

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



**FIFA**  
(founded 1904)

FIFA World Youth Tournament  
for the Coca-Cola Cup

Final Competition

Tunisia

27.6. – 10.7. 1977

TECHNICAL STUDY REPORT

English Edition

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## Introduction

People can participate recreationally throughout their lives in a number of sports, but vigorous competitive sport is a challenge for youth, demanding peaks of strength, speed, endurance and skill and special qualities of perseverance and determination. World champions emerge in some sports in their early years. In team games such as soccer, where both fitness and skill are needed, players tend to have their best years of performance in their twenties, though they can reveal high potential around the ages of 17, 18 and 19 years. Occasionally a player of exceptional talent establishes himself in his national team by this age.

The future standards of the game of soccer depend upon the upbringing of the young, the extent and quality of training, development of natural skill, increasing knowledge of the game and the general pattern of behaviour in competition. There is great value, therefore, in international competition for youth to test out ability and provide experience. FIFA was the first to stage an international youth tournament for players of 18 years and under in Europe in 1948, with South American participation in 1953 and 1954. This tournament was taken over in 1957 by UEFA. Other regional or continental youth tournaments followed, but the grand concept of a world youth tournament was frustrated because of the high costs involved in travel and organisation. It was not until FIFA found a sponsor in Coca-Cola that the staging of such a tournament became feasible and, with the generous help of the host country, Tunisia, a successful Final of the first world youth football competition was assured.

FIFA has opened a new and important area of world international competition. Eighty-eight nations opted to participate in this first event.

### Details per Confederation

#### *Africa*

Yes: 19      Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt AR, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia

No: 3      Kenya, Niger, Sudan

No Answer: 14      Burundi, Central Africa, Congo, Benin PR, Gabon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Upper Volta, Zaire

*Concacaf*

Yes: 20 Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dom. Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Neth. Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Surinam, Trinidad, USA

No: 0

No Answer: 2 Antigua, Bahamas

*UEFA*

Yes: 19 Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland Rep., Italy, Malta, Norway, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Turkey, USSR, Yugoslavia

No: 10 Belgium, Denmark, England, German DR, Germany FR, Iceland, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden

No Answer: 4 Albania, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Switzerland

*Asia*

Yes: 16 Brunei, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Korea Rep., DPR Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand

No: 1 United Arab Emirates

No Answer: 16 Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Israel, Khmer, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Syria, DPR Vietnam, Vietnam Rep., PDR Yemen

*Conmebol*

Yes: 10 Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

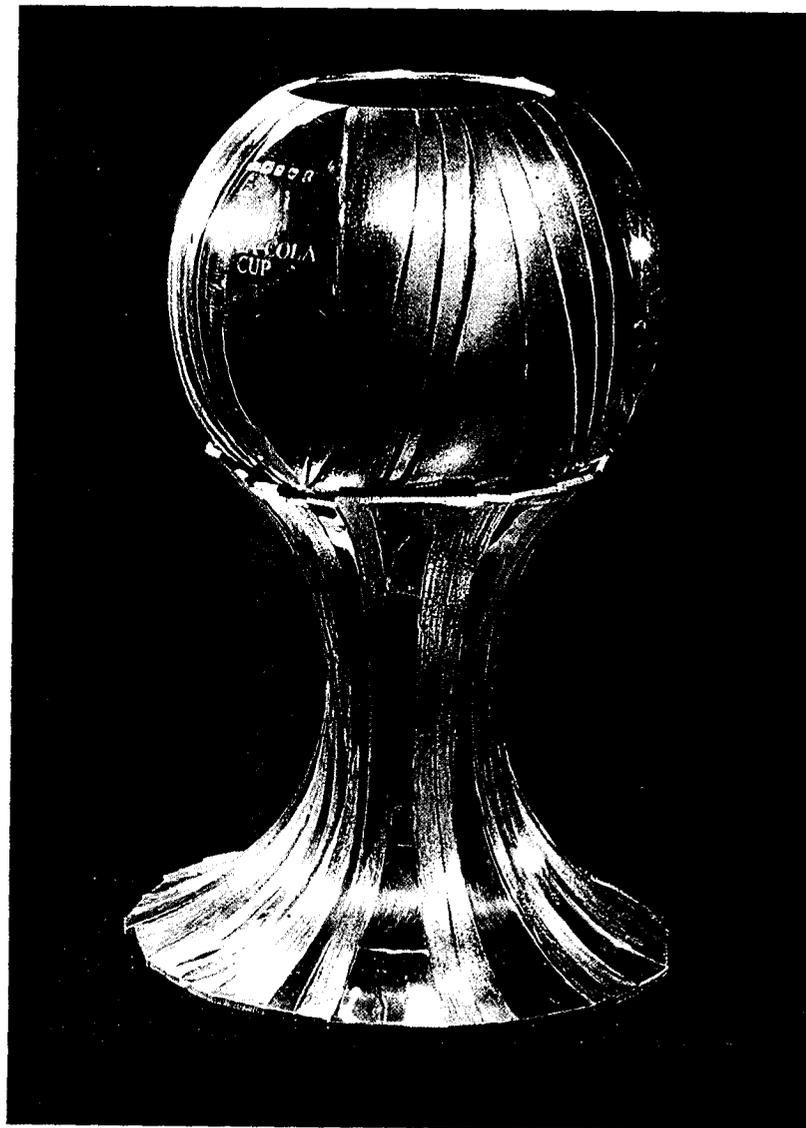
No: 0

No Answer: 0

*Oceania*

Yes: 4 Australia, New Zealand, Papua-New Guinea, China Rep. (Taiwan)

No: 1 Fiji



The Coca-Cola Cup  
for the  
FIFA World Youth Tournament

Table

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No Answer</i>	<i>Total of NA's</i>
Africa	19	3	14	36
Concacaf	20	0	2	22
UEFA	19	10 (+1 Abstention)	4	34
Asia	16	1	16	33
Conmebol	10	0	0	10
Oceania	4	1	0	5
Total	88	16 (+1 Abstention)	36	140

There is every reason to believe that, following the undoubted success of the tournament in Tunisia, many more countries will take part in the preliminary rounds for the next Tournaments.

FIFA, as the world body for football, is committed to the improvement of standards in its world tournaments and the encouragement of further promotion of the game especially in countries where football is emerging as a truly national game. It was felt to be desirable, therefore, by the FIFA President and the Technical Committee, to arrange a technical study group to look at this First World Youth competition Final Tournament and produce a report. Walter Winterbottom (England), Nicola Comucci (Italy), Miljan Miljanic (Yugoslavia) and Ronald Greenwood (England) were invited to undertake this task.

At a meeting on 26 June, prior to the start of the tournament, which was chaired by Mr. H. Cavan, the purpose of the study was explained to officials and coaches of the associations whose teams were participating, and their co-operation was invited.

Subsequently, members of the technical study group held discussions with the coach and doctor of each team to gather information about the structure of youth football in their country and the arrangements for the preparation of the team. When some of the first round games had been played, further discussions took place to sound opinion on organisation of the competition, the standard of football and control by match officials.

The following observations are submitted to FIFA and its Committees.

## Organisation of the World Youth Football Tournament

Those who have had experience in organising a major sports event where a number of teams compete from different parts of the world will appreciate the careful attention to detail which is required in planning the preliminary and final competitions of a world tournament, the choice of grounds, accommodation and training areas, and arrangements for referees, the media, publications and information. The biggest problem is that of finance. In many parts of the world a youth tournament final would be unable to attract large spectator audiences and extensive television coverage, yet the costs of travel, accommodation and staging of the tournament would be almost the same as for a senior World Cup Final.

The value of the contribution of the host country, Tunisia, in staging this First Final Tournament is warmly acknowledged by FIFA and so, too, is the sponsorship from Coca-Cola.

The value of investment in youth football is such that associations competing in the final competition ought to be prepared if necessary to make some contribution towards costs, particularly in respect of accommodation.

Now that this youth football competition has been given life, it is essential that the youth tournaments of confederations should be co-ordinated so as to qualify their teams for the final tournament of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup. The purpose of this competition and its objectives should be clear. In the opinion of the Study Group and coaches, a world youth football tournament should provide opportunity for expression of creative football by young talented players with a future. The upper age limit of the players is therefore an important factor, for at 19 years many players have already attained senior status. A junior football team should demonstrate progress in development of bright new concepts; it should not simply be a replica of senior competition.

Success in junior football should be concerned with forming players, improving methods of play and extending friendly and co-operative relationships between countries. In this connection, FIFA's development and coaching scheme has an important part to play. Each World Youth Football Tournament ought to create a new wave of enthusiasm for the future of the game. It would be a pity if these concepts were neglected and authorities and management began to look upon success of national youth teams as compensation for poor results of senior teams.

The Final Tournament of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup provides opportunity for players and coaches to assess the efficiency of their youth development programmes and to test out the quality of their "espoirs" and "understudies" to the full national side. More important, players of this age can

gain immensely from experience of participating in a world competition – representing their country, playing to the best of their ability, and appreciating what they must do to improve performance in international aspects.

If football is to continue its progress as the world's greatest team game, then associations as well as federations must improve international competition, encourage deeper technical, medical and scientific evaluation and sociological study. The Final Tournament of the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup should therefore be planned as a model to command the interest of all associations who should try to be represented at their own expense, if not by their teams, then by administrators, referees, trainers, coaches, medical officers and assessors. The arena of this competition holds much in store for those who wish to consider the future development of football in their countries in relation to what is happening elsewhere. The venue of the final competition of this youth tournament could become the occasion for well-structured conferences and study groups.



*The Diplomas for the first four teams*



*The Gold Medals presented to the winners*



*FIFA President Dr. João Havelange presenting the Coca-Cola Cup to the happy Russian team captain, Andrei Bal*

*The Russian team captain and team-mate showing the Coca-Cola Cup and the Bourguiba Trophy, which had been presented by FIFA President Dr. Havelange and Sports Minister M'Bazza*



## The Final Competition

There was general dismay among the coaches about the lack of spectators at matches in Tunisia. Creative inspiration thrives on appreciation from an interested and discerning audience. There is an inter-action which adds its own value to the game and gives purpose to the presence of press and television media.

There should be more time between qualifying in the preliminary round and the date of the final competition to enable accreditation and documentation of players to be fully completed and checked and official programmes prepared. Honduras had a printed booklet containing photographs and background details of the players in their squad which was most helpful to officials and representatives of the media.

If possible, the first round of the final competition should be arranged in four groups of four teams (three matches for each team), with two teams from each group going forward to quarter finals. Whilst this arrangement would add one match to the programme, it would ensure greater interest in the first round of the competition. In Tunisia it was possible to forecast the likely winners of Groups B, C and D after the first matches which seemed to have had an effect on subsequent games in these groups.

Games in this competition should be of 90 minutes (45-45) duration rather than 80 minutes (40-40). Most of the players taking part in this tournament are involved in senior club football and are therefore accustomed to playing games lasting 90 minutes.

Accommodation for the teams should be of high quality. Many of the players are the promising elite of senior clubs and already receive special consideration. Accommodation at a well-appointed sports centre or quiet hotel is preferred. Players from different countries have different habits and disciplinary control. If a university hostel or sports centre is used for several squads, the squads should be sufficiently separated in their quarters to avoid disturbing each other. A diet should be provided as near as possible to that which the players normally enjoy. Each team should also have a ground at its disposal near to its headquarters so that training can be arranged as required.

To combat boredom from training and match routine, arrangements should be made for sightseeing, shopping and fraternity gatherings at suitable times during the competition to meet the particular needs of each squad.

Prizes and awards are recognised incentives for teams and coaches, but their purpose must be carefully considered at this youth stage. Football is a team game and young impressionable players are eager to respond to the ideals of playing for

each other and the team as a whole. Awards which identify individuals such as the highest goalscorer and the best player should have no place in the youth tournament.



→  
*The commemorative plaque presented to the 16 teams having participated in the final tournament*

## Match Control

For this competition FIFA invited 20 match officials from 20 countries, revealing the importance attached to geographical representation and the prestige value given to this experience of officiating at a FIFA tournament.

Most were senior referees on the FIFA List with a great deal of experience in refereeing international games. A senior international referee can treat games at this level, particularly when there are few spectators, in a casual manner. Some of the officials had not officiated as linesmen in their own countries for a considerable time, and in consequence, their performance as linesmen in this tournament, particularly in the detail of positioning and signalling for infringements was below standard. There were few instances, however, when wrong action by linesmen resulted in faulty decisions by the referee.

With so many referees on the scene, most had only one match to referee in 24 first round matches. Unless the game they refereed proved to be exceptional, referees were naturally dissatisfied that they had had insufficient opportunity to display their ability.

A competition of this kind can be adequately controlled by eight referees using other officials from the host country and nearby countries to operate as linesmen. Such a group of supporting officials could be organised as a course of training, using the matches of the tournament for study purposes.

Clearly there can be compromise between having too many officials coming from all over the world and giving them little to do, and choosing a very small squad of efficient referees. We would suggest that a smaller squad of younger but equally competent referees should be chosen for future youth tournaments.

Team games involving physical contact are said to be ritual forms of conflict, where aggressive action to gain possession of the ball is controlled by laws and the demands of "fair play". There can only be a true sense of fairness if both teams play fair and if the controlling officials are efficient and just in their decisions.

In this tournament, match control on the whole was good and was frequently praised by coaches of the teams involved. Nevertheless there were differences in the application of the laws and disciplinary control. To some extent this variation of interpretation is due to the prevailing trends in different parts of the world, and in other respects it resulted from individual characteristics.

Instructions given to referees before the tournament called for firm control of matches. Some referees were resolute in dealing with foul play and issuing cautions; others were more lenient and more serious offences escaped caution. Offences of handing off and body checking used by attacking players in possession of the ball

were generally ignored, resulting in frustration of defenders whose retaliatory action was then cautioned.

For the benefit of officials and spectators, complete contrasts of colour must be worn by the teams in each match to include shorts and stockings as well as jerseys, as instructed by the Tournament Committee. Unfortunately some teams did not comply with the FIFA instructions received. Identity numbers on jerseys should also be clearly indicated. There were examples in this tournament where numbers were indistinguishable from the vertical striped pattern of the jerseys.

The competition was unusual in that the two semi-final matches and the final match had to be decided by kicks from the penalty mark at the end of each game. Because of its significance, this procedure must be precisely and uniformly conducted. It would be worth while preparing a special film and issuing guidance to referees on this special aspect of a tournament, paying particular attention to the control of the goalkeeper's movement before the ball is kicked, and the placing of the ball. Such a method of deciding which team goes forward or wins the event is not wholly satisfactory, but providing the test of skill is carried out fairly, it is better than tossing a coin.

## **The Structure of Football and Preparation Training of National Youth Teams**

In many countries football is encouraged as part of physical education in schools as well as by the associations and their clubs. In some, however, the promotion and development of football at all ages is largely the task of associations, though there may be a sizeable amount of casual unaffiliated football. As might be expected, the structure of youth football varies from country to country, yet it would seem in general that a selection of the best youth talent filters through to the premier clubs and from this selection the national squad of youth players of 19 and under is chiefly formed. Many of these players are already established as professionals under contract to a senior club. The relationship between the association and its clubs, therefore, becomes a vital factor in the amount of preparation training which can be undertaken.

As for the senior World Cup Competition, thorough preparation training programmes of many months duration are planned in Central and South America, and to a lesser extent in Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. In Western European countries club requirements prevent long programmes of training and players are not so readily available for national squad training and competition.

The increasing incidence of unlawful violence perpetrated by competitors and spectators in many sports is causing anxiety among sports officials and public authorities. Whilst it may be said that the root causes of anti-social behaviour lie deep in the structure of society, there is nevertheless a responsibility of educationists and those involved in the development of sport to do all they can to promote the ethics of fair play in sport and to act against those who consciously use unfair methods and unlawful aggression in order to win.

In this tournament the behaviour of players on the field and of spectators in the stands did not cause any disturbance or violence.

The coaching of the young player is a vital influence, for he must be brought up to respect fair play and despise acts of cheating and violence. Youth football competition should aim to demonstrate all that is good in sport — keen endeavour, unselfish team work, energy and skill, and a sporting spirit which accepts defeat without shame and triumph without chauvinism. If otherwise, the future of the game is undermined. So, it is important that the FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup should be a stage for a display of the highest standards of competitive behaviour bringing credit to all concerned.

A brief account of the salient features in the structure of youth football and the programme of preparation for each country participating in the Final Competition is given below.

## Group A – France, Mexico, Spain, Tunisia

### France

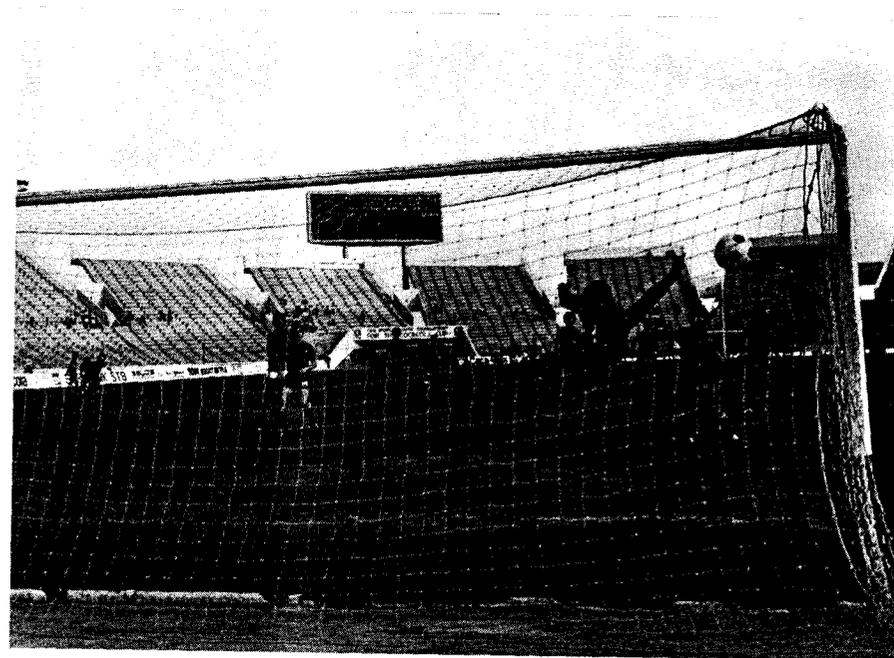
France builds up its youth football from junior squads selected from regional groups of young players who later become cadets. At 16 years a player is known as a youth amateur, at 18 he is considered an “espoir”, when he can sign professional after fifteen matches. By the time a player reaches 19 years he is usually under contract. Most of the players in the national squad in Tunisia were attached to senior professional clubs, two or three having played regularly in first teams. For the European youth tournament, players are generally 18 years of age. As with all European teams, there was the difficulty in France of working with a squad of 18 years for the UEFA Tournament and then suddenly having to form a new squad of players up to 19 years for the FIFA Tournament. When the team lost in the UEFA Tournament, a new squad was formed and given competition experience in Toulon and Cannes.

The team was a combination of some younger players from the squad which took part in the UEFA Tournament and a selection of players under contract with senior clubs. There was insufficient time to weld the players together into a coherent team, and get them to understand each other's style of play. Some players had already played for a season in league competition and needed a rest. Even though the players were conscious of the importance of the competition, it was difficult to motivate them and lift their game performance to a new peak for this particular Tournament. European national teams, even though they have many fine individual players, cannot be expected to do well in these competitions without preparation and opportunity to develop team work. There is reason to believe that club coaches are inclined to push young players into stereotype patterns to suit club tactics. If this is done at too early an age, individual technique can be stifled.

### Mexico

Mexico has more than a million youngsters playing football, about 700,000 of whom are registered. There are about 1,500 amateur clubs, and some seventy professional clubs are grouped in three divisions.

The preparation of the national youth team was extensive, lasting from June 1976 to the competition in July 1977. An initial squad of sixty players was selected, two from each of the twenty first division clubs and the remainder from



second and third division clubs. The squad assembled for one week in each month at the Football Centre in Mexico. There were test games in Puerto Rico in September 1976 and by November the squad had been reduced to forty players, which included some new selections. By January 1977, the squad had been further reduced to twentyseven players which was kept together until the competition in Tunisia, playing matches against teams in the league. An extensive tour was made to Central and South America in April and May of 1977, taking in matches against Honduras, El Salvador, Trinidad, Surinam, Panama and Guatemala – 5 wins, 3 draws and 2 defeats. European experience was gained by playing matches at Cannes and Toulon.

The Mexican FA is given every support by the clubs, but even so, the captain of the youth squad, reported to be the best player, had to be left behind because league football competition was not fully settled and his club required his services. July as a date for international competition clearly impinges on league football in Central and South America.

### *Spain*

The national youth team was selected from players attached to professional senior clubs – eleven being senior players and seven juveniles. Each professional club has a number of juvenile players who sign professional at 18 years, and also some amateurs including about twelve to fifteen young boys. There are around a hundred clubs outside the senior league with semi-professional and amateur players.

The training get-together for the selected squad lasted fifteen days before the competition. Only one practice match was played against a local team. Players were chosen on their reputation and performance with their senior clubs.

The Spanish style of play, being one of improvisation, is well suited to this ad hoc arrangement of selecting a team and allowing it to take the field with little preparation. Players grow up to the idea of adapting their skills to each other's play. It becomes a form of instinctive behaviour to react to each other and create a blend whilst a game is in progress. The coach and players would have welcomed more extensive training preparation, but were satisfied with the progress which had been made in the short time the squad had been together.

Though the senior clubs keep a medical check on fitness and health and take tests at the beginning and end of each season, no special tests were taken of the youth squad, and no scientific attempt was made to evaluate performance.

The team was well turned out for training and for purposes of relaxation, taking into account the climate, showing that considerable thought had been given to the arrangements in bringing the team to Tunisia.

### *Tunisia*

There are fourteen senior clubs, nearly half of which have Yugoslav coaches. Senior players are amateurs in the sense that they have other work to do, usually in the mornings, which allows sufficient time for afternoon training and match play. A player can have a contract with a senior club at an early age. Ten of the youth squad were playing in the senior teams, but other members of the squad were students and in consequence special training sessions had to be organised during holiday periods in regional centres.

The team had been basically the same from September 1976. Starting with fifty players, the squad was reduced to thirty when a series of matches were played – 4 against Yugoslavia, 3 against Iran, 2 against Bulgaria and one each against France, Belgium, Saudi Arabia and Morocco.

There was the feeling that, individually, the players had acquired essential ball skills, but there was much still to be learned about combined team play and they lacked experience against foreign teams.



## Group B – Honduras, Hungary, Morocco, Uruguay

### Honduras

Honduras has a first league of ten senior clubs. There are about eighty other clubs spread around the country in various leagues. Each of the ten main clubs has a youth team selected from promising players seen in local kickabouts. There is little competition at junior level because of the distances that have to be travelled. Coaching at the main clubs is not of a high standard for the young player and reliance is placed on natural ability which shows itself through match play.

After the qualifying tournament, the squad received intensive training, the officials being aware of the prestige in participating in the final competition in Tunisia. In the first month of a three month training period, the squad trained three days a week, in the second month the players assembled for two whole weeks and in the third month several games were played, including matches against teams from Brazil, Argentina, Germany FR and the USSR. Honduras play with a South American style, relying extensively on personal ball skill. Aware of the European physical approach to match play, the coach devoted attention to fitness and speed. Though the team lacked experience and tactical knowledge of European football, there was the expectation that their natural talent in ball skills would compensate.

No medical or physical assessment of the players was taken. The medical officer was fully aware of the problems which could arise when a group of players of mixed personalities were kept together for a period of time. In his opinion, the characteristic strength of the early maturity of Honduras players was to stand them in good stead. This early maturity raised questions about the age of some members of the team. The honour of representing their country in the final of the World Tournament was an immense motivating factor and aroused great interest in the national press. The team and officers were uncertain as to how they would play against European sides. At some future date they hoped FIFA would arrange to send experienced coaches from Europe to Honduras to demonstrate European methods and styles of play.

### Hungary

In Hungary, the development of football starts at the age of 8 to 10 years when boys are encouraged to attend special sports schools or attach themselves to clubs to be taught the basics of football. After this age they are included in youth sides at club level. First division clubs must have a minimum of seven youth sides, second division five and third division three youth sides. There are leagues for different age groups. The Hungarian structure of youth development in football compares



favourably with the best. Attention is given to early grounding of basic skills with no organised competition until 11 years of age.

The national squad was selected from a group of fifty players who were first drawn together four years ago. In the first competitive tournament in 1975 the UEFA Cup was played in Hungary and the team won the Silver Medal. Preparation for Tunisia, once the Hungarians had been nominated by UEFA, started in February 1977. The squad competed in a tournament in Iran coming second, and also played other matches against national teams and club teams in Hungary. There were regular training sessions culminating in a week of special training at a sports school before leaving for Tunisia.

The style of play of Hungarian football was felt to be effective in coping with eventualities of the FIFA tournament, even though the South American style of play was a new experience for the team. Speed of thought and movement are considered to be of special importance, and it was for this reason that the team was entered in the Iran tournament to test the way individuals and the team as a whole adapted technique and showed tactical awareness.

Hungarian football has always placed high value on physical assessment and the youth squad had two checks each year over the four-year period of training. Ten

players of the squad were already in the first team pool of their clubs where medical tests are taken every month. Special consideration was given to personal qualities, especially in responding to a long period of being cloistered in a squad. At this age character plays an important part in the welding of a successful tournament side.

#### *Morocco*

There are sixteen clubs in the first division and only three have grass pitches. Lack of resources is a severe handicap in the development of youth football. The 13 to 15 year-old footballers are called "chicos" who become "cadets" from 15 to 17 years and "juniors" from 18 to 20. Coaching and competition is not yet fully organised for these groups and coaches have to visit other countries to gain knowledge and experience.

The team assembled only a month before the Final Competition and made a visit to France for training and match play against three senior amateur sides, winning two and drawing the other. Time was not on the coach's side in attempting to create team understanding, especially since Moroccans tend to play as individuals. The players responded well, however, to the hard physical training and the standard of fitness was higher than at first expected. Players in the squad were selected as being the best players currently available and were proud to represent their country in the Tournament. Compared with other teams in this group, the Moroccan side seemed immature, lacking tactical experience from international games.

#### *Uruguay*

Youth football in Uruguay is developed by the clubs through a youth scheme. There are six divisions of senior clubs in Uruguay and these clubs encourage boys, "chicos", to join at the age of 12 to 13 years, when great emphasis is given to football of a 7-a-side variety played on small areas. The general feeling is that the present structure of youth football, built up by the clubs and not through the schools, will enable Uruguayan football to attain its former fame. The Association places great faith in youth development which was illustrated by the thorough preparation programme set for the national youth team. The squad was chosen



from the junior players, some of whom had played in the first team of their clubs. A group of fifty players were assembled in January 1977 which was subsequently reduced to provide the squad for the qualifying competition. Uruguay qualified along with Paraguay and Brazil. In the few months before travelling to Tunisia the team had regular training sessions with games against local Uruguayan sides.

It was felt that individually and teamwise the football skill and tactics were of sufficient quality and, therefore, the training programme concentrated on fitness. In all sports in Uruguay great importance is attached to physical and medical assessments and close checks are kept on each player. Some players were removed from the squad because of their inability to communicate and mix with others. The eighteen players in the final selection were enthusiastic about representing their country, and officials were conscious of the need to reduce anxiety by making the players relax and realise that it was important to play freely and display their skills in entertaining football without feeling that it was a matter of life and death to win.

## Group C – Brazil, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast

### *Brazil*

The most popular sport in Brazil is unquestionably that of football, especially among the young who play informally on beaches and free ground wherever it can be found. Beach football with special rules is organised in Santos and Rio de Janeiro. The basic techniques, which require a lot of lifting of the ball with the foot, are different from those required in a normal game of football. Football, played on free ground, is therefore considered to be more important in the development of the young player. In 1978 it is intended to organise a national junior football competition. Clubs, when selecting junior players, pay attention to their physique as well as their technical skill. They often have a completely separate section for young players with up to five coaches, with daily training sessions for various groups starting with young players of around 13 to 14 years of age.

The preparation of the national squad for the World Youth Tournament started with the selection of 120 players, which was reduced in February of 1977 to 25 players. This smaller squad was then coached to provide the team for the South American tournament in Caracas and nine friendly games were arranged. In the Caracas tournament Brazil played six matches. After qualifying, training sessions continued twice a day and five more matches were played against professional teams, making a total of twenty matches to test out this squad which, incidentally, is intended to form the basis of their next Olympic team, for though the players are bound to clubs by preliminary contracts, they are considered to be amateurs.

Throughout the whole of this training, players were subjected to medical checks and physical fitness tests. Great improvement was achieved by all players in the Cooper running test. There are four specialist medical centres in Brazil concerned with the testing and development of knowledge in physiology and the evaluation of performance.

### *Iran*

There are no junior leagues in Iran. Players of this age compete only in special tournaments which means that there is no continued programme of training and match play. Whereas a European youth player will have fifty games or more a year, an Iranian youth has around ten official games. Then, too, there is a shortage of coaches for junior football. The situation is improving and the managers of senior clubs are looking more and more for young players of talent. Goalkeepers seem hard to find and heading is a skill which is poorly expressed; this in part is due to smallness of stature, but there is also need for rigorous training sessions for young

players at all clubs using separate grounds and special equipment aiming to develop the skills and techniques of the game.

Preparation for this tournament began with the appointment of Jagodic, a Yugoslav coach who planned a nine months' period of training and test games to develop his selected group of young players. The programme consisted of a first phase, from November to December, with a tournament in Ahwaz, where the coach tested out various team selections; a second phase, January to February, with a tour of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain to acquire international experience; a third phase, February to March, with the international tournament for the Prince Raza Cup in Shira, which included teams from the USSR, Poland, Rumania, Ireland, Tunisia and two teams from the Iranian squad; a fourth stage, March to April, with the competition of Asia held in Tehran where the Iran team came second; and lastly the special preparation for the World Youth Tournament which took place partly on the borders of the Caspian Sea for acclimatisation to the temperature of Tunisia, and partly in Tehran.

Physiological tests and medical checks were carried out during the Tehran sessions. Special emphasis was given to physical conditioning in training sessions and detailed records were kept of each player with an evaluation of speed, strength, endurance and technical ability. The whole programme was planned week by week to ensure a gradual progression of fitness and technique and an increasing tactical awareness. The team played largely to 4-2-4 and 4-3-3 formations during the Raza Cup and the form of each player was recorded.

### *Italy*

During the last few years major changes have occurred in junior competition and preparation of junior teams in Italy. The Federation is encouraging all Italian clubs to create junior squads to develop technique and improve standards of play. Senior clubs in the First Division have two to five professional coaches concerned solely with the training of these young players. The Federation has established a one-year school of training in Florence for coaches specialising in youth coaching, some of whom travel to other parts of the world to gain experience. The bigger clubs have good facilities for training of young players, and generally there has been a big improvement in the conditions of training at this level. There are competitions for various age groups starting on a regional basis. Considerable thought is being given to the problems of early professionalisation of the young player, for those who fail tend to drop out of football altogether. Some of the players in the Italian youth squad had already been transferred from one club to another for very high fees.

As with other European countries, Italy had separate selections for the UEFA Cup in 1976 (under 18 years) and the squad for this tournament, the preparation for which was severely restricted by commitments to club needs and student



examinations. Several eminent young professional players were not available for selection.

The team arrived in Tunisia without having played an official game, and with only three sessions of training each of two days at the Florence centre. The coach had to rely on the players aptitude to adjust their play and create team understanding based on general tactical principles of play used by most of the senior teams.

#### *Ivory Coast*

There are five million inhabitants of this young emerging country which became independent seventeen years ago. Sport is of considerable importance and football is well organised. There are First and Second Leagues, each of twelve teams, and there is an equal standard of play between clubs in the capital and provinces. There is a junior competition between the five senior clubs in Abidjan, the capital, but elsewhere junior players play only for their senior teams. Because of the success in

this first World Youth Tournament, plans are now being made to organise a national youth tournament.

A coaching training scheme is badly wanted and the Federation is eager for help from a FIFA coaching commission. In July 1976 a special committee was set up to select the squad to be trained for the youth tournament. Clubs were invited to nominate their best youth players and a squad of twenty two players commenced training in September, when preliminary matches for the World Youth Tournament were played against Ghana, Cameroon and Egypt. The Ivory Coast qualified in January. From then on, special training sessions were arranged until June, when a selected squad went to France to train and to play a series of three matches against senior teams. The programme was arranged to allow two rest days between each match, in the same way as in the first groups in Tunisia. The third match was played against a French junior team which was won conclusively. It was noticeable in the Final Competition that these Ivory Coast footballers were not solely talented individual players, but were welded into a good tactical team.



## Group D – Austria, Iraq, Paraguay, USSR

### Austria

Football is played in schools and a championship competition on a knockout basis is organised for boys of 12 to 13 years involving some eight hundred school teams which is supported financially by the central education authority.

At 14 years a boy can sign for a club affiliated to the national association. These clubs run teams for younger age groups, but the youth teams for ages of 14 to 16 years and junior teams for ages 16 to 18 years have national championships starting in the regions and progressing to a national level.

Preparation for this World Youth Tournament was restricted by lack of time, obligations to schooling and demands for players' services by clubs engaged in vital stages of other competitions. Six of the regular national youth side had to be replaced by younger less experienced players and, indeed, only sixteen players made up the squad to go to Tunisia, which on average proved to be the youngest squad in the tournament.

The preparation programme consisted of two or three training sessions each week during the four weeks prior to the competition. The players travelled from home to arrive in the morning at the training centre and returned home in the evening. There were two practice games against senior teams from the fourth division. Players were relied upon to carry out their own fitness training, and there was some concern about the possible effect on endurance by the warmer climate in Tunisia. Clinical tests were taken of circulatory efficiency, but no evaluation was made of other aspects of fitness.

Despite the limitations of the team and its unpreparedness, the Austrian officials were convinced that the experience of participating in the Final Tournament was most worthwhile, and they were contemplating making representation for greater recognition of future preliminary editions of this tournament in Europe.

### Iraq

Football is Iraq's most popular sport and is played by many youngsters in the streets and wherever there is open space in community areas. It is developed in schools, but there is no structured competition. Senior football in Iraq is organised



in two leagues — a first division (National League) with twelve teams and a second division (Inter-Regional League) which divides into four groups, two of eight teams and two of seven making thirty teams in all. The senior clubs arrange competitions for youth teams, but there is little organised coaching or training and young players have to develop their skills through match play. With appropriate coaching from the age of 8-10 to 14 years the technical and tactical use skill of these young players could be vastly improved.

A squad of forty players, 16 years old, was selected by the National Youth Coach, mainly from players attached to the senior clubs, some two years before the final competition and several training sessions took place, 80 % of which was given to team work and tactical understanding. When these players were 18 years, a special selection represented Iraq in the Asian Youth Tournament from which was built the squad to represent Iraq in Tunisia. Two training sessions, each of ten days, were arranged followed by a tour of twelve days in Yugoslavia where four matches were played. There was constant medical control and diet supervision throughout this time and tests of fitness and skill performance were made. Iraq players are highly emotional and attempts were made to relax them without causing them to under-estimate their opponents. The experience of playing against opponents in this tournament was greatly valued as part of the process of developing a better football knowledge for it was expected that several players would ultimately play in the senior national team.

### *Paraguay*

The most widespread sport in Paraguay is football. It is controlled and developed by the Association, and youth football is the responsibility of a special department. There are three grades of young player — cadets up to 14 years; youth 14 to 17 years and juniors 17 to 19 years. Clubs, in accordance with their status, run one or more teams in each category, and a championship is organised every year for each group in the capital city, and a national championship is organised every two years.

Following the success in the 8th South American Youth Football Championship, Paraguay made intensive preparation for the youth squad chosen for Tunisia, having a medical doctor and psychologist in attendance to check on health and mental approach, and also a special coach for fitness training. Endurance and speed tests were taken so that each player could see how he was progressing.

A squad of twentyfive players was assembled a month before the final tournament in Tunisia. Consideration was given to their future potential and also to the quality of maintaining fitness and form over a series of demanding matches in a short space of time.

After the success of the team in South America, officials and players were confident the players would do well in the Tunisian tournament, using their own style of South American football based on individual skill expression.



### *USSR*

Along with other forms of sport, football is taught as a voluntary activity in Russian schools as part of general physical education. Those who elect to play football are grouped to age and there are special championships for school teams.

In each of the fifteen Republics there are some two hundred and fifty youth teams divided into age groups of 14 to 16 and 16 to 18 years for championship competition. Each Republic selects a representative team to play against corresponding teams from other Republics.

Within the national association there is a special department for football at youth level and officials use the occasion of Republic representative games to select players for the national squad for important international competitions. The team that represents USSR was selected from a squad which had three 10-day periods of training in January, February and April, which also included two practice matches against Hungary. The training sessions of two hours usually comprised twenty

minutes physical training and an hour and a half of technical exercises in football.

In May the team took part in the Nice Youth Football Tournament, playing against Nice, Turin and Brazil. The squad was gathered together for a final ten days' preparation before going to Tunisia. Special consideration was given to the needs of fitness and tactics, bearing in mind the nature of the tournament. Particular emphasis was given to pulse recovery rate, a player's ability to concentrate, his sense of calm and his capacity to act positively in adverse situations.

Whilst acknowledging the high standards of individual ball skills of players from Latin America, the coach believed that the USSR players had compensating qualities derived from strong competitive play in Europe, of good team co-operation, quick tackling and passing and ability to switch positions intelligently.

## Comments on Match Play

### General Points

As this was the first Tournament of its kind, it was not possible to make a comparison with previous years. Even so, it was felt that the teams in this competition possessed a level of skill and team work above that which is normally associated with youth football. Many players, being of 18 or 19 years, already had gained experience in senior football and were able to emulate the technical application and tactical play of senior teams. The styles and concepts of football associated with different countries were evident. Indeed, there were some phases of play in matches when one gained the impression that senior teams were participating.

The Final Tournament was a major success. One had to admit that, with the exception of the USSR, the performance of European teams was below expectation, and this was clearly attributed to lack of preparation. Overall, the standard of technical skill was high; several players showed remarkable individual flair in controlling and using the ball and had a mature tactical sense. The Asian and African teams are clearly in a developing stage in their football; some of the players displayed good skill technique and there were encouraging signs of intelligent team work and tactics.

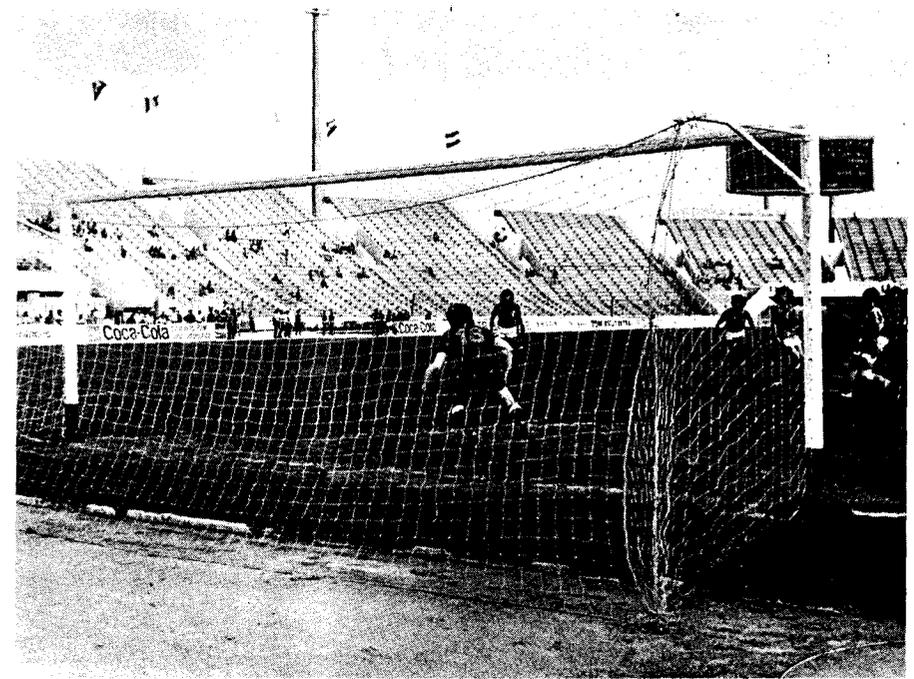
The tactical disposition of several teams was disappointing; we had hoped to see far more creative and adventurous attacking play from this level of youth football. Some sides were groomed in the style of senior football, where cautious defensive play predominates. We saw too much time wasting by square and backward passing in midfield leading into shut-ended situations, and these negative habits persisted even when everything was calling out for a forward probing movement. Then, too, there was little creative use of re-starts at throw-ins, corner kicks, goal kicks and clearances, and quick free kicks.

We had hoped, also to see far more sustained attacking play; several teams made less than five attempts to score during the whole game and had fewer than 15 "penetrating" attacks, that is an attack which "penetrates" into the last 20 metres from the end of the field.

Brazil and Mexico had the highest returns in attacking play. Mexico playing against Tunisia and France made more than 40 penetrating attacks in each game. Brazil in their Semi-Final made 39 penetrating attacks and 22 attempts to score against the Mexicans' 22 penetrating attacks and 7 attempts to score. In the match for third place, Brazil had scores of 33:17 to Uruguay's 11:3.

Both Mexico and Brazil displayed an intelligent variation in positional play and the timing of movement ahead of the player in possession of the ball, who was also quick to sense this play and skilled in the timing and accuracy of his passing. Their displays of ball control and tactics in attack were a lesson to many senior sides. Their styles were similar, but the Brazilians were stronger and quicker to the ball. There were occasions when Brazilian defenders overstretched themselves in trying to intercept or delayed in making a pass which was then easily cut off, but strangely the Mexicans did not take advantage of these errors as they were capable of doing.

With so much defensive play in depth, goalkeepers were not often called upon to make great saves. Many powerful long shots went wide of goal. Corner kicks were taken in an orthodox fashion and produced no serious danger. Defences were well organised against free kicks on the edge of the penalty area. When a goalkeeper gained possession of the ball, he usually delayed the restart and then kicked the ball high down field. The Brazilian goalkeeper set a good example in quick re-starts by accurate short and long throws to his defenders and midfield players who positioned themselves to receive this service. The Mexican goalkeeper was also quick to



use the ball when the opportunity presented itself. The Uruguayan goalkeeper was confident if sometimes a little showy, and controlled a wide area behind his defenders even on occasions playing outside his penalty area like a full back.

Helped considerably by the support of midfield and forward players, the defensive play of most teams was resolute and effective in blocking approaches to goal and in marking and tackling of opponents. Unfortunately, there were instances of wild tackling which missed the ball completely and brought down the opponent. There were also some glaring examples of unfair play such as shirt tugging and ball handling to stop a breakaway attack. Defence in heading was excellent and when defenders joined in attack they did it well; a hopeful sign for the future.

In midfield many players showed delightfully sensitive and clever ball control and close interpassing skill, but there was far too much lateral and backward passing and aimless running with the ball. It was refreshing to see the quick forward pass from defence of the Russian players and the pass into space for the attacker to run on to.

Teams adopting a cautious defensive stance rarely had sufficient players in attack. These teams sometimes played with a single player up field and the build-up play from midfield was laboured. There were too few wing attackers whose speed

of run and dribbling skill could put the opposing defenders under pressure. One of the good features was the high quality of shooting, and some efforts to score were quite outstanding.

There is always the inclination in the observer to allow the result of a game to qualify his appreciation of tactics and techniques of a team and to focus on successful attacks and defensive errors which produce goals. To make a better assessment one needs to look at the overall pattern and quality of play, and to analyse critical situations where good attack is frustrated by sterling defence or by mischance. A match may produce more than 50 penetrating attacks and 30 attempts to score, yet finish in a no-score draw with both teams having played exceptionally well in attack and defence. The lack of goals does not necessarily mean that the tactics are at fault. A team may dominate a game yet still lose by the odd scrambled goal from a defensive mistake, but this does mean that in future the team should change its style and play more defensively. Football played in a negative fashion, using a massed defence and spoiling tactics may occasionally win matches, but this is no way to develop the appeal of football as a game. It was a credit to this Youth Tournament that the teams reaching the semi-finals were well balanced sides with attacking elan.

## The Teams of the Final and 3rd Place Match

### Results:

<i>Semi-Finals:</i>	Mexico v. Brazil <i>(Mexico winners by 5:3 on penalty kicks)</i>	1:1 (0:0)	A. Franco Martinez, Spain
	Uruguay v. USSR <i>(USSR winners by 4:3 on penalty kicks)</i>	0:0 (0:0)	G. Menegali, Italy
<i>3rd Place Match:</i>	Brazil v. Uruguay	4:0 (2:0)	F. Bouzo, Syria
<i>Final:</i>	Mexico v. USSR <i>(USSR winners by 9:8 on penalty kicks)</i>	2:2 (0:0)	M. Vautrot, France

### USSR

The Soviet team were deservedly the winners of the Tournament. They played with a distinctive style based on European qualities which was evident from their first match. It consisted of simple, economic and uncomplicated use of basic techniques, particularly that of making straight, accurate and, whenever possible, direct forward passes. Players rarely tried to make ground by individual running with the ball. They confined their dribbling techniques to situations when under pressure or in final stages or attack. There were few occasions when they attempted to slow the pace of the game by lateral and backward interpassing.

Players were well rehearsed in set pieces, revealing a thoroughness of preparation; for example, a goal was scored direct from a corner kick, the ball being struck with fierce side spin to curl in at the near post; another goal came from a low swerve shot round the line-up, and from a free kick a player ran to meet the ball dummied to let it go to a colleague whilst sending the goalkeeper the wrong way.

Penetrating attacks aimed to get the ball to the goal line, followed by a variety of crosses to the heads and feet of forwards bearing down on the goal. They were able to keep up pressure of attack without allowing themselves to be surprised by counter attacks.

Defenders were less sure. They tackled well and showed good sense of anticipation, but they also revealed some insecurity in covering and marking opponents, as was revealed against Uruguay in the semi-final when the team played much below form. Here the defenders seemed hesitant and afraid of making mistakes, and



thereby allowed the skilful ball players of Uruguay, adept in retaining possession of the ball, to have the upper hand for long periods of play. Yet even in this adverse situation the quality of determination, concentration and level-headedness of the Russian players showed their value. They were temperamentally sound and seldom reacted to unfair or over vigorous play, yet were never intimidated by it.

One felt that this game against Uruguay would be a classic but the two teams aware of each other's strengths, cancelled them out. The Uruguayan right flank was restricted and Bessonov (7) of the USSR had to roam to escape close marking, and this made him less effective. His attempts to run in on the blind side were well countered by Enrique (3) of Uruguay. One run in the second half on the right flank showed the potential of Bessonov, when he dribbled past four defenders but his low centre was cut off by a one-handed save by the goalkeeper.

Against Mexico the Russians defended well, players working hard to get behind the ball when danger threatened. Apart from good in-swinging corners the attack seldom worried the Mexicans.

The game came to life ten minutes from half time, and two good interpassing movements from Bessonov (7) and Ilijin (5), after shooting from midfield, collected the ball again and beat three defenders before sliding the ball past the goalkeeper. Later the Russian goalkeeper Noviko (1) was penalised for carrying the ball too many steps and a goal was scored from the free kick. Then from a free kick the ball was cleverly screwed round the defensive line-up by Bessonov (7) to beat the goalkeeper at the near post. From then on the game got a little over heated and the referee, Vautrot, of France, had to call the two captains together and warn them to calm down. In the period of extra-time Russia seemed content to defend their goal rather than risk all out attack, despite the fact that the Mexicans had only ten men.

It was clear that the Soviet trainer and his team had studied and planned for every possible eventuality in detail well in advance. This was illustrated by the approach to the penalty kick procedure at the end of the games in the semi-final and final, when just before the final whistle the goalkeeper was substituted. The reserve goalkeeper was clearly a specialist in facing penalty kicks, and his exceptional performance against Mexico undoubtedly secured the winner's title for the Soviet team.

*USSR youth team and team officials after their victory in the first FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup, showing the Coca-Cola Cup and the Bourguiba Trophy*



## Mexico

Mexico were the best team in terms of co-ordinated attacking ideas, in the fashioning of a variety of scoring opportunities and in perseverance. They demonstrated the remarkable development of youth football in Mexico in the qualities of fitness, skill, technique and tactics, and the value of a long period of intelligent preparation training in welding players into an effective team. Overall, they were a well disciplined side, though in temperament they were often too excitable and easily upset by incidents.

In the second half against Tunisia the team, gaining in confidence, played some clever attacking football, showing exemplary ball control, movement off the ball, timing and weighting of passes and spontaneous shooting. In these successful phases, both forwards and defenders were exuberant in forward running into attacking space.

Against France and Spain, Mexico had to fight back determinedly in order to draw level. The psychological factor of success from these efforts left the Mexican team happy but weary at the end of these games of energy-draining competition. Brazil out-played Mexico in the semi-final but Mexico were fortunate to score first by a brilliant header from a corner kick. Brazil quickly equalised and from then on the Mexicans hung on grimly. The Mexican team seemed for the first time to be put out of rhythm by the speed of Brazilian play, both in attack and defence.

Against Russia, Mexico again showed great spirit in playing so well when reduced to ten men, especially in the two spells of extra-time. The balance of play in this absorbing match is revealed in the statistics of shots at goal:

Russia:	First half:	7 shots	5 on target
	Second half:	9 shots (2 goals)	4 on target
	Extra-time:	4 shots	3 on target
Mexico:	First half:	7 shots	3 on target
	Second half:	8 shots (2 goals)	6 on target
	Extra-time:	7 shots	4 on target

Mexico had the chance to go ahead in the first minute when the Russian defence failed to clear their lines and Placencia (18) ran clear but was chased and tackled before he could make his shot at goal.

Mexico saw a lot of the ball but could not penetrate the Russian defence. The high service to Manzo (17) was ineffective because of the height and heading skill of the Russian backs. Mexico were better when they angled the ball across the Russian defenders, as, for example, when Garduno (10) floated a cross to Manzo (17) who, however, failed on his attempted volley.

After being one down early in the second half, Mexico fought back and equalised from a free kick by a splendid shot from Garduno (10). They were unlucky to have this hard work for an equaliser cancelled out by a goal from a free kick at the



Mexico – runners-up

other end of the field. Yet the team came back into the picture when Garduno (10) hit a low ball across goal and Manzo (17) met it first time to screw his shot into the far corner of the goal – a beautifully taken goal. Shortly afterwards Alvarez (4) was sent off for a foul tackle on Bessonov (7).

## Brazil

Brazil were undoubtedly the best team in the Tournament. The side had several singularly gifted players. Roberto (1) was expert in goal, and he was supported by a capable defence with two tall, strong central defenders, Juninho (3) and Heraldo (5), with full-backs (2) and (14) playing wide; three loose-limbed and hard working midfield players (4), (10) and (8) were capable of assisting in defence and attack – Quina (10) was the leading goal scorer; and there were two fluid attackers in the centre (9) and on the left flank (11), with Junior Brasilia (16) keeping well out on



*Brazil*

the right flank. Edvaldo (2), the right-back, linked well with this young player of great dribbling quality, whilst Luiz (4), the captain, capably covered behind them.

On results of all the matches of the teams reaching the semi-finals, Brazil had 3 wins, 2 draws – 8 points; USSR had 2 wins, 3 draws – 7 points; Uruguay had 3 wins, 1 drawn, 1 defeat – 7 points, and Mexico had 1 win, 4 draws – 6 points.

In the semi-final against Mexico only bad finishing marred a splendid first half display. The Brazilians missed good chances. In the second half they quickly equalised the Mexican goal but could not press home their superiority. They gave the impression that they might have been tactically unaware how to make the best of their natural ability, and that perhaps the speed of their game induced a lack of composure near goal. Some of the football the team produced was delightfully refreshing and much to be admired. They lost to the Mexican side on penalties (5 to 3).

Brazil dominated Uruguay in the match for third place with Brasilia (16) running rings around Rivero (6). The second goal for Brazil scored by the left defender Roberto (14) was remarkable for his long run with the ball past several opponents and the final pass to Tiao (7) who flicked the return pass neatly over the heads of defenders for Roberto (14) to run in and score.

During the first round matches, Brazil had played with the same pattern and triumphed well over Iran and Italy, but they were unable to assert themselves against Ivory Coast as their play suggested they should. Out of eight goals scored in this part of the competition, that of Cleber (8) was outstanding.

### *Uruguay*

The Uruguayan match against Hungary in the first round was one of the best games in the whole of the Tournament, thereby setting a high standard of football for youth at world level. Perhaps these two teams were complementary to each others, for, sad to relate, Uruguay did not play anywhere near as well in later matches. The Uruguayans formed a mature looking side, having a strong, capable

### *Uruguay*



defence whose centre-back, Enrique (3) was steadfast when defending and lively in his constructive play. Moreira (4), the right-back, was an excellent attacking player and along with Diogo (8), the captain, and Bica (7) and Nadal (9) formed the group which played some delightful combined movements with close control and superb footwork. They confidently ran close up to their opponents and with deft touches and clever body swerving raced past them. On the other flank, Ramos (11) was always stretching defences with his devastating runs, though his finishing was erratic. It seemed a pity that this player was left all too often to go it alone.

Uruguay tried to keep to a settled team, but unfortunately had to play without Duque (5) in the semi-final against Russia. Here, the play of the team was disappointing, being too rigid in its method of building up play from defensive positions when what was required was to turn the Russian defence around.

The Uruguayan defenders were quick to intercept and tackle, and ran out fast from clearances to place their opponents in hopelessly offside positions, a tactic which was seldom used by other teams. Against Brazil some Uruguayan players lost their heads and were cautioned with yellow cards. Enrique (3) was sent off and the team had to struggle with ten men.

An inability to vary their pattern of play, by enlarging their movements and using the longer ball, seems a defect. If corrected, the team could produce a modern style of play which, married to the natural and ebullient personal skill, would be more successful.



*FIFA President Dr. João Havelange showing the FIFA Certificate for the first place to the participants at the Official Banquet before presenting it to the Russian team captain, Andrei Bal*

*The FIFA President just after having been decorated with the Order of Tunisian Sports Merit, together with Mr. Harry Cavan, Tournament Committee Chairman, and Dr. Käser, FIFA General Secretary, handing over the first gold medal of the tournament to Tunisian Sports Minister M'Bazaa for the President of the Tunisian Republic, His Excellency, Mr. Bourguiba and a personal FIFA gift to Sports Minister M'Bazaa*



## The Teams in the Groups

### Group A

*Results:*

France v. Spain	1:2 (0:1)	O. Cebe, Turkey
Mexico v. Tunisia	6:0 (0:0)	F. Bouzo, Syria
Spain v. Mexico	1:1 (1:0)	F. Wöhler, Austria
Tunisia v. France	0:1 (0:1)	A. Ithurralde, Argentina
France v. Mexico	1:1 (0:0)	G. Menegali, Italy
Spain v. Tunisia	0:1 (0:0)	E. Asim-Zade, USSR

*Classification:*

1. Mexico	3	1	2	0	8:2	4
2. Spain	3	1	1	1	3:3	3
3. France	3	1	1	1	3:3	3
4. Tunisia	3	1	0	2	1:7	2
	12	4	4	4	15:15	12

This group provided surprising results starting with Mexico against Tunisia when, after a no-score first half, Mexico had a runaway victory 6:0. The series ended with Tunisia narrowly but deservedly defeating Spain in an exciting match for the Tunisian supporters – a result which put Mexico into the semi-finals.

### *Spain and France*

The first match against France was a key game for Spain. Players in both teams were well behaved and the referee had an easy match to control. The French defence became lopsided when facing left attacks from the Spaniards, leaving a gap on the right which Escobar (17) of Spain was quick to exploit. The Spaniards made use of short corners to pull defenders away from goal. They attacked with strong runs from Navajas (4) and Autor (16).



→

*Spain*

*France*

France were unable to capitalise on their approach play. They put over several good centres in the second half after Brisson (17) had replaced Ghengini (10), but there was no connection. Several good approaches were thrown away by shooting from too long a distance. The Spanish goalkeeper Buyo (1) was confident and sure in his catching of the high ball. In the last fifteen minutes when Spain were leading, they fell back more on defence, though Escobar (17) and Lafuente (10) combined well in making good counter-attacks. Pascal (9) of France was not as effective as his reputation and display of skill promised, and several attempted moves of France broke down because of an inaccurate pass. The Spaniards were better in their passing, especially to players moving into space. On this display, Spain looked a confident and well balanced team likely to win Group A.

Spain played the same team against Mexico. In the initial stages there was a good spirit between the teams, for example putting the ball out of play when an opponent was injured. Mexico had neat touches and the defence was quick enough to block the Spanish approaches to goal, indeed it was not until the fortieth minute that Spain made their first real shot from Urquiaga (2). Early in the second half Spain scored from a simple centre from a free kick which was headed firmly by Escobar (17). From then on Spain defended well, relying on breakaways, one of which was stopped by a Mexican defender tugging on the attacker's shirt. Rodriguez (8) of Mexico scored an equaliser from an overhead brilliant volley shot.

In the early part of the game against Tunisia, France looked more composed. As a team they were faster to the ball and Tunisia were forced to chase hard. Players kept running across the path of opponents which led to tripping fouls, and resulted in several cautions from the Argentinian referee. With a lead of a single goal, France were seldom dangerously pressed and their play became less adventurous and more tired looking.

France played solidly against Mexico, yet though they made eleven penetrating attacks in the first half, they had only one shot at goal. Early in the second half, Wiss (16), a substitute, headed a fine goal and later Baconnier (3) missed an open goal. Mexico had to press hard for the equaliser which was well taken and deserved, having made 42 penetrating attacks and 11 attempts to score against 19 attacks and 5 attempts to score from France.

### *Tunisia*

In the first match against Mexico, the Tunisian defence had great spirit but lacked organisation. Players jumped vigorously to head the ball but were often fortunate to make contact and the ball bounced anywhere. The team on occasions made strong attacks, especially on the flanks, but had little finish. In the second



*Tunisia*

half after Mexico's first goal, the Tunisian defence disintegrated. The whole team became dispirited and even though they still worked hard, they played more as individuals.

It was a fine tribute to the Tunisian team that after the shattering defeat by Mexico, they played so much better in the second match against France and then achieved such a splendid victory over Spain. There was too much running with the ball in midfield by Fattoum (10) and Zitoun (12) but the courageous runs by Dakhli (14) and Lahkal (17), well supported by Zarrouk (9) and Belhoula (11), kept up pressure on Spain. The first half was equal with 11 attacks, 5 shots, to Tunisia against 11 attacks and 6 shots to Spain. The second half showed Tunisia making 11 attacks, resulting in eight attempts to score against Spain's 19 attacks and seven attempts to score – one of which was a miss from a penalty. Spain had only themselves to blame for not taking their chances, yet credit must go to Tunisia for the spirited and determined team effort which upset their opponents.

## Group B

<i>Results:</i>	Morocco v. Honduras	0:1 (0:0)	G. Racine, Switzerland
	Uruguay v. Hungary	2:1 (2:1)	G. Menegali, Italy
	Honduras v. Uruguay	0:1 (0:1)	Y. N'Diaye, Senegal
	Hungary v. Morocco	2:0 (1:0)	A. Coelho, Brazil
	Hungary v. Honduras	0:2 (0:2)	M. El-Hawary, Egypt
	Uruguay v. Morocco	3:0 (2:0)	F. Bouzo, Syria

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Uruguay	3	3	0	0	6:1	6
	2. Honduras	3	2	0	1	3:1	4
	3. Hungary	3	1	0	2	3:4	2
	4. Morocco	3	0	0	3	0:6	0
		12	6	0	6	12:12	12

### Honduras

Honduras had little experience of team tactics compared with European sides. They played a four defensive line with two central defenders marking man to man. It was in midfield where their strength lay, especially from the captain Yerwood (8) whose stature and standard of play would be outstanding in any youth team. He was well supported by Caceres (10) in constructing the play for the team.

In the first game against Morocco, the team tried to play quick and long "through" passes, which were easily cut off by the Moroccan "libero". Though later they varied their attack, they did not have the subtlety of play to open up the opposing defence. The Honduras defenders tackled well but cleared the ball haphazardly and against Uruguay they made many awkward body checks. The three forwards were enthusiastic but ordinary in quality. The well-built centre forward Bailey (9) tried hard and shot often, but mostly from long range.

The whole team seemed to be built around Yerwood whose range of passing was superb — appreciating space and when and when not to do things — a quality all great players have. Against Hungary he scored a splendid goal from fully 25 metres with a dipping shot.

The players behaved well and acted in a manly fashion towards clumsy tackling against them. They were also courteous to officials.

Honduras must have felt satisfied by the results: three goals for and one against, with two wins and one defeat. They lost to Uruguay whom they might easily have surprised had they not missed two open chances to score goals at the beginning of the game. The team needs to work on better build up play from defence and more decisive attacking moves at goal.



Honduras

### Hungary

The Hungarian pattern of play is well known with its man to man marking in defence and the use of a "libero" playing quite deep; a patient build up of play with good technique using long and short passes; two good wing men and a centre forward with a roving mission. The main attacking play is an early centre across the line of opposing defenders.

Against Uruguay the Hungarian goal was delightful in its concept and skill. Kekesi (7) on the right flank pushed the ball down the line for Nagy (9) to run on to, who then sent an early cross into space for Peter (11) running in from a "blind" position to score. Against Morocco the first Hungarian goal was almost a replica though Vincze (17) hit the post with his shot and a supporting player scored from the rebound. Time and again this move was carried out giving good scoring chances.

Peter (11), Kerekcs (5) and Hegedus (3) played well — they are in teams in the First Division. The team was well behaved, but playing an intercepting game they

occasionally use arms as props when edging in front of an opponent, and sometimes resented hard tackles. The passing and appreciation of space of Hungarian players was in the traditional pattern, with a high degree of skill. If this could be coupled to the vigorous aggressive action of the modern style of footballer, then Hungarian football could reach its former peaks of greatness. There was, however, not enough variation of style. It is of interest to note that all players in the squad were given a game in the Competition.

### *Morocco*

Morocco attempted to create their football from defence, but did not have sufficient movement in midfield or up front. Players remained static behind the player with the ball and in consequence passes to marked players were frequently intercepted. Progress forward depended upon individual running and dribbling — which failed against the strong defences of other teams in this Group.

Primarily Morocco played a defensive formation of 1-4-4-1 leaving the centre forward isolated and so often caught in the offside trap. Ksikess (7) showed promise in his runs upfield, but even these became obvious by being overdone. Good use was made of the long throw-in, and against Honduras, Hajjar (10) hit two long free kicks, but not on target. Players dribbled well but to no real purpose. Defenders seemed awkward in their covering and tackling.

The team had six goals scored against them with no reply, and this was mainly because of a lack of penetrative attacking ideas.

One must praise the work which is being carried out to develop youth football in Morocco and the spirit of the players. More coaching and match experience, especially against European youth sides, is needed to improve tactical knowledge and raise standards of performance to the requirements of this level of competition.



→

*Hungary*

*Morocco*

## Group C

<i>Results:</i>	Italy v. Ivory Coast	1:1 (1:0)	E. Platopoulos, Greece
	Brazil v. Iran	5:1 (4:0)	M. Vautrot, France
	Iran v. Italy	0:0 (0:0)	L. Somlai, Hungary
	Ivory Coast v. Brazil	1:1 (0:0)	M. Kadri, Tunisia
	Iran v. Ivory Coast	3:0 (1:0)	S.M. Adal, Libya
	Brazil v. Italy	2:0 (1:0)	D. Maksimovic, Yugoslavia

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Brazil	3	2	1	0	8:2	5
	2. Iran	3	1	1	1	4:5	3
	3. Italy	3	0	2	1	1:3	2
	4. Ivory Coast	3	0	2	1	2:5	2
		12	3	4	3	15:15	12

### Iran

Iran played with a basic formation of 1-4-3-3. In the four-man defence the two centre backs exchanged their roles fluidly, and the two wing defenders Kalantari (2) and Makvandi (3) had attacking as well as defensive roles. The defence was not good in the first match against Brazil, heading being a notable deficiency. The first goal, the result of an awkward reaction of the goalkeeper Rasoulzade (1) seemed to paralyse the team and Brazil then scored three more goals with ease during the first half. In the second half the whole team recovered composure and in parts of play showed a skill and verve equal to that of the Brazilians. The Iranians allowed too much room for Quina (10) playing as a second centre forward for Brazil. Derakhshan (8) was very skilled in midfield. The three forwards played in traditional style. Asheri (10) was a hard working player but lacked power of penetration. The fast outside right Heydari (7) was a strong element of attack. Karyani (11) the outside left was clever on the ball but did not have good finish to his play.

Iran had a changed team against Italy which showed greater confidence and ability, especially in defence. The left back Bahrami (14) played well in supporting attack, but overall the Iranians were unable to penetrate the Italian defence. The game was slowed down by the "ball holding" players in midfield.

The last match, against the Ivory Coast who had surprised Brazil, was by far the best for Iran, with good goals coming from Asheri (10) and Barzegar (15). On this display it was evident that if the Iranians can learn to control their temperament and improve on specialist techniques such as heading, they will become a team to be reckoned with in World Tournaments.



Iran

### Italy

The play of the youth team followed the established pattern of senior club football in Italy. In the first game against the Ivory Coast they had a defensive "libero" or "sweeper" Ferrario (5) playing close behind a defence of three back players Garuti (2), Di Gennaro (6) and Baresi (3) who take up man to man marking of opponents; three midfield players Sabato (8), Sacchetti (4) and Colla (10) with fluid roles, but with Sacchetti (4) covering in front of the backs; and three offensive players, an outside right Mastalli (7) who has distinct talent with a developed sense of the game and changes of rhythm, and centre forward Capuzzo (9) technically sound, but not showing sufficient speed or aggression in attack; Cantarutti (11) who played only in this game had a rather complex function in attack, being a strong front player.

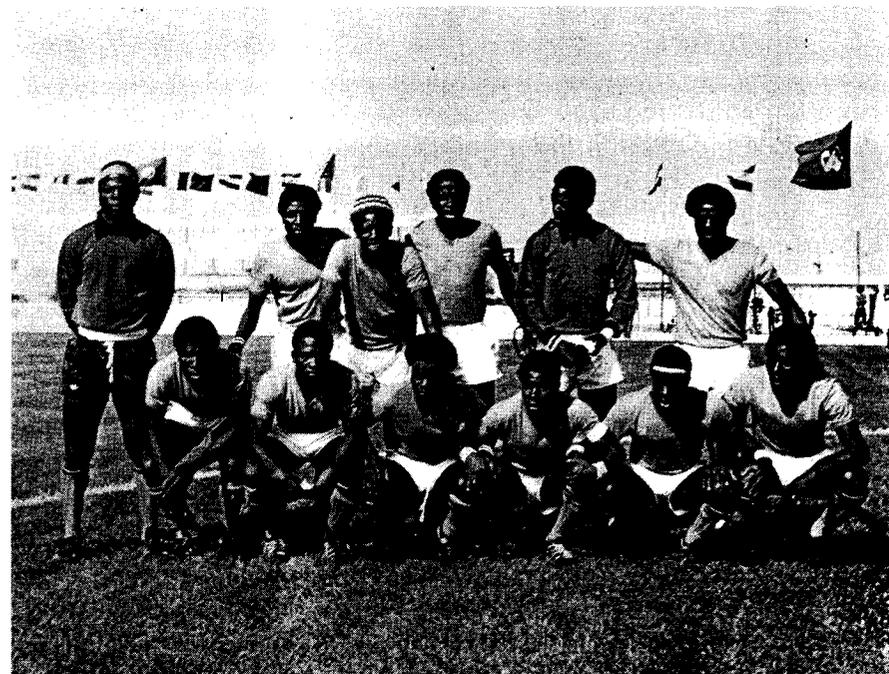
As expected the team was firm in defence, strong and active in the challenge for the ball, and made some excellent and very fast counter attacks sometimes by an

individual break away, at other times by a tandem inter-passing movement. After gaining the lead, the team seemed to reduce its activity rate, playing rationally but more passively.

Italy scored only one goal in three matches, of which two were drawn games 1:1 and 0:0. Their best attacking match was the first against Ivory Coast when they created several good chances of scoring. Several changes had to be made to the team for the second game against Iran, and the team played more defensively and well below their form of the first game. Yet the team was well organised and skilled in restarts and the taking of free kicks and corners. In the final game against Brazil the Italians tried new tactics, for to have won this game would have placed them first in the group, yet the quality of the Brazil team prevented them from scoring. Italy, therefore, played three different kinds of game in the three matches.

The team was well disciplined, orderly and good mannered, showing a mature professional outlook to the game which is a credit to the development of youth football in Italy.

*Italy*



*Ivory Coast*

*Ivory Coast*

As with Brazil, the youth team of Ivory Coast played with consistency in tactics in all their matches even though there were changes to the team. Their first match against Italy provided a real surprise; showing the thorough preparation and the willingness to work as a team both in defence and attack.

The goal scored against them was unfortunately the result of a badly directed back pass from Adjoukoua (2), an extraordinarily skilled player, to the goalkeeper which the Italian centre forward pounced on. If anything, this setback led the Ivory Coast team to attack with more players to seek the equaliser.

Aka Kablan (5) and Siagoue (4) as centre backs alternated their roles skilfully according to the game situation. Madou (6) was the star in midfield, using well measured passes at every distance, and showing great skill and strength in dribbling

and shooting. The captain Miezán (8), a splendid team leader and Koffi (10) were highly talented in their work in midfield. The three forward players attacked as individuals with great courage, linking with passes only when the situation demanded.

The team arrived at the first game in great spirits, chanting and despite the heat proceeded to warm up on the road wearing head scarves. In the next match the coach moved the defender Adjoukoua (2) over to the left to mark Junior Brazília, the extraordinary outside right of Brazil, and Bridgi (3) marked Quina (10). These moves succeeded to a great extent in neutralising Brazil's attack and Ivory Coast led by one goal for nearly the whole of the game, Brazil only equalising in the last minute. The manner in which the Ivory Coast stood up to the Brazilians, especially after the 5:1 win against Iran, showed their mettle and virtues.

The last match was a complete contrast; they not only lost the game but played badly, nervously, negatively and individually. This led to a number of bad incidents and sadly Siagoue (4) was sent off after a second caution for rough play, and subsequently attacked the referee.

#### Group D

<i>Results:</i>	USSR v. Iraq	3:1 (3:1)	A. Franco Martínez, Spain
	Paraguay v. Austria	1:0 (0:0)	Z. Benghaniff, Algeria
	Iraq v. Austria	5:1 (3:1)	G. Tesfaye, Ethiopia
	Paraguay v. USSR	1:2 (1:1)	M. Vautrot, France
	Paraguay v. Iraq	4:0 (2:0)	A. Franco Martínez, Spain
	Austria v. USSR	0:0 (0:0)	M. Larache, Morocco

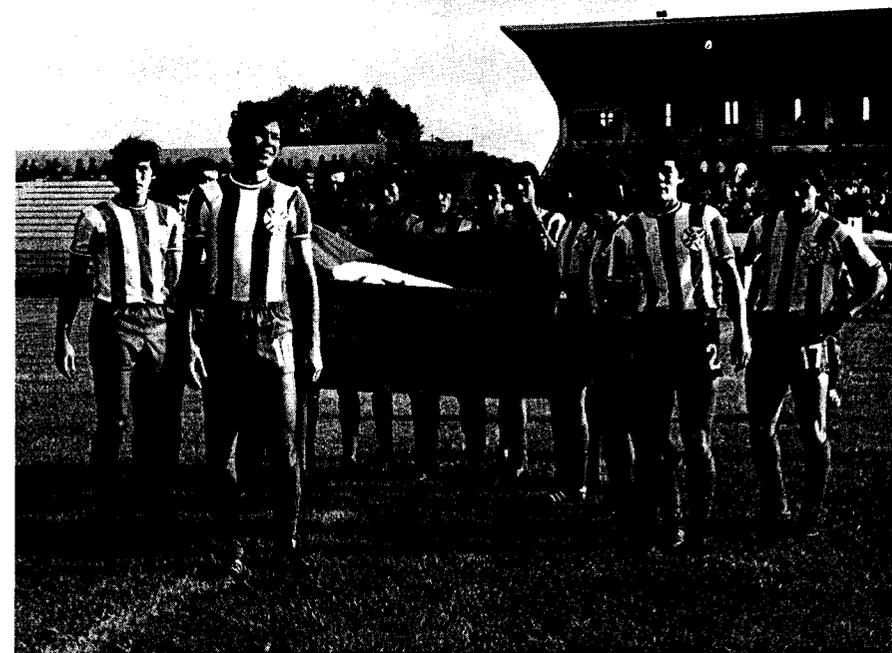
<i>Classification:</i>	1. USSR	3	2	1	0	5:2	5
	2. Paraguay	3	2	0	1	6:2	4
	3. Iraq	3	1	0	2	6:8	2
	4. Austria	3	0	1	2	1:6	1
		12	5	2	5	18:18	12

#### Paraguay

Paraguay displayed a style of football that was essentially of the classical Latin American mould: skilful dribbling, good ball control, but too often with players trying to put on an exhibition of individual skill. Especially in midfield, when they should have moved the ball forward quickly to one of their front runners with a straight and simple pass, the Paraguayans preferred to try to gain ground by carrying the ball forward, beating their direct opponent on the way, or else by short square passes which allowed the opposing defence to cover back and mark the Paraguayan forwards more closely.

This habit was evident above all in the first match, against Austria. Although they were stronger in the air, were faster and fitter than their opponents, the only goal they scored (which brought a 1:0 victory) came as a direct consequence of confusion in which there was a struggle in the Austrian penalty area and with the

Paraguay



goal made easier by a bad error by the opposing "libero" who was caught out of position having pushed too far up in attack.

Probably the main reason for the defeat which the Paraguayans suffered at the hands of the USSR, was their tactical shortcomings and their insistence on holding on to the ball instead of using the long pass. In the second half when the Russians were being held 1:1, it appeared that the Paraguayans had already used up all their energy and were tiring quickly. Their dribbling and their elaborate combinations began to lose their effect and accuracy and the Russians were getting the better of the tackles. The second Russian goal came after a useful move, beginning back in their own half of the field and carrying down the middle of the field to the edge of the Paraguayan penalty area, leaving the entire Paraguayan defence standing. In the second half of this match against the USSR there were many unpleasant incidents.

In the third and final game, against Iraq, Paraguay demonstrated their better points, being more composed than their opponents, passing the ball more directly and varying their short passing game with a longer pass to change the point of attack. In this way they were able to exploit their superiority in the air. The team behaved well in this match, giving the impression that they had learned from the previous game against USSR.

#### *Iraq*

The Iraq team based their game on a well organised and rational style, though it was evident that many players were still developing their technical skills. They exhibited an excellent standard of physical fitness. Their tactical moves were well built and executed. It was relatively simple for experienced opponents such as the Russians and the Paraguayans to break their attacks.

Against Austria the Iraq team, because of good physical condition, constructed several moves without intervention by the opposition, using overlapping runs by the extra player.

The Iraqis made little use of the long pass, nor did they switch the direction of attack. In midfield, especially after having won the ball from the opposition, the Iraqis preferred to make ground by dribbling rather than combining together. Their main tactical theme was the classical one of making ground down the touch-lines towards the corner post and then hitting long, high crosses in the hope of someone winning the ball in the air near the goalmouth.

The lack of mobility of Austria enabled the Iraqis to move more or less unimpeded around the halfway line, and here they looked capable and efficient. It is worth noting that Hussain Said Muhammad (2), despite playing only in the three matches of the preliminary round, finished second in the list of goalscorers, with three goals to his credit.



*Iraq*

Though the results, one win and two draws, did not meet the satisfaction of Iraq, it can be said that the team was a positive surprise. Their performance showed that Asian football is nearly up to the level of teams from other continents, though somewhat behind in technical skills and creativity.

#### *Austria*

In all three matches, many of the Austrian players seemed to lack physical fitness, which had been feared by the coach and team officials. This weakness was particularly evident in the second match, against Iraq, perhaps because the weather was very hot and sultry.

The Austrians played football which was technically sound. They were not, however, mobile enough and made too little space, often adhering tightly to their positions and allowing opponents to build up moves without serious challenge.

Around the edge of the Austrian penalty area the defence was reinforced by one or two "liberos", so that the defeat by Paraguay was kept down to 0:1, and against the USSR the team held on to a goalless draw. Zore (10), the team matchmaker, demonstrated a high level of technical skill and an ability to read the game well. His teammates were always able to find him as the initiator of attacks, and most passes were directed to him. Heinisch (1) the goalkeeper was also outstanding.

The Austrians' chances of making an impression on the tournament were slim from the start, and under the circumstances they could hardly have achieved more than they did.

Austria



## "Golden Shoe" and the "Best Player" – Adidas

At the first FIFA World Youth Tournament for the Coca-Cola Cup, Adidas – under the control of FIFA – organised the Golden Shoe Trophy for the best goalscorer and the Best Player Challenge Cup.

The official classification of this Trophy and this Challenge Cup was as follows:

### *Golden Shoe Trophy – organised by Adidas*

Golden Shoe:	Aguinaldo Roberto Gallon – Quina (Brazil)	4 goals
Silver Shoe:	Houssein Said (Iraq)	3 goals
Bronze Shoe:	Luis Placencia (Mexico)	3 goals

### *Best Player Challenge Cup – organised by Adidas*

First:	Vladimir Bessonov (USSR)	45 points
Second:	José Francisco Solano Junior – Junior Brasilia (Brazil)	39 points
Third:	Cleber Gonçalves de Lima – Cleber (Brazil)	21 points

*Mr. Harry H. Cavan, Chairman of the FIFA Tournament Committee, presenting the Adidas Golden Shoe to the best goalscorer, Quina from Brazil*



Fair Play Trophy – Winner: BRAZIL



Minister of Sport M'Bazaa presenting the Fair Play Cup of the Tunisian Football Federation to the Brazilian team captain

Extracts of Regulations

Each team is awarded 5 points for each match played. Points are deducted as follows:

- No remark in the referee's report or the report of the official inspector 0
- Caution to a player confirmed by the Disciplinary Committee 1
- Caution with threat of expulsion from the field 2
- Expulsion of a player from the field 3
- Official suspension as decided by the Disciplinary Committee, per match 1
- Warning: referee's intervention with the team captain, intended for the entire team 5
- A player leaving the field without permission 2
- The whole team leaving the field without permission 22

Any other incident not mentioned above is judged and points deducted by the Tournament Committee, whose decision is final.  
The team having gained the highest number of points is the winner.

Fair Play Trophy – Final Classification

Final placings	Teams	First match Points deducted after first match	Second match Points deducted after second match	Third match Points deducted after third match	Semi-finals Points deducted after semi-finals	Third place match and Final Points deducted	Final Result
1	Brazil	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 0 = 9	+5 = 14 - 3 = 11	+5 = 16 - 0 = 16	+5 = 21 - 1 = 20	20
2	Honduras	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 1 = 9	+5 = 14 - 0 = 14	-	-	14
3-5	Austria	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 0 = 10	+5 = 15 - 2 = 13	-	-	13
	Hungary	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 0 = 9	+5 = 14 - 1 = 13	-	-	13
	Spain	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 1 = 9	+5 = 14 - 1 = 13	-	-	13
6	France	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 2 = 8	+5 = 13 - 1 = 12	-	-	12
7	Tunisia	5 - 2 = 3	+5 = 8 - 2 = 6	+5 = 11 - 0 = 11	-	-	11
8	Iran	5 - 2 = 3	+5 = 8 - 0 = 8	+5 = 13 - 3 = 10	-	-	10
9-11	Iraq	5 - 3 = 2	+5 = 7 - 0 = 7	+5 = 12 - 3 = 9	-	-	9
	Morocco	5 - 2 = 3	+5 = 8 - 2 = 6	+5 = 11 - 2 = 9	-	-	9
	USSR	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 2 = 7	+5 = 12 - 3 = 9	+5 = 14 - 2 = 12	+5 = 17 - 8 = 9	9
12	Uruguay	5 - 2 = 3	+5 = 8 - 2 = 6	+5 = 11 - 2 = 9	+5 = 14 - 3 = 11	+5 = 16 - 8 = 8	8
13	Italy	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 2 = 7	+5 = 12 - 5 = 7	-	-	7
14	Paraguay	5 - 0 = 5	+5 = 10 - 8 = 2	+5 = 7 - 2 = 5	-	-	5
15	Mexico	5 - 1 = 4	+5 = 9 - 0 = 9	+5 = 14 - 6 = 8	+5 = 13 - 1 = 12	+5 = 17 - 13 = 4	4
16	Ivory Coast	5 - 2 = 3	+5 = 8 - 0 = 8	+5 = 13 - 26 = -13	-	-	-13

## Results and Classifications

### Group A (Tunis, El Menzah)

27.6.	France v. Spain	1:2 (0:1)	O. Cebe, Turkey
	Mexico v. Tunisia	6:0 (0:0)	F. Bouzo, Syria
30.6.	Spain v. Mexico	1:1 (1:0)	F. Wöhler, Austria
	Tunisia v. France	0:1 (0:1)	A. Ithurralde, Argentina
3.7.	France v. Mexico	1:1 (0:0)	G. Menegali, Italy
	Spain v. Tunisia	0:1 (0:0)	E. Asim-Zade, USSR

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Mexico	3	1	2	0	8:2	4
	2.-3. Spain	3	1	1	1	3:3	3
	France	3	1	1	1	3:3	3
	4. Tunisia	3	1	0	2	1:7	2
		12	4	4	4	15:15	12

*Qualified: Mexico*

### Group B (Tunis, Zouiten Stadium)

28.6.	Morocco v. Honduras	0:1 (0:0)	G. Racine, Switzerland
	Uruguay v. Hungary	2:1 (2:1)	G. Menegali, Italy
1.7.	Honduras v. Uruguay	0:1 (0:1)	Y. N'Diaye, Senegal
	Hungary v. Morocco	2:0 (1:0)	A. Coelho, Brazil
4.7.	Hungary v. Honduras	0:2 (0:2)	M. El-Hawary, Egypt
	Uruguay v. Morocco	3:0 (2:0)	F. Bouzo, Syria

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Uruguay	3	3	0	0	6:1	6
	2. Honduras	3	2	0	1	3:1	4
	3. Hungary	3	1	0	2	3:4	2
	4. Morocco	3	0	0	3	0:6	0
		12	6	0	6	12:12	12

*Qualified: Uruguay*

### Group C (Sousse)

27.6.	Italy v. Ivory Coast	1:1 (1:0)	E. Platopoulos, Greece
	Brazil v. Iran	5:1 (4:0)	M. Vautrot, France
30.6.	Iran v. Italy	0:0 (0:0)	L. Somlai, Hungary
	Ivory Coast v. Brazil	1:1 (0:0)	M. Kadri, Tunisia
3.7.	Iran v. Ivory Coast	3:0 (1:0)	S.M. Adal, Libya
	Brazil v. Italy	2:0 (1:0)	D. Maksimovic, Yugoslavia

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Brazil	3	2	1	0	8:2	5
	2. Iran	3	1	1	1	4:5	3
	3. Italy	3	0	2	1	1:3	2
	4. Ivory Coast	3	0	2	1	2:5	2
		12	3	6	3	15:15	12

*Qualified: Brazil*

### Group D (Sfax)

28.6.	USSR v. Iraq	3:1 (3:1)	A. Franco Martinez, Spain
	Paraguay v. Austria	1:0 (0:0)	Z. Benghanif, Algeria
1.7.	Iraq v. Austria	5:1 (3:1)	G. Tesfaye, Ethiopia
	Paraguay v. USSR	1:2 (1:1)	M. Vautrot, France
4.7.	Paraguay v. Iraq	4:0 (2:0)	A. Franco Martinez, Spain
	Austria v. USSR	0:0 (0:0)	D. Maksimovic, Yugoslavia

<i>Classification:</i>	1. USSR	3	2	1	0	5:2	5
	2. Paraguay	3	2	0	1	6:2	4
	3. Iraq	3	1	0	2	6:8	2
	4. Austria	3	0	1	2	1:6	1
		12	5	2	5	18:18	12

*Qualified: USSR*

### Semi-finals

6.7.	Mexico v. Brazil	1:1 (0:0)	A. Franco Martinez, Spain
	(5:3 after the taking of kicks from the penalty mark)		
7.7.	Uruguay v. USSR	0:0 (0:0)	G. Menegali, Italy
	(3:4 after the taking of kicks from the penalty mark)		

### 3rd place match

9.7.	Brazil v. Uruguay	4:0 (2:0)	F. Bouzo, Syria
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### Final

10.7.	Mexico v. USSR	2:2 (0:0)	M. Vautrot, France
	(8:9 after the taking of kicks from the penalty mark)		

## Lists of Players and Referees

### Lists of 18 players / Listes des 18 joueurs / Listas de 18 jugadores

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

#### AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

1 Josef Heinisch, 13.10.58; 2 Karl Kolla, 10.5.59; 3 Johann Koller, 21.9.58; 4 Oswald Steiger, 7.3.60; 5 Armin Kunert, 16.2.58; 6 Wolfgang Augustin, 20.1.58; 7 Peter Netuschil, 19.6.58; 8 Heinz Weiss, 6.8.59; 9 Gebhard Hämmerle, 28.7.58, 10 Franz Zore, 8.2.58; 11 Werner Gregoritsch, 22.3.58; 12 Helmut Wartinger, 13.9.59; 13 Peter Müller, 14.4.60; 14 Adolf Meyer, 3.4.58; 15 Martin Lefor, 19.2.60; 16 Erich Weidenauer, 21.2.59

#### BRAZIL / BRESIL / BRASIL

1 João Roberto Braz (João Roberto), 14.7.58; 2 Edevaldo de Freitas (Edvaldo), 28.1.58; 3 Alcides Fonseca Junior (Juninho), 29.8.58; 4 Jorge Luiz Brochado Pereira (Jorge Luiz), 14.3.58; 5 Heraldo Gonçalves da Silva (Heraldo), 12.7.58; 6 Valdemir do Carmo Profirio (Valdemir), 6.4.58; 7 Sebastião Dutra Pereira (Tião), 4.8.59; 8 Cleber Gonçalves de Lima (Cleber), 25.11.58; 9 Paulo Luiz Massariol (Paulinho), 25.4.58; 10 Aguinaldo Roberto Gallon (Quina), 4.2.58; 11 Edilson Guimarães Baroni (Baroni), 18.1.58; 12 Marco Antonio Gomes (Birigui), 1.4.58; 13 Valmir Gritte (Gritte), 11.2.58; 14 Paulo Roberto de Souza (Paulo Roberto), 17.4.58; 15 Moises Casagrande (Zito), 14.12.58; 16 José Francisco Solano Junior (Junior Brasilia), 10.4.58; 17 Reinaldo Antonio Baldessin (Nardela), 1.1.58; 18 Baltazar María Morais Junior (Baltazar), 17.7.59

#### FRANCE / FRANCIA

1 Didier Billet, 17.8.58; 2 Michel Bibard, 30.11.58; 3 Gérard Bacconnier, 17.1.59; 4 Bruno Creignou, 19.8.58; 5 Christophe Desbouillons, 20.8.58; 6 Vincent Bracigliano, 30.9.58; 7 Patrice Le Cornu, 24.3.58; 8 Philippe Jeannol, 6.8.58; 9 Pascal Françoise, 28.2.58; 10 Bernard Ghengini, 18.1.58; 11 Thierry Meyer, 22.1.58; 12 Daniel Talineau, 6.5.59; 13 Philippe Piette, 22.8.58; 14 Patrice Godel, 25.11.58; 15 Victorio Mastroianni, 26.7.58; 16 André Wiss, 5.8.59; 17 François Brisson, 9.4.58; 18 Francis Tisiot, 11.9.58

#### HONDURAS

1 Julio César Arzu, 24.5.58; 2 Pablo Antonio Palma Salgado, 2.6.58; 3 Héctor Ramón Zelaya Rivera, 12.8.58; 4 Ramón Enrique Maradiaga Chávez, 30.11.58; 5 Allan Anthony Costly, 13.11.59; 6 José Roberto Barahona Díaz, 15.11.58; 7 Prudencio Norales Martínez, 20.11.58; 8 Gilberto Jerónimo Yerwood, 15.3.59; 9 Jimmy James Bailey, 7.2.58; 10 Arturo Cáceres Recarte, 9.10.58; 11 Porfirio Armando Betancourt C., 1.10.58; 12 René Enamorado Ríos, 3.6.58; 13 Feliciano Guardado Merino, 9.6.58; 14 Luis Alberto Reyes Nuñez, 19.3.58; 15 José Enrique Duarte, 19.11.59; 16 Daniel Sambula D., 2.1.59; 17 Orlando Rodríguez Castillo, 27.11.58; 18 José Francisco Zelaya Pastrana, 1.11.58

#### HUNGARY / HONGRIE / HUNGRIA

1 László Bódnár, 5.3.59; 2 Gábor Szántó, 31.1.58; 3 Béla Hegedüs, 12.4.58; 4 Arpád Toma, 3.1.58; 5 János Kerekes, 18.9.58; 6 Ferenc Fejes, 4.1.58; 7 Rezső Kékesi, 11.1.58; 8 András Szebegyinski, 28.3.58; 9 Imre Nagy, 22.7.58; 10 János Csepregi, 11.3.58; 11 Zoltán Péter, 23.3.58; 12 Gábor Hires, 26.2.58; 13 Tibor Farkas, 23.5.58; 14 Imre Schábel, 14.7.58; 15 Péter Rácz, 19.11.58; 16 Pál Krisztin, 9.1.58; 17 Sándor Vincze, 30.9.58; 18 István Varga, 17.10.58.

#### IRAN

1 Ali Rasoulzade, 1.2.58; 2 Abolghasem Kalantari, 28.11.58; 3 Habib Makvandi, 22.3.58; 4 Asghar Sadri, 1.10.58; 5 Reza Rajabi, 25.1.59; 6 Abdolali Changiz, 13.3.58; 7 Ahmadi Heydari, 20.10.58; 8 Hamid Derakhshan, 13.1.58; 9 Gholamhossein Hashempour, 5.2.59; 10 Moharam Asheri, 29.4.58; 11 Abas Kargar, 3.6.58; 12 Alikaram Suri, 21.3.60; 13 Faramarz Omidvar, 2.3.58; 14 Faradh Bahrani, 2.9.58; 15 Abdolreza Barzegar, 3.7.58; 16 Gholamreza Nalchegar, 19.4.58; 17 Jamshid Nassiri, 23.2.59; 18 Ibrahim Nikpour, 17.7.58

#### IRAQ / IRAK

1 Ayad Muhammad Ali Shawkat, 1958; 2 Hussain Said Muhammad, 1958; 3 Hussain Liaby Munshid, 1958; 4 Abdul Salam Ali Hussain, 1959; 5 Saleh Najim Aboud, 1958; 6 Mehdi Jassem, 1959; 7 Kadhim Nasser Hassan, 1960; 8 Majah Abdul Jabbar Kadhim, 1958; 9 Sadi Toma Jirjes, 1958; 10 Yahya Muhammad Ali, 1959; 11 Abdul Amir Ahmed Ali, 1959; 12 Hassan Fadhel Hussain, 1958; 13 Ramy Najem Abdulla, 1959; 14 Fadhel Kadhém Abid, 1959; 15 Haddi Hussain Hammadi, 1958; 16 Jabbar Hamed Awfi, 1958; 17 Mehdi Abdul Saheb Hassoun, 1958; 18 Wamedh Khudhir Abbas, 1959

#### ITALY / ITALIE / ITALIA

1 Giovanni Galli, 29.4.58; 2 Stefano Garuti, 15.7.59; 3 Giuseppe Baresi, 7.2.58; 4 Luigi Sacchetti, 22.3.58; 5 Moreno Ferrario, 20.3.59; 6 Antonio di Gennaro, 5.10.58; 7 Ennio Mastalli, 31.10.58; 8 Antonio Sabato, 9.1.58; 9 Luigi Capuzzo, 1.4.58; 10 Gaudenzio Colla, 22.1.59; 11 Aldo Cantarutti, 17.1.58; 12 Rossano Pinti, 19.1.58; 13 Andrea Maiani, 17.10.58; 14 Massimo Pedrazzini, 3.2.58; 15 Plinio Serena, 8.5.59; 16 Pietro Sbaccanti, 30.1.58; 17 Giuseppe Greco, 19.3.58; 18 Luciano Gaudino, 13.7.58

#### IVORY COAST / COTE D'IVOIRE / COSTA DE MARFIL

1 Gastien Krouba, 20.2.59; 2 Gaston Adjoukoua, 14.2.58; 3 Leopold Bridji Kaffé, 16.12.58; 4 Basile Siagoue, 2.1.59; 5 Ignace Aka Kablan, 15.10.58; 6 Laurent Madou Zahuie, 4.4.58; 7 Lucien Kouassi Kouame, 26.12.58; 8 Aka Miezán, 3.4.59; 9 Abdoulaye Fofana, 21.3.58; 10 N'Dri Koffi, 2.1.58; 11 Honoré Ya Semon, 28.8.58; 12 Mamdou Sakisso, 3.3.59; 13 Agustin Assagou Allé, 28.8.58; 14 Daniel Adzeu Allé, 12.7.58; 15 Gnaly Oyourou, 22.2.59; 16 Jean-Noël Youyou Douagré, 30.12.58; 17 Marcel Bodoua, 5.1.58; 18 Edouard Houhon, 20.12.58

#### MEXICO / MEXIQUE

1 Marco Antonio Paredes, 6.2.58; 2 Francisco Javier Mora, 2.4.58; 3 Sergio Rubio, 27.11.58; 4 Leonardo Alvarez, 25.9.58; 5 José Flores, 1.6.58; 6 Humberto Lucano, 20.11.58; 7 Guillermo Cosío, 15.9.58; 8 Hugo René Rodríguez, 14.3.59; 9 Eduardo Moses, 14.5.58; 10 Fernando Garduno, 26.2.58; 11 Jacinto Ambríz, 2.11.58; 12 Eulogio Mena, 27.7.58; 13 Eduardo Rergis, 20.6.58; 14 Carlos García, 3.7.58; 15 Enrique López Zarza, 25.10.58; 16 Jorge Dávalos, 28.4.58; 17 Agustín Manzo, 16.10.58; 18 Luis Placencia, 4.2.58

#### MOROCCO / MAROC / MARRUECOS

1 Jillali Raounek, 20.3.58; 2 Mustapha Jaoudi, 22.6.58; 3 Rachid Sbaai, 1958; 4 Belkebir Jaouad, 30.3.58; 5 Abdeljillah Marzak, 2.5.58; 6 Mohamed Safri, 18.4.58; 7 Rachid Ksikes, 5.4.59; 8 Abdelhak Khelifi, 1959; 9 Hafid Djour, 19.11.58; 10 Said Hajjar, 4.1.58; 11 Abdelatif Miadi, 1958; 12 Khalid Benkirane, 22.1.59; 13 Brahim Azoui, 20.2.59; 14 Mustapha Jennane, 1958; 15 Nassim Faouzi, 7.1.58; 16 Hamid Jnina, 29.8.58; 17 Driss Lazzaoui, 1958; 18 Mustapha Hinga, 8.3.58

#### PARAGUAY

1 Enrique Bernal, 15.7.59; 2 Alfredo González, 19.8.59; 3 Alejandro Boveda, 9.2.58; 4 Marcial Espínola, 12.1.59; 5 Oscar Nicolas López, 9.5.58; 6 Juan de la Cruz Sanabria, 3.5.58; 7 Juan Manuel Battaglia, 11.6.59; 8 Pedro López Galeano, 29.6.58; 9 Víctor Milcíades Morel, 9.9.58; 10 Gustavo Fanego, 30.9.58; 11 Darío Andrés Ferreira, 25.6.59; 12 Cipriano Leguizamón, 26.9.58; 13 Bernardo Benítez, 12.3.58; 14 Virgilio Cantero, 21.11.58; 15 Valentín Rojas, 16.12.58; 16 Domingo Salmaniego, 20.12.58; 17 Eugenio Gimenez Brítez, 4.5.59; 18 Jorge Galarza, 8.10.59

#### SPAIN / ESPAGNE / ESPAÑA

1 Francisco Buyo, 13.1.58; 2 Santiago Urquiaga, 18.4.58; 3 Salvador Estañ Campello, 6.6.58; 4 Antonio García Navajas, 8.3.58; 5 Rafael García Cortes, 18.1.58; 6 Jorge Casas, 6.2.58; 7 Emilio Gómez, 14.1.58; 8 Ricardo Gallego, 8.2.59; 9 Enrique Mayayo, 9.6.58; 10 Eduardo Lafuente, 21.1.58; 11 Angel González, 3.12.58; 12 Salvador Ribes, 21.4.58; 13 José Manuel Sempere, 15.2.58; 14 Alberto Benede, 5.4.58; 15 José Antonio Alcañiz, 23.10.58; 16 Antonio Autor, 22.1.58; 17 José Ricardo Escobar, 13.6.58; 18 Patricio Pelegrín, 14.10.58

#### TUNISIA / TUNISIE / TUNEZ

1 Mohsen Rajhi, 17.3.58; 2 Abdelkrim Jebali, 29.1.58; 3 Med Seghaier Chriti, 23.5.58; 4 Samir Aloulou, 24.7.59; 5 Fayçal Jlassi, 10.10.58; 6 Moncef Chargui, 7.8.58; 7 Mustapha Nabli, 16.1.59; 8 Khaled Ben Yahia, 12.11.59; 9 Abderrazak Zarrouk, 18.2.58; 10 Ali Ben Fattoum, 3.8.58; 11 Farid Belhoula, 19.1.58; 12 Mohamed Ben Zitoun, 20.1.58; 13 Mohamed Ben Dhiab, 25.10.58; 14 Hassen Dakhli, 10.2.58; 15 Abdelhamid Hergal, 27.1.59; 16 Faouzi Marzouki, 18.2.58; 17 Hédi Lakhal, 12.6.58; 18 Lotfi Ben Barka, 20.1.58

#### URUGUAY

1 Fernando H. Alvez, 4.9.59; 2 José Luis Russo, 14.7.58; 3 Daniel A. Enrique, 20.5.58; 4 José H. Moreira, 30.9.58; 5 Víctor E. Duque, 19.2.58; 6 Eliseo Rivero, 27.12.58; 7 Alberto V. Bica, 11.2.58; 8 Víctor Hugo Diogo, 9.4.58; 9 Amaro Carlos Nadal, 16.3.58; 10 Ariel J. Krasouski, 31.5.58; 11 Venancio A. Ramos, 20.6.58; 12 Carlos M. Maynard, 21.5.59; 13 Hugo E. De Leon, 27.2.58; 14 Héctor Luis Vique, 27.6.58; 15 Mario Daniel Saralegui, 24.4.59; 16 Américo Y. Silva, 7.12.59; 17 Gerardo Caetano, 30.4.58; 18 Rubén Walter Paz, 8.8.59

#### USSR / URSS

1 Alexander Novikov, 27.2.58; 2 Valentin Kriachko, 27.1.58; 3 Sergey Baltacha, 3.3.58; 4 Viktor Kaplun, 5.5.58; 5 Alexei Ijlin, 1.5.58; 6 Andrey Bal, 20.6.58; 7 Vladimir Bessonov, 5.3.58; 8 Vaghiz Khidiatullin, 3.3.59; 9 Igor Bychkov, 19.4.58; 10 Robert Khalaidjian, 25.6.58; 11 Valery Petrakov, 6.5.58; 12 Grigory Batich, 8.2.58; 13 Alexander Sopko, 11.5.58; 14 Sergey Kiselnikov, 19.5.58; 15 Vladimir Bodrov, 8.7.58; 16 Sergey Igumin, 9.5.58; 17 Sergey Darkov, 7.5.58; 18 Yuri Sivuha, 11.4.58

#### Referees

<i>Algeria</i>	Zoubir Benghanif	<i>Libya</i>	Salem Mohamed Adal
<i>Argentina</i>	Arturo Andres Ithurralde	<i>Morocco</i>	Mohamed Larache
<i>Austria</i>	Franz Wöhrer	<i>Senegal</i>	Youssou N'Diaye
<i>Brazil</i>	Arnaldo David Cesar Coelho	<i>Spain</i>	Angel Franco Martinez
<i>Egypt</i>	Ezzat El Hawary	<i>Switzerland</i>	Gérard Racine
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Gebreyesus Tesfaye	<i>Syria</i>	Farouk Bouzo
<i>France</i>	Michel Vautrot	<i>Tunisia</i>	Mohamed Kadri
<i>Greece</i>	Emmanuel Platopoulos	<i>Turkey</i>	Orhan Cebe
<i>Hungary</i>	Lajos Somlai	<i>USSR</i>	Eldar Asim-Zade
<i>Italy</i>	Gianfranco Menegali	<i>Yugoslavia</i>	Dusan Maksimovic

*The Mexican Delegation: (from left to right), back row: Horacio Casarín, Humberto Dávalos, Carlos García, Enrique López, Eduardo Moses, Agustín Manzo, Jacinto Ambriz – middle row: Jorge Dávalos, Leonardo Alvarez, Eulogio Mena, Francisco Javier Mora, Mr. Sierra (Masseur), Ing. Juan de Dios de la Torre (President Mexican FA), Sergio Rubio, Eduardo Rergis, Ing. Guillermo Aguilar Alvarez, Lic. Harold Gabriel, Dr. Francisco Javier Lozano – front row: Fernando Garduño, Alfonso Portugal (Trainer), Luis Plascencia, Guillermo Cocio, José Flores, Hugo Reyes Rodríguez, Marco Antonio Paredes, Roberto Carrillo (Masseur)*



## Statistical details of the matches / Données statistiques des matches

### Detalles estadísticos de los partidos

#### Key / Légende / Leyenda

Match No.	Date	Venue	Match	Result
	Date	Lieu	Match	Résultat
	Fecha	Lugar	Partido	Resultado

#### Teams / Equipes / Equipos

- a) = Reserve players / Joueurs de réserve / Jugadores de reserva  
 b) = Referee and Linesmen / Arbitre et juges de touche / Arbitro y jueces de línea  
 c) = Official Inspector and Referee Inspector / Inspecteur officiel et inspecteur d'arbitre  
 Inspector oficial e inspector de árbitro  
 d) = Cautions / Avertissements / Amonestaciones  
 e) = Expulsions / Expulsiones

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

1	27.6.	Tunis El Menzah	France v. Spain	1:2 (1:0)
<i>France:</i> 1 Billet, 2 Bibard, 3 Bacconnier, 4 Creignou, 5 Desbouillons, 6 Bracigliano, 8 Jeannol, 10 Ghengini, 16 Wiss, 9 Françoise, 11 Meyer				
<i>Spain:</i> 1 Buyo, 2 Urquiaga, 14 Benede, 4 Navajas, 5 Cortes, 6 Casas, 8 Gallego, 9 Mayayo, 17 Escobar, 18 Pelegrín, 16 Autor				
a) 18 Tisiot, 15 Mastroianni, 17 Brisson, 7 Le Cornu, 13 Piette 13 Sempere, 15 Alcañiz, 10 Lafuente, 11 González, 3 Campello				
b) Cebe (Turkey) – Asim-Zade (USSR), Boudabous (Tunisia)				
c) Cavan (Northern Ireland) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)				
2	27.6.	Tunis El Menzah	Mexico v. Tunisia	6:0 (0:0)
<i>Mexico:</i> 1 Paredes, 2 Mora, 3 Rubio, 4 Alvarez, 5 Flores, 7 Cosio, 8 Rodríguez, 18 Placencia, 9 Moses, 10 Garduno, 15 López Zarza				
<i>Tunisia:</i> 1 Rajhi, 3 Chriti, 4 Aloulou, 6 Chargui, 7 Nabli, 9 Zarrouk, 10 Ben Fattoum, 11 Belhoula, 14 Dakhli, 13 Ben Dhiab, 17 Lakhel				
a) 12 Mena, 6 Lucano, 13 Rergis, 11 Ambriz, 17 Manzo 2 Jebali, 8 Ben Yahia, 5 Jlassi, 12 Ben Zitoun, 15 Hergal				
b) Bouzo (Syria) – Ithurralde (Argentina), Wöhrer (Austria)				
c) Granatkin (USSR) – Dr. Barde (France)				
d) 1–2 (17 Manzo / 7 Nabli, 15 Hergal)				

3	27.6.	Sousse	Italy v. Ivory Coast	1:1 (1:0)
<i>Italy:</i> 1 Galli, 2 Garuti, 3 Baresi, 4 Sacchetti, 5 Ferrario, 6 Di Gennaro, 7 Mastalli, 8 Sabato, 9 Capuzzo, 10 Colla, 11 Cantarutti				
<i>Ivory Coast:</i> 1 Krouba, 2 Adjoukoua, 3 Bridji, 4 Siagoue, 5 Aka Kablan, 6 Madou, 7 Kouassi, 8 Miezan, 9 Fofana, 10 Koffi, 11 Ya Semon				
a) 12 Pinti, 15 Serena, 16 Sbaccanti, 17 Greco, 18 Gaudino 17 Bodoua, 12 Sakisso, 13 Assagou, 14 Adzeu, 15 Oyourou				
b) Platopoulos (Greece) – Maksimovic (Yugoslavia), Kadri (Tunisia)				
c) Dato' Teoh Chye Hin (Malaysia) – Belkhaouas (Tunisia)				
d) 1–2 (11 Cantarutti / 4 Siagoue, 5 Aka Kablan)				

4	27.6.	Sousse	Brazil v. Iran	5:1 (4:0)
<i>Brazil:</i> 1 João Roberto, 2 Edvaldo, 3 Juninho, 4 Jorge Luiz, 5 Heraldo, 14 Paulo Roberto, 16 Junior Brasília, 8 Cleber, 9 Paulinho, 10 Quina, 11 Baroni				
<i>Iran:</i> 1 Rasoulzade, 2 Kalantari, 3 Makvandi, 4 Sadri, 5 Rajabi, 6 Changiz, 7 Heydari, 8 Derakhshan, 9 Hashempour, 10 Asheri, 11 Kargar				
a) 12 Birigui, 6 Valdemir, 18 Baltazar, 17 Nardela, 13 Gritte 18 Nikpour, 14 Bahrami, 15 Barzegar, 16 Nalchegar, 12 Suri				
b) Vautrot (France) – Barka (Tunisia), Tesfaye (Ethiopia)				
c) Dato' Teoh Chye Hin (Malaysia) – Belkhaouas (Tunisia)				
d) 1–2 (16 Junior Brasília / 10 Asheri, 7 Heydari)				

5	28.6.	Tunis Zouiten	Morocco v. Honduras	0:1 (0:0)
<i>Morocco:</i> 1 Raounek, 2 Jaoudi, 3 Sbaai, 4 Belkebir, 5 Marzak, 6 Safri, 7 Ksikess, 8 Khlifi, 9 Djour, 10 Hajjar, 17 Lazzouai				
<i>Honduras:</i> 1 Arzu, 2 Palma Salgado, 3 Zelaya Rivera, 4 Maradiaga, 5 Costly, 6 Darahona D., 7 Norales M., 8 Yerwood, 9 Bailey, 10 Caceres R., 11 Betancourt				
a) 14 Jennane, 15 Faouzi 14 Reyes N., 15 Sambula D.				
b) Racine (Switzerland) – N'Diaye (Senegal), Hadj H'Mida (Tunisia)				
c) Blatter (Switzerland) – Dr. Barde (France)				
d) 2–0 (2 Jaoudi, 10 Hajjar)				

6	28.6.	Tunis Zouiten	Uruguay v. Hungary	2:1 (2:1)
<i>Uruguay:</i> 1 Alvez, 2 Russo, 3 Enríque, 4 Moreira, 5 Duque, 6 Rivero, 7 Bica, 8 Diogo, 9 Nadal, 10 Krasouski, 11 Ramos				
<i>Hungary:</i> 1 Bódnár, 2 Szántó, 3 Hegedüs, 4 Toma, 5 Kerekes, 6 Fejes, 7 Kékési, 8 Szebegyinski, 9 Nagy, 10 Csepregi, 11 Péter				
a) 12 Maynard, 13 De Leon, 15 Saralegui, 17 Caetano, 18 Paz 18 Varga, 17 Vincze, 13 Farkas, 16 Krisztin, 15 Rác				
b) Menegali (Italy) – Coelho (Brazil), El-Hawari (Egypt)				
c) Engelbrechtsen (Denmark) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)				
d) 2–1 (1 Alvez, 2 Russo / 17 Vincze)				

7 28.6. Sfax USSR v. Iraq 3:1 (3:0)

USSR: 1 Novikov, 2 Kriachko, 3 Baltacha, 4 Kaplun, 5 Iljin, 6 Bal, 7 Bessonov, 8 Khidiatullin, 9 Bychkov, 10 Khalaidjian, 11 Petrakov

Iraq: 4 Abdul Salam Ali Hussain, 1 Ayad Muhammad Ali Shawkat, 11 Abdul Amir Ahmed Ali, 12 Hassan Fadhel Hussain, 9 Sadi Toma Jirjes, 6 Mehdi Jassem, 18 Wamedh Khudhir Abbas, 15 Haddi Hussain Hammadi, 3 Hussain Liaby Munshid, 2 Hussain Said Muhammad, 17 Mehdi Abdul Saheb Hassoun

- a) 12 Batich, 13 Sopko, 15 Bodrov, 16 Igumin, 18 Sivuha  
7 Kadhim Nasser Hassan, 8 Majah Abdul Jabbar Kadhim, 5 Saleh Najim Aboud, 10 Yahya Muhammad Ali, 16 Jabbar Hamed Awfi
- b) Franco Martinez (Spain) – Somlai (Hungary), Barka (Tunisia)
- c) Sosa (Guatemala) – Belkhaouas (Tunisia)
- d) 1–1 (8 Khidiatullin / 11 Abdul Amir)
- e) 0–1 (11 Abdul Amir)

8 28.6. Sfax Austria v. Paraguay 0:1 (0:0)

Austria: 1 Heinisch, 2 Kolla, 3 Koller, 4 Steiger, 5 Kunert, 6 Augustin, 7 Netuschill, 8 Weiss, 9 Hämmerle, 10 Zore, 11 Gregoritsch

Paraguay: 1 Bernal, 2 González, 3 Bóveda, 4 Espínola, 5 López, 6 Sanabria, 7 Battaglia, 8 López Galeano, 9 Morel, 10 Fanego, 18 Galarza

- a) 12 Wartinger, 13 Müller, 14 Meyer, 15 Lefor, 16 Weidenauer  
12 Leguizamón, 13 Benítez, 14 Cantero, 16 Salmaniego, 17 Giménez Brítez
- b) Benganif (Algeria) – Larache (Morocco), Ben Naceur (Tunisia)
- c) Dato' Teoh Chye Hin (Malaysia) – Belkhaouas (Tunisia)

9 30.6. Tunis El Menzah Spain v. Mexico 1:1 (0:0)

Spain: 1 Buyo, 2 Urquiaga, 4 García Navajas, 5 Cortes, 6 Casas, 8 Gallego, 9 Mayayo, 14 Benede, 16 Autor, 17 Escobar, 18 Pelegrín

Mexico: 1 Paredes, 2 Mora, 3 Rubio, 4 Alvarez, 15 López Zarza, 7 Cosío, 18 Placencia, 8 Rodríguez, 9 Moses, 10 Garduño, 17 Manzo

- a) 13 Sempere, 3 Campello, 7 Gómez, 11 González, 10 Lafuente  
12 Mena, 13 Rergis, 14 García, 11 Ambriz, 16 Dávalos
- b) Wöhrer (Austria) – Cebe (Turkey), Boudabous (Tunisia)
- c) Fahmy (Egypt) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)
- d) 1–0 (9 Mayayo)

10 30.6. Tunis El Menzah Tunisia v. France 0:1 (0:1)

Tunisia: 2 Jebali, 3 Chriti, 4 Aloulou, 6 Chargui, 9 Zarrouk, 10 Ben Fattoum, 11 Belhoula, 12 Ben Zitoun, 14 Dakhli, 15 Hergal, 18 Ben Barka

France: 1 Billet, 15 Mastroianni, 4 Creignou, 5 Desbouillons, 3 Bacconnier, 6 Bracigliano, 17 Brisson, 8 Jeannol, 7 Le Cornu, 9 Françoise, 11 Meyer

- a) 1 Rajhi, 5 Jlassi, 8 Ben Yahia, 16 Marzouki, 17 Lakhali  
18 Tisiot, 12 Talineau, 10 Ghengini, 16 Wiss, 13 Piette
- b) Ithurralde (Argentina) – Farouk Bouzo (Syria), Menegali (Italy)
- c) Dahl Engelbrechtsen (Denmark) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)
- d) 2–2 (3 Chriti, 10 Ben Fattoum / 4 Creignou, 8 Jeannol)

11 30.6. Sousse Iran v. Italy 0:0 (0:0)

Iran: 18 Nikpour, 3 Makvandi, 4 Sadri, 5 Rajabi, 14 Bahrami, 8 Derakhshan, 6 Changiz, 15 Barzegar, 12 Suri, 10 Asheri, 11 Kargar

Italy: 1 Galli, 2 Garuti, 3 Baresi, 5 Ferrario, 6 Di Gennaro, 8 Sabato, 9 Capuzzo, 14 Pedrazzini, 15 Serena, 17 Greco, 18 Gaudino

- a) 1 Rasoulzade, 2 Kalantari, 16 Nalchegar, 7 Heydari, 9 Hashempour  
12 Pinti, 4 Sacchetti, 10 Colla, 13 Maiani, 16 Sbaccanti
- b) Somlai (Hungary) – Barka (Tunisia), Maksimovic (Yugoslavia)
- c) Sosa (Guatemala) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)
- d) 0–2 (17 Greco, 18 Gaudino)

12 30.6. Sousse Ivory Coast v. Brazil 1:1 (0:0)

Ivory Coast: 1 Krouba, 2 Adjoukoua, 3 Bridji, 4 Siagoue, 5 Aka Kablan, 6 Madou Zahuie, 7 Kouassi Kouame, 8 Miezan Aka, 9 Fofana, 14 Adzeu Allé, 11 Ya Semon

Brazil: 1 João Roberto, 2 Edvaldo, 3 Juninho, 4 Jorge Luiz, 5 Heraldo, 14 Paulo Roberto, 16 Junior Brasília, 8 Cleber, 9 Paulinho, 10 Quina, 11 Baroni

- a) 17 Bodoua, 12 Sakisso, 13 Assagou Allé, 10 Koffi, 16 Youayou Douagre  
12 Birigui, 13 Gritte, 6 Valdemir, 17 Nardela, 18 Baltazar
- b) Kadri (Tunisia) – Platopoulos (Greece), Benganif (Algeria)
- c) Dato' Teoh Chye Hin (Malaysia) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)

13 1.7. Tunis Zouiten Honduras v. Uruguay 0:1 (0:1)

Honduras: 1 Arzu, 2 Palma, 3 Zelaya, 5 Costly, 4 Chavez, 8 Yerwood, 6 Barahona Díaz, 7 Norales, 9 Bailey, 10 Caceres, 15 Duarte

Uruguay: 1 Alvez, 2 Russo, 3 Enrique, 4 Moreira, 5 Duque, 6 Rivero, 7 Bica, 8 Diogo, 9 Nadal, 10 Krasouski, 11 Ramos

- a) 12 Ríos, 14 Nuñez, 18 Pastraña, 13 Guardado, 17 Rodríguez  
12 Maynard, 13 De Leon, 15 Saralegui, 16 Silva, 18 Paz
- b) N'Diaye (Senegal) – Racine (Switzerland), El-Hawary (Egypt)
- c) Granatkin (USSR) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)
- d) 1–2 (9 Bailey / 5 Duque, 4 Moreira)

14 1.7. Tunis Zouiten Hungary v. Morocco 2:0 (1:0)

Hungary: 1 Bódnár, 2 Szántó, 3 Hegedüs, 5 Kerekes, 6 Fejes, 9 Nagy, 11 Péter, 13 Farkas, 15 Rácz, 16 Krisztin, 17 Vincze

Morocco: 1 Raounak, 2 Jaoudi, 3 Sbaai, 4 Jaouad, 5 Marzak, 6 Safri, 7 Ksikess, 8 Khlifi, 9 Djour, 11 Miadi, 13 Azoui

- a) 4 Toma, 12 Hires, 14 Schábel, 18 Varga  
12 Benkirane, 14 Jennane, 15 Faouzi, 16 Jnina, 18 Hinga
- b) Coelho (Brazil) – Asim-Zade (USSR), Ben Naceur (Tunisia)
- c) Dahl Engelbrechtsen (Denmark) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)
- d) 0–2 (9 Djour, 8 Khlifi)

15 1.7. Sfax Iraq v. Austria 5:1 (3:1)

*Iraq:* 7 Kadhim Nasser Hassan, 1 Ayad Muhammad Ali Shawkat, 10 Yahya Muhammad Ali, 12 Hassan Fadhel Hussain, 9 Sadi Toma Jirjes, 6 Mehdi Jassem, 15 Haddi Hussain Hammadi, 18 Wamedh Khudhir Abbas, 2 Hussain Said Muhammad, 3 Hussain Liaby Munshid, 17 Mehdi Abdul Saheb Hassoun

*Austria:* 1 Heinisch, 2 Kolla, 10 Zore, 4 Steiger, 5 Kunert, 6 Augustin, 7 Netuschill, 8 Weiss, 9 Hämmerle, 15 Lefor, 11 Gregoritsch

- a) 8 Majah Abdul Jabbar Kadhim, 5 Saleh Najim Aboud, 16 Jabbar Hamed Awfi, 13 Ramy Najem Abdulla, 14 Fadhel Kadhem Abid  
13 Müller, 12 Wartinger, 3 Koller, 14 Meyer, 16 Weidenauer  
b) Tesfaye (Ethiopia) – Adal (Libya), Hadj H'Mida (Tunisia)  
c) Courte (Luxemburg) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)

16 1.7. Sfax Paraguay v. USSR 1:2 (1:1)

*Paraguay:* 1 Bernal, 2 González, 3 Boveda, 4 Espínola, 5 López, 6 Sanabria, 7 Battaglia, 8 López Galeano, 9 Morel, 10 Fanego, 18 Galarza

*USSR:* 1 Novikov, 2 Kriachko, 3 Baltacha, 4 Kaplun, 5 Iljin, 6 Bal, 7 Bessonov, 8 Khidiatullin, 9 Bychkov, 10 Khalaidjian, 11 Petrakov

- a) 12 Leguizamón, 13 Benítez, 15 Rojas, 16 Salmaniego, 17 Giménez Brítez  
12 Batich, 13 Sopko, 15 Bodrov, 16 Igumin, 18 Sivuha  
b) Vautrot (France) – Larache (Morocco), Franco Martinez (Spain)  
c) Cavan (Northern Ireland) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)  
d) 2–2 (4 Espínola, 8 López Galeano / 4 Kaplun, 11 Petrakov)  
e) 1–0 (9 Morel)

17 3.7. Tunis El Menzah France v. Mexico 1:1 (0:0)

*France:* 18 Tisiot, 15 Mastroianni, 3 Bacconnier, 4 Creignou, 5 Desbouillons, 13 Piette, 14 Godel, 8 Jeannol, 9 Françoise, 17 Brisson, 11 Meyer

*Mexico:* 1 Paredes, 2 Mora, 3 Rubio, 4 Alvarez, 15 López, 14 García, 7 Cosio, 8 Rodríguez, 9 Moses, 17 Manzo, 11 Ambriz

- a) 1 Billet, 12 Talineau, 6 Bracigliano, 16 Wiss, 7 Le Cornu  
12 Mena, 13 Rergis, 6 Lucano, 10 Garduño, 18 Placencia  
b) Menegali (Italy) – Racine (Switzerland), Cebe (Turkey)  
c) Cavan (Northern Ireland) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)  
d) 1–2 (16 Wiss / 11 Ambriz, 17 Manzo)

18 3.7. Tunis El Menzah Spain v. Tunisia 0:1 (0:0)

*Spain:* 1 Buyo, 2 Urquiaga, 4 Navajas, 5 Cortes, 6 Casas, 7 Gómez, 8 Gallego, 9 Mayayo, 14 Benede, 16 Autor, 17 Escobar

*Tunisia:* 2 Jebali, 3 Chriti, 4 Aloulou, 6 Chargui, 9 Zarrouk, 12 Ben Zitoun, 15 Hergal, 10 Ben Fattoum, 14 Dakhli, 11 Belhoula, 17 Lakhel

- a) 13 Sempere, 3 Campello, 10 Lafuente, 12 Ribes, 18 Pelegrín  
1 Rajhi, 5 Jlassi, 8 Ben Yahia, 7 Nabli, 13 Ben Dhiab  
b) Asim-Zade (USSR) – Ithurralde (Argentina), Wöhrer (Austria)  
c) Courte (Luxemburg) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)  
d) 1–0 (2 Urquiaga)

19 3.7. Sousse Iran v. Ivory Coast 3:0 (1:0)

*Iran:* 18 Nikpour, 3 Makvandi, 5 Rajabi, 4 Sadri, 14 Bahrami, 16 Nalchegar, 6 Changiz, 15 Barzegar, 7 Heydari, 10 Asheri, 8 Derakhshan

*Ivory Coast:* 1 Krouba, 12 Sakisso, 2 Adjoukoua, 4 Siagoue, 5 Aka Kablan, 6 Madou, 7 Kouassi, 8 Miezan, 9 Fofana, 10 Koffi, 11 Ya Semon

- a) 1 Rasoulzade, 13 Omidvar, 9 Hashempour, 17 Nassiri, 11 Kargar  
17 Bodoua, 13 Assagou, 16 Youayou, 14 Adzeu Allé, 3 Bridji  
b) Adal (Libya) – Tesfaye (Ethiopia), Platopoulos (Greece)  
c) Dr. Salinas (Peru) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)  
d) 0–3 (2 Adjoukoua, 4 Siagoue, 5 Aka Kablan)

20 3.7. Sousse Brazil v. Italy 2:0 (1:0)

*Brazil:* 1 João Roberto, 2 Edevaldo, 3 Juninho, 4 Jorge Luiz, 5 Heraldo, 14 Paulo Roberto, 16 Junior Brasilia, 8 Cleber, 9 Paulinho, 10 Quina, 11 Baroni

*Italy:* 1 Galli, 14 Pedrazzini, 3 Baresi, 4 Sacchetti, 5 Ferrario, 2 Garuti, 7 Mastalli, 6 Di Gennaro, 9 Capuzzo, 10 Colla, 17 Greco

- a) 12 Birigui, 6 Valdemir, 7 Tião, 15 Zito, 17 Nardela  
12 Pintti, 13 Maiani, 15 Serena, 8 Sabato, 18 Gaudino  
b) Maksimovic (Yugoslavia) – Kadri (Tunisia), Barka (Tunisia)  
c) Sosa (Guatemala) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)  
d) 0–1 (17 Greco)

21 4.7. Tunis Zouiten Hungary v. Honduras 0:2 (0:2)

*Hungary:* 1 Bódnár, 2 Szántó, 3 Hegedüs, 4 Toma, 15 Rác, 6 Fejes, 17 Vincze, 13 Farkas, 9 Nagy, 10 Csepregi, 11 Péter

*Honduras:* 1 Arzú, 2 Palma, 3 Zelaya, 4 Maradiaga, 5 Costly, 6 Barahona, 7 Norales, 8 Yerwood, 9 Bailey, 15 Duarte, 11 Betancourt

- a) 18 Varga, 8 Szabegyi, 12 Hires, 14 Schábel, 7 Kékesi  
18 Pastrana, 13 Guardado, 14 Reyes, 12 Enamorado, 16 Sambula  
b) El-Hawary (Egypt) – N'Diaye (Senegal), Coelho (Brazil)  
c) Aloulou (Tunisia) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)  
d) 1–0 (4 Toma)

22 4.7. Tunis Zouiten Uruguay v. Morocco 3:0 (2:0)

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 2 Russo, 3 Enríque, 4 Moreira, 5 Duque, 6 Rivero, 7 Bica, 8 Diogo, 9 Nadal, 18 Paz 11 Ramos

*Morocco:* 1 Raounek, 2 Jaoudi, 3 Sbaai, 4 Jaouad, 17 Lazzaoui, 6 Safri, 7 Ksikes, 8 Khlifi, 9 Djour, 10 Hajjar, 15 Faouzi

- a) 12 Maynard, 13 De Leon, 14 Vique, 15 Saralegui, 17 Caetano  
5 Marzak, 11 Miladi, 12 Benkirane, 13 Azoui, 18 Hinga  
b) Bouzo (Syria) – Ben Naceur (Tunisia), Hadj H'Mida (Tunisia)  
c) Fahmy (Egypt) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)  
d) 1–1 (5 Duque / 8 Khlifi)

23 4.7. Sfax Paraguay v. Iraq 4:0 (2:0)

*Paraguay:* 1 Bernal, 2 González, 3 Boveda, 4 Espínola, 5 López, 6 Sanabria, 7 Battaglia, 8 López Galeano, 18 Galarza, 10 Fanego, 17 Giménez

*Iraq:* 7 Kadhim Nasser Hassan, 1 Ayad Muhammad Ali Shawkat, 9 Sadi Toma Jirjes, 10 Yahya Muhammad Ali, 12 Hassan Fadhel Hussain, 18 Wamedh Khudhir Abbas, 6 Mehdi Jassem, 15 Haddi Hussain Hammadi, 2 Hussain Said Muhammad, 3 Hussain Liaby Munshid, 17 Mehdi Abdul Saheb Hassoun

- a) 12 Leguizamon, 13 Benítez, 15 Rojas, 16 Salamaniego, 11 Ferreira  
5 Saleh Najim Aboud, 8 Majah Abdul Jabbar Kadhim, 11 Abdul Amir Ahmed Ali, 13 Ramy Najem Abdulla, 14 Fadhel Kadhem Abid
- b) Franco Martinez (Spain) – Somlai (Hungary), Benganif (Algeria)
- c) Dato' Teoh Chye Hin (Malaysia) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)
- d) 1–0 (4 Espínola)

24 4.7. Sfax Austria v. USSR 0:0 (0:0)

*Austria:* 1 Heinisch, 2 Kolla, 3 Koller, 4 Steiger, 5 Kunert, 6 Augustin, 7 Netuschill, 8 Weiss, 9 Hämmerle, 10 Zore, 12 Wartinger

*USSR:* 1 Novikov, 2 Kriachko, 3 Baltacha, 4 Kaplun, 5 Iljin, 6 Bal, 7 Bessonov, 8 Khidiatullin, 9 Bychkov, 12 Batich, 11 Petrakov

- a) 11 Gregoritsch, 13 Müller, 14 Meyer, 15 Lefor, 16 Weidenauer  
13 Sopko, 15 Bodrov, 16 Igumin, 18 Sivuha, 14 Kisel'nikov
- b) Larache (Morocco) – Vautrot (France), Barka (Tunisia)
- c) Dr. Salinas (Peru) – Dr. Barde (France), Belkhaouas (Tunisia)
- d) 2–3 (3 Koller, 6 Augustin / 12 Batich, 7 Bessonov, 2 Kriachko)

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

25 6.7. Tunis El Menzah Mexico v. Brazil 1:1\* (0:0)

*Mexico:* 1 Paredes, 2 Mora, 3 Rubio, 4 Alvarez, 15 López, 13 Rergis, 7 Cosio, 8 Rodríguez, 9 Moses, 10 Garduño, 18 Placencia

*Brazil:* 1 João Roberto, 2 Edvaldo, 3 Juninho, 4 Jorge Luiz, 15 Zito, 14 Paulo Roberto, 16 Junior Brasília, 8 Cleber, 9 Paulinho, 10 Quina, 11 Baroni

- a) 6 Lucano, 16 Dávalos  
7 Tião
- b) Franco Martinez (Spain) – Wöhrer (Austria), N'Diaye (Senegal)
- c) Dato' Teoh Chye Hin (Malaysia) – Dr. Barde (France)
- d) 1–0 (15 López Zarza)

*(penalties: 5:3)*

26 7.7. Tunis El Menzah Uruguay v. USSR 0:0\* (0:0)

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 2 Russo, 3 Enríque, 4 Moreira, 6 Rivero, 7 Bica, 8 Diogo, 9 Nadal, 10 Krasouski, 11 Ramos, 15 Saralegui

*USSR:* 1 Novikov, 2 Kriachko, 3 Baltacha, 4 Kaplun, 5 Iljin, 6 Bal, 7 Bessonov, 8 Khidiatullin, 9 Bychkov, 11 Petrakov, 15 Bodrov

- a) 12 Maynard, 13 De Leon, 14 Vique, 16 Silva, 18 Paz  
13 Sopko, 14 Kisel'nikov, 16 Igumin, 17 Darkov, 18 Sivuha
- b) Menegali (Italy) – Larache (Morocco), Tesfaye (Ethiopia)
- c) Sosa (Guatemala) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)
- d) 2–1 (4 Moreira, 9 Nadal / 11 Petrakov)

*(penalties: 4:3)*

### 3rd Place Match / Match pour le 3<sup>e</sup> place

#### Partido por el 3<sup>er</sup> puesto / Spiel um den 3. Platz

27 9.7. Tunis El Menzah Brazil v. Uruguay 4:0 (2:0)

*Brazil:* 1 João Roberto, 2 Edvaldo, 3 Juninho, 4 Jorge Luiz, 5 Heraldo, 14 Paulo Roberto, 7 Tião, 8 Cleber, 9 Paulinho, 10 Quina, 16 Junior Brasília

*Uruguay:* 1 Alvez, 2 Russo, 3 Enríque, 14 Vique, 5 Duque, 6 Rivero, 7 Bica, 15 Saralegui, 9 Nadal, 10 Krasouski, 11 Ramos

- a) 12 Birigui, 13 Gritte, 6 Valdemir, 17 Nardela, 18 Baltazar  
12 Maynard, 13 De Leon, 16 Silva, 17 Caetano, 18 Paz
- b) Bouzo (Syria) – Asim-Zade (USSR), Cebe (Turkey)
- c) Sosa (Guatemala) – Dr. Barde (France)
- d) 1–4 (3 Juninho / 15 Saralegui, 6 Rivero, 7 Bica, 5 Duque)
- e) 0–1 (3 Enríque)

### Final / Finale

28 10.7. Tunis El Menzah Mexico v. USSR 2:2\* (0:0)

*Mexico:* 1 Paredes, 2 Mora, 3 Rubio, 4 Alvarez, 15 López, 13 Rergis, 7 Cosio, 8 Rodríguez, 17 Manzo, 10 Garduño, 18 Placencia

*USSR:* 1 Novikov, 2 Kriachko, 3 Baltacha, 4 Kaplun, 5 Iljin, 6 Bal, 7 Bessonov, 8 Khidiatullin, 9 Bychkov, 15 Bodrov, 13 Sopko

- a) 12 Mena, 14 García, 6 Lucano, 11 Ambriz, 16 Dávalos  
14 Kisel'nikov, 16 Igumin, 17 Darkov, 18 Sivuha
- b) Vautrot (France) – Coelho (Brazil), El-Hawary (Egypt)
- c) Dr. Salinas (Peru) – Dr. Zouiten (Tunisia)
- d) 4–3 (6 Lucano, 17 Manzo, 10 Garduño, 8 Rodríguez / 3 Baltacha, 13 Sopko, 18 Sivuha)
- e) 1–0 (4 Alvarez)

*(penalties: 8:9)*

## Disciplinary Measures

### Cautions

#### AUSTRIA

24 Austria v. USSR 3 Johann Koller dangerous play  
6 Wolfgang Augustin ungentlemanly behaviour

#### BRAZIL

4 Brazil v. Iran 16 Junior Brasilia failing to retire 10 yards  
27 Brazil v. Uruguay 3 Juninho dangerous play

#### FRANCE

10 Tunisia v. France 4 Bruno Creignou dissent  
8 Philippe Jeannol time-wasting  
17 France v. Mexico 16 André Wiss unfair play

#### HONDURAS

13 Honduras v. Uruguay 9 Jimmy James Bailey dangerous play

#### HUNGARY

6 Uruguay v. Hungary 17 Sándor Vincze dissent  
21 Hungary v. Honduras 4 Arpád Toma dangerous play

#### IRAN

4 Brazil v. Iran 10 Moharam Asheri persistent infringement of the Laws  
7 Heydari Ahmed persistent infringement of the Laws

#### ITALY

3 Italy v. Ivory Coast 11 Aldo Cantarutti dangerous play  
11 Iran v. Italy 17 Giuseppe Greco dissent  
18 Luciano Gaudino dangerous play  
20 Brazil v. Italy 17 Giuseppe Greco ungentlemanly behaviour

#### IVORY COAST

3 Italy v. Ivory Coast 4 Basile Sigaoue dangerous play  
5 Ignace Aka Kablan dangerous play  
19 Iran v. Ivory Coast 2 Gaston Adjoukoua rough play  
4 Basile Sigaoue rough play  
5 Ignace Aka Kablan ungentlemanly conduct

#### MEXICO

2 Mexico v. Tunisia 17 Agustín Manzo dissent  
17 France v. Mexico 11 Jacinto Ambriz unfair play  
17 Agustín Manzo unfair play  
25 Mexico v. Brazil 15 Enrique López Zarza rough play  
28 USSR v. Mexico 6 Humberto Lucano failing to retire 10 yards  
17 Agustín Manzo dissent  
10 Fernando Garduno foul play  
8 Hugo René Rodríguez foul play

#### MOROCCO

5 Morocco v. Honduras 2 Mustapha Jaoudi rough play  
10 Said Hajjar rough play  
14 Hungary v. Morocco 9 Hafid Djour time-wasting  
8 Abdelhak Khlifi rough play  
22 Uruguay v. Morocco 8 Abdelhak Khlifi dangerous play

#### PARAGUAY

16 Paraguay v. USSR 4 Marcial Espínola persistent infringement of the Laws  
8 Pedro Lopez Galeano unfair play  
23 Paraguay v. Iraq 4 Marcial Espínola dangerous play

#### SPAIN

9 Spain v. Mexico 9 Enrique Mayayo unfair play  
18 Spain v. Tunisia 2 Santiago Urquiaga violent play

#### TUNISIA

2 Mexico v. Tunisia 7 Mustapha Nabli dangerous play  
15 Abdelhamid Hergal dangerous play  
10 Tunisia v. France 3 Chriti Med Seghaier intentional handling  
10 Ben Fattoum Ali dissent

#### URUGUAY

6 Uruguay v. Hungary 1 Fernando Alvez dissent  
2 José Luis Russo foul play  
13 Honduras v. Uruguay 5 Victor E. Duque dangerous play  
4 José H. Moreira dangerous play  
22 Uruguay v. Morocco 5 Victor E. Duque dangerous play  
26 Uruguay v. USSR 9 Amaro Carlos Nadal ungentlemanly behaviour  
4 José H. Moreira ungentlemanly behaviour  
27 Brazil v. Uruguay 5 Victor Duque dangerous play  
15 Mario Daniel Saralegui dangerous play  
6 Eliseo Rivero dangerous play  
7 Alberto V. Bica dangerous play

**USSR**

7	USSR v. Iraq	8 Vaghiz Khidiatullin	pushing an opponent from behind
16	Paraguay v. USSR	4 Viktor Kaplun	persistent infringement of the Laws
		11 Valery Petrakov	persistent infringement of the Laws
24	Austria v. USSR	12 Grigoy Batich	ungentlemanly behaviour
		7 Vladimir Bessonov	ungentlemanly behaviour
		2 Valentin Kriachko	ungentlemanly behaviour
26	Uruguay v. USSR	11 Valery Petrakov	ungentlemanly behaviour
28	USSR v. Mexico	3 Sergey Baltacha	failing to retire 10 yards
		13 Alexander Sopko	dangerous play
		18 Yuri Sivuha	foul play

**Suspensions**

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

*Match No. 7 28.6.77 USSR v. Iraq A. Franco Martinez, Spain*

Iraq: No. 11: Abdul Amir Ahmed Ali

Sent off after a previous caution for pushing an opponent. Suspended for the next match, Iraq v. Austria, on 1 July 1977 in accordance with section 4.1

*Match No. 16 1.7.77 Paraguay v. USSR M. Vautrot, France*

Paraguay: No. 9: Victor Milciades Morel

Sent off for violent and dangerous play. Suspended for the next match, Paraguay v. Iraq on 4 July 1977, and for two further international matches, in accordance with section 4.5

*Match No. 17 3.7.77 France v. Mexico G. Menegali, Italy*

Mexico: No. 17: Agustin Manzo

Cautioned for dissent — second caution. Suspended for the next match, Mexico v. Brazil on 6 July 1977, in accordance with section 4.1

*Match No. 19 3.7.77 Iran v. Ivory Coast S. Adal, Libya*

Ivory Coast: No. 4: Siagoue Basile

Second caution for rough play — suspended for one match. Also suspended for a further six international matches for trying to kick the referee and match inspector at the end of the match, in accordance with a decision of the Disciplinary Committee in application of the FIFA Disciplinary Memorandum.

Ivory Coast: No. 5: Aka Kablan Ignace

Second caution for ungentlemanly behaviour — suspended for one match. Also suspended for a further twelve matches for violence against the referee (pulling his shirt and trying to hit him) after the end of the match, in accordance with a decision of the Disciplinary Committee in application of the FIFA Disciplinary Memorandum.

*Match No. 20 3.7.77 Brazil v. Italy D. Maksimovic, Yugoslavia*

Italy: No. 17: Giuseppe Greco

Cautioned for dissent — second caution. Suspended for the next international match in accordance with section 4.1

*Match No. 22 4.7.77 Uruguay v. Morocco F. Bouzo, Syria*

Uruguay: No. 5: Victor E. Duque

Cautioned for dangerous play — second caution. Suspended for the next international match in accordance with section 4.1

Morocco: No. 8: Khlifi Abdelhak

Cautioned for rough play — second caution. Suspended for the next international match in accordance with section 4.1

*Match No. 23 4.7.77 Paraguay v. Iraq A. Franco Martinez, Spain*

Paraguay: No. 4: Marcial Espinola

Cautioned for repeated infringement of the Laws of the Game — second caution. Suspended for the next international match in accordance with section 4.1

*Match No. 26 7.7.77 Uruguay v. USSR G. Menegali, Italy*

Uruguay: No. 4: José H. Moreira

Cautioned for dangerous play — second caution. Suspended for the match Uruguay v. Brazil on 9 July 1977 in accordance with section 4.1

USSR: No. 11: Valery Petrakov

Cautioned for repeated infringement of the Laws of the Game — second caution. Suspended for the final, USSR v. Mexico on 10 July 1977, in accordance with section 4.1

*Match No. 27 9.7.77 Uruguay v. Brazil F. Bouzo, Syria*

Uruguay: No. 3: Daniel A. Enrique

Sent off after having previously been cautioned for rough play. Suspended for the next international match in accordance with section 4.2

*Match No. 28 10.7.77 USSR v. Mexico M. Vautrot, France*

Mexico: No. 4: Leonardo Alvarez

Sent off for rough and violent play. Suspended for the next international match in accordance with section 4.2