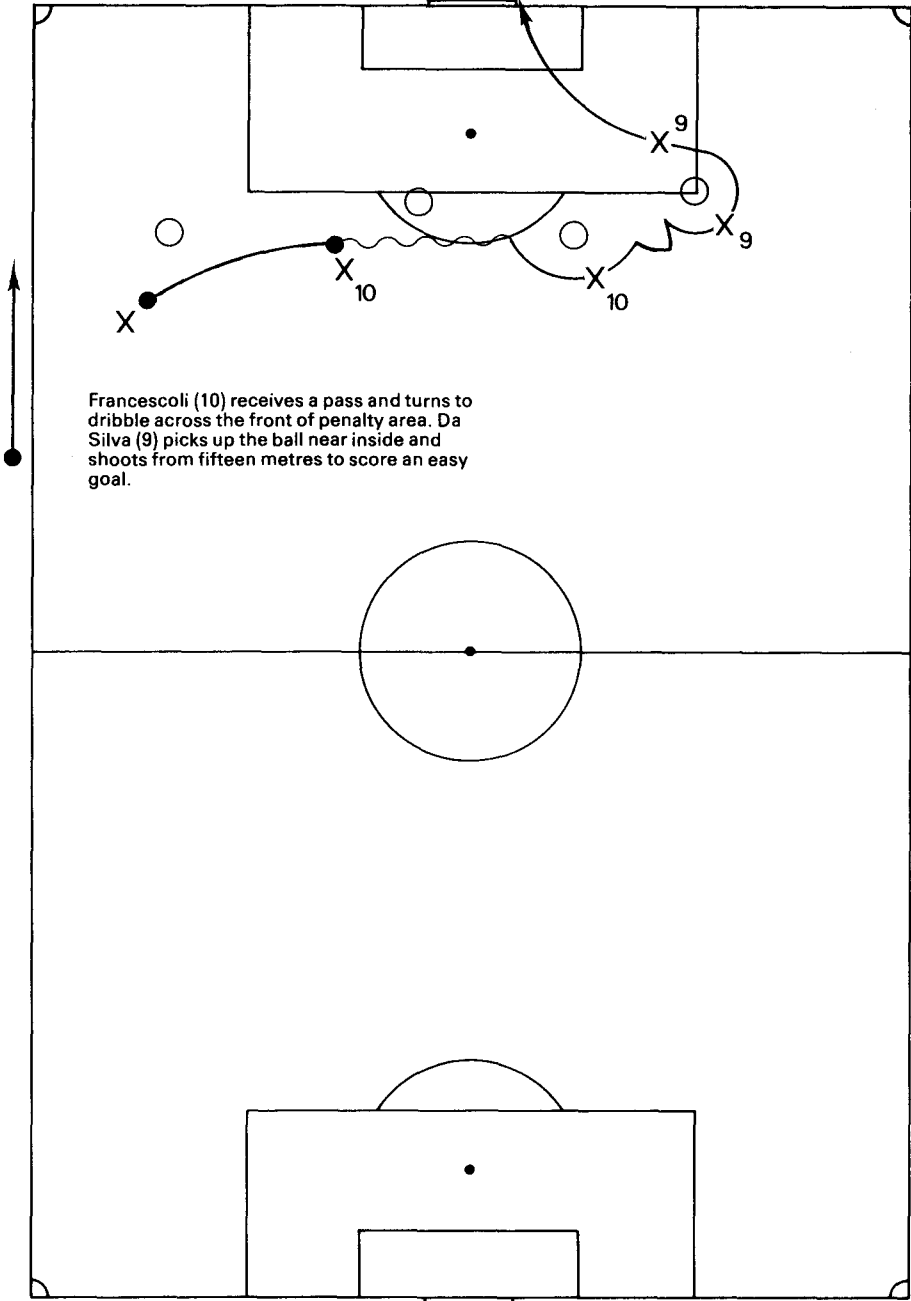
In defence, the front strikers recovered quickly to tackle for the ball. Both individually and in groups they were strong in one-one and two-two situations. The rear defenders played well until subjected to intense pressure when they tended to lose restraint. Heading was often poorly executed with players jumping with little hope of reaching the ball. The goalkeeper seemed a little uncertain in shot stopping.

Diagram 19



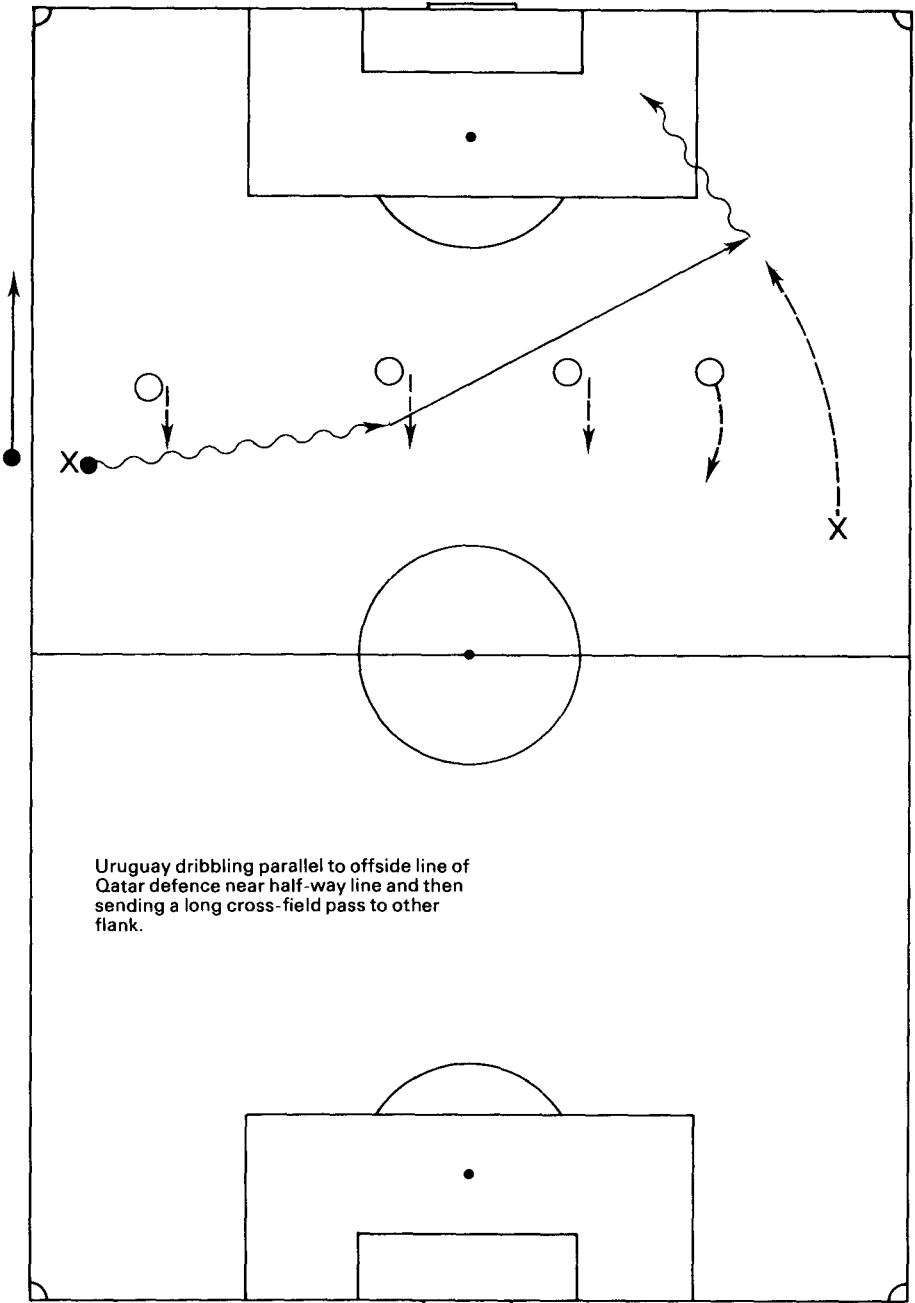
Deceptive free-kick by Uruguay. Two quick passes in group near the ball, then a short pass to Noble (18) a good dribbler, who runs with the ball to take a shot at goal.

Diagram 20



Francescoli (10) receives a pass and turns to dribble across the front of penalty area. Da Silva (9) picks up the ball near inside and shoots from fifteen metres to score an easy goal.

Diagram 21



Uruguay dribbling parallel to offside line of Qatar defence near half-way line and then sending a long cross-field pass to other flank.

Poland

Poland, like other European countries, feel that they are severely handicapped by the present system whereby qualification for the FIFA World Youth Championship depends upon the performance of a youth team of eighteen years and under in the UEFA Youth Tournament which takes place eighteen months beforehand. The team qualified in 1980.

By the time the team had to be selected to participate in the finals for the Coca-Cola Cup, members of the victorious squad of the UEFA Tournament were back with their clubs and new players, eighteen years and under, comprised the national youth side. To be effective, European Associations, on qualifying, have to keep two national youth teams in practice.

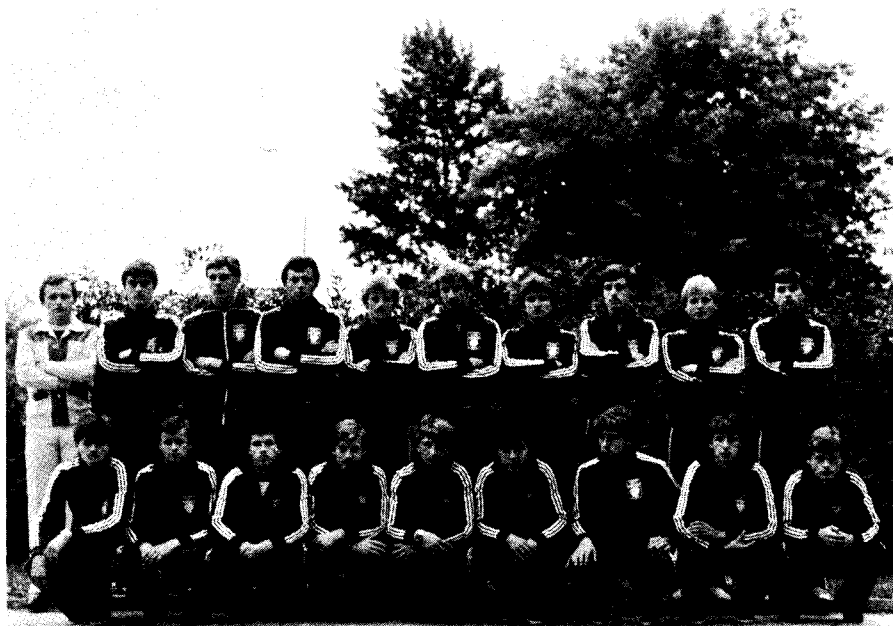
Then too, the timing of the finals of the FIFA Youth Championship at the beginning of a new season of European football, can seriously affect the strength of the team selected. Three of the most outstanding youth players of Poland had to be withdrawn, because they were needed for the full international team in a qualifying match for the World Cup.

There was no need for the coach of the national youth squad to concern himself with training for physical condition. All the youth players are attached to senior clubs where there is intensive dedication to fitness training. What was required was tactical experience. So, four friendly matches were arranged against Rumania, three of which were drawn and one was lost. Then the youth team visited Mexico for a youth tournament, losing three matches against Paraguay, Argentina and Yugoslavia.

The players assembled one day before departure for Australia, and the form of the team was quite unpredictable. There was confidence that with experience in the competition the team could play well, although they felt that the conditions at the Rugby Stadium, Brisbane, were not conducive to good football.

In discussion about the trend in Europe towards negative defensive play, the national coach, Waldemar Obrebski felt that there was an emphasis in competitive football on physical development as distinct from skill which contributed more to physical contact in the game. There was need for special incentive in competition rules to make teams go out to attack. FIFA had to look into the possibilities of change of rule to provide better opportunity for attacking play, and to protect skilful players from crude and unfair obstruction. Certainly at youth level players should be "all-skilful".

In developing young players in Poland, it was assumed that if a player was not a member of a senior club by the age of eighteen then he would not make a great player. By the age of eighteen a player was expected to be fully developed in basic techniques. The duty of the coach was then to mould him into a mature personality with ambition and a sense of responsibility to take him to the top in his football career.



Poland proved again to be a good team. In two consecutive World Youth Championships they qualified for the final rounds, i.e. Japan and Australia.

The general view of the coaches working for the study team for Group A was that Poland did not play up to expectation. They did not seem to possess players of exceptional ability. Physically they were fit and strong and several players were extremely quick in acceleration to escape man-marking situations.

In attack, the players showed mobility and flexibility, with the midfield trio of Urban (8), Rzepka (11) and Pekala (15) combining effectively with strikers Koslik (9), Dziekanowski (10) and Kowalik (13).

Poland used the width of the field to good effect particularly in the last game against USA. The left back Wdowczyk (7) moved forward with perfect timing to receive a lot of passes from the right side of the field. The midfield players were also willing to run forward ahead of the ball.

Lack of composure in finishing was the real reason why Poland did not qualify for the quarter finals. This weakness was seen in the first game against Qatar and also against Uruguay, where though their shots were well-intentioned and well-taken, they were narrowly off target. This could have been partly due to the bumpy field, but perhaps more to over-eagerness, for several shots were hit

straight at the goalkeeper when the attacker had only him to face, and some angled shots which did beat the goalkeeper just missed the far post.

The youth team of Poland displayed similar technique and style to that of their elders in the national team. Defensively they were cool, and could play themselves out of tight situations by accurate passing and classic support.

In the first match against Qatar, Poland suffered two major set-backs. The first was the freak goal scored by Qatar. Boguszewski (14) in the thirty-seventh minute ran to hit a powerful clearance at the front left-hand side of the penalty area, only to drive the ball against the legs of Beleal (9). The ball ricocheted and ballooned back into the roof of the net from a distance of around twenty metres (see diagram 22). The second unfortunate event happened in the sixty-seventh minute when Poland were putting Qatar's defence under great pressure. A Polish attacker had been stopped rather unfairly in a solo run at goal, and the Qatar defender had then fallen on the loose ball preventing another Polish player from shooting. Latka (18) made a strong protest against the referee and was immediately sent off the field.

Poland were using long passes to reach players making fifteen metre runs into space behind the Qatar defence. Too often these forward runners were caught off-side. When the Polish team succeeded in escaping the offside trap the attacker with the ball had only the goalkeeper confronting him. Five good chances to score of this nature were missed in the first half.

The greater physique of the Polish players did not seem to win them any advantage in heading duels, except in defence. They had twenty-six penetrative attacks with fourteen attempts to score, against Qatar's thirty-two penetrative attacks and eight attempts to score.

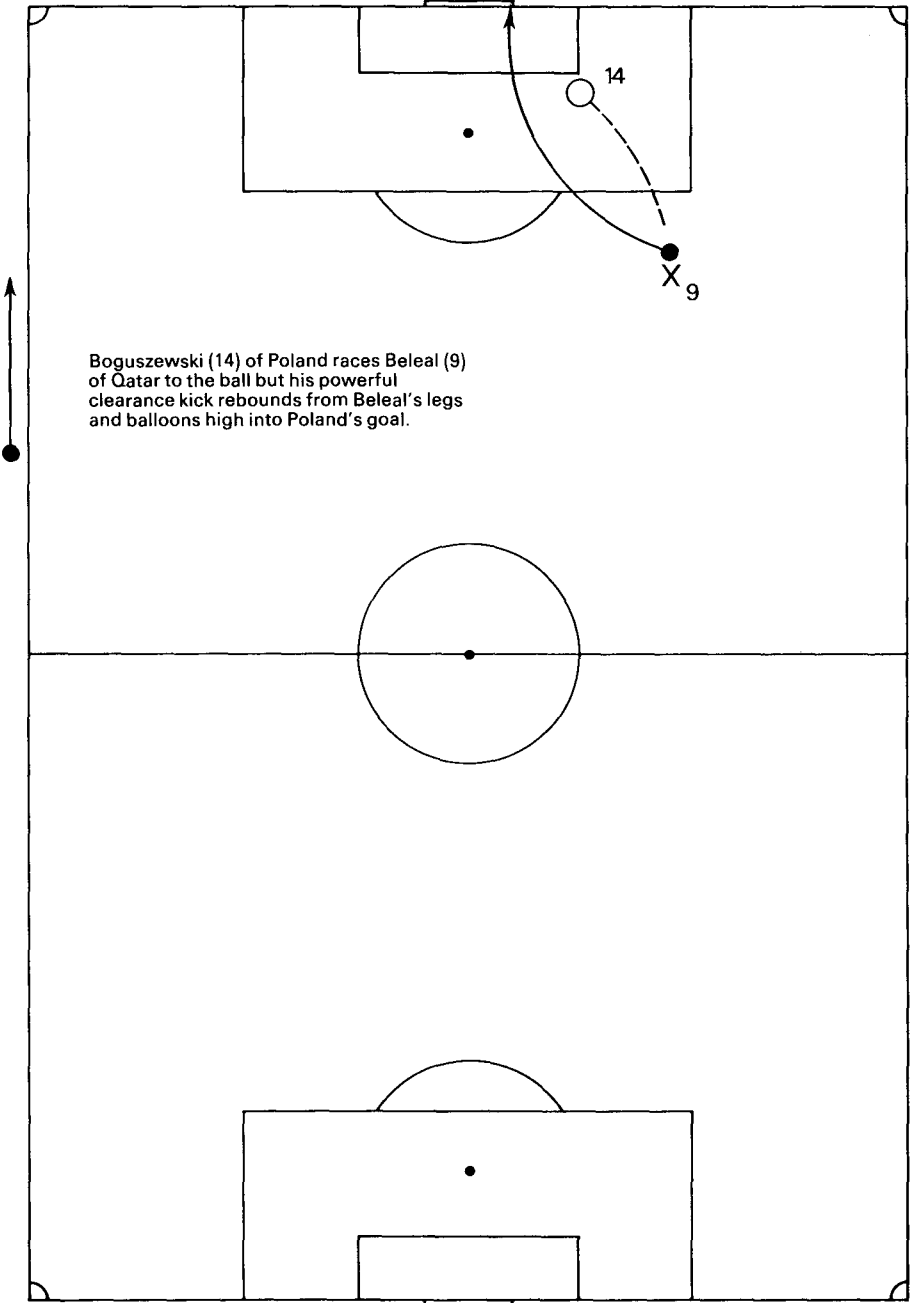
Poland were disappointing in the second half especially when reduced to ten players. Rzepka (11) played assiduously in midfield, but his work was reduced in effect by the limited amount of support ahead of him. Dziekanowski (10) and Pekala (15) played skilfully in the first half making several goal scoring opportunities.

The second match against Uruguay was vital for Poland. The players looked more at ease and their attacking approach with players running into spaces ahead of the ball opened up the Uruguayan defence. They were able to clear the middle of the pitch with accurate long passes using the full width of the field. But again three easy chances to score were thrown away. Uruguay's work rate was higher than that of Poland as was reflected in the balance of attack with Uruguay making forty-eight penetrative attacks, twenty-seven strikes at goal, ten of which were on target producing one goal, and Poland achieving twenty-seven penetrative attacks, eleven strikes with three on target and no goals.

The third game against USA was of little consequence to Poland for they could not qualify for the quarter finals. The team played with decisive thrusts especially when they dominated play in the second half. They had thirty-four penetrative attacks and twenty-one attempts to score with four goals, against USA's twenty-one attacks, twelve attempts to score and no goals.

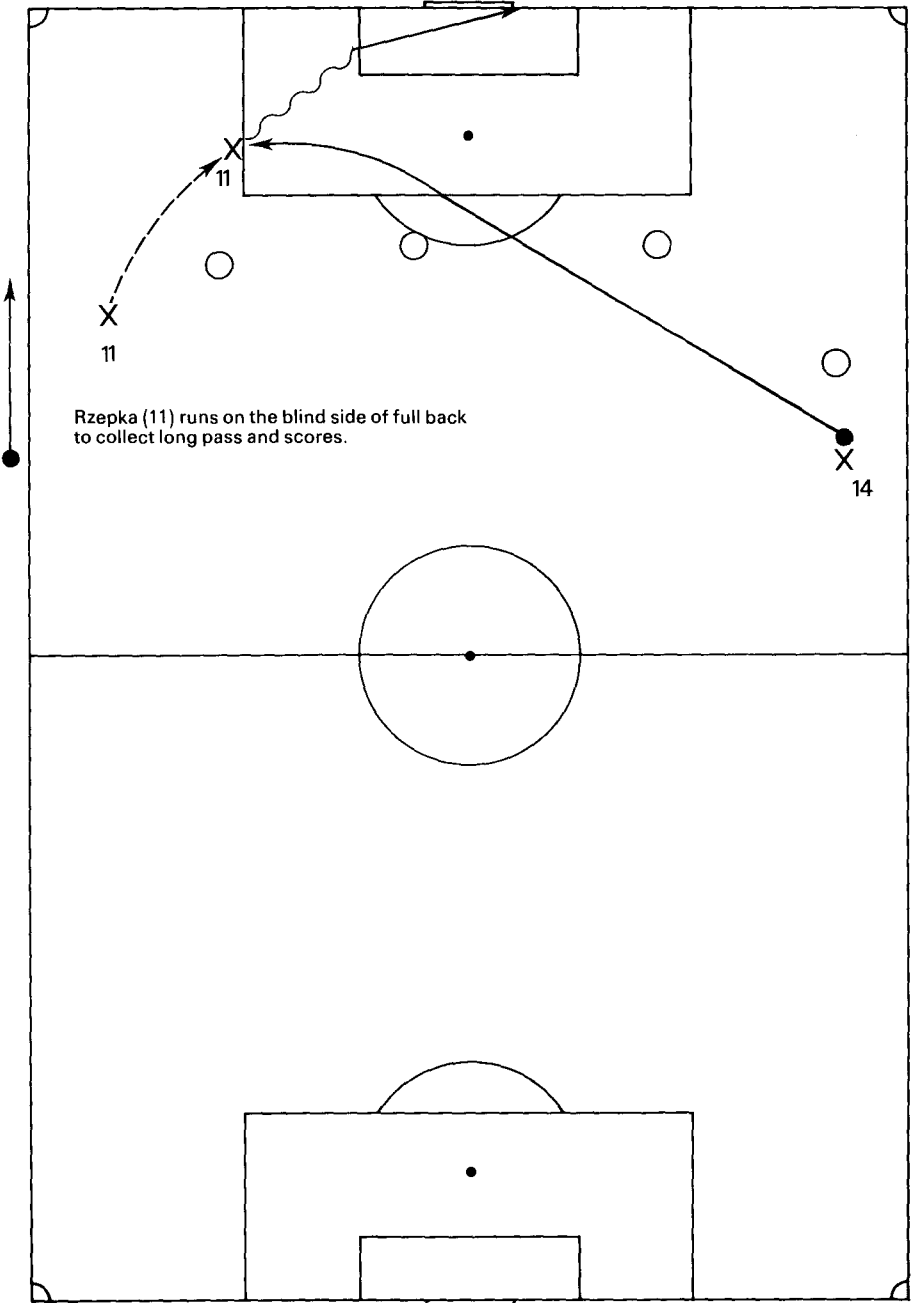
The Polish attackers were shrewd in sneaking on the blind side of opposing defenders. They ran fast and timed their runs to perfection to join the passes. The first goal by Rzepka (11) was scored in this way. A long cross from Kowalik (13) bounced past central players and was watched by the right back of USA who failed to see the quick dash of Rzepka (11) behind his back (see diagram 23). The central striker Dziekanowski (10) who had played so well in previous matches, to be let down by his atrocious finishing, finally displayed some clinically accurate shooting. He scored magnificently from a free kick which swerved round the defensive wall and immediately thereafter rounded off a slick interpassing movement to score the fourth goal. It seemed a pity that this form came too late to be of value to Poland's progress in the competition.

Diagram 22



Boguszewski (14) of Poland races Beal (9) of Qatar to the ball but his powerful clearance kick rebounds from Beal's legs and balloons high into Poland's goal.

Diagram 23



Rzepka (11) runs on the blind side of full back to collect long pass and scores.

USA

Soccer, as it is called in the United States, is making astonishing progress at junior and youth levels. Each year a better crop of youth players seems to emerge with greater awareness of the essentials of good play. The national youth team made history in qualifying for the first time for the 1981 Youth Championship by being runners-up in the Concacaf tournament of eighteen nations of North, Central America and the Caribbean.

There are more than 800,000 registered youth players under nineteen years of age in the United States, and there is a division of the Soccer Federation known as the United States Youth Soccer Association made up of four regional divisions.

The size of North America and the widely spread soccer-playing population makes it essential to try out a large number of players in selecting a squad. Over a two-year period some seventy players were tested. The two national coaches have to rely on about thirty part-time coaches in other states, to help in selecting players from club teams, high schools and universities. Each state has a soccer association and a staff coach. These coaches come together to talk about talent with the national coaches. The different times when soccer is played in various parts of the country make the selection of players even more difficult. Players take part in district and state selections before being chosen for the national squad.

An Olympic festival competition lasting ten days was held for state teams during which state coaches were helped in the coaching of their sides. By January 1981 the selection had been reduced to eighteen players and they took part in a six-day tournament in Brazil. The team then played in a tournament against youth teams in Bellinzona, Switzerland. Believing in the value of competition to develop good team work and tactical understanding, the USA youth team then played in another tournament in Mexico, losing to Brazil, Mexico and Spain. In August the final stage of the Concacaf Tournament was held in the USA, when the youth team reached the final and thereby qualified to play in Australia. En route for Sydney the squad had ten days of training in a German school of sport at Duisburg where they played three more friendly games.

It is difficult to be sure about the age when talented players can be spotted in North America, for the game is still catching on and some players come late into football but develop fast thereafter.

In discussion on the question of attack and defence, the national coach Walt Kczykoych felt that a team should consist of "total" players with the mind and the skill and ability to attack or defend as required. If midfield control is strong then you can mount more attacks, but sometimes the opponents put a team under such pressure in defending its own goal that the only relief may be a long clearance downfield. Players have to be coached to take up the right attitudes to training and to learning about football tactics.

After such thorough preparation the performance of the USA youth team in Group A in Brisbane was a disappointment. This was tinged with some resent-



The USA team gave a disappointing performance. In spite of serious selection exercises and very good preparation programmes, the team never managed to show its real quality and performance.

ment about a decision in the second match which gave Qatar the equaliser, to make it virtually impossible for the USA to qualify for the quarter finals.

The first game was against Uruguay, who were fancied to be strong contenders for the championship. The United States had a team of players of above average physique, some of them fast in a direct run, but not quick enough in anticipation and movement in short bursts. They had lasting stamina but the forward strikers Devey (12) and Kain (7) were overworked often in forlorn chasing for long passes, but mostly by their own efforts to switch positions off the ball. They needed more close support alongside and ahead of them.

The play of the team was straight-forward, using a push pass to the feet of the player nearby or else a drive or lob upfield of some thirty metres. Against the lively and quick moving Uruguayan defence these techniques created few openings. Seldom was the Uruguayan defensive line split by a through pass because there was no movement off the ball and so little support by midfield players.

A special feature of tactics was the very long throw by Stollmeyer (14) who was able to lob the ball into the centre of goal from positions on the touch line some twenty-five metres from the corner flag. This ploy was overdone, and attackers were static as the throw was made, so that defenders and goalkeeper of Uruguay saw and dealt with these dropping centres.

USA opened the match by pressurising Uruguayan players whenever they had the ball, but it did not produce the desired effect. After Uruguay scored in the fifth minute it took a further twenty minutes before USA made a flawless penetrative attack. The USA were quick and determined in tackles to win the ball, but they lacked cohesion to keep possession of the ball when making forward progress. This was partly due to the strenuous chasing by Uruguayan forwards and midfield players in shrouding the player in possession and shutting off the angles of passing.

The quickness of the forwards of Uruguay forced the USA defenders to adopt a flat band of six to seven defenders whenever the Uruguayan goalkeeper made clearance kicks. They defended stoutly and restricted Uruguay to five strikes at goal in the first half as against six made by USA attackers.

The second half was a different story when Uruguay dominated play and made twenty penetrative attacks with nine strikes and two goals as against nine attacks and five strikes by USA.

On balance of play, USA would concede defeat but not by the margin of three goals, for they had missed two chances with open goal, both of which were from positions well inside the penalty area. Despite the score line, the USA team made a very determined and spirited drive against the Uruguayan goal in the closing minutes of the game but to no avail.

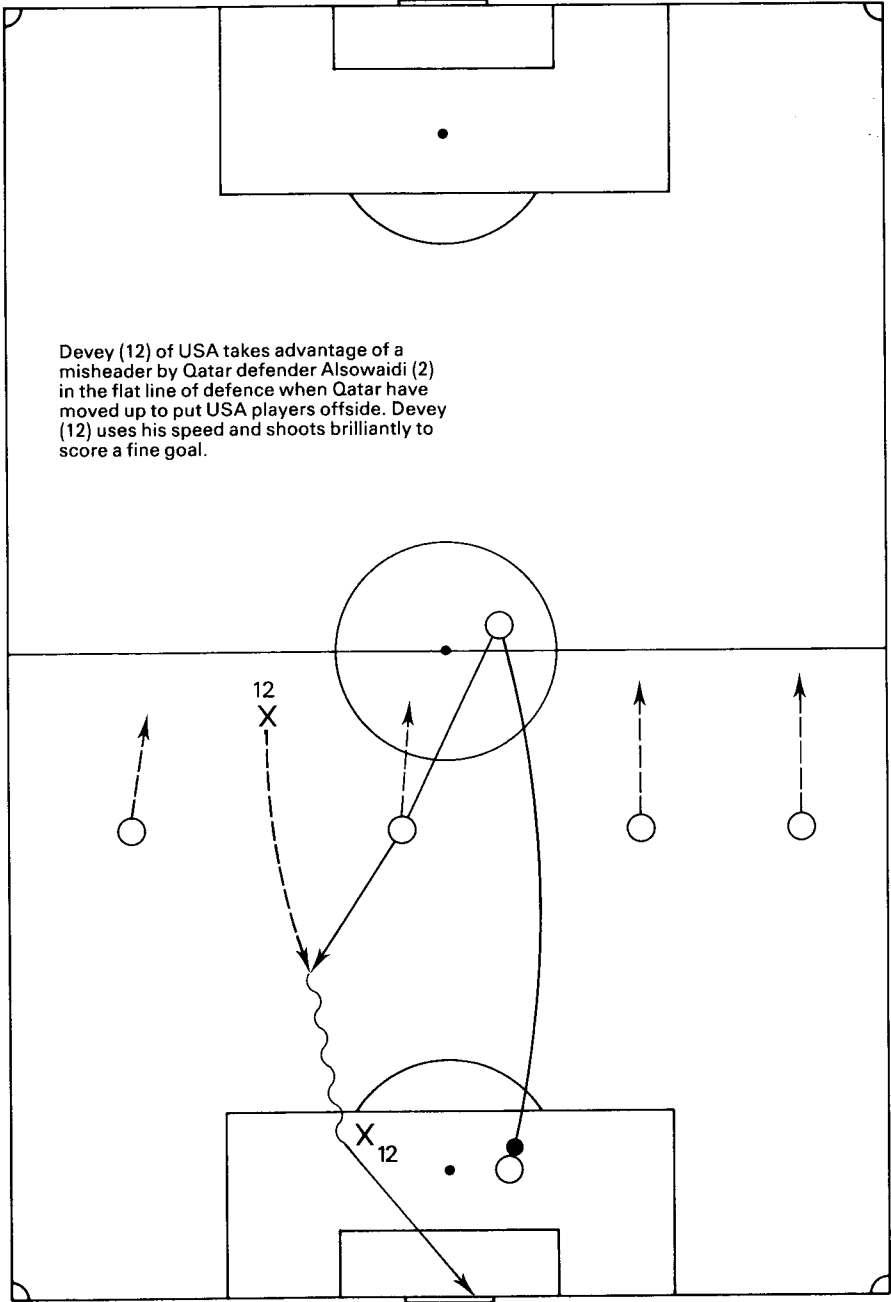
In the second match USA showed similar faults in making attacks. The ball was often passed to a player in a static position in midfield and only the two front strikers moved off-the-ball to chase for long cross passes. With few exceptions, the timing of these runs and of the passing was not synchronised. In comparison with Qatar players there was also a noticeable slowness in getting to the ball, except by defenders especially Gardiner (5), a big central defender, who swept in quickly to take the ball when served into the midfield.

Like the Polish team, USA were frequently caught by the offside trap, particularly when the Qatar defenders ran upfield as a unit as clearances were made. Still, it was from a misheader by Alsowaidi (2) in the straight line of Qatar's defence that allowed Devey (12) to break through and score from a finely angled shot to give America the lead (see diagram 24).

At this stage the two flank defenders of USA played wide as a means of restarting play from the goalkeeper. Later, when Qatar had equalised, all clearances by the goalkeeper were made downfield, as though in haste to pressurise the Qatar goal.

The Qatar equalising goal was disputed, it being claimed that the parried ball headed by Belal (9) did not go entirely over the goal line.

Diagram 24



The summary of attacks and attempts to score shows:

Qatar	USA
28 penetrative attacks	24 penetrative attacks
9 attempts, with 1 goal	9 attempts, with 1 goal

In the last game against Poland, USA again relied heavily on the forward runners Kain (7), Gee (11), and Devey (12), but too often play broke down because of optimistic long passing showing a lack of patience in building up attacks with midfield players offering close support to the three strikers. There was also a tendency to over-dribble in midfield when passing would have been a better way of achieving penetration.

The players worked hard in defence and tackled at every opportunity to force Polish players to make mistakes. Unfortunately Gardiner (5), who had been a dominant player in the two earlier matches, was limping with injury for most of the match. Then the Polish attackers were clever in making quick gliding runs on the blind side of defenders. The first goal scored against USA came when Rzepka (11) for Poland sneaked past the full back to stroke the ball on the volley past the goalkeeper as he came out of his goal. Poland had twenty-one attempts to score with four goals, against the USA's twelve strikes and no goals.

USA had produced a very high work rate in each game. They played to a 4-4-2 system with a player on each flank of the midfield supporting attack. They constantly used a long pass to get near the opponents' goal. It seemed strange that with so many high centres and throws into goal, the Americans did not seem to have any special skill in heading. They lacked variation and support in attacking play especially in building up from the defending third of the field. Players were strong and very fit. They defended solidly in large numbers and energetically challenged for the ball everywhere. This effort and determination helped to make up for defensive mistakes and counter the more skilful attacking play of their opponents.

Italy

Italy qualified in the UEFA Youth Tournament of 1980, by finishing third and losing only to Poland in the seven matches played. Then they had to make as many as ten changes to the squad for Australia because players were not available from clubs. Far worse, their preparation was wholly inadequate for the competition and for playing in what many observers expected to be the strongest of qualifying groups. The squad was assembled two days before departure and played a friendly match against a youth team of a first division club.

The coach, Italo Acconcia, felt that the strength of the players lay in their physical condition due to the rigorous training experienced with their clubs. There was concern about the goalkeeper and the ability of the team to combine to produce mature attack and defence. Youth players learned the football habits of the clubs to which they were attached and these were difficult to change. Character was even more difficult to mould. A player must have both physical and technical skill qualities well developed to be considered for selection.

The views of the coach about lack of match experience and understanding of each others' play was borne out in the performances. For instance, the attacking approach was rather laboured despite surprisingly good techniques when under pressure. When a quick approach movement was made it was very effective. Altogether players seemed reluctant to give early passing service to other players running to give support. Then, too, there was little movement of players positioned well away from the ball.

In defence the Italians were good in delaying tactics and in pursuing opponents. At times defenders and midfield players were guilty of heavy tackling or unfair tackling from behind. When a defender regained possession he was given close support by several players, but there were little overlapping runs to take this support in front of the ball. In consequence not much use was made of space on the wings and there were few switches of play. Too many attacks progressed down the centre of the field. Running with the ball and dribbling techniques were good but often took players into shut-ended situations.

The disposition of team formation in the defending half of the field showed a compactness with eight players in and around the penalty area (see diagram 25). This changed to a widely-spaced defence in the beginning of attack but with a narrow spear-head of two players thrusting through the middle. Constant use was made of square and backward safety passes and not enough forward passes made to players running into spaces ahead of the ball. The ball was taken forward more by running with it, and by the kick downfield with a chase for possession.

Against Korea the traditionally tight marking of man-to-man with a sweeper was upset by the fast interchanging of position and speed of passes made by Italy's opponents. Occasionally balance and depth in defence were lost completely, as when the first goal was scored, by a run onto a through pass in the central part of the field some thirty metres from goal. Similar weakness of cover was



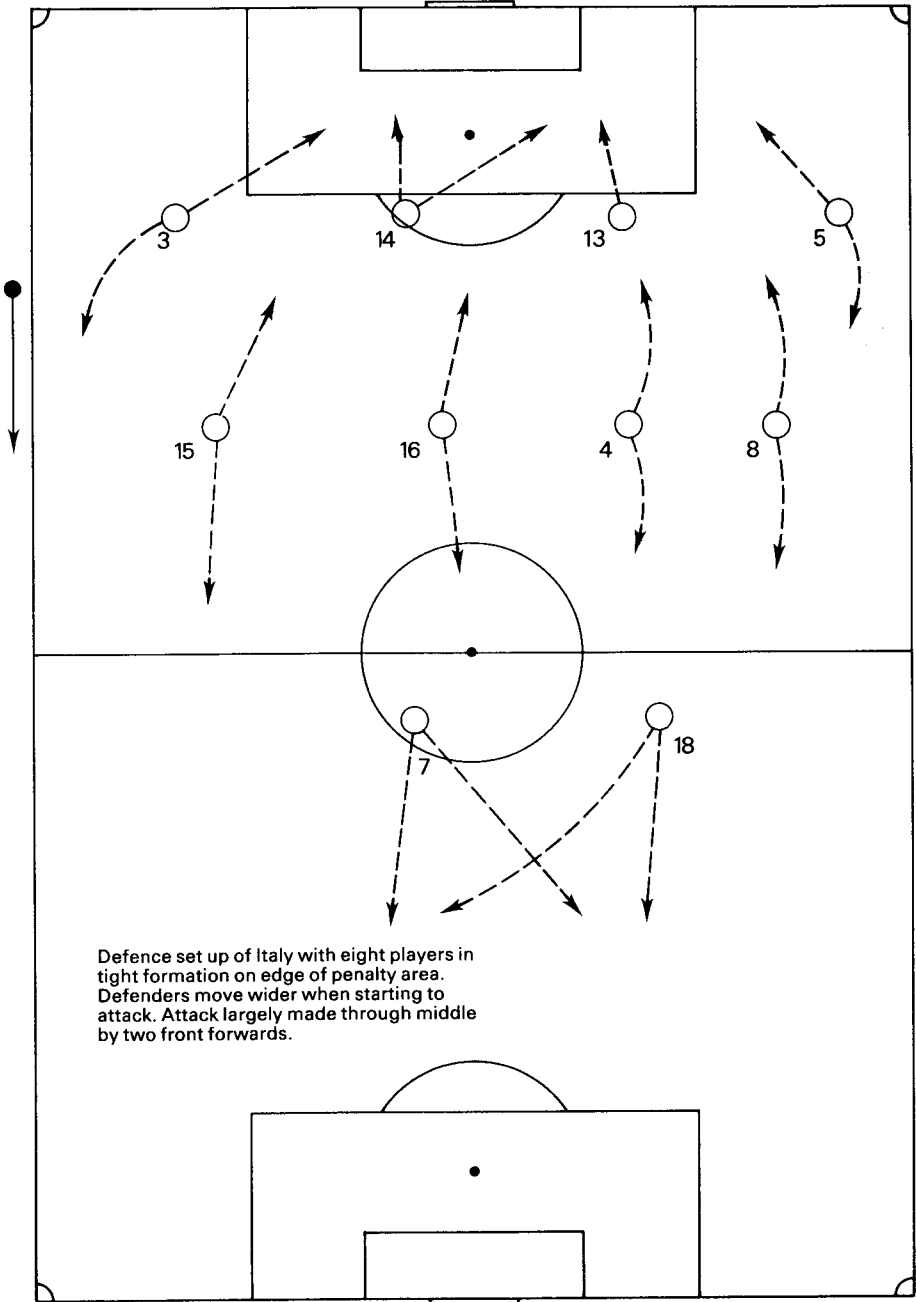
Italy suffered from the conflict between loyalty to their Club and the National Association. The great hope ended in disappointment.

seen in one-against-one, two-against-two, and two-against-one situations, which is unusual in a well-rehearsed defence of Italian style.

Italy crowded in group support of attack and this brought opposition defenders to squeeze out the space around the player with the ball. Technically the players looked competent in control and interpassing in these tight situations, but were unable to make good penetration. If a long pass was used the player receiving the ball was not given support quickly enough, except in the last fifteen minutes of play. Then the tempo of play was raised and attackers surged forward prompted by an active libero. It seems a pity that the team were unable to vary the pace of their attacking game at will in earlier stages.

Against Brazil the defence of the Italian team played better despite the fact that their midfield players lost control of central territory. They maintained depth using the eight men zone defence as a spring board to mount attacks. Considering the amount of pressure against them, Italy could feel satisfied that they lost by only one goal.

Diagram 25



Defence set up of Italy with eight players in tight formation on edge of penalty area. Defenders move wider when starting to attack. Attack largely made through middle by two front forwards.

Italy placed a defender with the specific task of marking Rumania's outside left, Gabor (11) whose reputation in penetrative running and dribbling was well known to them. The defence was competent in dealing with centres from the flanks, so that the shape of the retreating zone defence of Italy tended to push Rumanian attacks down the wings. The goalkeeper Drago (12) had only one difficult shot to contend with.

As the game went on, particularly after Rumania had scored from a penalty kick, there was less retreating to positions goal-side of the ball when Rumania were attacking, and defenders were less likely to close down quickly towards the player with the ball. This gave more opportunity for Rumania to shoot and the Italian goalkeeper showed intelligent anticipation in taking up shot-stopping positions.

The two central strikers Mariani (7) and Coppola (18) played alongside each other, turning and spinning off in opposite directions to give space for midfield players to follow up. They were well-built physically yet when support dropped away these players held the ball in close dribbling against high odds.

Generally speaking, the Italians and Rumanians played mediocre and ultra-cautious football in this match.

Mexico

Mexico arrived in Australia to compete for the Coca-Cola Cup, as youth champions of Concacaf (North and Central America and the Caribbean) after winning the tournament in the United States in August 1980. They had defeated the United States in the final.

Alfonso Portugal, a player of the 1958 Mexican World Cup side, has been the coach of the national youth team for many tournaments since 1973. He was in charge of the brilliant Mexican youth team which came second to Russia in the 1977 FIFA Tournament in Tunisia, losing the final after extra time on kicks from the penalty mark.

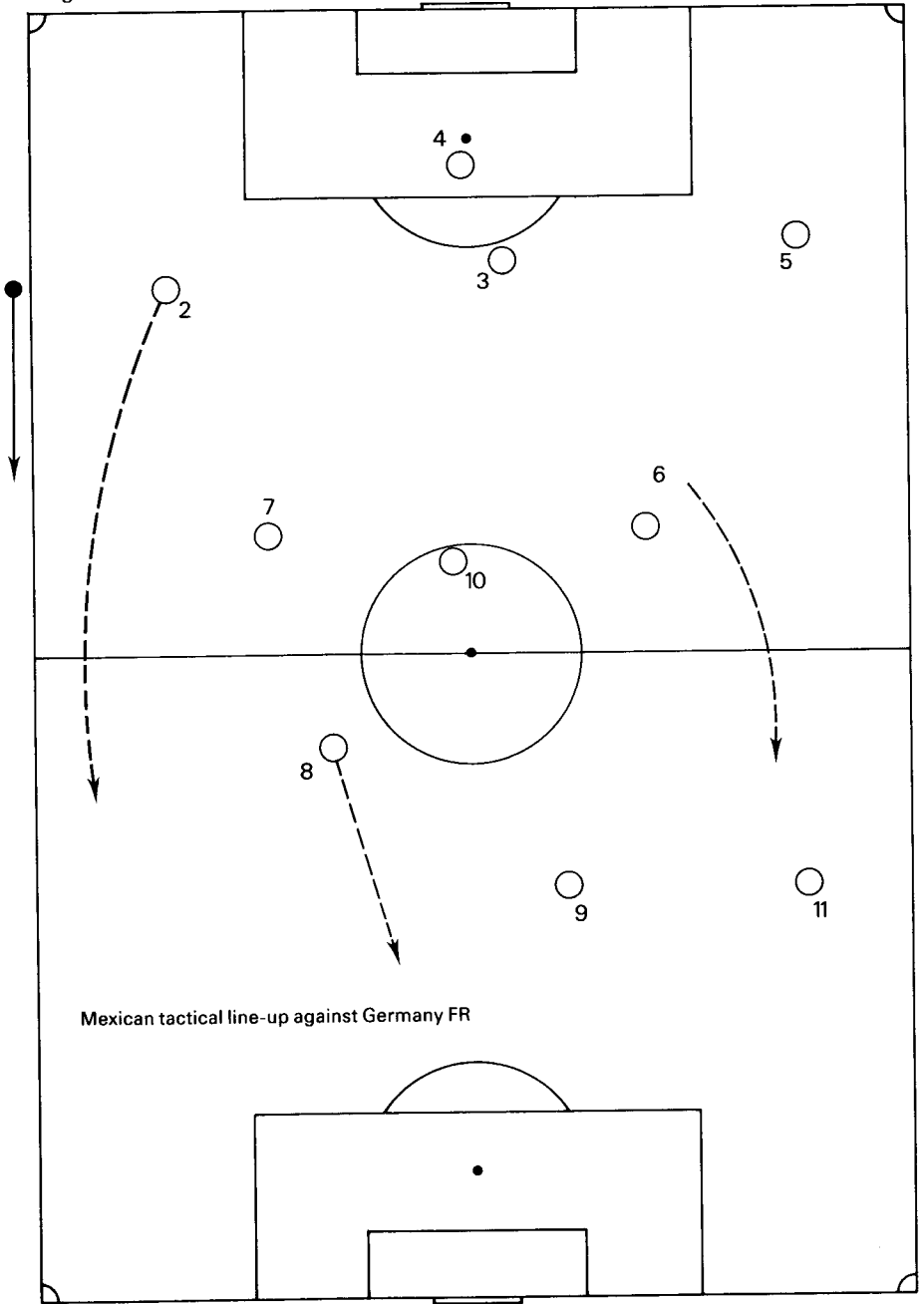
In selecting the squad for Australia, Mexico had looked carefully at player performances and psychological attitudes. They were already familiar with the football of North, Central and South American teams and had played against the Spanish youth team in Mexico. What was needed was experience of European football, and it was decided in travelling via Amsterdam to Australia, to stop off in England to train and play some friendly games. As part of positive motivation, the players were shown film and video cassettes on past performances of the Mexican youth sides, and in the same way they analysed the style of play of competing teams in Australia. Travelling with the squad was Dr Octavio Rivas, the team's psychologist, who visited Australia in the previous year with the Mexican national team.

Like other teams from North, Central and South America, the preparation of the squad was very thorough covering a period of four months in which twenty-six friendly matches were played. In consequence, the whole delegation was full of confidence about the ability of the team. They had a firm resolve to do well in this competition.

In their first game against Germany, the ultimate champions, Mexico lost by a goal which was scored from a deflected shot in the second minute before the team had settled down and which was the result of a careless mistake by the centre defender, Aguirre (3). More unfortunately the pattern of Mexican attacking play was upset when the sweeper Dominguez (4) was injured in a collision with a team mate, and Martinez (6), who had played a commanding role from midfield in attacking approach, had to take his place. The substitute Farfan (13) played wide on the wing and Curiel (8) dropped back in midfield to adopt a more defensive role (see diagrams 26 + 27).

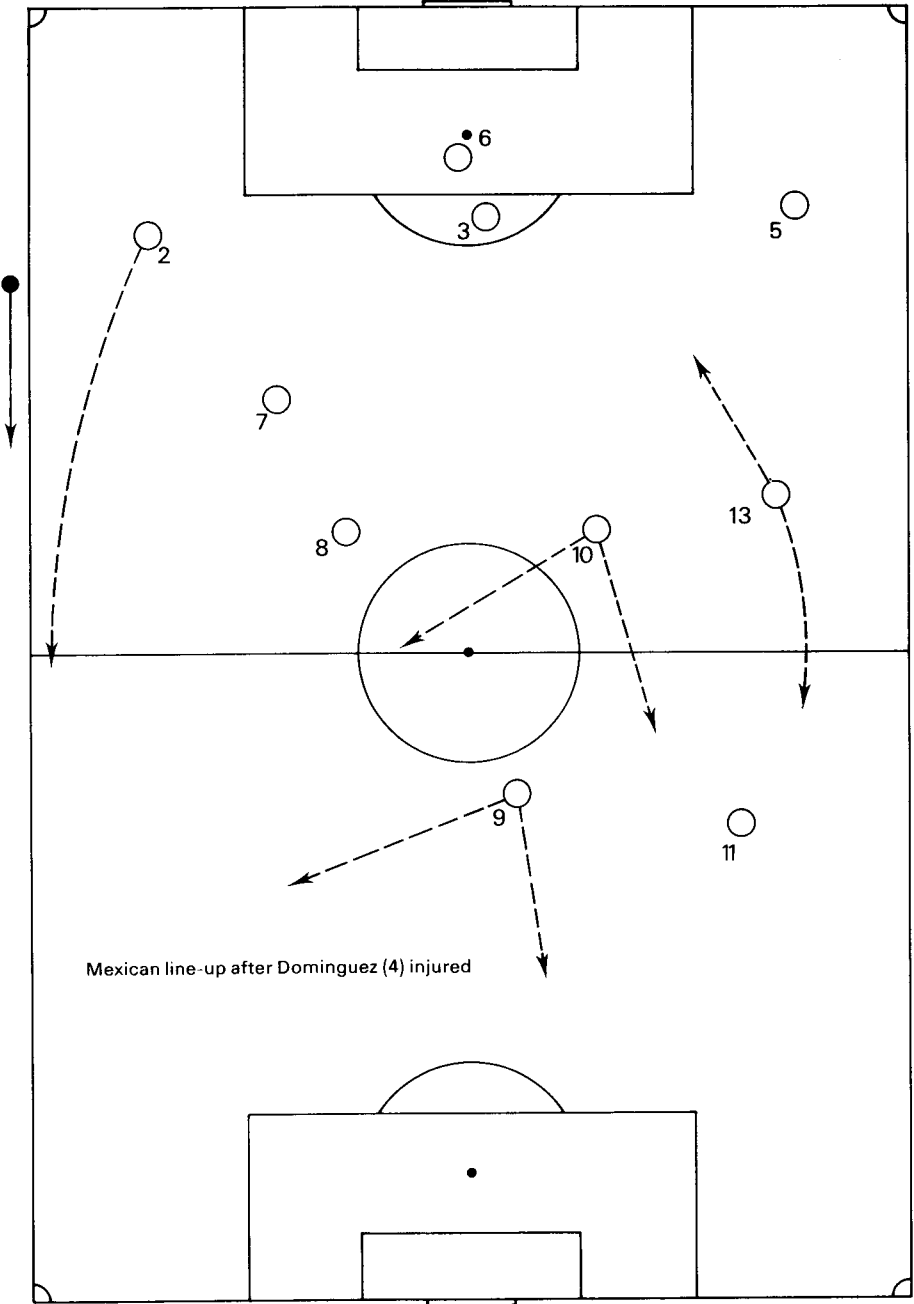
After half time a different mood was evident in the Mexican team. They marked more tightly and they contested more vigorously for the ball. They maintained their flair and lively skills of ball control and passing, but their many eager attacks were frustrated by lack of definition in finishing. Although they had more shots than Germany, eighteen as against eleven, many were made from too long a range or were off-target.

Diagram 26



Mexican tactical line-up against Germany FR

Diagram 27



There was a difference between the teams in set-piece play. At corners Germany had as many as five players in the penalty area and attacked both the near and far post. Mexico had only three players in the penalty area and the ball was played short, with a player running to meet the ball and lay it off or control and turn (see diagram 28). In the same way the ball was played deep when free kicks were taken from the side of the penalty area (see diagram 29).

The more varied and sharper skills of the Mexican team were offset by the strength and speed of the German players who displayed considerable endurance and tactical awareness.

The second game against Spain was a dour struggle with little sparkle until late in the second half when Mexico after a series of fast attacks scored an equaliser to draw one all.

Both teams employed a sweeper in front of the back four defenders and in this way tended to cancel out each other's attacks. Mexico, with three front players as against two for Spain, mounted more attacks, and produced a more fluid style of play, but such was the strength of the Spaniards' defence that Mexico's first strike at goal came in the thirty-ninth minute.

Again in set-pieces Mexico showed variation from orthodox method but the execution was ineffective. They sometimes took a free kick very quickly and on other occasions used a wall of up to four of their own players in front of the Spaniards' defensive wall, but each time the shot struck a Spaniard in the wall.

Mexico defended in strength of members bringing back eight or nine players and the back sweeper Martinez (6) organised the defence well. The full backs supported attack on the flanks, and the midfield playmaker Coss (10) became more assertive as the game went on.

The splendid physical condition and determination of the Mexican team were important factors in helping them to raise the tempo of their play and towards the finish they looked much more competent.

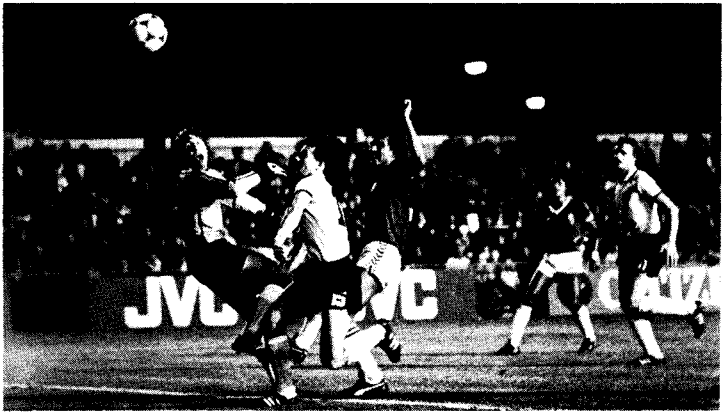
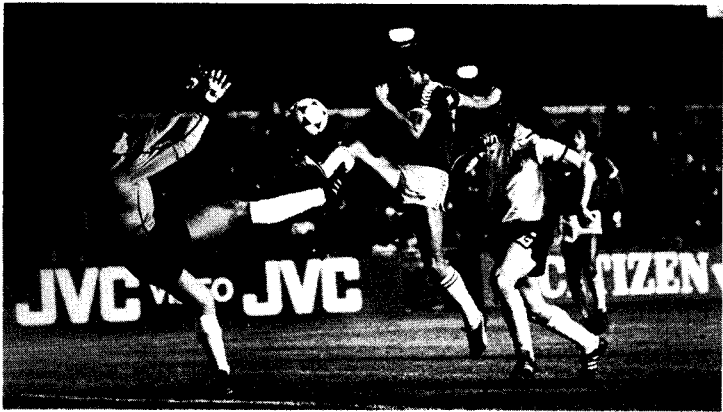
Mexico had to win their last match against Egypt to be in contention for the quarter finals. Again somewhat wild and inaccurate shooting let them down. They had twenty-three attempts to score with six on target and three goals, as against Egypt's tally of thirteen strikes, two on target, and three goals. The first goal of Egypt was an own-goal of a Mexican defender.

Looking at the game, we can make comments on Mexico's performance in each fifteen minutes as shown below. This is a useful way of summarizing effective play.

1-15 minutes: Good controlled build-up. Pressed forward and penetrated several times only to waste chances to score from good positions. Mobility and interchange excellent with Servin (5) being prominent in forward overlapping moves.

15-30 minutes: Dominated play in midfield. Quick changing and well-combined play by six front players led to two goals. Two corners badly wasted by the same player putting ball behind goal.

Sequence of how
to score a goal.



41-45 minutes: Good interchange continues both laterally and down the field. Still marginally in control, though more pressure from Egypt. Rear defenders look less composed when opponents run at them with the ball.

46-60 minutes: Penetration slacking off and less mobility by front players. Teamwork still good, but less assertive than in the first half.

61-75 minutes: Defence looks more vulnerable and concedes two goals from two mistakes. Interchange of players almost ceased.

76-90 minutes: Picked up the game again with aggressive attacking play. Looked more likely to score, but by individual efforts.

Overall, it was difficult to see why Mexico did not far better in this competition. They had periods of enlivened football, albeit with some wild shooting, but at other times their game became one-paced and rather plodding, with a couple of defenders looking slow and cumbersome. All players were strong and most were sharp and well-skilled in technique with a mixture of short and long passing of good quality, and the ability to run and dribble over long distances.



The National Mexican Youth Team.

Diagram 28

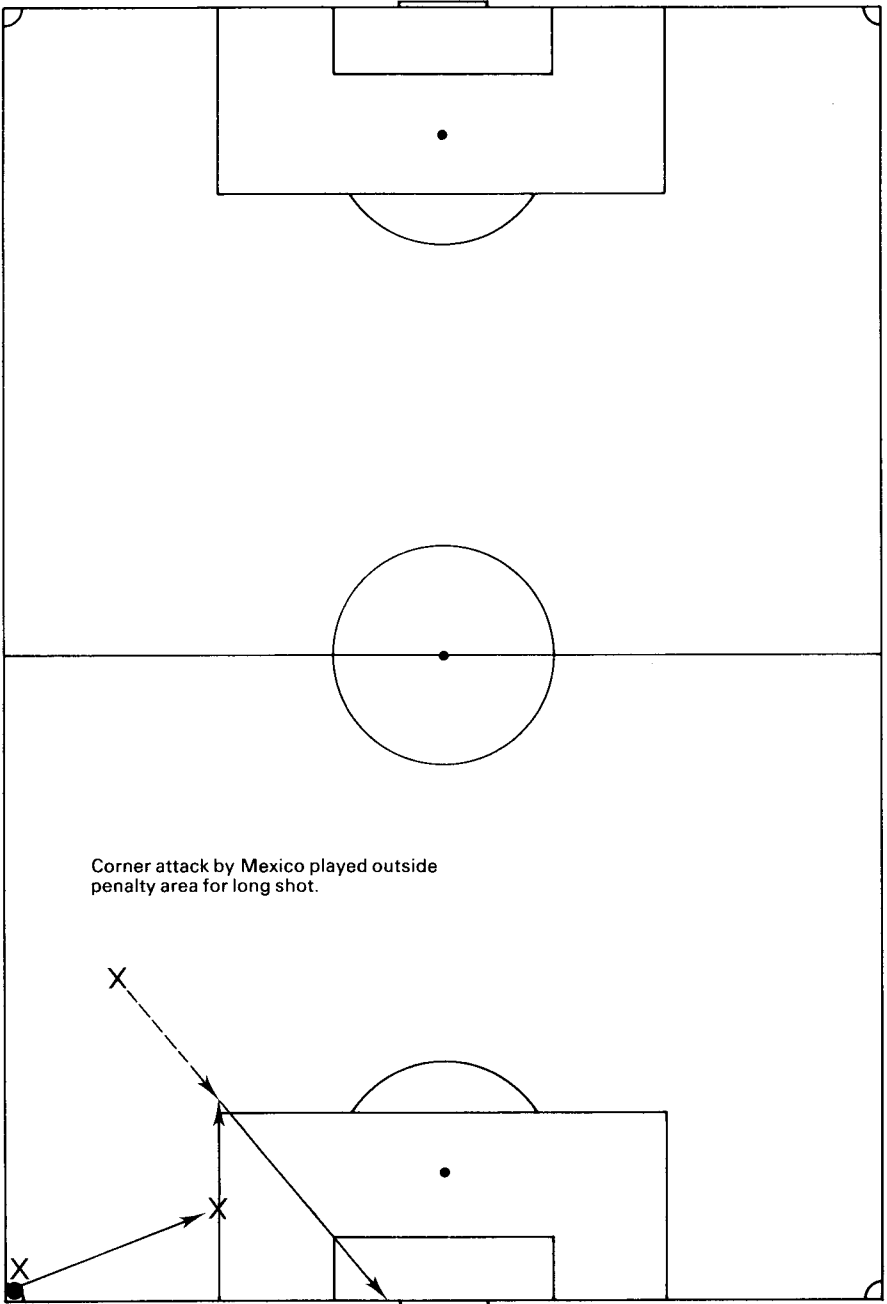
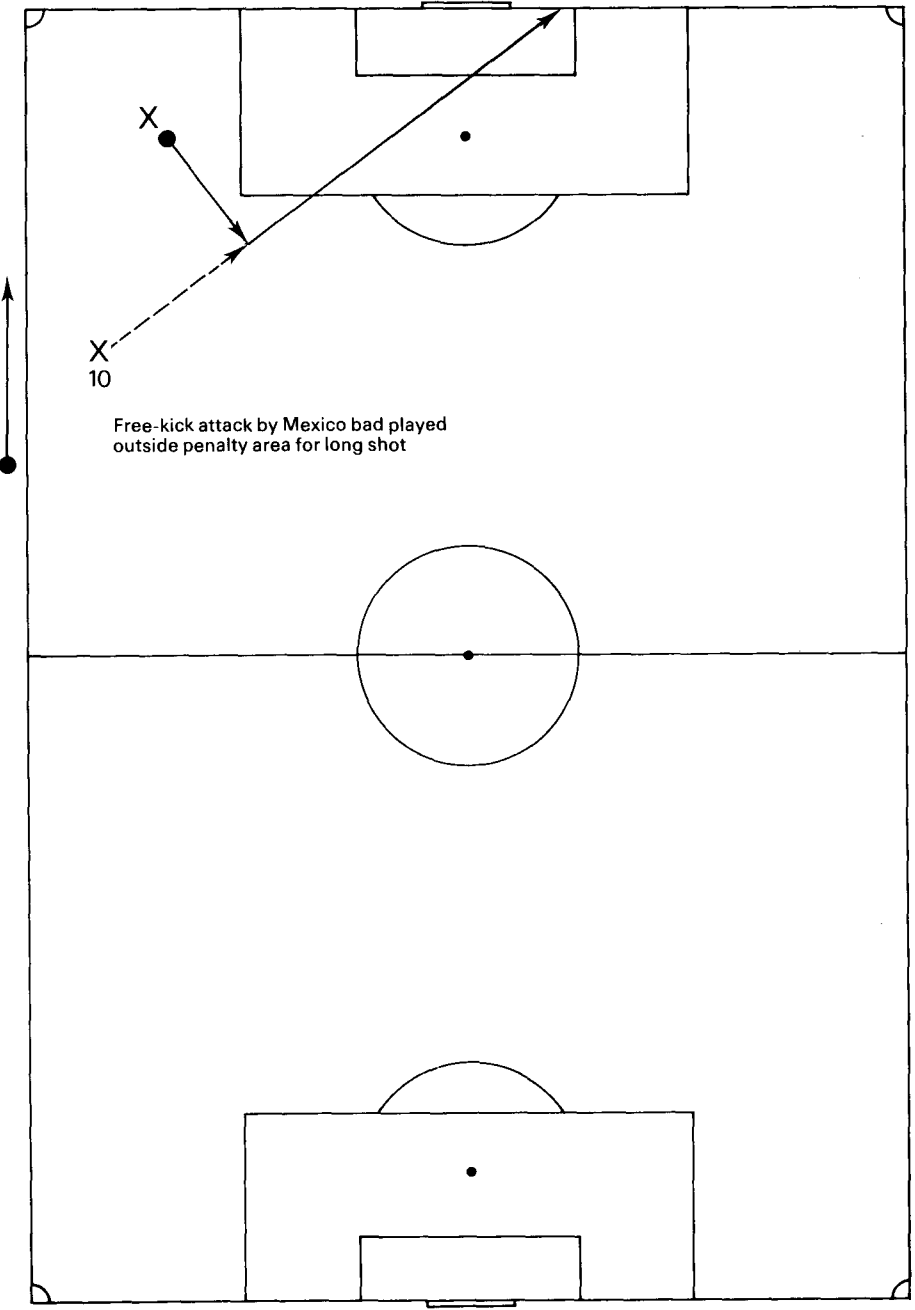


Diagram 29



Korea Republic

The ability of the youth team of the Korea Republic is reflected in their success in the two qualifying rounds of the Asian Youth Tournament from which they emerged as champions. They won all five of their matches in Group II to participate in Final Competition held in Bangkok, Thailand, where again they were undefeated and won against Qatar by four goals to one. The standard of Asian youth football has considerably improved and in this competition matches were keenly contested with outstanding performances from Korea, Qatar, Japan, Thailand and Bangladesh. China PR and Singapore also showed good technique though they were both short of international experience. There is need now for all Asian countries to make tours of Europe and South America to gain wider experience of tactics and style of play.

On 3 October 1980, Korea selected its players. They were all high school boys playing for school teams. After qualifying in February 1981 the team was assembled for preparation training which lasted thirty days. They did not make any tours but played eight friendly games against local youth and senior clubs.

There is a basic coaching philosophy in Korea to encourage positive attacking play, and the players were selected with this in mind. Then, too, the coach was looking for players with mental qualities of enthusiasm, intelligence, quickness to learn and the will to win. They had to have reasonable basic technique, but above all they needed to show speed in using skill.

Whilst the coach, Oh Kain Yolung, considered that all the teams in Group B were stronger, he made it clear that his team should not be treated lightly, for the players could play at speed and shoot strongly. Though there may be weaknesses in technique, he felt that the players would play with determination and spirit. Nothing was known of the opponents in this Group, but he expected Brazil to be the best team.

Korea's first game resulted in a surprise victory over Italy by the convincing score of four goals to one. What was refreshing was the total commitment to attacking play. The players were small and of slight build yet they were mobile and quick off-the-mark. The team played to a 1-3-3-3 formation, using man-to-man marking in the defending third of the field, with a covering sweeper operating well behind the last line of defenders, even when the opponents were near the penalty area. Whenever he went to tackle other players fell back to cover.

No attempt was made to delay and retreat. An opponent with the ball was quickly challenged to prevent further penetration. The forwards and midfield players were quick to tackle, to regain possession in the attacking third of the field, and one splendid goal was scored from such early repossession of the ball.

In attacking, players moved both with and without the ball at great speed. When in possession players would have no fear in running at opponents to commit them. The special feature of their passing was the speed at which the ball was kicked, and the long crossfield passes were of such high standard in quality and



The Korean Republic Youth Team. A traditionally good team this time rather disappointed the football world. Despite their obvious talent they did not survive the first round.

accuracy as to disturb the balance of the Italian defence and the cover by the sweeper.

This speed of movement and ball play demanded a very high work rate, and it was not surprising that this effort fell in the second half and that several players suffered from cramp in the muscles of the leg. Still they continued to support the player with the ball by running ahead.

The central striker Soon Ho (10) acted as a pivot. He possessed high technical ability in ball control, heading and dribbling. He scored two goals and engineered a third by making the telling final pass.

In the second match Rumania scored against Korea in the fifth minute. The Korean players seemed more tense and less mobile, showing nothing like the exube-

rance that characterised their play against the Italians. Gradually their long, ambitious crossfield passes began to find their targets, but the tear-away attacking play was matched by a calm and well-organised Rumanian defence with Andone (3) marking Soon Ho (13) effectively.

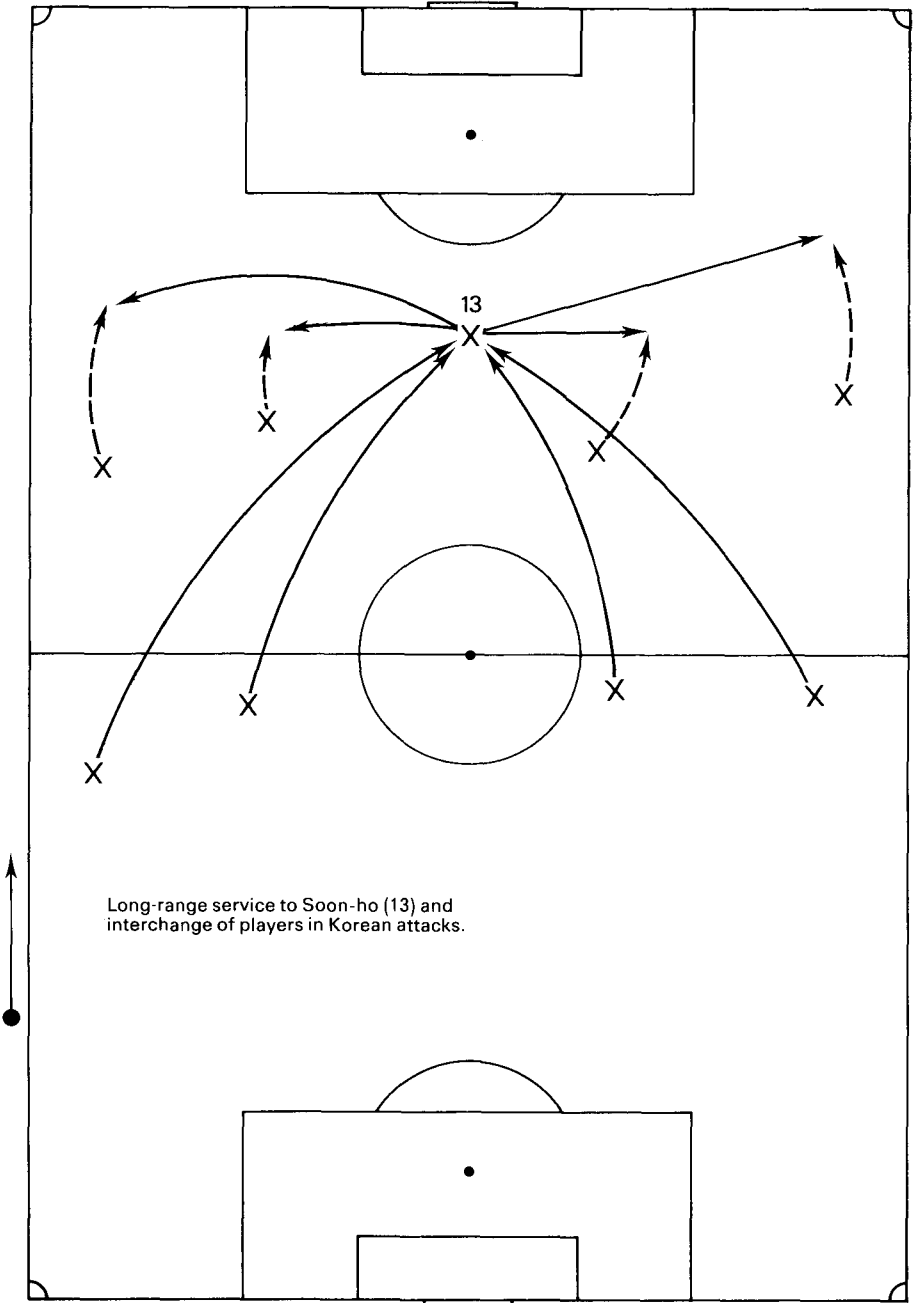
After the interval Rumania maintained pressure on the Korean goal, then Korea responded with a final supreme effort, pumping the ball forward at every opportunity only to see it bounce about the Rumanian penalty area without achieving the deserved equalising goal.

The Korean defence functioned differently from the first match. Forwards and midfield players offered less immediate challenge for the ball when it was lost to opponents in the attacking half of the field. Instead they ran back to goalside positions at some distance from the opponent with the ball. Quick reaction seems to be the characteristic feature of Korean play and therefore they are perhaps less effective in delaying by zone defensive measures. Then the change from defence to attack becomes less of a surprise in these retreating situations and the work rate drops considerably. The general range of mobility was restricted; players did not run off-the-ball to support the player in possession as much as before. Only in the last fifteen minutes did the team step up pace and make wide positional changes at speed to create shots at goal.

In the last match Korea faced a Brazilian team playing its best football. Korea had a good game in the first half missing some chances to score. They continued to play 1-3-3-3 using a retreating defence when once the ball was lost. They tried offside causing upsets to some Brazilian attacks but not all. The goalkeeper had a relatively easy first half with no goal scoring threats of note. Though they had a determined ruggedness in defending, this was not matched by their understanding of good defensive organisation. There were signs of looseness in marking, indicating that it was a struggle to deal with bigger and stronger opponents and that stamina was being sapped. In the second half Korea began to lose midfield possession, and players were not recovering sufficiently after hard runs in forward attack. Brazil began to exert their power and skill. After the first goal in the forty-eighth minute Korea were put under pressure in defence and seemed unable to make accurate build-up play to launch their speedy counter-attacks. The balance of play is shown by the tally of attempts to score; Brazil having thirteen shots with six on target and three goals, against Korea's seven shots with one on target.

Korea had surprised everyone, winning the hearts of spectators by their determination to achieve a good result and by their sportsmanship. Their long passing and dribbling techniques were well-executed, and they were very active in recovering and pursuing opponents. They were not so effective in tackling or heading. Players were always willing to support an attack by taking position around the player with the ball or by running ahead. In attack wingers kept wide giving the captain Soon-Ho (13) space in which to move (see diagram 30). He was their best player and Kyung-Ho (9), Chi-Soo (15) and Suk-Won (14) also gave good performances.

Diagram 30



Long-range service to Soon-ho (13) and interchange of players in Korean attacks.

Spain

Spain won qualification in the UEFA Youth Championship of 1980 by having a superior goal difference after finishing on equal points with Portugal and Rumania. Fourteen of the squad had to be changed because senior clubs required their services, and as a consequence several of the players were from amateur clubs. The squad were assembled six days before departure for Australia during which they played three friendly matches.

The first match against Egypt was played at a fast pace and ended in a draw, two each. The players of Spain were of good physique and very powerful in heading duels. Lopez Alfaro (5) was dominant in midfield, posing problems for Egypt whenever he moved into attack. He seemed to lack stamina and had a period in the first half when he was not involved in play. Gradually he came back into the game and made a splendid diagonal throughpass to enable the substitute Lopez Serrano (9) to score an equalising goal in the second half.

Generally speaking, the attacks of Spain were built up slowly, sometimes with five or six passes before a shooting position was created. Though Spain concentrated on this close passing technique, movement was so slow that Egyptian players were able to recover to goalside positions. Calvo (2) overlapped well on the right wing putting his centres to the near post. Egypt were quick to use the space he



The Spanish Team did not look like a side that could reinforce the National Team for the World Cup 1982 in Spain.

left in defence for quick counterattack, and Simon (12) had to work hard to cover these penetrations. Rodriguez (16) and Fabregat (3) also exploited space on Egypt's left flank. The turning point in the game seemed to hinge on the substitution of Rodriguez (16) by Lopez Serrano (9) who was an all-out attacking player.

The second match against Mexico was a disappointment for Spain for after they scored in the final minute of the first half, they seemed content to hang on to their lead, and the game became a dour struggle to keep the Mexican attacks out. Spain generally played 4-4-2 but in this match they used a formation of 1-4-1-3-2. Their attacks were stereotyped, relying heavily on Lopez Serrano (9) who ran intelligently into good attacking positions. The shooting was often weak or inaccurate. Lopez Alfaro (5) and Lacalle Soage (6) played well as midfield players in both defence and attack.

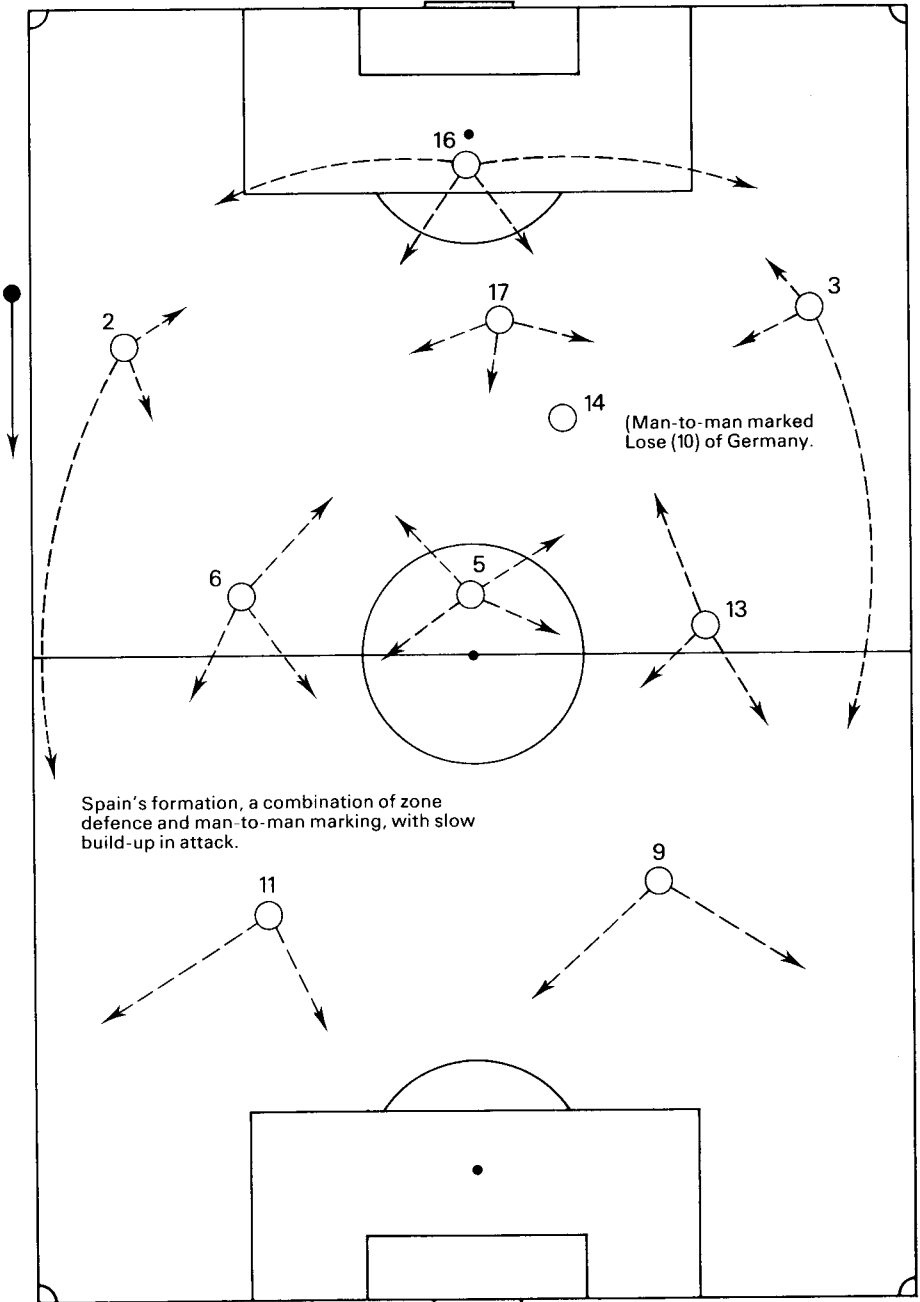
The defence seemed to lack organization, and was suspect to crosses from the Mexican right flank. Defenders were slow to come out when once possession was regained; and in the second half they lost composure, became over aggressive and committed several fouls.

Although they lost 4-2 against Germany, Spain played some of their best football when fighting back from being three goals down to bring the score to 3-2. In this period Spain raised their game to a peak which caused Germany some anxiety and the game then brimmed with excitement for the spectators. The revival was undermined by a fourth goal from Germany after the defence had given away a free kick on the edge of the penalty area.

The Spanish players looked fit and speedy in this match, yet the small forwards on many occasions seemed to lack strength against the powerful tackling of German defenders. The two strikers were not given enough support in the first half, but later Spain pushed more players forward and created more chances to score.

The defence played in a zone system using numbers of players to block the path to goal (see diagram 31). They often marked man-to-man but were not as consistently effective in this tactic as Germany. Rodriguez Rodrigo (16) played a sweeper behind a line of three defenders with a fourth defender, Ocaña Puertas (14) having a man-to-man marking role on the German captain Lose (10). The three midfield players always sought to get back whenever their opponents had the ball. This meant a slow build-up of play from defence or else long kicks to the two striking forwards. In the second half the attacking was improved when four players joined in forward approach.

Diagram 31



Spain's formation, a combination of zone defence and man-to-man marking, with slow build-up in attack.

Argentina

There is close contact between the Argentinian youth coach Roberto Saporti, and the national coach Menotti who was in charge of the victorious youth squad in Japan. Saporti, an ex-international player, has been associated with the national youth team for seven years.

In the selected squad there were no superstars, but the World Youth Champions were confident about their ability as a team. They had finished third in the four team play off in the South America Youth Tournament in February/March 1981, defeating Bolivia 3-1, but losing to Brazil 4-0 and Uruguay 5-1. In the subsequent intercontinental play-off in Argentina they narrowly defeated Israel 1-0 and New Zealand 1-0, and qualified for Australia.

Clubs are obliged to release players in Argentina for national requirements and the selected squad received thorough preparation before leaving on a marathon forty-five hour journey via Amsterdam to Sydney.

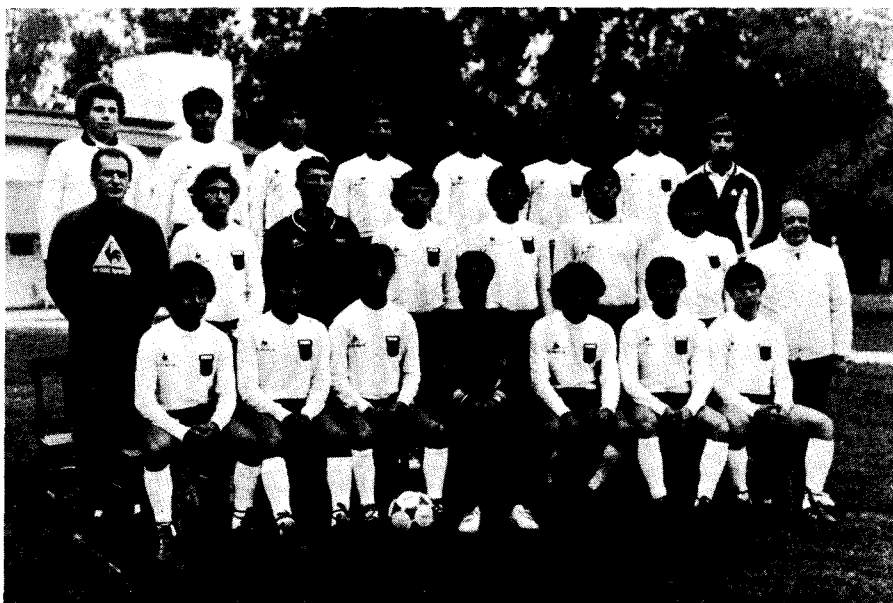
Saporti did not know much about the other teams in Group D, though he confessed that host teams were never easy to beat and that Australia by their grit and determination would be difficult opponents.

Their first match was against Australia and the team approached it nervously. They displayed the usual individual style, each player in attack able to create space for himself by quick movement and excellent ball skills. Their attempts to slow the game down by using square and back passes did not succeed against the quick challenge from Australian players and in consequence the team was forced back in defence. At free kicks some six players formed a defensive wall, and at corners all ten players were defending in the penalty area as though desperate to prevent Australia from scoring. The players were extremely combative and began to show better and more varied approach play with the right back overlapping and attacking more often. Even so, there was a reluctance to take risks in passing the ball unless there was a sure target. Very often the back four defenders would inter-pass negatively among themselves in attempts to lure the Australians forward. In attack players made good use of outside-of-the-foot passes and swerving lobs, but they over-used the left flank in attack.

In the mid-stage of the second half Argentina were awarded a penalty for a foul on Urruti (16) when two defenders closed in on him and he fell to the ground. They scored the first goal from the penalty kick.

There was no change in tactics after the goal had been scored and the zone defence system for corners and free kicks did not give close enough marking. The Australian equaliser happened in a very simple way from a free kick, and the second goal against Argentina was also due to slack marking.

There could be no doubt that this setback in losing to the host nation had a disturbing effect on the team's subsequent performances. In the match against England, Argentina again used a 4-3-3 basic formation. Cecchi (18) stayed up-



Argentina disappointed but many odds were against the team. One produces not every year players like Maradona, Diaz or Calderon.

field when the team was defending and Giovagnoli (2) the right back pushed up quickly to assist attack. All three strikers showed a turn of speed, and were willing to run at defenders when in possession. If anything, this determined dribbling was overdone.

Again there was very clever use of close interpassing on the left flank, which seemed at first to confuse English defenders. Still, the first shot at goal by Argentina was not made until the thirty-fifth minute of play and was well saved by the English goalkeeper.

The challenge to recover possession by Argentinian forwards and midfield players was often too vigorous with wild hacking kicks, and some of these players, when their opponents tackled them, were inclined to fall to the ground. Still Argentina controlled the midfield for long periods.

In the second half Argentina kept more men upfield and the front strikers did not chase back as readily when possession was lost. There was a very good under-

standing between Mendoza (11), Urruti (16), Cecchi (18) and Clausen (13) who made constant in-roads in the English defence. In the pressure on the England goal, a low shot taken from inside the penalty area was deflected off a defender over the goalkeeper's head for the first goal.

England scored the equaliser when a low free kick was not held by the goal-keeper and Small (16) had an easy chance to tap the ball into goal.

It seemed almost habitual for Argentina to try to work the ball into the penalty area before shooting when with the strong wind and sun to their advantage they could have tried on occasions to set up clear chances to shoot from longer distances.

In the last game against Cameroon, Argentina had to play to win by as many goals as possible, in case the result of the later game that same evening between Australia and England produced a decisive defeat for either team. As it happened the draw between these teams gave them both more points than Argentina achieved by defeating Cameroon.

Argentina played well throughout this match, supporting play in both attack and defence. They were much quicker to the ball and faster in movement, except when the Cameroon strikers were chasing forward in attack. The defenders of Cameroon were at times hopelessly lost with the fast moving attack on the left flank again comprising Cecchi (18), Urruti (16), Mendoza (11) and Clausen (13).

The Argentinian defence played two central sweepers in Paredes (6) and Giognoli (2) the captain. They remained in defensive positions seldom crossing the halfway line and were always together except that when free kicks were taken Giognoli went up to the far post to try to head the cross centres.

All Argentinian players showed good ball control and dribbling skill, displayed at its best by Urruti (16) for close dribble, and Mendoza (11) and Cecchi (18) for fast runs. Sometimes a player would run with the ball across the front of the last line of defenders and then flick it with the outside of his foot through a gap between two opponents. Then again players were able to strike the ball with the inside of the foot of the forward leg as it came to the ground in a running stride so that the ball was neatly passed to a colleague running alongside—a sort of squeezing pass—which was very effective in close play.

The Argentinian defenders were not afraid to make short passes in tight defensive situations. Alue (4) on two occasions cleverly dribbled the ball backwards toward his own goal in order to make a suitable steep angle for a pass forward.

Though Argentina scored only one goal through a splendidly timed penetration run by Cecchi (18) on the left flank, they were vastly superior in creating openings and their defence gave very few chances to Cameroon attackers, who late in the game began to show weariness and resorted to long forlorn shots at goal.

If the Argentinian players could have occasionally made wider movement off the ball thereby creating open spaces for midfield players and defenders to attack, this would have added variation and more surprise to attacking approach play. Then too, players sometimes pretended to be tripped even when the ball was fairly



Argentina, playing the opening match against the host country gave rather a weak performance

played in a tackle, which incensed their opponents. There was an abundance of individual skill in ball control, dribbling and interpassing play amongst the players which needed to be used with tactical variation. One feels that had Argentina not suffered a defeat in the first match, they might have produced a higher standard of performance to ensure qualification for the quarter finals.

Cameroon

Like Qatar little was known in Australia about the football of this country Cameroon in Africa. The Cameroon youth team qualified in April 1981 being runners up to Egypt in the African Youth Championship. They then made a tour of Russia and played against Angola in Central African Games. They left for Australia on 12 September making a tour of Germany FR before joining the other teams travelling from Amsterdam to Sydney on 28 September.

The national coach Rade made a survey tour around the country to select twenty-five players for his initial squad to be considered by a selection committee. He felt that Argentina were the team to be feared in Group D, but confessed to little knowledge about any team in the competition other than Egypt.

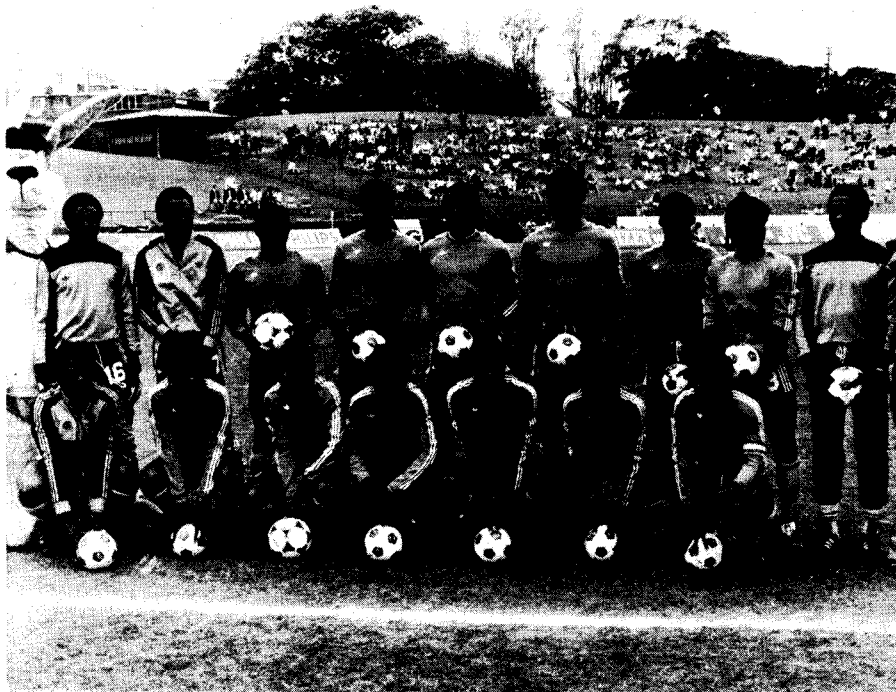
The biggest problems on arrival were jet-lag and the change of climate. Minor problems were the difference in food preparation and inadequate training facilities and transport.

The national coach felt that the strength of the Cameroon team lay in the power of individual attack, and its weaknesses were lack of concentration in defence and wild shooting. This assessment was borne out in subsequent play. Cameroon players grow up to express themselves freely in techniques without coaching direction. To this extent they are instinctive players more in the image of South Americans than Europeans. Egypt on the other hand play more methodically like European teams.

In the first half of the first match against England, Cameroon gave a breath-taking display of attacking soccer. The striker Ebongue (12) was a revelation, tearing England's defence apart by long solo raids and hammer-like shots at goal. He missed six clear chances to score. In defence, using a formation of 4-4-2 with a sweeper, they kept the English attacks under control allowing them only two scoring chances. Even in midfield Cameroon looked faster and more aggressive and with close support in attack and better finishing the outcome of the game could have been settled in their favour by half-time. Cameroon seemed over-cautious using more players in defence than seemed necessary especially with the wind behind their backs and with England looking disorganised and vulnerable. They seemed to overestimate England's football image.

The second half was a different story when England took advantage of the wind to pressurise the Cameroon defence. Fast raids on the wing made a nonsense of the Cameroon sweeper's depth, and he and other defenders were forced to make hurried clearances, from one of which England scored the first goal with a shot from twenty-five metres. The second goal showed lack of concentration in marking in the penalty area for a corner.

Generally speaking, Cameroon looked good once they had controlled possession of the ball. They were fit and strong and prepared to run throughout the match. They had speed in attack and quick recovery movement. They were good in heading. Though they had excellent players on the wing in Djonkep (11) and



Cameroon did not disappoint. It only showed the weakness of individual football against team play. If, one day, individual skill is combined with tactical team play, then Africa will have great teams.

Olle Olle (13) they used the width of the field only occasionally, and there was little build-up to attacks. Considering the intensive team preparation and match tours there was little sign of cohesion in play.

Again, in the second match, Cameroon surprised the Australian defence with tear-away runs at goal. Despite losing a goal in the early stages of the match, they continued to push forward in counter-bursts to score three goals by quick penetration of Australia's flat defensive line. They then lost concentration and even though all players except Ebongue (12) ran back to help in defence, they marked badly and just attempted to clear the ball upfield. The result of the match would have been in their favour without question had they remained composed and kept possession of the ball using their superior ball skills. Even so, Australia drew level through a penalty decision which was disputed on grounds that the infringement took place outside the penalty area.

Many observers thought that Cameroon were unlucky not to be leading Group D after the matches with England and Australia. Instead they were at the bottom. In the last game against Argentina they played in the same style using a forward trio Djonkep (11), Ebongue (10) and Olle Olle (15) quite effectively until Djonkep

(11) was injured and had to be substituted. Argentina were quicker to the ball and faster in interchanging movement especially in the left flank which resulted in a goal in the sixth minute. The Cameroon defence was caught in a flat line against a well-timed through pass (see diagram 32). In defence the Cameroon players tackled hard at the ball often up-ending the lightly-built Argentinian forwards. Fouls began to occur when these tackles were mistimed, and tempers flaired as both sides tackled wildly and pushed into each other.

The Cameroon team tired in the second half, and play degenerated after a disputed penalty which goalkeeper Yomba (1) saved and then saved a second shot which followed. The midfield player Belinga (14) was only occasionally effective in playmaking, and in consequence Cameroon defenders were content to play the ball up to the forwards and let them get on with it. Towards the end of the game the two defences were often positioned just in front of their respective penalty areas with two thirds of the field between them (see diagram 33). Argentina were content to hold on to their single goal lead.

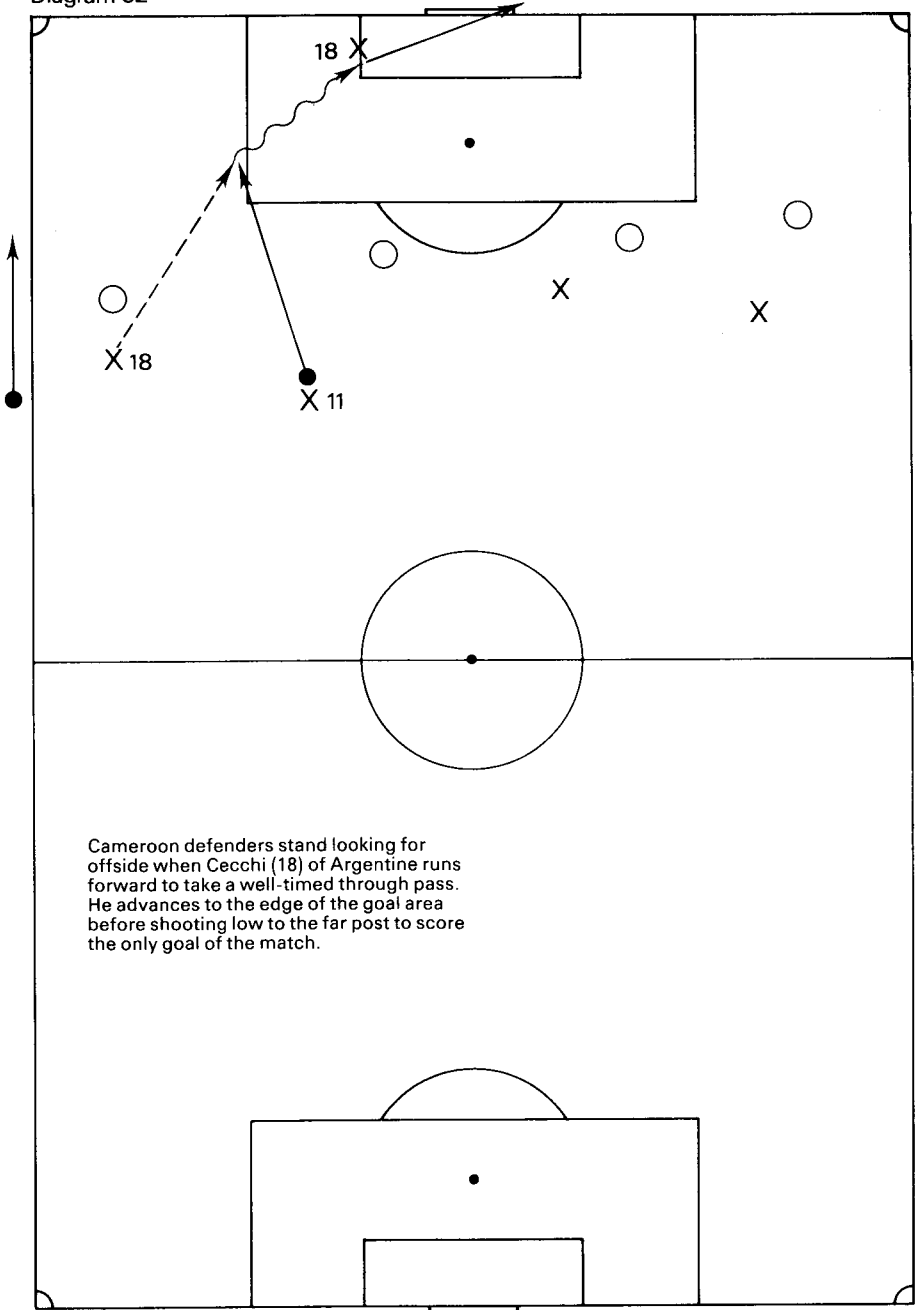
The most impressive feature of the Cameroon team was the height and stature of the loose-linked forwards Ebongue (10) and Olle Olle (15). Both ran with large strides with the ball in possession, Ebongue (10) crouching with a low centre of gravity which made it difficult for opponents to check him. They had the same awkward-looking postures in passing, yet this was very effective especially in first time flicks and toe pushes. Ebongue (10) attacked goal to shoot powerfully and Olle Olle (15) raced forward to place high centres to the far post for Ebongue (10) to head for goal.

The weakness of the team was the inability to vary attacking approach, using ball possession and positional interchange. Defenders, when composed, were skilful in their interpassing play but they did not carry this through midfield to support the forwards. In any case the three front strikers were always in the mood to go it alone. This is a natural way of play, and though exciting to the spectators, it may be reason for their lack of scoring. After long runs players can be too tired to concentrate on shooting, and there is no support to allow them to pass to a second or third player with a better angle to shoot; or to use quick one/two passes to break past the last defender.

The basic formation (see diagram 34) shows the limitation of the team in creating open space. Mobility is achieved by forward players running with the ball; not by players moving off the ball in support of attacking play. There is no group attack and no opportunity to develop overlapping attacks on the flanks by defenders and midfield players.

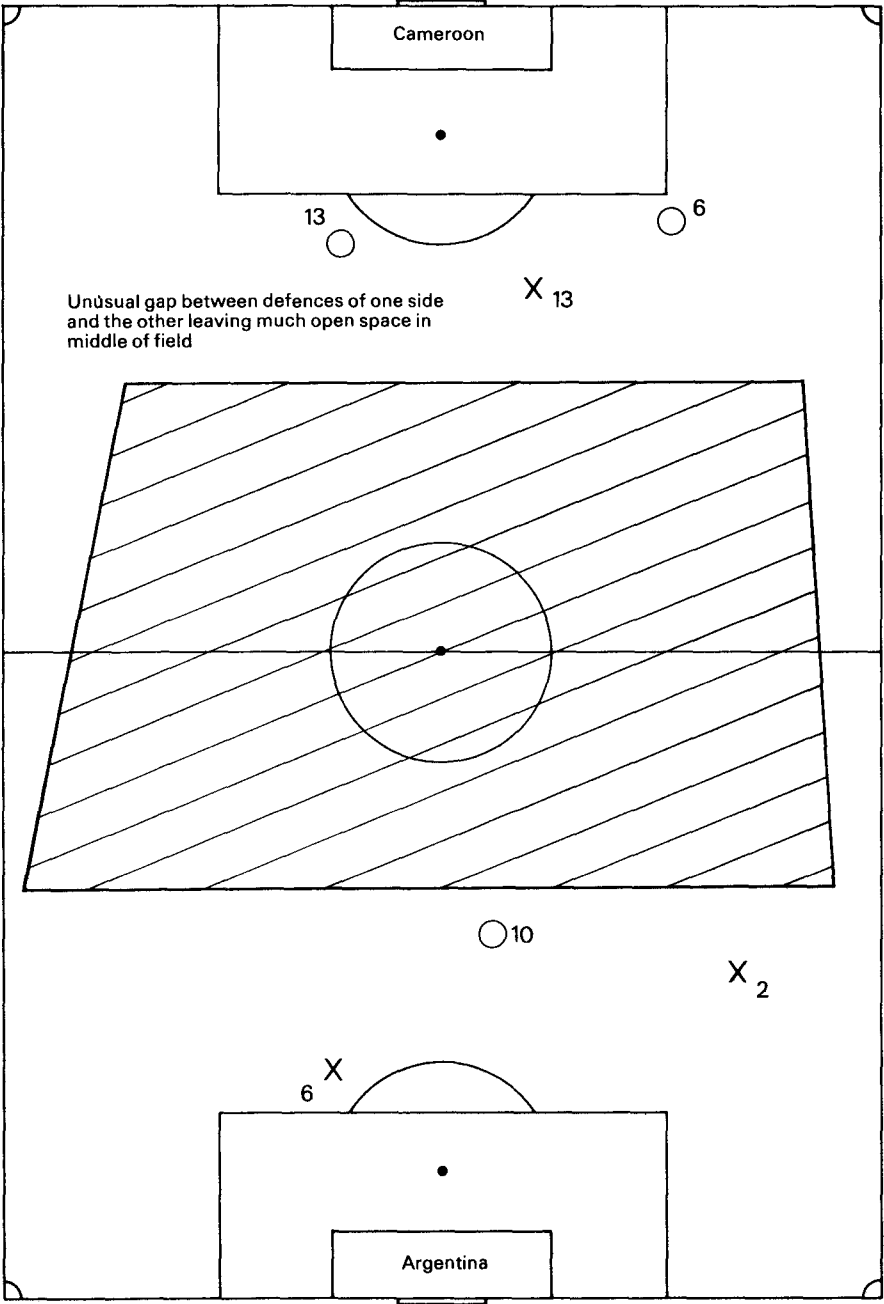
The defence was well composed to deal with ordinary attacking play, but against strong pressure, defending players seemed to hasten their clearances and more passes were chipped or pushed inaccurately as though to get the ball away at all costs. Clearly with more coaching, in team play, the natural skill and verve of these physically-gifted players could be welded into more composite team work to give better results. In player potential Cameroon were not inferior to any team.

Diagram 32

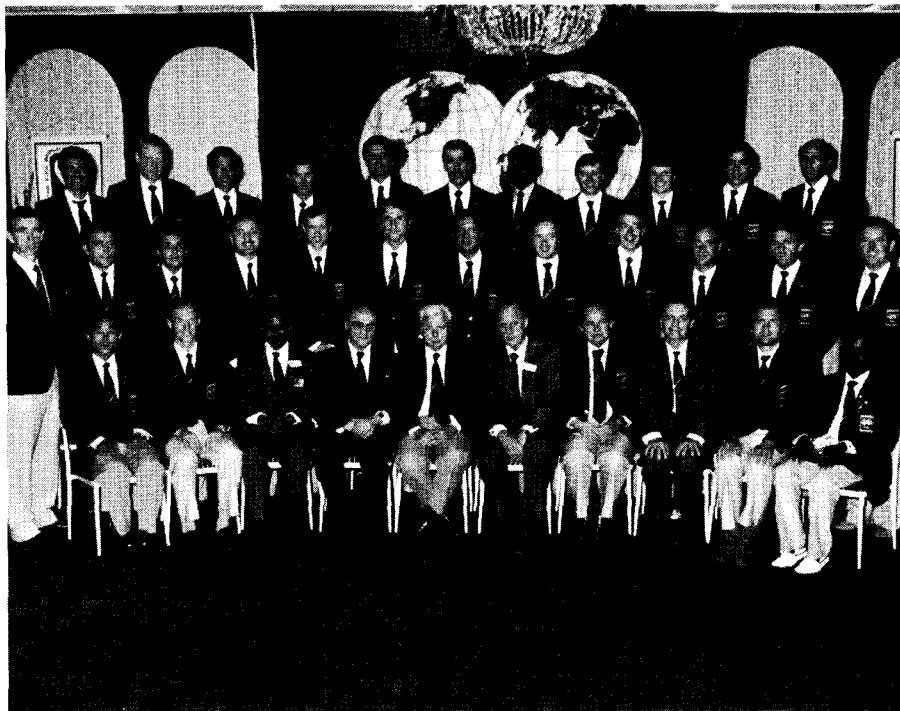


Cameroon defenders stand looking for offside when Cecchi (18) of Argentine runs forward to take a well-timed through pass. He advances to the edge of the goal area before shooting low to the far post to score the only goal of the match.

Diagram 33



The Referees' Squad



The referees always contribute a lot to high-level competitions like the World Youth Championship. FIFA makes sure that there is uniformity of interpretation in the application of the Laws of the Game.

The picture shows the referees selected for the World Youth Championship together with (front row, third from the left): P. Velappan, General-Secretary AFC; Prof. Dr. Mihailo Andrejevic, FIFA Vice-President; Dr. Artemio Franchi, Chairman FIFA Referees' Committee; Dr. João Havelange, FIFA President; G. Alvarez, member FIFA Referees' Committee; Leo Wilson, member FIFA Panel of Speakers and Lecturers for Referees' Courses.

List of selected referees and linesmen

1. From participating countries:

<i>Europe:</i>	England Germany FR Italy Poland Rumania Spain	George Courtney Ian Redelfs Gianfranco Menegali Alojzy Jarguz Ion Igna Emilio Soriano Aladren
<i>Concacaf:</i>	Mexico U.S.A.	Antonio R. Marquez Toros Kibritjian
<i>Conmebol:</i>	Argentina Brazil Uruguay	Jorge Romero Arnaldo Coelho José Martinez Bazan
<i>Africa:</i>	Egypt Cameroon	Hussein Fahmy Stanislas Kamdem
<i>Asia:</i>	Korea Rep. Qatar	Lee Woo-Bong Saied Mubarak Waleed
<i>Oceania:</i>	Australia	Tony Boskovic

2. From neutral countries

<i>Europe:</i>	Danemark Scotland	Henning Lund-Sørensen Robert Valentine
<i>Concacaf:</i>	Guatemala	Romulo Mendez Molina
<i>Conmebol:</i>	Chile	Gaston Castro
<i>Africa:</i>	Ethiopia	Tesfaye Gebreyesus
<i>Asia:</i>	Japan	Toshikazu Sano

3. From the organizing country (as linesmen only):

Australia	Christopher F. Bambridge Donald Campbell Barry Harwook J. Johnston Stuart Mellings Peter Rampley
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Official Results

Résultats officiels

Resultados oficiales

Offizielle Resultate

Official Results / Résultats officiels / Resultados oficiales / Offizielle Resultate

Group A (USA, Uruguay, Poland, Qatar)

3.10.	Brisbane	Poland v. Qatar	0:1 (0:1)	T. Boskovic, Australia
		USA v. Uruguay	0:3 (0:1)	E. Soriano-Aladren, Spain
6.10.	Brisbane	USA v. Qatar	1:1 (1:0)	G. Tesfaye, Ethiopia
		Uruguay v. Poland	1:0 (0:0)	A. Marquez, Mexico
8.10.	Brisbane	Qatar v. Uruguay	0:1 (0:0)	S. Kamdem, Cameroon
		Poland v. USA	4:0 (2:0)	T. Boskovic, Australia

Group B (Rumania, Brazil, Italy, Korea Rep.)

3.10.	Melbourne	Italy v. Korea Rep.	1:4 (0:2)	G. Castro, Chile
		Rumania v. Brazil	1:1 (0:0)	G. Courtney, England
6.10.	Melbourne	Rumania v. Korea Rep.	1:0 (1:0)	J. Romero, Argentina
		Brazil v. Italy	1:0 (0:0)	J. Redelfs, Germany FR
8.10.	Melbourne	Korea Rep. v. Brazil	0:3 (0:0)	B. Fahmy, Egypt
		Italy v. Rumania	0:1 (0:0)	R. Valentine, Scotland

Group C (Germany FR, Mexico, Spain, Egypt)

3.10.	Adelaide	Spain v. Egypt	2:2 (0:1)	Lee Woo-Bong, Korea Rep.
		Germany FR v. Mexico	1:0 (1:0)	R. Valentine, Scotland
6.10.	Adelaide	Germany FR v. Egypt	1:2 (1:1)	R. Mendez M., Guatemala
		Mexico v. Spain	1:1 (0:1)	J. Martinez B., Uruguay
8.10.	Canberra	Egypt v. Mexico	3:3 (1:2)	H. Lund-Sørensen, Denmark
		Spain v. Germany FR	2:4 (0:1)	A. Coelho, Brazil

Group D (Australia, Argentina, England, Cameroon)

3.10.	Sydney	England v. Cameroon	2:0 (0:0)	T. Sano, Japan
		Australia v. Argentina	2:1 (0:0)	A. Jarguz, Poland
5.10.	Newcastle	Australia v. Cameroon	3:3 (1:2)	T. Kibritjian, USA
	Sydney	Argentina v. England	1:1 (0:0)	G. Menegali, Italy
8.10.	Sydney	Cameroon v. Argentina	0:1 (0:1)	Mubarak Waleed Saied, Qatar
		England v. Australia	1:1 (0:1)	I. Igna, Rumania

Classifications:

Group A

1. Uruguay	3	3	0	0	5:0	6
2. Qatar	3	1	1	1	2:2	3
3. Poland	3	1	0	2	4:2	2
4. USA	3	0	1	2	1:8	1
	12	5	2	5	12:12	12

Group B

1. Brazil	3	2	1	0	5:1	5
2. Rumania	3	2	1	0	3:1	5
3. Korea Rep.	3	1	0	2	4:5	2
4. Italy	3	0	0	3	1:6	0
	12	5	2	5	13:13	12

Group C

1. Germ. FR	3	2	0	1	6:4	4
2. Egypt	3	1	2	0	7:6	4
3. Mexico	3	0	2	1	4:5	2
4. Spain	3	0	2	1	5:7	2
	12	3	6	3	22:22	12

Group D

1. England	3	1	2	0	4:2	4
2. Australia	3	1	2	0	6:5	4
3. Argentina	3	1	1	1	3:3	3
4. Cameroon	3	0	1	2	3:6	1
	12	3	6	3	16:16	12

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

11.10.	Melbourne	Uruguay v. Rumania	1:2 (0:1)	G. Menegali, Italy
	Newcastle	Brazil v. Qatar	2:3 (1:1)	A. Marquez, Mexico
	Canberra	Germany FR v. Australia	1:0 (0:0)	H. Lund-Sørensen, Denmark
	Sydney	England v. Egypt	4:2 (1:2)	J.L. Martinez B., Uruguay

Semi-Finals / Demi-finales / Semifinales / Halbfinals

14.10.	Melbourne	Rumania v. Germany FR	0:1 (0:0) (after extra-time)	R. Valentine, Scotland
	Sydney	Qatar v. England	2:1 (1:0)	J. Romero, Argentina

**Match for 3rd place / Match pour la 3e place
Partido por el 3er puesto / Spiel um den 3. Platz**

17.10.	Adelaide	Rumania v. England	1:0 (1:0)	H. Lund-Sørensen, Denmark
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Final / Finale

18.10.	Sydney	Germany FR v. Qatar	4:0 (2:0)	A. Coelho, Brazil
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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 e Inspector oficial / Schiedsrichter-Inspektor und Offizieller Inspektor

d) *Number of spectators / Numéro de spectateurs / Número de espectadores / Zuschauerzahl*

e) *Cautions / Avertissements / Amonestaciones / Verwarnungen*

f) *Expulsions / Expulsiones / Ausschlüsse*

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

Group A (USA, Uruguay, Poland, Qatar)

1 3.10. 18.30 Lang Park Brisbane Poland v. Qatar 0:1 (0:1)

Poland: 1 Wandzik, 2 Grzanka, 3 Kaczmarek (64 min 8 Urban), 5 Majer, 6 Tarasiewicz (46 min 13 Kowalik), 7 Wdowczyk, 10 Dziekanowski, 11 Rzepka, 14 Boguszewski, 15 Pekala, 18 Latka

Qatar: 1 Ahmed Younes, 2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham, 5 Ahmed Adil, 6 Almas, 8 Afifa, 9 Beleal, 10 Salem, 11 Alsowaidi Khamis Duham, 13 Maayouf, 14 Ahmed Ebrahim, 16 Almuhammad

- a) 0:1 (37 min) 9 Beleal
 - b) T. Boskovic (Australia) – C. Bambridge (Australia), D. Campbell (Australia)
 - c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – Dr. F. Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador)
 - d) 17,200
 - e) Poland: 15 Pekala, 10 Dziekanowski / Qatar: 9 Beleal
 - f) Poland: 18 Latka (68 min)
-

2 3.10. 20.30 Lang Park Brisbane USA v. Uruguay 0:3 (0:1)

USA: 1 Scarpelli, 2 Smith (55 min 13 Doran), 3 Hundelt, 4 Ainslie, 5 Gardiner, 7 Kain, 8 Meyer, 10 Saldana 11 Gee (73 min 15 Jiannette), 12 Devey, 14 Stollmeyer

Uruguay: 1 Arias, 2 Gutierrez, 3 Peña, 4 Vazquez, 5 Berruetta, 6 Melian, 7 Aguilera, 8 Lopez Baez, 9 Da Silva (87 min 17 Baran), 10 Francescoli (80 min 15 Batista), 18 Noble

- a) 0:1 (5 min) 8 Lopez Baez / 0:2 (60 min) 7 Aguilera / 0:3 (67 min) 9 Da Silva
 - b) E. Soriano-Aladren (Spain) – G. Tesfaye (Ethiopia), S. Kamdem (Cameroon)
 - c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
 - d) 17,200
 - e) USA: 13 Doran, 5 Gardiner, 14 Stollmeyer / Uruguay: 5 Berruetta
 - f) –
-

11 6.10. 18.30 Lang Park Brisbane USA v. Qatar 1:1 (1:0)

USA: 1 Scarpelli, 3 Hundelt, 4 Ainslie, 5 Gardiner, 6 Fernandez, 7 Kain, 8 Meyer, 9 Lischner (46 min 11 Gee), 12 Devey, 13 Doran, 14 Stollmeyer

Qatar: 1 Ahmed Younes, 2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham, 5 Ahmed Adil, 6 Almas, 8 Afifa, 9 Beleal, 10 Salem, 11 Alsowaidi Khamis Duham, 13 Maayouf, 14 Ahmed Ebrahim, 16 Almuhammad

- a) 1:0 (43 min) 12 Devey / 1:1 (56 min) 9 Beleal
 - b) G. Tesfaye (Ethiopia) – S. Kamdem (Cameroon), T. Boskovic (Australia)
 - c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
 - d) 10,122
 - e) USA: 7 Kain, 14 Stollmeyer / Qatar: 2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham
 - f) –
-

12 6.10. 20.30 Lang Park Brisbane Uruguay v. Poland 1:0 (0:0)

Uruguay: 1 Arias, 2 Gutierrez, 3 Peña, 4 Vazquez, 5 Berruetta, 6 Melian, 7 Aguilera (69 min 11 Villazan), 8 Lopez Baez, 9 Da Silva, 10 Francescoli, 18 Noble

Poland: 1 Wandzik, 5 Majer, 6 Tarasiewicz, 7 Wdowczyk, 8 Urban, 10 Dziekanowski, 11 Rzepka (51 min 17 Swiatek), 13 Kowalik, 14 Boguszewski, 15 Pekala, 16 Geszlecht

a) 1:0 (58 min) 9 Da Silva
b) A. Marquez (Mexico) – D. Campbell (Australia), C. Bambridge (Australia)
c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – Dr. F. Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador)
d) 10,122
e) Uruguay: 10 Francescoli
f) –

17 8.10. 19.00 Lang Park Brisbane Qatar v. Uruguay 0:1 (0:0)

Qatar: 1 Ahmed Younes (6 min 18 Almajid), 2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham, 3 Eidan, 5 Ahmed Adil, 6 Almas, 8 Afifa, 9 Beleal, 10 Salem, 11 Alsowaidi Khamis Duham (61 min 12 Alsada), 13 Maayouf, 14 Ahmed Ebrahim

Uruguay: 1 Arias, 2 Gutierrez, 3 Peña, 6 Melian, 8 Lopez Baez, 9 Da Silva (78 min 17 Baran), 11 Villazan, 14 Ancheta, 15 Batista, 16 Lemos Morais, 18 Noble

a) 0:1 (52 min) 11 Villazan
b) S. Kamdem (Cameroon) – G. Tesfaye (Ethiopia), C. Bambridge (Australia)
c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
d) 8,264
e) Uruguay: 8 Lopez Baez
f) –

18 8.10. 21.00 Lang Park Brisbane Poland v. USA 4:0 (2:0)

Poland: 3 Kaczmarek (45 min 6 Tarasiewicz), 4 Sokolowski, 7 Wdowczyk, 8 Urban, 10 Dziekanowski, 11 Rzepka, 12 Zajda, 13 Kowalik, 14 Boguszewski, 15 Pekala, 16 Geszlecht

USA: 1 Scarpelli, 3 Hundelt, 4 Ainslie, 5 Gardiner, 6 Fernandez, 7 Kain, 8 Meyer (54 min 17 Aly Amr), 10 Saldana, 11 Gee (68 min 15 Jiannette), 12 Devey, 13 Doran

a) 1:0 (17 min) 11 Rzepka / 2:0 (18 min) 13 Kowalik / 3:0 (65 min) 10 Dziekanowski / 4:0 (67 min) 10 Dziekanowski
b) T. Boskovic (Australia) – A. Marquez (Mexico), E. Soriano-Aladren (Spain)
c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – Dr. F. Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador)
d) 8,264
e) USA: 7 Kain
f) –

Group B (Rumania, Brazil, Italy, Korea Rep.)

3 3.10. 18.30 Olympic Park Melbourne Italy v. Korea Rep. 1:4 (0:3)

Italy: 1 Riccetelli, 2 Bruno, 3 Icardi, 4 Manzo, 6 Progna, 7 Mariani, 9 Galderisi—(16 Pari), 11 Cinello, 13 Fontanini, 15 Gamberini, 17 Dona

Korea Rep.: 1 In-Young, 2 Jong-Son—(16 Chul-Hee), 3 Kwang-Woon, 4 Sung-Kee, 5 Chi-Soo, 6 Sam-Soo—(8 Duk-Soo), 7 Kyung-Nam, 9 Kyung-Ho, 10 Soon-Ho, 11 Suk-Won, 17 Sung-Hu

a) 0:1 (7 min) 17 Sung-Hu / 0:2 (12 min) 10 Soon-Ho / 0:3 (29 min) 10 Soon-Ho / 1:3 (83 min) 7 Mariani / 1:4 (88 min) 7 Kyung-Nam

b) G. Castro (Chile) — B. Harwood (Australia), J. Johnston (Australia)

c) Dr. A. Franchi (Italy) — T. Murata (Japan)

d) 13,538

e) Italy: 2 Bruno / Korea Rep.: 1 In-Young, 17 Sung-Hu

f) —

4 3.10. 20.30 Olympic Park Melbourne Rumania v. Brazil 1:1 (0:0)

Rumania: 1 Lovas, 2 Viscreanu, 3 Andone, 4 Eduard, 5 Rednic, 6 Ilie, 7 Zamfir, 8 Balint, 9 Sertov, 10 Hanghiuc, 11 Gabor

Brazil: 1 Pereira Monteiro (Pereira), 2 Rocha (Luiz Antonio), 3 Galvão (Mauro Galvão), 4 Curtis Costa (Paulo Roberto), 5 Silva (Julio César), 6 Kerchner (Nelsinho), 7 Castro (Cacau), 8 Higino Pereira (Josimar), 9 Gonçalves Vita (Marcelo), 10 de Souza (Leomir), 11 Baia (Djalma Baia) (65 min 16 Marques Sereno: Ronaldo)

a) 0:1 (67 min) 10 Leomir / 1:1 (82 min) 7 Zamfir

b) G. Courtney (England) — J. Redelfs (Germany FR), J. Romero (Argentina)

c) Dr. A. Franchi (Italy) — P. Velappan (Malaysia)

d) 13,538

e) —

f) —

13 6.10. 18.45 Olympic Park Melbourne Rumania v. Korea Rep. 1:0 (1:0)

Rumania: 1 Lovas, 2 Viscreanu, 3 Andone, 4 Eduard, 5 Rednic, 6 Ilie, 7 Zamfir, 8 Balint, 9 Sertov, 10 Hanghiuc (17 min 15 Cornell), 11 Gabor (86 min 13 Matei)

Korea Rep.: 1 In-Young, 4 Jong-Son, 6 Sung-Kee, 9 Kyung-Ho, 10 Kwang-Woon, 12 Sam-Soo, 13 Soon-Ho, 14 Suk-Won (70 min 16 Chul-Hee), 15 Chi-Soo, 17 Kyung-Nam, 18 Sung-Ho (54 min 11 Duk-Soo)

a) 1:0 (5 min) 9 Sertov

b) J. Romero (Argentina) — G. Courtney (England), G. Castro (Chile)

c) P. Velappan (Malaysia) — T. Murata (Japan)

d) 17,500

e) Rumania: 5 Rednic, 4 Eduard

f) —

14 6.10. 20.45 Olympic Park Melbourne Brazil v. Italy 1:0 (0:0)

Brazil: 1 Pereira Monteiro (Pereira), 2 Rocha (Luiz Antonio), 3 Galvão (Mauro Galvão), 4 Curtis Costa (Paulo Roberto), 5 Silva (Julio César), 6 Kerchner (Nelsinho), 7 Castro (Cacau), 8 Higino Pereira (Josimar), 10 de Souza (Leomir), 11 Baia (Djalma Baia) (81 min 9 Gonçalves Vita: Marcelo), 16 Marques Sereno (Ronaldo)

Italy: 1 Riccetelli, 2 Bruno, 3 Icardi, 4 Manzo, 6 Proгна, 7 Mariani, 9 Galderisi (19 min 15 Gamberini), 10 Miletta (25 min 8 Koetting), 11 Cinello, 13 Fontanini, 16 Pari

a) 1:0 (56 min) 11 Djalma Baia

b) J. Redelfs (Germany FR) – H. Fahmy (Egypt), B. Harwood (Australia)

c) P. Velappan (Malaysia) – T. Murata (Japan)

d) 17,500

e) Brazil: 7 Cacau / Italy: 2 Bruno, 16 Pari, 7 Mariani, 4 Manzo

f) Italy: 6 Proгна (73 min)

19 8.10. 18.45 Olympic Park Melbourne Korea Rep. v. Brazil 0:3 (0:0)

Korea Rep.: 1 In-Young, 4 Jong-Son, 5 Yong-Seung, 6 Sung-Kee, 9 Kyung-Ho (64 min 16 Chul-Hee), 10 Kwang-Woon, 11 Duk-Soo, 12 Sam-Soo, 13 Soon-Ho, 14 Suk-Won, 15 Chi-Soo

Brazil: 1 Pereira Monteiro (Pereira), 2 Rocha (Luiz Antonio), 3 Galvão (Mauro Galvão), 4 Curtis Costa (Paulo Roberto), 5 Silva (Julio César), 6 Kerchner (Nelsinho), 7 Castro (Cacau) (74 min 17 Verdum de Oliveira: Fernando Verdum), 8 Higino Pereira (Josimar), 10 de Souza (Leomir), 11 Baia (Djalma Baia), 16 Marques Sereno (Ronaldo)

a) 0:1 (48 min) 4 Paulo Roberto / 0:2 (61 min) 16 Ronaldo / 0:3 (79 min) 4 Jong-Son (own goal)

b) H. Fahmy (Egypt) – G. Castro (Chile), J. Romero (Argentina)

c) E. Worthington (Australia) – P. Velappan (Malaysia)

d) 9,000

e) –

f) –

20 8.10. 20.45 Olympic Park Melbourne Italy v. Rumania 0:1 (0:0)

Italy: 3 Icardi, 4 Manzo, 5 Ferri, 7 Mariani, 8 Koetting, 12 Drago, 13 Fontanini, 14 Righetti, 15 Gamberini (79 min 17 Dona), 16 Pari, 18 Coppola

Rumania: 1 Lovas, 3 Andone, 4 Eduard, 5 Rednic, 6 Ilie (76 min 15 Fistic), 8 Balint, 9 Sertov, 10 Hanghiuc, 11 Gabor, 13 Matei, 17 Bolba

a) 0:1 (56 min – Penalty) 11 Gabor

b) R. Valentine (Scotland) – J. Redelfs (Germany FR), G. Courtney (England)

c) P. Velappan (Malaysia) – T. Murata (Japan)

d) 9,000

e) Italy: 13 Fontanini, 5 Ferri / Rumania: 13 Matei

f) –

Group C (Germany FR, Mexico, Spain, Egypt)

5 3.10. 19.00 Hindmarsh Adelaide Spain v. Egypt 2:2 (0:1)

Spain: 1 Peralta, 2 Calvo, 3 Fabregat, 4 Julia, 5 López, 6 Lacalle, 8 Casero, 10 Nadal, 12 Simon, 16 Rodriguez Rodrigo (54 min 9 López Serrano), 17 Rodriguez Hernandez

Egypt: 1 Ashour, 3 El Amshati, 4 Helmi, 5 Abbas, 6 Sedki, 9 Soliman, 10 El Kamash (66 min 8 Hassan), 12 Amer, 14 Mihoub, 15 El Kashab (88 min 17 Hozain), 16 Hashih

- a) 0:1 (6 min) 12 Amer / 1:1 (65 min) 9 López Serrano / 2:1 (74 min) 10 Nadal / 2:2 (78 min) 12 Amer
b) Lee Woo-Bong (Korea Rep.) – A. Coelho (Brazil), J. Martinez (Uruguay)
c) L. Wilson (Australia) – J. Soria Terrazas (Mexico)
d) 7,504
e) –
f) –
-

6 3.10. 21.00 Hindmarsh Adelaide Germany FR v. Mexico 1:0 (1:0)

Germany FR: 1 Vollborn, 2 Winklhofer, 3 Schmidkunz, 6 Zorc, 7 Brunner, 8 Anthes, 9 Herbst, 10 Lose, 11 Wohlfarth (78 min 18 Hermann), 13 Schoen, 15 Sievers

Mexico: 1 Chavez Adrian, 2 Chavez Francisco, 3 Aguirre, 4 Dominguez (38 min 13 Farfan), 5 Servin, 6 Martinez, 7 Muñoz, 8 Curiel, 9 Herrera (65 min 16 Vaca), 10 Coss, 11 Rios

- a) 1:0 (2 min) 10 Lose
b) R. Valentine (Scotland) – S. Mellings (Australia), P. Rampley (Australia)
c) L. Wilson (Australia) – T. Salinas Fuller (Peru)
d) 7,504
e) Germany FR: 7 Brunner / Mexico: 3 Aguirre
f) –
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15 6.10. 19.00 Hindmarsh Adelaide Germany FR v. Egypt 1:2 (1:1)

Germany FR: 1 Vollborn, 2 Winklhofer, 3 Schmidkunz, 4 Nushoehr (54 min 5 Trieb), 6 Zorc, 7 Brunner, 8 Anthes, 9 Herbst, 10 Lose, 11 Wohlfarth, 15 Sievers

Egypt: 1 Ashour, 3 El Amshati, 4 Helmi, 5 Abbas, 6 Sedki, 7 Saleh, 9 Soliman–(17 Hozain), 12 Amer–(8 Hassan), 14 Mihoub, 15 El Kashab, 16 Hashih

- a) 0:1 (31 min) 4 Helmi / 1:1 (35 min) 10 Lose / 1:2 (54 min – Penalty) 12 Amer
b) R. Mendez Molina (Guatemala) – P. Rampley (Australia), S. Mellings (Australia)
c) L. Wilson (Australia) – J. Soria Terrazas (Mexico)
d) 14,120
e) –
f) –
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16 6.10. 21.00 Hindmarsh Adelaide Mexico v. Spain 1:1 (0:1)

Mexico: 1 Chavez Adrian, 2 Chavez Francisco, 3 Aguirre, 5 Servin, 6 Martinez, 7 Muñoz, 8 Curiel, 10 Coss, 11 Rios, 16 Vaca, 17 Alonso Alarcón (63 min 9 Herrera)

Spain: 1 Peralta, 2 Calvo, 3 Fabregat, 4 Julia, 5 López Alfaro, 6 Lacalle, 9 López Serrano, 10 Nadal (72 min 11 López Segovia), 13 Gonzales Romo, 14 Ocaña Puertas, 17 Rodriguez Hernandez

- a) 0:1 (45 min – Penalty) 9 López Serrano / 1:1 (75 min) 10 Coss
 - b) J. Martinez (Uruguay) – Lee Woo-Bong (Korea Rep.), A. Coelho (Brazil)
 - c) L. Wilson (Australia) – T. Salinas Fuller (Mexico)
 - d) 14,120
 - e) Mexico: 3 Aguirre, 7 Muñoz / Spain: 2 Calvo, 14 Ocaña Puertas
 - f) Mexico: 2 Chavez Francisco (76 min) / Spain: 4 Julia (76 min)
-

21 8.10. 18.30 Bruce Stadium Canberra Egypt v. Mexico 3:3 (1:2)

Egypt: 1 Ashour, 3 El Amshati, 4 Helmi, 5 Abbas, 6 Sedki (36 min 2 El Dahab), 7 Saleh, 9 Soliman, 10 El Kamash, 12 Amer (72 min 17 Hozain), 14 Mihoub, 15 El Kashab

Mexico: 1 Chavez Ortiz, 5 Servin, 6 Martínez Romero, 7 Muñoz, 10 Coss, 11 Ríos Camacho, 13 Farfán Infante, 14 Guillén Baumgarten, 15 Pereda Crespo, 16 Vaca (45 min 9 Herrera), 18 Coria Hernandez

- a) 0:1 (18 min) 16 Vaca / 0:2 (28 min) 13 Farfán Infante / 1:2 (33 min – own goal) 14 Guillén Baumgarten / 2:2 (64 min) 7 Saleh / 2:3 (69 min) 11 Ríos Camacho / 3:3 (71 min) 7 Saleh
 - b) H. Lund-Sørensen (Denmark) – J. Martinez (Uruguay), R. Mendez Molina (Guatemala)
 - c) L. Wilson (Australia) – J. Bonetti (Brazil)
 - d) 8,150
 - e) Egypt: 17 Hozain / Mexico: 5 Servin
 - f) –
-

22 8.10. 20.30 Bruce Stadium Canberra Spain v. Germany FR 2:4 (0:1)

Spain: 1 Peralta, 2 Calvo, 3 Fabregat, 5 López Alfaro, 6 Lacalle, 9 López Serrano, 11 López Segovia (72 min 10 Nadal), 13 González Romo, 14 Ocaña Puertas, 16 Rodriguez Rodrigo, 17 Rodriguez Hernandez

Germany FR: 1 Vollborn, 2 Winklhofer, 3 Schmidkunz, 5 Trieb, 6 Zorc, 8 Anthes, 9 Herbst, 10 Lose, 11 Wohlfarth, 13 Schoen, 15 Sievers

- a) 0:1 (29 min) 5 Trieb / 0:2 (47 min) 11 Wohlfarth / 0:3 (55 min) 8 Anthes / 1:3 (72 min) 5 López Alfaro / 2:3 (78 min) 3 Fabregat / 2:4 (85 min) 11 Wohlfarth
 - b) A. Coelho (Brazil) – Lee Woo-Bong (Korea Rep.), S. Mellings (Australia)
 - c) L. Wilson (Australia) – J. Soria Terrazas (Mexico)
 - d) 14,120
 - e) Spain: 2 Calvo
 - f) –
-

Group D (Australia, Argentina, England, Cameroon)

7 3.10. 13.00 Sports Ground Sydney England v. Cameroon 2:0 (0:0)

England: 1 Kendall, 2 Allen, 3 Banfield, 4 Dey, 6 Crosby, 7 Finnigan—(18 Webb), 9 Kinsey—(16 Small), 12 Peake, 14 Robson, 15 Southey, 17 Wallace

Cameroon: 1 Yombo, 2 Onana, 3 N'Ji, 4 Nyamsi, 5 Kopla—(6 Kingue), 7 Belinga, 8 Macky, 11 Djonkep, 12 Ebongue, 13 Olle Olle, 15 Mfede—(17 Eyobo)

- a) 1:0 (57 min) 7 Finnigan / 2:0 (78 min) 4 Dey
- b) T. Sano (Japan) — T. Kibritjian (USA), S. Mubarak (Qatar)
- c) H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland) — A.A. Mostafa (Egypt)
- d) 15,814
- e) England: 3 Banfield / Cameroon: 12 Ebongue
- f) —

8 3.10. 15.00 Sports Ground Sydney Australia v. Argentina 2:1 (0:0)

Australia: 1 Ahearn, 2 Wheatley, 3 Tredinnick, 4 Blair, 5 Crino, 6 Kay, 8 Raskopoulos, 9 Mitchell, 10 Lee, 11 Incantalupo (63 min 7 Hunter), 14 Koussas (80 min 15 Patikas)

Argentina: 1 Goicochea, 2 Giovagnoli, 3 Gordillo, 5 Martino, 8 Burruchaga, 9 Borrelli (72 min 18 Cecchi), 10 Morresi, 11 Mendoza, 13 Clausen, 15 Tapia (61 min 16 Urruti), 17 Garcia

- a) 0:1 (66 min) 8 Morresi / 1:1 (79 min) 14 Koussas / 2:1 (89 min) 7 Hunter
- b) A. Jarguz (Poland) — H. Lund-Sørensen (Denmark), I. Igna (Romania)
- c) H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
- d) 15,814
- e) Argentina: 8 Burruchaga, 5 Martino
- f) —

9 5.10. 15.00 Newcastle Australia v. Cameroon 3:3 (1:2)

Australia: 1 Ahearn, 2 Wheatley, 3 Tredinnick, 4 Blair, 5 Crino, 6 Kay, 8 Raskopoulos, 9 Mitchell, 10 Lee (46 min 7 Hunter), 11 Incantalupo (75 min 15 Patikas), 14 Koussas

Cameroon: 1 Yombo, 3 Onana, 4 N'Ji, 6 Nyamsi, 8 Macky, 10 Ebongue, 11 Djonkep, 13 Kingue, 14 Belinga, 15 Olle Olle, 16 Mfede (71 min 12 Eyobo)

- a) 1:0 (11 min) 9 Mitchell / 1:1 (17 min) 15 Olle Olle / 1:2 (35 min) 11 Djonkep / 1:3 (52 min) 11 Djonkep / 2:3 (53 min) 14 Koussas / 3:3 (78 min — Penalty) 14 Koussas
 - b) T. Kibritjian (USA) — S. Mubarak (Qatar), H. Lund-Sørensen (Denmark)
 - c) H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
 - d) 13,797
 - e) Cameroon: 6 Nyamsi, 13 Kingue, 15 Olle Olle
 - f) —
-

10 5.10. 15.00 Sports Ground Sydney England v. Argentina 1:1 (0:0)

England: 1 Kendall, 2 Allen, 3 Banfield, 6 Crosby, 7 Finnigan, 8 Greenall, 12 Peake, 14 Robson, 16 Small, 17 Wallace, 18 Webb

Argentina: 1 Goicochea, 2 Goivagnoli, 3 Gordillo, 6 Paredes, 8 Burruchaga (86 min 10 Morresi), 11 Mendoza, 13 Clausen, 14 Palermo, 16 Urruti, 17 García, 18 Cecchi

- a) 0:1 (57 min) 16 Urruti / 1:1 (79 min) 16 Small
 - b) G. Menegali (Italy) – I. Igna (Rumania), A. Jarguz (Poland)
 - c) J.S. Blatter (Switzerland) – E. Jørum (Norway)
 - d) 16,674
 - e) England: 17 Wallace, 2 Allen / Argentina: 2 Giovagnoli, 8 Burruchaga, 14 Palermo
 - f) –
-

23 8.10. 19.00 Sports Ground Sydney Cameroon v. Argentina 0:1 (0:1)

Cameroon: 1 Yombo, 3 Onana, 4 N'Ji, 6 Nyamsi, 8 Macky, 10 Ebongue, 11 Djonkep (22 min 12 Eyobo), 13 Kingue, 14 Belinga, 15 Olle Olle, 16 Mfede – at 76 min 12 Eyobo was replaced by 17 Dibongue

Argentina: 1 Goicochea, 2 Giovagnoli, 4 Alul, 5 Martino (70 min 3 Gordillo), 6 Paredes, 10 Morresi, 11 Mendoza, 13 Clausen, 16 Urruti, 17 García (57 min 9 Borrelli), 18 Cecchi

- a) 0:1 (6 min) 18 Cecchi
 - b) S. Mubarak (Qatar) – T. Sano (Japan), T. Kibritjian (USA)
 - c) Dr. A. Franchi (Italy) – M. Fahmy (Egypt)
 - d) 28,932
 - e) Cameroon: 6 Nyamsi, 10 Ebongue / Argentina: 4 Alul
 - f) –
-

24 8.10. 21.00 Sports Ground Sydney England v. Australia 1:1 (0:1)

England: 1 Kendall, 2 Allen, 3 Banfield, 6 Crosby, 7 Finnigan, 8 Greenall, 12 Peake, 14 Robson, 16 Small, 17 Wallace, 18 Webb

Australia: 1 Ahearn, 2 Wheatley, 3 Tredinnick, 4 Blair, 5 Crino, 6 Kay, 8 Raskopoulos, 9 Mitchell, 11 Incantalupo (79 min 10 Lee), 14 Koussas, 15 Patikas (63 min 7 Hunter)

- a) 0:1 (7 min) 14 Koussas / 1:1 (82 min) 16 Small
 - b) I. Igna (Rumania) – G. Menegali (Italy), A. Jarguz (Poland)
 - c) Dr. A. Franchi (Italy) – H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
 - d) 28,932
 - e) England: 2 Allen
 - f) –
-

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

25 11.10. 15.00 Olympic Park Melbourne Uruguay v. Rumania 1:2 (0:1)

Uruguay: 1 Arias, 2 Gutierrez, 3 Peña, 4 Vazquez, 5 Berruetta, 6 Melian, 7 Aguilera, 8 López-Baez, 9 Da Silva, 10 Francescoli, 18 Noble

Rumania: 1 Lovas, 3 Andone, 4 Eduard, 5 Rednic, 7 Zamfir (65 min 17 Bolba), 8 Balint, 9 Sertov, 10 Hanghiuc (84 min 15 Fisis), 11 Gabor, 13 Matei, 16 Balaur

- a) 0:1 (25 min) 4 Eduard / 1:1 (60 min) 5 Berruetta / 1:2 (84 min) 15 Fisis
 - b) G. Menegali (Italy) – H. Fahmy (Egypt), S. Mubarak (Qatar)
 - c) P. Velappan (Malaysia)
 - d) 14,800
 - e) Uruguay: 9 Da Silva / Rumania: 11 Gabor, 3 Andone, 8 Balint, 16 Balaur, 9 Sertov
 - f) –
-

26 11.10. 15.00 Newcastle (I.S.C.) Brazil v. Qatar 2:3 (1:1)

Brazil: 1 Pereira Monteiro (Pereira), 2 Rocha (Luiz Antonio), 3 Galvão (Mauro Galvão), 4 Curtis Costa (Paulo Roberto), 5 Silva (Julio César), 7 Castro (Cacau) (57 min 17 Verdum), 8 Higino Pereira (Josimar), 10 de Souza (Leomir), 11 Baia (Djalma Baia) (70 min 9 Gonçalves Vita: Marcelo), 14 Magalhães (Paulo César), 16 Marques Sereno (Ronaldo)

Qatar: 18 Almajid, 2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham, 5 Ahmed, 6 Almas, 8 Afifa, 9 Beleal, 10 Salem, 12 Alsada, 13 Maayouf, 15 Mohamadi, 16 Almuhammad

- a) 0:1 (10 min) 16 Almuhammad / 1:1 (27 min) 16 Ronaldo / 1:2 (54 min) 16 Almuhammad / 2:2 (78 min) 16 Ronaldo / 2:3 (87 min) 16 Almuhammad
 - b) A. Marquez (Mexico) – J. Redelfs (Germany FR), J. Romero (Argentina)
 - c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
 - d) 12,993
 - e) Brazil: 5 Julio César, 10 Leomir, 3 Mauro Galvão / Qatar: 2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham
 - f) –
-

27 11.10. 15.00 Bruce Stadium Canberra Germany FR v. Australia 1:0 (0:0)

Germany FR: 1 Vollborn, 2 Winkhofer, 3 Schmidkunz, 5 Trieb, 6 Zorc, 8 Anthes, 9 Herbst, 10 Lose (69 min 7 Brunner), 11 Wohlfarth, 13 Schoen, 15 Sievers

Australia: 1 Ahearn, 2 Wheatley, 3 Tredinnick, 4 Blair, 5 Crino, 6 Kay, 8 Raskopoulos (78 min 7 Hunter), 9 Mitchell, 11 Incantalupo (45 min 10 Lee), 14 Koussas, 15 Patikas

- a) 1:0 (69 min) 11 Wohlfarth
 - b) H. Lund-Sørensen (Denmark) – G. Courtney (England), A. Coelho (Brazil)
 - c) H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
 - d) 13,780
 - e) –
 - f) –
-

28 11.10. 15.00 Cricket Ground Sydney England v. Egypt 4:2 (1:2)
England: 1 Kendall, 3 Banfield, 4 Dey, 6 Crosby—(9 Kinsey), 7 Finnigan (38 min 5 Cooke), 8 Greenall, 12 Peake, 14 Robson, 16 Small, 17 Wallace, 18 Webb
Egypt: 1 Ashour, 2 Abou El Dahab, 3 El Amshati, 4 Helmi, 5 Abbas, 7 Saleh, 9 Soliman (60 min 8 Hassan), 12 Abouzeid, 14 Mihoub—(17 Dessouki), 15 El Kashab, 16 Hashih

a) 0:1 (28 min — Penalty) 12 Abouzeid / 0:2 (40 min) 7 Saleh / 1:2 (41 min) 18 Webb / 2:2 (60 min) 5 Cooke / 3:2 (64 min) 18 Webb / 4:2 (82 min) 18 Webb
b) J. Martinez (Uruguay) — R. Mendez Molina (Guatemala), A. Jarguz (Poland)
c) L. Wilson (Australia) — E. Jørum (Norway)
d) 8,293
e) —
f) England: 3 Banfield / Egypt: 3 El Amshati

Semi-Finals / Demi-finales / Semifinales / Halbfinals

29 14.10. 20.30 Olympic Park Melbourne Rumania v. Germany FR 0:1* (0:0)
**after extra-time*
Rumania: 1 Lovas, 3 Andone, 4 Eduard, 5 Rednic, 6 Ilie, 7 Zamfir, 8 Balint, 9 Sertov (77 min 17 Bolba), 10 Hanghiuc, 11 Gabor, 13 Matei
Germany FR: 1 Vollborn, 2 Winkhofer, 3 Schmidkunz, 5 Trieb, 6 Zorc, 8 Anthes (78 min 7 Brunner), 9 Herbst (26 min 16 Brummer), 10 Lose, 11 Wohlfarth, 13 Schoen, 15 Sievers

a) 0:1 (103 min) 13 Schoen
b) R. Valentine (Scotland) — H. Lund-Sørensen (Denmark), H. Fahmy (Egypt)
c) P. Velappan (Malaysia) — E. Jørum (Norway)
d) 15,000
e) Germany FR: 10 Lose
f) —

30 14.10. 20.00 Cricket Ground Sydney Qatar v. England 2:1 (1:0)
Qatar: 1 Ahmed Younes, 3 Eidan, 5 Ahmed Adil, 6 Almas, 8 Afifa, 9 Beleal, 10 Salem, 12 Alsada, 13 Maayouf, 15 Mohamadi, 16 Almuhammad
England: 1 Kendall, 2 Allen, 4 Dey (77 min 7 Finnigan), 5 Cooke, 8 Greenall, 9 Kinsey, 12 Peake, 14 Robson, 16 Small, 17 Wallace, 18 Webb

a) 1:0 (12 min) 9 Beleal / 2:0 (62 min) 12 Alsada / 2:1 (70 min) 16 Small
b) J. Romero (Argentina) — G. Menegali (Italy), R. Mendez Molina (Guatemala)
c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) — J. Soria Terrazas (Mexico)
d) 12,476
e) Qatar: 5 Ahmed Adil / England: 17 Wallace
f) —

Match for 3rd place / Match pour la 3e place
Partido por el 3er puesto / Spiel um den 3. Platz

31 17.10. 15.00 Hindmarsh Adelaide Rumania v. England 1:0 (1:0)

Rumania: 1 Lovas, 4 Eduard, 5 Rednic, 6 Ilie, 7 Zamfir, 8 Balint, 9 Sertov, 11 Gabor, 13 Matei, 14 Vuscan (46 min 16 Balaur), 15 Fisic

England: 13 Gosney, 2 Allen (55 min 4 Dey), 3 Banfield, 5 Cooke, 8 Greenall, 9 Kinsey (79 min 15 Southey), 10 Muir, 11 Gage, 12 Peake, 14 Robson, 18 Webb

- a) 1:0 (36 min) 1 Gabor
- b) H. Lund-Sørensen (Denmark) – A. Marquez (Mexico), A. Jarguz (Poland)
- c) L. Wilson (Australia) – H.H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
- d) 10,492
- e) Rumania: 9 Sertov, 7 Zamfir
- f) –

Final / Finale

32 18.10. 15.00 Cricket Ground Sydney Germany FR v. Qatar 4:0 (2:0)

Germany FR: 1 Vollborn, 2 Winklhofer, 3 Schmidkunz, 5 Trieb, 6 Zorc, 8 Anthes, 10 Lose, 11 Wohlfarth, 13 Schoen, 15 Sievers (67 min 7 Brunner), 16 Brummer (84 min 9 Herbst)

Qatar: 1 Ahmed Younes, 2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham, 5 Ahmed Adil, 6 Almas, 8 Afifa, 9 Beleal, 10 Salem, 12 Alsada, 13 Maayouf, 15 Mohamadi (58 min 11 Alsowaidi Khamis Duham), 16 Almuhammad

- a) 1:0 (28 min) 10 Lose / 2:0 (42 min) 11 Wohlfarth / 3:0 (66 min) 10 Lose / 4:0 (86 min) 8 Anthes
- b) A. Coelho (Brazil) – R. Valentine (Scotland), R. Mendez Molina (Guatemala)
- c) F.G. Alvarez (Philippines) – H. Sosa (Guatemala)
- d) 18,531
- e) Germany FR: 11 Wohlfarth / Qatar: 5 Ahmed Adil
- f) –

Fair-Play Trophy — Final Classification

<i>Final Placings</i>	<i>Teams</i>	<i>First match</i> <i>Points deducted</i> <i>after first match</i>	<i>Second match</i> <i>Points deducted</i> <i>after second match</i>	<i>Third match</i> <i>Points deducted</i> <i>after third match</i>	<i>Quarter finals</i> <i>Points deducted</i> <i>after quarter finals</i>	<i>Semi-finals</i> <i>Points deducted</i> <i>after semi-finals</i>	<i>Third place match</i> <i>and Final</i> <i>Points deducted</i> <i>after final matches</i>	<i>Total number of</i> <i>the number of</i> <i>matches</i>	<i>Final standing</i> <i>(average)</i>	
1	Australia	5-0 = 5	+5-0 = 10	+5-0 = 15	+6-0 = 21	-	-	21:4 =	5.25	
2	Germany FR	5-1 = 4	+5-0 = 9	+5-0 = 14	+6-0 = 20	+7-1 = 26	+8-6 = 28	28:6 =	4.66	
3	Korea Rep.	5-2 = 3	+5-0 = 8	+5-0 = 13	-	-	-	13:3 =	4.33	
4	Uruguay	5-1 = 4	+5-1 = 8	+5-1 = 12	+6-1 = 17	-	-	17:4 =	4.25	
5	Egypt	5-0 = 5	+5-0 = 10	+5-1 = 14	+6-5 = 15	-	-	15:4 =	3.75	
6-7	England	5-1 = 4	+5-2 = 7	+5-3 = 9	+6-5 = 10	+7-3 = 14	+8-0 = 22	22:6 =	3.66	
	Qatar	5-1 = 4	+5-1 = 8	+5-0 = 13	+6-3 = 16	+7-1 = 22	+8-8 = 22	22:6 =	3.66	
8	Rumania	5-0 = 5	+5-2 = 8	+5-1 = 12	+6-5 = 13	+7-3 = 17	+8-4 = 21	21:6 =	3.50	
9	Argentina	5-2 = 3	+5-5 = 3	+5-1 = 7	-	-	-	7:3 =	2.33	
10	Poland	5-9 = 4	+5-0 = 1	+5-0 = 6	-	-	-	6:3 =	2.00	
11-12	Spain	5-0 = 5	+5-7 = 3	+5-3 = 5	-	-	-	5:3 =	1.66	
	USA	5-3 = 2	+5-4 = 3	+5-3 = 5	-	-	-	5:3 =	1.66	
13	Mexico	5-1 = 4	+5-9 = 0	+5-1 = 4	-	-	-	4:3 =	1.33	
14	Cameroon	5-1 = 4	+5-3 = 6	+5-9 = 2	-	-	-	2:3 =	0.66	
15	Italy	5-1 = 4	+5-11 = -2	+5-2 = 1	-	-	-	1:3 =	0.33	
-	Brazil	5-0 = 5	+5-1 = 9	+5-0 = 14	<i>Brazil eliminated from Fair Play competition</i>					



The finalist teams of Germany FR and Qatar with the referees prior to the Final.

Disciplinary Measures

Cautions

ARGENTINA

8	Australia v. Argentina	8 Burruchaga 5 Martino	repeated foul play repeated foul play
10	Argentina v. England	2 Giovagnoli 14 Palermo	dissent foul play
23	Cameroon v. Argentina	4 Alul	foul play

AUSTRALIA — *no cautions or expulsions*

BRAZIL

14	Brazil v. Italy	7 Cacau	foul play
26	Brazil v. Qatar	5 Julio César 3 Mauro Galvão 10 Leomir	dissent dissent dissent

CAMEROON

7	England v. Cameroon	12/10 Ebongue	rough play
9	Australia v. Cameroon	6 Nyamsi 13 Kingue 15 Olle Olle	rough play rough play dissent
23	Cameroon v. Argentina	12/10 Ebongue* 6 Nyamsi* 15 Olle Olle*	foul play foul play foul play

EGYPT

21	Egypt v. Mexico	17 Hozain	time-wasting
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ENGLAND

7	England v. Cameroon	3 Banfield	rough play
10	Argentina v. England	17 Wallace 2 Allen	tripping an opponent foul play

GERMANY FR

6	Germany FR v. Mexico	7 Brunner	persistent infringements of the Laws of the Game
29	Rumania v. Germany FR	10 Lose	tripping an opponent
32	Germany FR v. Qatar	11 Wohlfarth	rough play

* *Second caution — but suspension not served as team eliminated*

ITALY

3	Italy v. Korea Rep.	2 Bruno	rough play
14	Brazil v. Italy	16 Pari	foul play
		7 Mariani	foul play
		4 Manzo	foul play
20	Italy v. Rumania	13 Fontanini	tripping an opponent
		5 Ferri	tripping an opponent

KOREA REP.

3	Italy v. Korea Rep.	1 Choi In-Young	ungentlemanly conduct
		17 Kwak Sung-Hu	ungentlemanly conduct

MEXICO

6	Germany FR v. Mexico	3 Aguirre	tripping an opponent
16	Mexico v. Spain	7 Muñoz	rough play
21	Egypt v. Mexico	5 Servin	pushing an opponent

POLAND

1	Poland v. Qatar	10 Dziekanowski	dissent
		15 Pekala	dissent

QATAR

1	Poland v. Qatar	9 Beleal	persistent infringements of the Laws of the Game
11	USA v. Qatar	2 Alsowaidi Mohd Duham	rough play
30	Qatar v. England	5 Ahmed Adil	time-wasting
32	Germany FR v. Qatar	5 Ahmed Adil*	rough play

RUMANIA

13	Rumania v. Korea Rep.	5 Rednic	foul play
		4 Eduard	foul play
20	Italy v. Rumania	13 Matei	tripping an opponent
25	Uruguay v. Rumania	11 Gabor	dissent
		3 Andone	dissent
		8 Balint	foul play
		16 Balaur	foul play
		9 Sertov	foul play
31	Rumania v. England	9 Sertov*	foul play
		7 Zamfir	foul play

SPAIN

16	Mexico v. Spain	2 Calvo	rough play
		14 Ocaña Puertas	rough play
22	Spain v. Germany FR	2 Calvo*	holding an opponent

* Second caution — but suspension not served as team eliminated or final match of competition

USA

2	USA v. Uruguay	13 Doran 5 Gardiner	dissent dissent
11	USA v. Qatar	14 Stollmeyer	foul play
18	Poland v. USA	7 Kain 7 Kain*	rough play ungentlemanly conduct

URUGUAY

2	USA v. Uruguay	5 Berruetta	foul play
12	Uruguay v. Poland	10 Francescoli	rough play
17	Qatar v. Uruguay	8 López Baez	dissent
25	Uruguay v. Rumania	9 Da Silva	foul play

Expulsions / Suspensions

1 *Poland v. Qatar* *T. Boskovic, Australia*
Poland: No. 18: Andrzej Latka abusive language and pushing the referee
Expulsion: suspended for the next two matches (12 Uruguay v. Poland and 18 Poland v. USA)

10 *Argentina v. England* *G. Menegali, Italy*
Argentina: No. 8: J.L. Burruchaga foul play
2nd caution; suspended for the next match (23 Cameroon v. Argentina)

11 *USA v. Qatar* *G. Tesfaye, Ethiopia*
USA: No. 14: John Stollmeyer rough play
2nd caution; suspended for the next match (18 Poland v. USA)

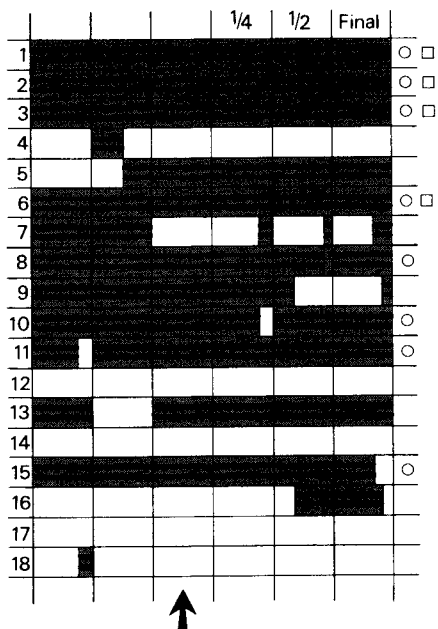
14 *Brazil v. Italy* *J. Redelfs, Germany FR*
Italy: No. 6: Domenico Prognà rough play
Expulsion: suspended for the next match (20 Italy v. Rumania)
No. 2: Pasqualino Bruno foul play
2nd caution; suspended for the next match (20 Italy v. Rumania)

* *Second caution – but suspension not served as team eliminated*

16	<i>Mexico v. Spain</i>	<i>J. L. Martinez, Uruguay</i>
Mexico:	No. 2: Francisco Chavez	punching an opponent Expulsion: suspended for the next match (21 Egypt v. Mexico)
	No.3: Aaron G. Aguirre	rough play 2nd caution; suspended for the next match (21 Egypt v. Mexico)
Spain:	No. 4: N. Julia Fontane	kicking an opponent Expulsion: suspended for the next match (22 Spain v. Germany FR)
24	<i>England v. Australia</i>	<i>I. Igna, Rumania</i>
England:	No. 2: Paul Allen	foul play 2nd caution; suspended for the next match (28 England v. Egypt)
26	<i>Brazil v. Qatar</i>	<i>A. Marquez, Mexico</i>
Brazil:	No. 5: Julio César	repeated violence against the referee Suspended for 12 months from all FIFA competitions in accordance with item 4.6. of the FIFA Memorandum on Disciplinary Measures
	No. 4: Paulo Roberto	violence against the referee
	No. 9: Marcelo	violence against the referee
	Both players suspended for 6 months from all FIFA competitions in accordance with item 4.6. of the FIFA Memorandum on Disciplinary Measures	
Qatar:	No. 2: Alsowaidi Mohd Duham	dissent 2nd caution; suspended for the next match (30 Qatar v. England)
28	<i>England v. Egypt</i>	<i>J. L. Martinez, Uruguay</i>
England:	No. 3: Neil Banfield	ungentlemanly conduct Expulsion: suspended for the next match (30 Qatar v. England)
Egypt:	No. 3: Khaled El Amshati	ungentlemanly conduct Expulsion: suspended for the next match of the national youth team
29	<i>Rumania v. Germany FR</i>	<i>R. Valentine, Scotland</i>
Rumania:	No. 3: Ion Andone	obstruction 2nd caution; suspended for the next match (31 Rumania v. England)
30	<i>Qatar v. England</i>	<i>J. Romero, Argentina</i>
England:	No. 17: David Wallace	dissent 2nd caution; suspended for the next match (31 Rumania v. England)

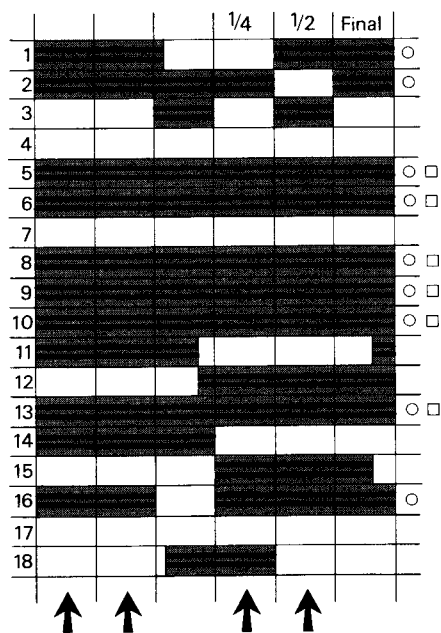
Analysis of Players used by the four Finalists

- = regular player
- = all matches
- △ = expulsion
- ↑ = match played without substitute players



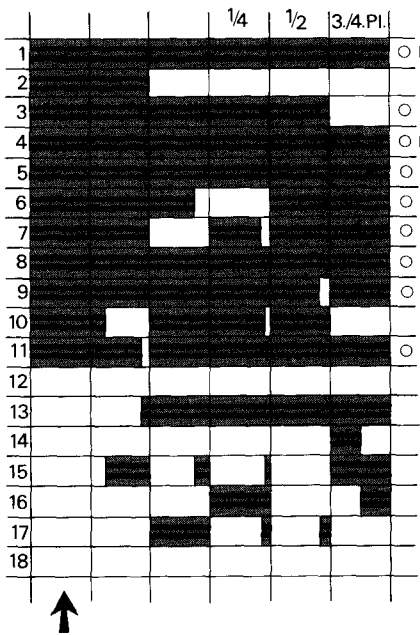
Germany FR

- 17 players used
- 4 players used throughout all 6 matches



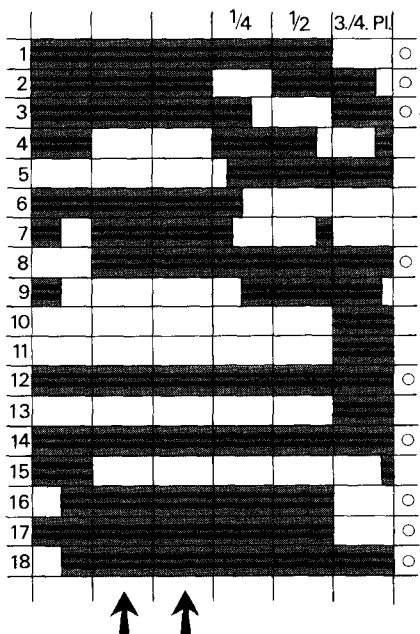
Qatar

- 16 players used
- 6 players used throughout all 6 matches



Rumania

- 16 players used
- 4 players used throughout all 6 matches



England

- 18 players used
- 2 players used throughout all 6 matches

Top goal scorers at the end of the final

1-2	4	Koussas, Mark	AUS	(4 matches)
	4	Taher, Abou Zaid	EGY	(4 matches)
3, 4, 5	4	Gabor, Romulus	ROM	(6 matches)
	4	Lose, Ralf	FRG	(6 matches)
	4	Wohlfarth, Roland	FRG	(6 matches)
6-12	3	Almuhannadi, Khalid	QTR	
	3	Beleal, Badir	QTR	
	3	Ronaldo Marques, Sereno	BRA	
	3	Saleb, Hisham	EGY	
	3	Small, Mike	ENG	
	3	Webb, Neil	ENG	
13-17	2	Anthes, Holger	FRG	
	2	Djonkep, Bonaventure	CAM	
	2	Dziewanowski, Dariusz	POL	
	2	Lopez Serrano, Sebastian	ESP	
	2	Da Silva, Jorge	URU	
	2	Soo Ho, Choi	KOR	
18-20	1	Alsada, Ali	QTR	
	1	Schoen, Alfred	FRG	
	1	Trieb, Martin	FRG	

Spectator Figures

	Group A	Group B	Group C		Group D		Daily Totals
	Brisbane	Melbourne	Adelaide	Canberra	Sydney	Newcastle	
<i>First Match</i>	17,200	13,538	7,504	—	15,814	—	54,056
<i>Second Match</i>	10,122	17,500	14,120	—	16,674	13,797	72,213
<i>Third Match</i>	8,264	9,000	—	8,150	28,932	—	54,346
Venue Total	35,586	40,038	21,624	8,150	61,420	13,797	180,615
Total Group Matches	35,586	40,038	29,774		75,217		180,615
<i>Quarter finals</i>	—	14,800	—	13,780	8,293	12,993	49,866
Total after Quarter finals	35,586	54,838	21,624	21,930	69,713	26,790	230,481
<i>Semi-Finals</i>	—	15,000	—	—	12,476	—	27,476
Total after Semi-Finals	35,586	69,838	21,624	21,930	82,189	26,790	257,957
<i>Match for 3rd Place</i>	—	—	10,492	—	—	—	10,492
Total after 3rd place match	35,586	69,838	32,116	21,930	82,189	26,790	268,449
<i>Final</i>	—	—	—	—	18,531	—	18,531
Grand Total	35,586	69,838	32,116	21,930	100,720	26,790	286,980

Adidas competitions:

“Golden Ball” for the best player, and “Golden Shoe” for the best goalscorer at the Tournament

“Golden Ball”

Winner of the Golden Ball:	Romulus Gabor, Rumania	79 points
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Winner of the Silver Ball:	Michael Zorc, Germany FR	27 points
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Winner of the Bronze Ball:	Roland Wohlfarth, Germany FR	16 points
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“Golden Shoe”

Winner of the Golden Shoe:	Mark Koussas, Australia	4 goals (0.66)
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Winner of the Silver Shoe:	Taher Amer, Egypt	4 goals (0.44)
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Winner of the Bronze Shoe: (jointly)	Ralf Lose / Roland Wohlfarth / Romulus Gabor	4 goals (0.33)
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