Chronological preparation

- Division
  Club training
  long- and medium-term
  - short-term recuperation

- Division
  early conclusion
  long-term planning
  not during Division time

- Division
  Co-operation
  national coach/club coach
  short-term: recuperation

- medium-term special measures
  additional travel, fitness
  short-term climatic adaption

- players coming from main clubs, mostly from capital because small countries
  - training like club team
  - increased later with players active abroad
  - systematic, good preparations
  - Difference in coach’s standard club/national team

Diagram showing chronological training preparations of World Cup teams as announced to the Technical Study Group and entered in the pyramid.
National coaches in both Brazil and Argentina also work in co-operation with their club coaches. However, as the top players mainly come from just a few clubs, it is consequently far easier for the national coach to exert his influence over the relatively small number of club coaches. As has been pointed out previously, a further decisive factor is that the players have a shorter league commitment, so that the remaining spare time can be used to advantage by the national coach for his long-, medium- or short-term special preparatory programme. This is particularly necessary as standards vary considerably from one club to another.

In terms of training intensity, Group B can be divided into the following two categories:
On the one hand, nations with a European-styled football and, on the other hand, nations modelled on the South American type.

The Eastern European countries (CSSR, Poland, Hungary and the USSR) form a third group.

In the first group, training conducted in the long-, medium- and short-term by the clubs is considered to be the most important way of raising playing standards. In this aspect there is no difference from the European Group A.

The South American national squads in the second Group had more time available for training – as previously mentioned in connection with Argentina and Brazil. As with the top South American footballing nations, special training schemes were integrated into their programmes on a medium-term basis. Details of this training are given in another chapter.

The Eastern European equivalent of this category also set up clear and methodical systems of time-planning. As stated previously, matches played in the winter interval, which did not count on points, also served as team training, in the long-, medium- and short-term.

### Detailed Description of Training Preparations of a European National Association, taking Austria as an example
(excerpt from the official Report of the OeFB by G. Schmidt)

#### Austria

**Preparatory training 1979-82**

**A**

The preparatory training and work for the period from 1979 to 1981 involved:

- a) the improvement in the style of play, the quality, standard of our national team and under-21 team;
- b) the team’s preparation for the qualifying matches for the ‘80 European Championship and for the qualifying matches for the ‘82 World Cup.

Preparatory work was carried out:

- a) in the form of a team training camp – approx. 10–14 days – end of January/ beginning of February in Israel;
- b) direct preparation prior to the respective international or competition match: 4 to 8 days prior to the match in a sports school.

The methods:

- Forced work in the sector of technical/tactical exercises; action and situations related to the different degrees of fitness, performance and playing elements were in the forefront and were pursued continually.

### B

After Austria’s qualification for the ‘82 World Cup in Spain, the direct preparations for the ‘82 World Cup Final Competition in Spain began as from December ’81.

The subdivision of this work was systematically presented:

1. Summit meeting of coaches
2. work with emphasis on: improvement of elasticity, speed, speed endurance
3. tests
4. team courses
5. international matches
6. training camps in Austria
7. direct preparation in Candas, Spain
8. preparation during the Final Competition

**a) Summit meeting** of coaches in Vienna on 21.12.81

Present: all coaches (10) of the 1st Bundesliga.

Fundamental discussion about coordination of club and team work towards preparing the team for the Final Competition of the World Cup:

**c) Model training**

Work emphasizing the improvement of speed (elasticity - jumping, acceler-
Team preparation

WC 82
Spain

STAGE 1 VBP

DECEMBER 1981 JANUARY 1982 FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE

STAGE 2 WKP

STAGE 3 immediately before

Deadline:
O = Tests
△ = Model training

PREPARATORY PERIOD BL 1

COMPETITION PERIOD BL 1

Intern. match

Intern. match

Intern. match


1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

PREPARATORY PERIOD BL 1

1-3-5 Courses of national team (Sun/Mon)

2-4 Courses of nat. team + qualifying match Sun (Mon) Tues

A - Vacation - phys./psych.
B - VB ÖSTERREICH (environment)
G - VB SPANIEN

information: training and short lectures:
Distribution of fitness factors
Diet
Evaluation of tests
Lecturers: Gloggnitzer, Holdhaus
d) Preparatory periods of the Bundesliga Clubs

approx. 11 January to 13 February 1982

The preparatory period was not influenced by any team fixtures during this time. All the same, the Bundesliga coaches were familiar with the accentuating and individual work, which create good prerequisites for team preparation. Contact talks and training visits towards the end of the preparatory period by Austrian F.A. coach Schmidt. Positive attitude of coaches to modern coaching work.

1st Team Course
21 and 22 February 1982 in Vienna:
21st - team discussions «active recuperation»
22nd - practical exercises on the pitch

Team Courses
5 courses took place from 21 February to 25 May 1982 with 3 lasting 2 days each and 2 three days each (with game).

International matches
The 3 following friendly matches were organized as part of the preparatory programme:
24 March 1982 in Budapest v Hungary
28 April 1982 in Vienna v CSSR
19 May 1982 in Vienna v Denmark

World Cup Squad
40 players – to reach FIFA by 14 May 1982 at 24.00 hours.
22 players – only to be composed from among the 40 man squad.
Probably to be appointed as from 20 May 1982.
FIFA is to be notified until 10 days prior to the 1st match.

Team preparation after conclusion of Championship
End of 1st division championship for Bundesliga: 25 May 1982.
Vacation for players on 22 man squad.
Preparation and discussion about vacation with players stationed abroad.
A special coaching programme was set up and carried out individually for players active abroad.

Training sojourn in Lackenhof, Hotel Jagdhof, from 29 May to 5 June 1982.
Wives and children of the players can also stay at the hotel on a voluntary, individual basis during the training sojourn (Whitsun),
1st stage: active recuperation/regenerating programme
2nd stage: work in the sector of general endurance and principally technical/tactical forms of exercise.

Training possibility: sports centres of the communities Kienberg/Gaming.

In the course of the training sojourn, an evening's (or afternoon's) entertainment will be organized for team players, coaches and the inhabitants of Lackenhof and surroundings.

Before their departure, the World Cup team had two days left to settle personal matters (6 and 7 June 1982).

Departure flight for Spain: 8 June 1982

Direct preparations in Spain from 8 to 16 June 1982 in the fishing village of Candas (Asturias)

Training possibilities:

a) sports centre of Sporting Gijon from 8 to 12 June 1982
b) at all times at the sports centre of Candas from 8 to 16 June 1982
c) possibly from 12 June till the end of their stay in the stadia of Real or Ensidesa Aviles.

Group C (New Zealand, Kuwait, El Salvador, Honduras, Cameroon and Algeria)

These countries worked on a long-, medium- and short-term plan. This is especially evident in those countries where the set up of the national team was along club lines, made possible by the concentration of football in the capital. Here the team was trained collectively under the supervision of one, or more, expert coaches, at times even receiving dispensation from league games in the final stage.

Daily – or at least weekly – joint training sessions of increasing duration and intensity were specifically aimed at improving the performance of international players. Those players registered abroad were integrated in the short-term programme, as the examples of Algeria, Cameroon and New Zealand demonstrate.
The teams' practical training contents in the area of tactics, technique and physical training did not produce any particular innovations. However, in spite of this generalizing observation, personal conversations with the coaches revealed that there were definitely different schools of thought and varying approaches to training, depending on the differences in mentality, basic organizational structure and environmental circumstances. In spite of the differences, specific in part to the various groups, the focal points of training were the same.

1. **Physical Training**
   
   With the accent on individual endurance and speed training, including training at high altitudes to improve stamina.

2. **Tactics and Technique**
   
   All these exercises, designed to emphasize the complex character of football, carried out as competitively as possible during training.

3. **Specific adaptation to the surrounding environment**
   
   This aspect was given due consideration by:
   
   a) games in similar climatic conditions, or even in Spain itself,
   
   b) training camps in similar conditions to those to be met in Spain.

### Concerning the first Group A:

For South Americans and Europeans alike, the starting point is the club. The focus of training in long- and short-term preparatory programmes of a national squad is therefore closely connected to the club training programme. The national coach works hand-in-hand with the club coach. Consequently, there is a logical connection between the quality of club coaching and the level of performance of the national team. If good and intensive work is carried out in the clubs, the expectations of the standard of the national team must be high. The national coach's training programme, for the most part on the short-term plan, is able to rely for certain factors on the training carried out in the clubs and can concentrate on specific team work training. Contemporary club training consists of a collection of complex exercises designed to simulate match situations. Due to the commitments of the season and the weekly matches, club training is very specified, each player being corrected and shaped individually. The selected exercises are retrospective, as well as preparatory for the impending match.

The whole policy is tuned to competition play – and this applies to all fields, but especially to speed of action and reaction to the opponent in training. In South America, however, the emphasis was partially different because the teams in this Group had more time to spend on additional physical training and gymnastics. Similarly, considerable time was spent on practising with the "stationary ball". These differences are nevertheless minimal. The usual training policy was applied to the same extent everywhere.

1. More emphasis on endurance training than speed training, whereby high-altitude training is applied to improve stamina.
2. Training at high altitude is merely an additional component towards fitness.
3. Tactical-technical joint exercises to concert team work and improve playing standards are essential components of preparatory training.

Whereas coaches tended to be very sparing with details of special endurance training and speed training, or tactical-technical joint exercises, their explanations regarding training at high altitude were more profuse. Notably none of the European national squad in Group A availed themselves of this training method. It is impossible to undertake high-altitude training in the course of league games. The European teams in Group A whose clubs were occupied in national championships therefore were automatically affected. For high-altitude training to be truly effective, an adaptation period is required. This is considered to be an extreme form of endurance training and should be scientifically supervised. On the other hand, the South American teams in this Group (Brazil and Argentina) were able to carry out high-altitude training.

In Group B, however, this type of training was given great significance and was resorted to by the Central and Eastern European and South American coaches, e.g. France, Spain, Chile and Peru, as well as the CSSR and Poland. High-altitude training was employed as a twofold method of improving performance:

- **By generally improving stamina**
- **By adjusting the players to the Spanish environmental conditions**

The special mention of complex exercises during training applies also to countries in Group C.

As has been explained, this was due to the differences in organizational structure of the clubs. At each stage of the preparations the national coach must complement the work of the club coach, the procedure which has been followed and the time allotted to training. In the fields of tactics, technique and fitness, the training procedure must be adapted in quality by means of complex exercises to make allowance for the higher requirements of performance. In order to step up the training intensity, some national coaches set their national players a homework programme. This method is frequently applied in other sports (communication training) and perhaps for athletics and certain other individual sports it has met with success but for team sports, such as football, it must be viewed with some scepticism.

Coaches attach great importance to the psychological aspect. A national coach seeks personal contact, particularly as planning in the long- and medium-term is difficult to realize, as we have seen.

Finally, it largely depends upon the character of a player whether this method would be likely to achieve any results, in addition to the extra training expected. This method is certainly difficult to impose on players who are registered abroad.

It is precisely these players who are chosen on the strength of their exemplary attitude towards their profession – expressed by intensive training – as a fortifying element in the national team. A national coach must either place his trust in the long- and medium-term training plan of the club coaches and work along with them, or he must rely mainly on the players and give them training duties on an individual basis. Otherwise a club coach/player conflict becomes inevitable.
High-altitude training

Czechoslovakia

Tatra Camp 2000 m

Valladolid 698,30 m

Bilbao 2,70 m

Valladolid 698,30 m

France

Pyrenees Camp 2000-2500 m

Bilbao 2,70 m

Valladolid 698,30 m

Madrid 655,36 m

Spain

Pyrenees Camp 2000-2500 m

Valencia 2,28 m

Zaragoza 269,99 m

Valencia 2,28 m

Madrid 655,36 m

Chile

Andes Camp 2000-2500 m

Gijón 4,14 m

La Coruña 26,33 m

Peru

This diagram gives examples of the varying altitudes which some teams were subjected to during training and during the competition.
Training camps for specific purposes, such as adjustment to environmental conditions will be dealt with in the following chapter.

All data received by the Technical Study Group from club coaches on this subject has been included in this Report. Unfortunately, we did not receive adequate information from all the National Associations to enable us to reproduce a complete survey of all training measures taken. The following countries can therefore only be taken as examples.

Group A

Germany F.R.
Here there were no long-, medium- and short-term intensive preparations in training camps. The “camp” shortly before departure may in particular be regarded as short-term planning.

Brazil
Brazil had an excellent preparatory programme, spanning all the planning periods, with emphasis not only on endurance and speed training but also on cohesion training, particularly technical/tactical exercises. As an extra fitness measure, training was also carried out at high altitude.

Group B

Austria
Austria can be taken as a good example to represent this group. Their system was similar to Germany FR’s. The national coach worked in close cooperation with the club coaches, who were able to work considerably more intensively, thus raising club standards in general. The Austrian squad’s training programme included complex tactical, technical as well as fitness training. The coach also worked out and sent the players an additional home-training programme. It was not quite as simple to carry through this programme as not all players were resident in Austria playing for Austrian clubs, but, as pointed out in another chapter, many of the country’s national players were abroad. A short-term “freshening-up” programme was organized prior to the World Cup.

Chile and Peru
The two South American representatives of this Group worked according to a similar system, the details of which were very well planned. In the first stages of their preparatory programmes, endurance training was given priority over speed training in both countries. Their organizational structure enabled them to carry out a specially planned fitness programme, such as high altitude training, before the start of the World Cup.

As representatives of the Eastern European countries we have CSSR and Poland, both of which were very well prepared for the World Cup.

The CSSR believed in the value of high-altitude training. And in this case their intuition proved to be right. The squad went for preparatory training to the “Hohe Tatra” (2000 m) and then to the heights of Prague (263 m).

Later at the World Cup, the squad was lodged in Valladolid (680 m) which, in view of the high-altitude training they had undertaken, should have been of use to them.

Poland built up a very good preparatory programme for its national squad, commencing already in 1981, which meant that in that year the squad was together for 121 days. This endurance training was then intensified by additional high-altitude training.

Group C

The countries of group C underwent preparatory training based on their structure.

Algeria
Over a long period the Algerian national players got together once a week and the national coach formed this team out of the players from various clubs. From a certain time on, the national players ceased to play in the domestic championships but were exclusively available for national team training as from February 1982. From February onwards the team were together regularly. This was partially due to the fact that in the meantime they were still competing in the North African Cup in Libya. The special measures to improve the powers of endurance of the team by high-altitude training had to be called off as it proved to be prejudicial to their health.

(continues on page 95)
The Kuwaiti team

Kuwait

centre backs delaying every attack "in possession of ball"

coming from midfield as additional front runner aiming for the left

attacking defender

front runner

Czechoslovakia
Variant of delaying

the left-back gets the ball, passes it back to centre backs like in Illus. 1 "possession of the ball"

the right-back advances
Counter-attack after opponent loses the ball

One of midfield players gets hold of ball. He dribbles it into the open (deserted) midfield (opponent doesn’t do any forechecking) and can play diagonal ball.

* a) attacking front runner
* b) defender having moved up
Counter-attack after losing ball in midfield

The defender frees himself immediately

dribbling with the ball in order to pass it to defender who has moved up

immediately gets into attack and goes to free spaces in the wings

makes diagonal pass to front-runners (see Belgium's example)
Kuwait

In Kuwait there was an obvious Brazilian influence. The team attached great deal of importance on possession of the ball which they also practised, as was reflected later in their matches. The exercises were practised at match-level, in a complex form. According to the coach great importance is attached to learning the rhythm changes which take place during a match.

Irrespective of the system in which preparatory training was organized, coaches repeatedly stress the necessity for evaluation tests. These were twofold.

1. Physical tests (to examine physical endurance and speed)
   In this group the well-known testing methods are usually applied:
   - Cooper Test
   - Harvard Step-up Test
   - Conveyor belt-Test

2. Test games to evaluate playing form (see Training and Preparatory games)
   However, all coaches stress that such tests are difficult to evaluate and do not always give a clear impression so that more importance must be attached to performance in the training matches.

A special fitness coach supervised the team’s physical training, using a fitness programme built up according to the latest experience with interval and circuit training. This fitness trainer was opposed to weight-training, which in his opinion slowed down the team.

El Salvador

El Salvador had a very good preparatory programme mainly with emphasis on endurance, speed and strength. The programme was very interesting, but as it happened, the special political circumstances in the country prevented the final stage from being carried out in as concentrated a way as one would have actually wished.
Contents do not vary from club training complex training
- tactics
- technique
- fitness

as above

as above though determined by more available time. Emphasis of special aspects - fitness
- high-altitude training, stationary balls

determined by organization and infrastructure
reduced importance of club manager
- not a harmonious division
- lack of match and competition practice
- additional fitness due to more time
- additional technique as important for individual improvement
- additional tactics due to little playing practice

An attempt at a comprehensive survey of training contents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Matches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Final Round</td>
<td>1-36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Final Round</td>
<td>37-48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semi-Finals</td>
<td>49-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finals</td>
<td>51/52</td>
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**Team Preparation**

- Preparatory matches
- Training contents
- Adaption to environment
- Tests
### Statistical Details of the matches

**Données statistiques des matches**

**Detalles estadísticos de los partidos**

**Statistische Angaben der Spiele**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key/Légende/Leyenda/Aufschlüsselung</th>
<th>Match No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Kick-off time</th>
<th>Venue and Stadium</th>
<th>Match Result</th>
<th>Group</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Match Schedule</strong></td>
<td><strong>First Final Round</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Kick-off time</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>17.15</td>
<td>Valladolid (J. Zorrilla)</td>
<td>France v. Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>IV</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>21.00</td>
<td>Zaragoza (La Romareda)</td>
<td>Honduras v. Yugoslavia</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
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<td>17.15</td>
<td>Gijón (El Molinón)</td>
<td>Germany v. Austria</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>17.15</td>
<td>Bilbao (San Mamés)</td>
<td>England v. Kuwait</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>Malaga (La Rosaleda)</td>
<td>Spain v. Northern Ireland</td>
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#### Semi-Finals

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<tr>
<th>Match No.</th>
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<th>Kick-off time</th>
<th>Venue and Stadium</th>
<th>Match Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>17.15</td>
<td>Madrid (Vicente Calderón)</td>
<td>10 v. 12</td>
<td>A3</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>Barcelona (FC Barcelona)</td>
<td>1 v. 3</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>17.15</td>
<td>Barcelona (RCD Español)</td>
<td>7 v. 9</td>
<td>C8</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>Madrid (Santiago Bernabéu)</td>
<td>4 v. 6</td>
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#### Second Final Round

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<thead>
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<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group C</th>
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<td>A2</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>A4</td>
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<tr>
<td>B1</td>
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<td>B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>C4</td>
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<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>D3</td>
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<table>
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<th>Match Result</th>
<th>Group</th>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>Madrid (Vicente Calderón)</td>
<td>10 v. 11 or Loser 10/12 v. Loser 1/3</td>
<td>B3</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>21.00</td>
<td>Barcelona (FC Barcelona)</td>
<td>1 v. Loser 11/3 v. 2</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
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<td>17.15</td>
<td>Barcelona (RCD Español)</td>
<td>7 v. 8 or Loser 7/9 v. 8</td>
<td>C4</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>Madrid (Santiago Bernabéu)</td>
<td>4 v. 5 or Loser 4/6 v. 5</td>
<td>D12</td>
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#### Third Match Day

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<tr>
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<th>Group</th>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Madrid (Vicente Calderón)</td>
<td>11 v. 12 or Winner 10/12 x. 11</td>
<td>A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
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<td>21.00</td>
<td>Barcelona (FC Barcelona)</td>
<td>2 v. 3 or Winner 1/3 v. 2</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>17.15</td>
<td>Barcelona (RCD Español)</td>
<td>8 v. 9 or Winner 7/9 v. 8</td>
<td>C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>Madrid (Santiago Bernabéu)</td>
<td>5 v. 6 or Winner 4/6 v. 5</td>
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#### Final

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<th>Match No.</th>
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<th>Venue and Stadium</th>
<th>Match Result</th>
<th>Group</th>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>Alicante (José Rico Pérez)</td>
<td>Losers of Semi-Finals</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>Madrid (Santiago Bernabéu)</td>
<td>Winners of Semi-Finals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1st final round (matches 1–36)

Group I: Italy, Poland, Peru, Cameroon

02 14.6. 17.15 Estadio Balaídos (Vigo)

Italy v. Poland 0:0 (0:0)

**Italy:** 1 Zoff - 6 Gentile, 7 Scirea, 5 Collovati, 4 Cabrini - 11 Marini, 9 Antognoni, 14 Tardelli - 16 Conti, 20 Rossi, 19 Graziani

**Res.:** 3 Bergomi, 12 Bordon, 13 Oriani, 15 Causio, 18 Altobelli

**Poland:** 1 Mlynarczyk - 10 Majewski, 9 Zmuda, 5 Janas, 7 Jalocha - 16 Lato, 20 Boniek, 8 Matysik, 13 Buncol - 19 Iwan (70 min. 18 Kusto), 11 Smolarek

**Res.:** 2 Dziuba, 12 Wojcicki, 17 Szarmach, 18 Kusto, 21 Kazimierski

Both teams were of equal standard and played well and pleasingly. They did not take any risks and in view of advancing to the 2nd final round, particularly did not want to lose in order to score the necessary points over the other group opponents, Peru and Cameroon.

04 15.6. 17.15 Estadio Riazor (La Coruña)

Peru v. Cameroon 0:0 (0:0)

**Peru:** 21 Quiroga - 2 Duarte, 15 Diaz, 3 Salguero, 16 Olachea - 6 Velasquez, 10 Cubillas (57 min. 19 La Rosa), 8 Cueto - 5 Leguia (57 min. 7 Barbadillo), 9 Uribe, 11 Oblitas

**Res.:** 1 Acasuso, 7 Barbadillo, 13 Arizaga, 18 Malasquez, 19 La Rosa

**Cameroon:** 1 N’kono - 2 Kaham, 5 Onana, 16 Aoudou, 7 Mbom - 6 Kunde, 14 Abega, 8 Mbida - 4 Ndjeya, 9 Milla (89 min. 10 Tokoto), 18 Nguea (73 min. 13 Bakohen)

**Res.:** 10 Tokoto, 11 Toube, 12 Bell, 13 Bakohen, 15 Doumbe

Cameroon had a well-organized team and tried to build up their game systematically from behind. The Cameroonians also had good goal chances against a Peruvian team which could not reap laurels in advance and answer high hopes in this match.

13 18.6. 17.15 Estadio Balaídos (Vigo)

Italy v. Peru 1:1 (1:0)

**Italy:** 1 Zoff - 6 Gentile, 7 Scirea, 5 Collovati, 4 Cabrini - 11 Marini, 9 Antognoni, 14 Tardelli - 16 Conti, 20 Rossi (46 min. 15 Causio), 19 Graziani

**Res.:** 3 Bergomi, 12 Bordon, 13 Oriani, 15 Causio, 18 Altobelli

**Peru:** 21 Quiroga - 2 Duarte, 15 Diaz, 3 Salguero, 16 Olachea - 6 Velasquez, 10 Cubillas - 7 Barbadillo (79 min. 19 La Rosa), 9 Uribe (79 min. 5 Leguia), 11 Oblitas

**Res.:** 1 Acasuso, 5 Leguia, 13 Arizaga, 14 Gutierrez, 19 La Rosa

This was an average match played at medium speed. During a better first half-hour, Italy scored the leading goal. The personal change-over: Rossi-Causio may have been a tactical measure which permitted the return to safe football on the pitch. Then the Peruvians got stronger without having prevailed over the Italian defence. Only after a deflected shot just before the end of the match did Italy have to accept the equalizer.
Once again, Cameroon played in a disciplined, well organized manner and developed good chances to win the game.
In spite of forced attack, Poland could not justify their role as favourites and even risked losing the game with their defence exposed to Cameroon's counter-attack.

A finely-balanced half-time ended in a goalless draw. With this result, Poland still had favourable chances of qualifying.
After changing over 2 Peruvian attackers shortly after the start of the second half, the Polish team caught up and scored 4 goals within 18 minutes.

The superior Italian team could not profit from the available scoring chances in the first half-time. A rather favourable first goal was immediately equalized by Cameroon, making the Italians tremble for their qualification for the 2nd round right till the end of the game.
Indeed, the Africans attached more importance to staying undefeated than to qualifying for the 2nd round at all costs.
Group Commentary

Group I – 1st Final Round

The experts’ predictions were decided upon in the stadia of Vigo and La Coruña in unsettled weather. Poland and Italy qualified for the 2nd final round in Barcelona. The modest results do not reveal how difficult it was for both top European teams to qualify. It was the African outsiders, Cameroon and not Peru as anticipated who caused serious trouble for Poland and Italy too.

Cameroon were the surprising team of Group I and justified their participation in the Final Competition for the '82 World Cup with extraordinary achievements. The athletic players were in strong possession of the ball and played systematically both in defence and attack. They did not hide in defence for fear. Instead they formed a wall of defenders which could only be overcome once during three matches. The Cameroonians’ planned attacking play developed from the elastic individual and area marking. They controlled the ball in midfield at the right time as well as the tactic of speedy counter-attacks. In the last minutes of all three matches, Cameroon were stronger than their opponents. The team could be proud of returning home undefeated. They represented Africa well. May Cameroon set an example and have a major influence on the development of football on the African continent.

On the basis of the results of the qualifying round when even Uruguay were disqualified, and of the teams’ preparations, great expectations had been placed in Peru. In spite of their technical skill, the team did not manage to force their own rhythm on their opponents for more than 90 minutes in any match. As can be gathered from the chapter “Training Preparations and Training Contents”, Poland and Italy did not prepare in the same manner. Only thanks to their international experience and their continued increased performance did they achieve their targets in the 1st final round.

The successful representatives of Africa: Cameroon

The South American representatives: Peru

Classification after the 1st Final Round

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Draws</th>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Goals For</th>
<th>Goals Against</th>
<th>Points</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2:6</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualified for the 2nd Final Round

POLAND = A1
ITALY = C7
Group II
Germany FR, Algeria, Chile, Austria

07 16.6. 17.15 Estadio El Molinón (Gijón)

Germany FR v. Algeria 1:2 (0:0)

Germany FR: 1 Schumacher - 15 Stielike - 20 Kaltz, 4 K. Förster, 2 Briegel - 6 Dremmler, 3 Breitner, 14 Magath (83 min. 8 Fischer) - 11 Rummenigge, 9 Hrubesch, 7 Littbarski

Res.: 5 B. Förster, 8 Fischer, 12 Hannes, 13 Reinders, 22 Immel

Algeria: 1 Cerbah - 2 Guendouz - 5 Merzekane, 4 Kourichi, 16 Mansouri - 8 Ferfani, 15 Dahleb, 10 Belloumi, 14 Zidane (64 min. 9 Bensaoula) - 7 Assad, 11 Madjer (88 min. 12 Larbes)

Res.: 9 Bensaoula, 12 Larbes, 19 Tlemcani, 20 Bourrebbou, 21 Amara

a) 0:1 (54 min.) 11 Madjer / 1:1 (67 min.) 11 Rummenigge /
   1:2 (66 min.) 10 Belloumi
b) Labo (Peru) - Casarin (Italy), Aristizábal (Colombia)
c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) - T. Wharton (Scotland)
d) 42 000
e) Germany FR: 9 Hrubesch / Algeria: 11 Madjer
f) -

10 17.6. 17.15 Estadio Carlos Tartiere (Oviedo)

Chile v. Austria 0:1 (0:1)

Chile: 22 Osben - 5 Figueroa - 2 Garrido, 3 Valenzuela, 4 Bigorra - 6 Dubo, 7 Bonvallet, 20 Neira (71 min. 16 M. Rojas), 11 Moscoso (88 min. 21 Gamboa) - 15 Yañez, 13 Caszely

Res.: 1 Wirth, 10 Soto, 16 M. Rojas, 19 Escobar, 21 Gamboa

Austria: 1 Koncilia - 3 Obermayer - 2 Krauss, 5 Pezzey, 4 Degeorgi (78 min. 14 Baumeister) - 8 Prohaska, 6 Hattenberger, 10 Hintermaier, 19 Weber (79 min. 18 Jurtin) - 7 Schachner, 9 Krankl

Res.: 12 Pichler, 14 Baumeister, 18 Jurtin, 20 Welzl, 22 Lindenberger

a) 0:1 (21 min.) 7 Schachner
b) Cardellino (Uruguay) - Aristizábal (Colombia), Casarin (Italy)
c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) - T. Wharton (Scotland)
d) 22 500
e) Chile: 2 Garrido / Austria: 4 Degeorgi, 6 Hattenberger
f) -

19 20.6. 17.15 Estadio El Molinón (Gijón)

Germany FR v. Chile 4:1 (1:0)

Germany FR: 1 Schumacher - 15 Stielike - 20 Kaltz, 4 K. Förster, 2 Briegel - 6 Dremmler, 3 Breitner (61 min. 18 Matthäus), 14 Magath - 9 Hrubesch, 7 Littbarski (79 min. 13 Reinders)

Res.: 8 Fischer, 12 Hannes, 13 Reinders, 18 Matthäus, 22 Immel

Chile: 22 Osben - 5 Figueroa - 3 Valenzuela, 4 Bigorra, 2 Garrido - 15 Yañez, 10 Soto (46 min. 9 Letelier), 6 Dubo, 7 Bonvallet - 21 Gamboa (68 min. 20 Neira), 11 Moscoso

Res.: 1 Wirth, 9 Letelier, 14 Ormeño, 19 Escobar, 20 Neira

a) 1:0 (9 min.) 11 Rummenigge / 2:0 (57 min.) 11 Rummenigge / 3:0 (66 min.) 11 Rummenigge / 4:0 (81 min.) 13 Reinders / 4:1 (90 min.) 11 Moscoso
b) Galler (Switzerland) - Boskovic (Australia), Christov (Czechoslovakia)
c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) - T. Wharton (Scotland)
d) 42 000
e) Chile: 6 Dubo, 21 Gamboa
f) -

Algeria's team performance was well organized and they could develop even more skilful counter-attacks in the course of the match. Thus, one cannot say that they did not deserve their victory against a German team who did not find the correct approach to play and to their opponents on that day.

A very entertaining match where Austria demonstrated better organization and compact team performance. The South Americans did not score any goals and did not even take advantage of a penalty. The Chileans who performed too individually, could not decisively endanger the experienced Austrians at this match.

In this match, the Germans had their opponents well under control. The allocation of positions was strictly maintained which, together with personal efforts guaranteed a firm victory over Chile who did not demonstrate their reputed qualities at any stage of the game.
22 21.6. 17.15 Estadio Carlos Tartiere (Oviedo)

Algeria v. Austria 0:2 (0:0)

Algeria: 1 Cerbah - 5 Merzekane, 2 Guendouz, 4 Kourichi, 16 Mansouri - 8 Fergani, 15 Dahleb (76 min. 19 Tlemcani), 10 Belloumi (85 min. 9 Bensaoula) - 11 Madjer, 14 Zidane, 7 Assad
Res.: 6 Bencheikh, 9 Bensaoula, 12 Larbes, 19 Tlemcani, 21 Amara

Austria: 1 Koncilia - 2 Krauss, 3 Obermayer, 5 Pezzey, 4 Degeorgi - 6 Hattenberger, 8 Prohaska (80 min. 19 Weber), 10 Hintermaier, 14 Baumeister (46 min. 20 Welzl) - 7 Schachner, 9 Krankl
Res.: 17 Pregesbauer, 18 Jurtin, 19 Weber, 20 Welzl, 22 Lindenberger

a) 0:1 (55 min.) 7 Schachner / 0:2 (67 min.) 9 Krankl
b) Boskovic (Australia) - Christov (Czechoslovakia), Al-Doy (Bahrain)
c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) - T. Wharton (Scotland)
d) 22,000
e) Algeria: 16 Mansouri
f) -

Algeria took the initiative right from the start. However, they lacked determination to endanger Austria's orderly defence. When the Austrian team reacted more energetically with 3 front runners in the second half, Algeria behaved too impulsively and exposed their defence.

The superior team captain in this match, Rummenigge (Germany FR) had a big share in the clear victory over Chile with his 3 goals.
Algeria v. Chile 3:2 (3:0)

Algeria: 1 Cerbah - 5 Merzekane, 12 Larbes, 4 Guendouz - 8 Fergani, 16 Mansouri (73 min. 15 Dahleb), 20 Bourebbou (31 min. 13 Yahi) - 11 Madjer, 9 Bensaoula, 7 Assad

Res.: 13 Yahi, 15 Dahleb, 17 Horr, 19 Tlemcani, 21 Amara

Chile: 22 Osben - 18 Galindo, 5 Figueroa, 3 Valenzuela, 4 Bigorra - 6 Dubo, 7 Bonvallet (37 min. 10 Soto), 20 Neira - 15 Yañez, 13 Caszely (58 min. 9 Letelier), 11 Moscoso

Res.: 1 Wirth, 9 Letelier, 10 Soto, 19 Escobar, 21 Gamboa

a) 1:0 (7 min.) 7 Assad / 2:0 (31 min.) 7 Assad / 3:0 (35 min.) 9 Bensaoula / 3:1 (59 min. Penalty) 20 Neira / 3:2 (73 min.) 9 Letelier

b) Mendoza (Guatemala) - Fredriksson (Sweden), Coelho (Brazil)

c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) - T. Wharton (Scotland)

d) 16 000

e) Chile: 9 Letelier

f) -

Germany FR v. Austria 1:0 (1:0)

Germany FR: 1 Schumacher - 15 Stielike - 20 Kaltz, 4 K. Förster, 2 Briegel - 11 Rummenigge (66 min. 18 Matthäus), 6 Dremmler, 3 Breitner, 14 Magath - 9 Hrubesch (69 min. 8 Fischer), 7 Littbarski

Res.: 5 B. Förster, 8 Fischer, 13 Reinders, 18 Matthäus, 22 Immel

Austria: 1 Koncilia - 3 Obermayer - 2 Krauss, 5 Pezzey, 4 Degeorgi - 8 Prohaska, 6 Hattenberger, 10 Hintermaier, 19 Weber - 7 Schachner, 9 Krankl

Res.: 12 Pichler, 13 Haggayr, 14 Baumeister, 20 Welzl, 22 Lindenberger

a) 1:0 (10 min.) 9 Hrubesch

b) Valentine (Scotland) - Coelho (Brazil), Al-Doy (Bahrain)

c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) - T. Wharton (Scotland)

d) 41 000

e) Austria: 10 Hintermaier, 7 Schachner

f) -
Group Commentary

Group II

The start was interesting and promising. Both European representatives had to compete with a team from South America and Africa each.

Already the first match caused a big surprise and upset all the forecasts. The big favourites, Germany FR lost against Algeria. This made the battle for both qualifications in this group even more difficult.

Since Algeria still had chances of qualifying after defeating Chile, the last group match, Germany FR v. Austria actually became the key game.

Germany FR had to win in order to qualify. Austria could only barely lose so as not to disqualify. It is regrettable that a "reckoning game" developed under these circumstances.

Algeria certainly did not remain on the alert just because of the results. They played well thought out, technically good football. If the team can get more experience with increased international contacts, Algeria will surely continue advancing. The team was an enrichment for the '82 World Cup and the officials, coaches and players of course, deserve congratulations on their conduct.

Chile did not fulfill their own expectations nor those of the football world. Although they were well prepared, they did not have any luck with the matches. On an international level, they did not have enough routine or attacking possibilities.

In the group matches against Chile and Algeria, Austria played concentrated, constructive football. Their sole aim was to qualify for the 2nd final round and they did this by consistently applying methods. Germany FR also finally made the qualification which had been taken for granted beforehand, without their performance being at all brilliant.

Classification after the 1st Final Round

1. Germany FR 3 2 0 1 6:3 4
2. Austria 3 2 0 1 3:1 4
3. Algeria 3 2 0 1 5:5 4
4. Chile 3 0 0 3 3:8 0

Qualified for the 2nd Final Round

GERMANY FR = B4
AUSTRIA = D10
Opening Ceremony / Opening Match
in Barcelona on 13 June 1982

The Opening Ceremony in the stadium of Barcelona F. C. was a colourful pageant of nations gathered from all over the world. The procession of flags representing the vast FIFA family impressively confirmed the world presence of football which, in the words of FIFA President Dr. João Havelange, represents a “universal language” uniting nations.
The magnificent Opening Ceremony of the '82 World Cup in Barcelona
Overall view of the stadium of Barcelona F.C. prior to the opening match: Argentina v. Belgium.

A few seconds prior to the start of the opening match of the 1982 World Cup.
Group III
Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, El Salvador

01  13.6.  20.00  Estadio FC Barcelona (Barcelona)

Argentina v. Belgium  0:1 (0:0)

Argentina: 7 Fillol – 15 Passarella – 14 Olguin, 8 Galvan, 18 Tarantini – 1 Ardiles,
9 Gallego, 10 Maradona, 11 Kempes – 6 Diaz (63 min. 20 Valdano), 4 Bertoni
Res.: 2 Baley, 3 Barbas, 12 Hernandez, 20 Valdano, 22 Van Tuyne

Belgium: 1 Pfaff – 15 De Schrijver – 2 Gerets, 3 L. Millecamps, 14 Baecke –
10 Coeck, 6 Vercauteren, 20 Vandersmissen – 21 Czerniatynski, 9 Vandenberghe,
11 Ceulemans
Res.: 5 Renquin, 8 Van Moer, 12 Custers, 13 Van der Elst, 17 Verheyen

a)  0:1 (62 min.) 9 Vandenberghe
b)  Christov (Czechoslovakia) – Palotai (Hungary), Jarguz (Poland)

c)  J. Georges (France) – Dr. A. Franchi (Italy)

d)  95 000

e)  Argentina: 4 Bertoni / Belgium: 3 Millecamps

f)  –

Individual players on the Argentine side caught in cleverly developed triangular formations of the Belgian defence.

Once again, spectators were not enthusiastic about the opening match of a World Cup. Particularly the Argentines only partially realised expectations placed in them. Their individual players could not prevail over Belgium performing more as a closed team.
Individual and team players in attack and defence from match: Argentina v. Belgium

Ardiles' playing style
Argentina's midfield

Ardiles, Argentina's best schemer begins well but then see Maradona's playing style 1st half

2nd half no influence on play because all Belgian attacks fly over him in midfield with cleared balls and goal kicks

but when he gets into possession of the ball, he faces reinforced Belgian midfield which has moved up and can thus not build up play in peace all the more so because there are no strikers

Maradona's playing style
Argentina's midfield

Maradona restrained by man-to-man marking hesitates and then retreats

appears only seldom in this dangerous area

in this area he disturbs the buildup of the best Argentine player: Ardiles

but here he disturbs the buildup of the best Argentine player: Ardiles

in this area he repeatedly encounters the defence "funnel" of the Belgians - even Maradona cannot repeatedly circumvent four opponents

The Argentines' system is largely based on area marking. Marshalling only in centre with defender attacking on left

Defence comparisons

if required, 3 area or man marking integrated rear defenders. 5 area or man marking players

1. Goal kick
2. Midfield retreated to defence moves up
3. Fore-checking zone shifts up
4. Also becomes defence zone
5. Last row of 3 advances creating free space for poss. off-side
The less experienced players from Central America had to play dearly for their first World Cup match. Being the youngest team at the World Cup, they lacked player personality which could have stabilized their performance. The open style of play made it easy for the Hungarians to reach the highest result ever scored at a World Cup Final Competition.

This time, the world champions Argentina could justify their title under the leadership of Maradona. Hungary took on an observant attitude at this match and let Argentina take the initiative; this attitude which did not correspond to the Hungarian mentality, simplified the South Americans' task.

As a typical counter-attacking team preferring to play with a strong defence, the Belgians could not prove themselves superior to the Central Americans. Moreover, El Salvador had greatly improved their defensive organization compared to the first match against Hungary.
26 22.6. 21.00  Nuevo Estadio (Elche)

Belgium v. Hungary 1:1 (0:1)

Belgium: 1 Pfaff - 2 Gerets (62 min. 16 Plessers), 4 Meeuwis, 3 L. Millecamps, 14 Baecke - 20 Vandersmissen (46 min. 8 Van Moer), 6 Vercauteren, 10 Coeck - 11 Ceulemans, 9 Vandenberg, 21 Czerniatynski
Res.: 8 Van Moer, 12 Custers, 13 Van der Elst, 16 Plessers, 17 Verheyen

Hungary: 1 Mészáros - 2 Martos, 18 Kerekes, 6 Garaba, 19 Varga - 5 Müller (66 min. 14 Sallai), 8 Nyilasi, 9 Töröcsik - 7 Fazekas, 10 L. Kiss (70 min. 16 Csongrádi), 11 Pölöskei
Res.: 12 Szentes, 13 Rab, 14 Sallai, 16 Csongrádi, 21 Katzirz

a) 0:1 (27 min.) 19 Varga / 1:1 (76 min.) 21 Czerniatynski
b) White (England) - Lacarne (Algeria), Eschweiler (Germany FR)
c) Dr. F. Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador) - R. Mâchin (France)
d) 37 000

Hungary had to win in order to advance and thus returned to their usual attacking play, which made them lead in the first half. Had the Hungarians made better use of the well set-up goal chances, the Belgians could not have snatched the qualification for the 2nd final round away from them with that single goal.

f) -

29 23.6. 21.00  Estadio José Rico Pérez (Alicante)

Argentina v. El Salvador 2:0 (1:0)

Argentina: 7 Fillol - 14 Olguin, 15 Passarella, 8 Galvan, 18 Tarantini - 1 Ardiles, 9 Gallego, 10 Maradona, 11 Kempes - 4 Bertoni (68 min. 6 Diaz), 5 Calderón (80 min. 17 Santamaría)
Res.: 2 Baley, 6 Diaz, 12 Hernandez, 13 Olarticoechea, 17 Santamaría

El Salvador: 1 Mora - 12 Osorto (34 min. 18 Arevalo), 3 Jovel, 15 Rodriguez, 4 Recinos - 8 Rugamas, 6 Ventura (79 min. 16 Alfaro), 10 Huezo, 14 Ramirez - 11 González, 13 Rivas
Res.: 2 Castillo, 9 Hernández, 16 Alfaro, 18 Arevaldo, 19 E. Hernández

a) 1:0 (22 min. - Penalty) 15 Passarella / 2:0 (52 min.) 4 Bertoni
b) Barrancos (Bolivia) - Lamo Castillo (Spain), Lacarne (Algeria)
c) Dr. F. Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador) - R. Mâchin (France)
d) 32 500

Argentina: 9 Gallego, 14 Olguin / El Salvador: 4 Recinos, 14 Zapato, 12 Osorno
f) -

The conclusive group match ended in the awaited compulsory victory of the acting world champions over El Salvador who thus respectfully departed from the 1st final round of the '82 World Cup.
Group Commentary

Group III

El Salvador’s well-conceived preparatory programme could not be implemented comprehensively due to external circumstances. Moreover, problems of adaptation had to be faced in Spain. What with a lack of international experience on top of it, their 1:10 defeat in the 1st match was understandable. In both subsequent matches against Belgium and Argentina, the team won more respect thanks to a better organization.

High hopes were raised with Hungary’s record victory over El Salvador in the first match, in spite of Belgium unexpectedly gaining points over Argentina. However, the second match was clearly lost against Argentina who were all out for recovery.

Thus, in the decisive match against Belgium, the team could not bear up to the psychological burden of “having to win at all costs” and due to a lack of chances did not make a draw, therefore not even coming third in Group 3.

The Argentines only came up to expectations in the match against Hungary which, together with their close win over the last ones in the group, El Salvador, was enough for them to advance.

By winning the opening match against the reigning world champions Argentina, Belgium created themselves an excellent starting point which allowed them to advance to the 2nd final round in spite of not being very convincing in the other group matches.

Classification after the 1st Final Round

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Qualified for the 2nd Final Round

BELGIUM = A3
ARGENTINA = C9
Group IV England, France, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait

08 16.6. 17.15 Estadio San Mamés (Bilbao)

England v. France 3:1 (1:1)

England: 22 Shilton - 4 Butcher - 12 Mills, 18 Thompson, 17 Sansom (90 min. 14 Neal) - 16 Robson, 19 Wilkins, 15 Rix, 5 Coppell - 8 Francis, 11 Mariner
Res.: 1 Clemence, 9 Hoddle, 14 Neal, 20 Withe, 21 Woodcock

France: 22 Ettori - 8 Tresor - 3 Battiston, 6 Lopez, 4 Bossis - 11 Girard, 12 Giresse, 13 Larios (74 min. 14 Tigana), 10 Platini - 18 Rocheteau (71 min. 19 Six), 20 Soler
Res.: 1 Baratelli, 5 Janvion, 14 Tigana, 16 Couriol, 19 Six

a) 1:0 (1 min.) 16 Robson / 1:1 (24 min.) 20 Soler / 2:1 (67 min.) 16 Robson / 3:1 (83 min.) 11 Mariner

b) Garrido (Portugal) - Coelho (Brazil), Castro (Chile)

c) G. Schneider (GDR) - F.G. Alvarez (Philippines)

d) 44 172

e) England: 4 Butcher
f) -

The English team could continue their success story of the last preparatory international matches. In the intense heat in Bilbao, England scored the fastest goal in World Cup history after 29 seconds of play. Afterwards, the French who had not yet reached their top-level performance, were kept in check by England.

- Long passes by the English team with switching of wings and high passes in front of goal

- The French team made quick, short penetrative passes particularly during the World Cup. Here, the equalizer 1:1
This diagram illustrates the development which led to the 1st goal being scored by the English in record time against the French team.
Robson (England) jumping for joy at the early 1:0 and during a header when he scored England’s second goal.
11 17.6. 17.15 Estadio El Prado (Valladolid)

Czechoslovakia v. Kuwait 1:1 (1:0)

Czechoslovakia: 21 Hruska – 4 Jurkemik – 5 Barmos, 3 Fiala, 15 Kukucka – 8 Panenka, 13 Berger, 10 Kriz – 18 Janecka (68 min. 20 Petrzela), 11 Nehoda, 9 Vizek
Res.: 1 Seman, 12 Bicovsky, 14 Radimec, 16 Chaloupka, 20 Petrzela
Kuwait: 1 AI-Tarabulsi – 2 N. Mubarak – 3 M. Mubarak, 14 Ma’Yoof, 5 Al-Mubarak – 8 A. AI-Buloushi, 6 AI-Houti, 18 Ahmed (57 min. 7 Marzouq) – 10 AI-Anbari, 9 Sultan, 16 Al-Dakhil
Res.: 4 AI-Gabendi, 7 Marzouq, 12 AI-Suwaayed, 17 AI-Shemmari, 21 Ahmad

a) 1:0 (21 min. – Penalty) 8 Panenka / 1:1 (57 min.) 16 AI-Dakhil
b) Dwomoh (Ghana) – Valentine (Scotland), Méndez (Guatemala)
c) G. Schneider (GDR) – A. d’Almeida (Brazil)
d) 25 000
e) –
f) –

Kuwait who were especially well prepared for the 1st match of the World Cup Final Competition, surprisingly took a point away from CSSR. This loss in points turned out to be decisive in the final calculations for the 2nd place in Group 4 in direct comparison with France.

Alternative use of open space in the wings: CSSR and Kuwait

Bed use of available open space by CSSR

Diagonal balls in midfield are missing as well as use of open space by defence or midfield players having advanced. These are inevitable with funnel-shaped defence.

Variant of wing play

The advancing defender fills the open space in wing

The midfield player advancing from top of midfield fills open space in wing
In a match without any noteworthy highlights, the seemingly stronger English players could defeat the CSSR team in the second half. The unsolved problem concerning the goalkeeper on the Czech team had a decisive bearing on the result.

With stationary kicks, the English often demonstrated their dangerous side. Here a corner.

CSSR's own goal after a long pass by the English reveals insufficient confidence in their defence.
Kuwait's draw against CSSR had been a warning for the French. They thus saved their face and clearly defeated their opponents after an attacking game by both sides.

The French who only needed a draw to reach the 2nd final round, achieved their aim because they seemed fresher and more aggressive and thus had CSSR well under control.

The last group match ended with an expected victory for the English over the eager though still inexperienced Kuwaiti team.
Typical attacking organization of the English team, here against Kuwait: usage of width.
Group Commentary

Group IV

*Kuwait* were very well prepared for the 1st final round. In spite of aiming at international playing contacts, the team still proved to be insufficiently experienced in order to be of any bearing in the decision concerning the group’s qualification. All the same, a draw against CSSR prevented a reputed opposing team from advancing.

The CSSR were one of the teams which had to play a so-called “outsider” in their first group match. By wrongly estimating the opponents’ playing and fighting strength, they lost a valuable point. This lost point mattered a lot against the direct competitors for the 2nd group position (France).

Thanks to their good preparation, the initial defeat by the English did not disconcert the French team and they heightened their performance from one match to another.

*England* did justice to their favourite role in Group 4. They won all 3 matches though an increase in performance was not evident.

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**Classification after the 1st Final Round**

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**Qualified for the 2nd Final Round**

ENGLAND = B6
FRANCE = D12
Group V  Spain, Honduras, Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland

09 16.6. 21.00 Estadio Luis Casanova (Valencia)

Spain v. Honduras 1:1 (0:1)

Spain: 1 Arconada - 6 Alesanco - 2 Camacho, 5 Tendillo, 3 Gordillo - 4 Alonso, 10 Zamora, 8 Joaquin (46 min. 16 Sánchez) - 7 Juanito (46 min. 15 Saura), 9 Satrustegui, 11 López Ufarte

Res.: 12 Urquiaga, 15 Saura, 16 Sánchez, 20 Quini, 21 Urruti

Honduras: 21 Arzu - 5 Costly - 2 Gutierrez, 3 Villegas, 4 Bulnez - 20 Yearwood, 6 Maradiaga, 15 Zelaya - 13 Norales (89 min. 18 Caballero), 9 Betancourt, 10 Figueroa

Res.: 1 Nazar, 8 Toledo, 14 J. Cruz, 17 J. L. Cruz, 18 Caballero

a) 0:1 (7 min.) 15 Zelaya / 1:1 (65 min. - Penalty) 11 López Ufarte
b) Ithurralde (Argentina) - Barrancos (Bolivia), Dotschev (Bulgaria)
c) A. Kamperveen (Surinam) - N. Latyshev (USSR)
d) 49 562

e) -

The Honduran defence often excelled in good covering as here with a corner-kick.

Honduras came as a suprise with their team consistency. On the other hand, the hosts, Spain could not handle their favourite role as home team.
Yugoslavia v. Northern Ireland  

0:0 (0:0)

Yugoslavia: Pantelic - Zajec - Hrstic, Jovanovic, Stojkovic, Susic, Gudelj, Surjak, Petrovic, Vijovic Zlatko, Vujovic Zlatko, Susic  

Northern Ireland: Jennings - Nicholl, McClelland, Donaghy, O'Neill, Mcllroy, McCreery, Whiteside, Armstrong, Hamilton  

Once again at a World Cup, the favourites, Yugoslavia could not prove their playing superiority in results. They had to concede a 0:0 draw to Northern Ireland who were convincing especially thanks to their good athletic shape and combative attitude.

Spain v. Yugoslavia  

2:1 (1:1)

Spain: Arconada - Alesanco, Camacho, Gordillo - Alonso, Sanchez - Saura, Juanito, Satrustegui, Lopez arte  

Yugoslavia: Pantelic - Zajec - Krmpotic, Jovanovic, Stojkovic, Gudelj, Petrovic, Sijivo, Surjak, Vijovic Zlatko, Susic  

Thanks to their dynamism, Spain could defeat Yugoslavia who were more consistent as a team in an exciting and diversified match. The Yugoslavs were undoubtedly equally good opponents. They were obviously unlucky in certain match situations.

Honduras v. Northern Ireland  

1:1 (0:1)

Honduras: Arzu - Costly, Gutierrez, Villegas, J.L. Cruz - Maradiaga, Yearwood, Zelaya, Figueroa, Zelaya, Figueroa, 65 min. Laing, Betancourt  

Northern Ireland: Jennings - Nicholl, McClelland, Donaghy, O'Neill, McCreery, Whiteside, Armstrong, Hamilton  

The Central American team repeated their attractive, good performance in their second match. Thus, they dominated the Northern Irish who demonstrated their known Anglo-Saxon virtues. If the newcomers to the World Cup had had more luck at the end, a success could have been absolutely feasible.
Thanks to their good team performance, Honduras could keep up the standard of the two preceding matches in the match against Yugoslavia as well. The Central Americans were prevented from leading by not making the most of opportunities given to them.

In the last minutes, they tragically lost the match because Yugoslavia could apply their greater international experience.

With their surprising victory, the Northern Irish were more consistent as a team. Once again, the hosts could not cope with the pressure to succeed which was bearing down on them.

Already in the second final round, here in the match against England the hosts could play more freely.
Group Commentary

Group V

In the course of the matches, this group turned out to be well-balanced, whereby Honduras and Northern Ireland came as a positive surprise. In spite of impressive technical performance and team consistency, Honduras could not quite conceal their lack of international experience.

On the other hand, Northern Ireland who were not under any stress, even became group winners thanks to their professional experience.

The Yugoslavs demonstrated their reputed qualities in stages. As in the past, they appeared to be psychically susceptible.

Nor could the Spaniards entirely shed the pressure of counting among the favourites in their country. The Group's harmony continued until the 2nd final round.

Classification after the 1st Final Round

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Qualified for the 2nd Final Round

NORTHERN IRELAND = D 11
SPAIN = B 5
At the opening match of Group 6, both teams played very good football. The USSR played with a very well organized defence and could check the technically brilliant South Americans for a long time before giving way to the increasing pressure of the Brazilian attack as the game proceeded.

In spite of great dedication, the match Brazil v USSR was absolutely fair.
The individualist Blokhin preparing USSR's 1st goal with a square pass.

Three technically brilliant details led to the 2:1 result for Brazil: elegant dribbling, letting the pass go and slicing the kick at goal.

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**Scotland v. New Zealand**

5:2 (3:0)

**Scotland:** 1 Rough – 2 McGrain, 5 Hansen, 17 Evans, 3 Gray – 7 Strachan (83 min. 14 Narey), 4 Souness, 10 Wark – 9 Brazil (53 min. 18 Archibald), 8 Dalglish, 11 Robertson

Res.: 6 Miller, 12 Wood, 14 Narey, 15 Jordan, 18 Archibald

**New Zealand:** 22 Van Hattum – 15 Hill, 6 Almond (85 min. 3 Herbert), 14 Elrick, 11 Malcolmson (77 min. 8 Cole) – 12 McKay, 17 Boath, 13 Cresswell, 10 Sumner, 7 Rufer, 9 Wooddin

Res.: 1 Wilson, 2 Dods, 3 Herbert, 4 B. Turner, 8 Cole

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06 15.6. 21.00 Estadio La Rosaleda (Malaga)

Through a lack of concentration, the clearly superior Scots missed a suitable opportunity for them to reach the 2nd group position. The pleasant New Zealand team were appreciated for their open, honest attitude.
Brazil and Scotland played a good, fair match which the South Americans could meritoriously win in the 2nd half thanks to their superior technique. However, both teams deserve special praise for their successful footballing performance.

Brazil v. Scotland 4:1 (1:1)

Brazil: 1 Waldir Peres – 2 Leandro, 3 Oscar, 4 Luisinho, 6 Junior – 15 Falcao, 8 Socrates, 5 Toninho Cerezo, 10 Zico – 9 Serginho (80 Min. 7 Paulo Isidoro), 11 Eder
Res.: 7 Paulo Isidoro, 12 Paulo Sergio, 13 Edevaldo, 16 Edinho, 19 Renato

Scotland: 1 Rough – 14 Narey, 6 Miller, 5 Hansen, 3 Gray – 4 Souness, 10 Wark, 7 Strachan (65 min. 8 Dalglis), 16 Hartford (88 Min. 13 McLeish) – 18 Archibald, 11 Robertson
Res.: 2 McGrain, 8 Dalglis, 12 Wood, 13 McLeish, 19 Sturrock

a) 0:1 (18 min.) 14 Narey / 1:1 (33 min.) 10 Zico / 2:1 (48 min.) 3 Oscar / 3:1 (63 min.) 11 Eder / 4:1 (87 min.) 15 Falcao
b) Siles (Costa Rica) – Chan Tam Sun (Hong Kong), Prokop (GDR)
c) J. Soria Terrazas (Mexico) – O. Sey (Gambia)
d) 47 379
e) -
f) -

Scottish players demonstrating the necessity of practising with stationary balls: a free-kick with deflecting manoeuvres.
18 19.6. 21.00 Estadio La Rosaleda (Malaga)

USSR v. New Zealand 3:0 (1:0)

USSR: 1 Dasaev - 6 Demianenko, 5 Baltacha, 2 Sulakvelidze - 8 Bessonov, 13 Daraselia (46 min. 10 Oganesian), 12 Bal, 9 Gavrilov (79 min. 16 Rodionov) - 7 Shengelia, 11 Blokhin
Res.: 10 Oganesian, 14 Borovsky, 15 Andreev, 16 Rodionov, 22 Viacheslav Chanov
New Zealand: 22 Van Hattum - 2 Dods, 17 Boath, 3 Herbert, 14 Elrick - 12 McKay, 10 Sumner, 8 Cole, 13 Cresswell - 7 Rufer, 9 Wooddin
Res.: 1 Wilson, 4 B. Turner, 11 Malcolmson, 15 Hill, 19 McClure

New Zealand did not hide behind a defensive role and their positive attitude to play was appreciated once again.
The Soviet team did not quite justify their role as favourites. All the same, they did achieve the result which gave them an important tactical advantage for the last group match against Scotland.

27 22.6. 21.00 Estadio La Rosaleda (Malaga)

USSR v. Scotland 2:2 (0:1)

USSR: 1 Dasaev - 3 Chivadze - 6 Demianenko, 5 Baltacha, 2 Sulakvelidze - 8 Bessonov, 14 Borovsky, 12 Bal - 7 Shengelia (88 min. 15 Andreev), 9 Gavrilov, 11 Blokhin
Res.: 10 Oganesian, 13 Daraselia, 15 Andreev, 18 Susloparov, 22 Viacheslav Chanov
Scotland: 1 Rough - 6 Miller - 14 Narey, 5 Hansen, 3 Gray - 7 Strachan (70 min. 2 McGrain), 4 Souness, 10 Wark - 18 Archibald, 15 Jordan (70 min. 9 Brazil), 11 Robertson
Res.: 2 McGrain, 9 Brazil, 12 Wood, 13 McLeish, 19 Sturrock

After a dramatic, hard-fought game, it was finally the USSR's advantage in the goal average of both preceding matches which decided who would advance to the 2nd final round. As in the earlier World Cups in 1974 and 1978, the Scots again managed to contribute towards an exciting first round.

30 23.6. 21.00 Estadio Benito Villamarín (Sevilla)

Brazil v. New Zealand 4:2 (0:0)

Brazil: 1 Waldir Peres - 2 Leandro, 3 Oscar (75 min. 13 Edevaldo), 4 Luisinho, 6 Junior - 15 Falcao, 8 Socrates, 5 Toninho Cerezo, 10 Zico - 9 Serginho (75 min. 7 Paulo Isidoro), 11 Eder
Res.: 7 Paulo Isidoro, 12 Paulo Sergio, 13 Edevaldo, 16 Edinho, 19 Renato
New Zealand: 22 Van Hattum - 2 Dods, 17 Boath, 3 Herbert, 6 Almond, 14 Elrick - 17 Boath, 12 McKay, 13 Cresswell (78 min. 8 Cole), 10 Sumner - 9 Wooddin, 7 Rufer (78 min. 4 B. Turner)
Res.: 1 Wilson, 4 B. Turner, 8 Cole, 15 Hill, 16 Adams

The spectators were enthusiastic about the Brazilians' relaxed, beautiful footballing performance.
The New Zealanders made their own contribution by going more on the offensive.
Group Commentary

Group VI

Brazil justified their role as favourites in this group in every respect. The ratio of goals 10:2 and points 6:0 implies everything.

Scotland and USSR also answered expectations and played impressively. The timetable benefitted the USSR since it gave them a tactical advantage in the decisive match against Scotland. Once again, Scotland were thwarted in the first final round of a World Cup by a goal average.

The New Zealand team particularly had difficulties with the playing strength of the 3 other group teams. However, they were certainly entitled to their role of outsiders and did their utmost.

In spite of stable performance, eliminated again in the first round: Scotland

Surprising participants in the World Cup: New Zealand

Classification after the 1st Final Round

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Qualified for the 2nd Final Round

BRAZIL = C 8
USSR  = A 2
Second final round (matches 37–48)

Group A (Poland, USSR, Belgium)

38 28.6. 21.00 Estadio FC Barcelona (Barcelona)

Poland v. Belgium 3:0 (2:0)

Poland: 1 Młynarczyk – 9 Zmuda – 2 Dziuba, 5 Janas, 10 Majewski – 3 Kupcewicz (82 min. 15 Ciolek), 8 Matysik, 13 Buncol, 16 Lato – 20 Boniek, 11 Smolarek
Res.: 4 Dolny, 14 Palasz, 15 Ciolek, 17 Szarmach, 21 Kazimierski

Belgium: 12 Custers – 4 Meeuws – 5 Renquin, 3 Millecamps, 16 Plessers (87 min. 14 Baecke) – 8 Van Moer (46 min. 13 Van der Elst), 6 Vercauteren, 10 Coeck, 11 Ceulemans – 9 Vandenberghe, 21 Czerniatynski
Res.: 13 Van der Elst, 14 Baecke, 17 Verheyen, 18 Mommens, 22 Munaron

a) 1:0 (1 min.) 20 Boniek / 2:0 (26 min.) 20 Boniek / 3:0 (53 min.) 20 Boniek
b) Siles (Cosa Rica) – Labó (Peru), Castro (Chile)
c) G. Schneider (GDR) – A. Reginato (Chile)
d) 65 000
e) Poland: 11 Smolarek
f) –

Poland managed to demonstrate their improved physical shape of the first final round.

All the same, the Belgians had to replace two of their reliable defence players and were obliged to play an attacking game after the rapid leading goal.

This gave the Poles space to make good counter-attacks mainly coming from Lato, which were successfully concluded on three occasions by Boniek who was outstanding on that day.

Boniek in action against Belgium
Their weakness towards the end caused the relaxed Belgians to lose the match. However, the clear result of the match: Poland v. Belgium (3:0) seemed to act as a psychological burden on the Soviet team, which they could not shake off even after the leading goal early in the second half.

Their systematic attacking play could not place them in a better position for the decisive group match against Poland.

The Poles who only needed a draw in order to reach the semi-finals, were on the defensive and put a lot of efforts into the final result. As the Soviet team again lacked ideas and variety in the attack, they could not put enough pressure on their opponents.
In spite of good preparations and matches in the first final round, the USSR had to go in the second final round.

Classification after the 2nd Final Round

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Points</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualified for the semi-finals: POLAND
Both teams kept stalling at the beginning of play, thus preventing the big combat between the two arch-rivals from developing. Only in the second half did England seem ready to take more risks, which brought them some small advantages. All the same, they must have been relieved when a hard shot by Rummenigge bounced off the cross-bar just before the end.
Germany FR. v. Spain  2:1 (0:0)

**Germany FR.** 1 Schumacher - 15 Stielike - 20 Kaltz, 4 K. Förster, 5 B. Förster - 6 Dremmler, 3 Breitner, 2 Briegel - 11 Rummenigge (46 min. 13 Reinders), 8 Fischer, 7 Littbarski
Res.: 9 Hrubesch, 12 Hannes, 13 Reinders, 14 Magath, 22 Immel

**Spain.** 1 Arconada - 6 Alesanco - 12 Urquiaga, 5 Tendillo, 3 Gordillo - 7 Juanito (46 min. 11 López Ufarte), 2 Camacho, 4 Alonso, 10 Zamora - 19 Santillana, 20 Quini (72 min. 16 Sánchez)
Res.: 9 Satrustegui, 11 López Ufarte, 14 Maceda, 16 Sánchez, 22 Miguel Angel

a) 1:0 (50 min.) 7 Littbarski / 2:0 (75 min.) 8 Fischer / 2:1 (82 min.) 10 Zamora
b) Casarin (Italy) - Währer (Austria), Palotai (Hungary)
c) J. Soria Terrazas (Mexico) - R. Mächin (France)
d) 90 089
e) GFR: 8 Fischer, 2 Briegel / Spain: 6 Alesanco, 16 Sánchez, 2 Camacho
f) –

The German team seized the opportunity to advance to the semi-final. They mainly relied on the dedication and fighting strength of all their players. In spite of the excellent support of their own public, the Spanish team did not manage to shake off their nervousness and recover their team solidarity.

The wall at the taking of a free-kick is deceptive and allows the West German attack lots of free space in front of the Spanish goal.

Zamora kicking his team’s first goal – a hidden pass – after a throw-in.
Team captain and goalkeeper Arconada, the mainstay in the match against England.

Spain v. England 0:0 (0:0)

Spain: 1 Arconada - 12 Urquiaga, 6 Alesanco, 5 Tendillo (72 min. 14 Maceda), 3 Gordillo - 4 Alonso, 10 Zamora, 2 Camacho - 15 Saura (67 min. 18 Uralde), 19 Santillana, 9 Satrustegui
Res.: 11 López Ufarte, 13 Jimenez, 14 Maceda, 18 Uralde, 22 Miguel Angel

England: 22 Shilton - 12 Mills, 18 Thompson, 4 Butcher, 17 Sansom - 16 Robson, 19 Wilkins, 15 Rix (63 min. 3 Brookings), 8 Francis - 11 Mariner, 21 Woodcock (64 min. 7 Keegan)
Res.: 1 Clemence, 3 Brookings, 7 Keegan, 9 Hoddle, 14 Neal

a) -
b) Ponnet (Belgium) - Vautrot (France), Lacarne (Algeria)
c) P. Velappan (Malaysia) - N. Latyshev (USSR)
d) 75 000

Spain, who had already been disqualified, placated their public with their excellent, combative performance. Thus, they did not allow the English to launch an attack. The switch-over of the English to unconditional attack came too late.
The ex-world champions, England had to depart in the 2nd final round.

After more enthusiastic than systematic play in the 2nd final round, participation in the World Cup came to an end for the hosts, Spain.

Classification after the 2nd Final Round

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Draws</th>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Goals For</th>
<th>Goals Against</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Germany FR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0:0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1:2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualified for the semi-finals: GERMANY FR
In the first half, both teams' performance was hectic and exaggerated at times. After the break, Italy's play calmed down and they then made a clear jump ahead with 2:0. Due to their lack of play over the wings, the Argentines' attack was controlled time and again by the Italians' massive defence.
The match was an exemplary, beautiful demonstration of South American football - technically brilliant and full of magnificent individual achievements. However, the Brazilians were more consistent as a team and made more effective use of the free space.

A magnificent match with two great teams. Italy could demonstrate their stepped-up performance in the course of the tournament. In addition to the usual, good defensive organization, their attacking moves were excellent. The Brazilians whose playing style tends to lie more with the attack, were obliged to emphasize this trait with Italy's successful goals. This involved valuable physical and nervous strength and made their defence even more vulnerable.

One of the major highlights was the match: Italy v Brazil with magnificent football played on both sides.

This photo taken by Baumann illustrates a heading duel with Oscar/Rossi.
Brazil's uncovered defence was surprised by a diagonal pass: goal!

The change came about with Rossi's hat trick which definitively led Italy to success.
The '78 world champions, Argentina did not come up to all expectations in Spain.

"Sic transit gloria mundi"—worldly fame is transient. Brazil, the presumed world champions, disqualified in the 2nd final round.

Classification after the 2nd Final Round

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>GF</th>
<th>GA</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualified for the semi-finals: **ITALY**
Group D (Austria, Northern Ireland, France)

Austria v. France  
0:1 (0:1)

**Austria:** 1 Koncilia - 3 Obermayer - 2 Krauss, 5 Pezzey, 4 Degeorgi (46 min. 14 Baumeister) - 6 Hattenberger, 8 Prohaska, 10 Hintermaier, 11 Jara (46 min. 20 Welzl) - 7 Schachner, 9 Krankl  
Res.: 14 Baumeister, 18 Jurtin, 19 Weber, 20 Welzl, 22 Lindenberger

**France:** 22 Ettori - 8 Tresor - 5 Janvion, 4 Bossis, 3 Battiston - 9 Genghini (84 min. 11 Girard), 12 Giresse, 14 Tigana - 20 Soler, 17 Lacombe (15 min. 18 Rocheteau), 19 Six  
Res.: 1 Baratelli, 6 Lopez, 11 Girard, 13 Larios, 18 Rocheteau

a) 0:1 (39 min.) 9 Genghini  
b) Palotai (Hungary) - Christov (Czechoslovakia), Matovinovic (Yugoslavia)  
c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) - T. Wharton (Scotland)  
d) 37 000  
e) Austria: 3 Obermayer  
f) -

It nearly became typical in Spain that many free kicks were flicked past the wall on the inside as here by Genghini.

This counter-attack by the French clearly shows that the whole team was constantly in attack and defence (mental and physical mobility).
Austria v. Northern Ireland 2:2 (0:1)

Austria: 1 Koncilia - 3 Obermayer - 2 Krauss, 5 Pezzey, 17 Pregesbauer (46 min.
10 Hintermaier) - 12 Pichler, 8 Prohaska, 14 Baumeister - 7 Schachner,
13 Hagmayr (46 min. 20 Welzl), 18 Jurtin
Res.: 10 Hintermaier 15 Dihanich, 16 Messlender, 20 Welzl, 22 Lindenberger

Northern Ireland: 17 Platt - 2 J. Nicholl, 5 C. Nicholl, 12 McClelland, 13 Nelson -
8 M. O'Neill, 10 McLlroy, 4 McCreery, 9 G. Armstrong - 16 Whiteside (68 min.
7 Brotherson), 11 Hamilton
Res.: 6 J. O'Neill, 7 Brotherson, 14 Cassidy, 20 Cleary, 22 Dunlop

a) 0:1 (27 min.) 11 Hamilton / 1:1 (50 min.) 5 Pezzey / 2:1 (68 min.) 10 Hintermaier /
2:2 (75 min.) 11 Hamilton

b) Prokop (GDR) - Schweieler (GFR), Fredriksson (Sweden)
c) H. Schmidt (Germany FR) - A. d'Almeida (Brazil)
d) 20 000

e) Austria: 12 Pichler
f) -

In spite of the high temperature, the performance of both teams was
attractive. The well-balanced course of the game
had a fair result: 2:2

Successful free-kick: Pezzey/Hintermaier with a badly-
placed wall.
France v. Northern Ireland 4:1 (1:0)

**France**: 22 Ettori – 2 Amoros, 8 Tresor, 5 Janvion, 4 Bossis – 9 Genghini, 12 Giresse, 10 Platini, 14 Tigana – 18 Rocheteau (83 min. 16 Couriol), 20 Soler (62 min. 19 Six)
Res.: 3 Battiston, 6 Lopez, 16 Couriol, 19 Six, 21 Castaneda

**Northern Ireland**: 1 Jennings – 2 J. Nicholl, 5 C. Nicholl, 12 McClelland, 3 Donaghy – 8 M. O’Neill, 10 McLroy, 4 McCreery (86 min. 6 J. O’Neill), 9 Armstrong – 11 Hamilton, 16 Whiteside

a) 1:0 (33 min.) 12 Giresse / 2:0 (46 min.) 18 Rocheteau / 3:0 (68 min.)
   18 Rocheteau / 3:1 (75 min.) 9 Armstrong / 4:1 (80 min.) 12 Giresse
b) Jarguz (Poland) – Rainea (Rumania), El-Ghoul (Libys)
c) W. Baumann (Switzerland) – A. d’Almeida (Brazil)
d) 37 000
e) France: 14 Tigana / Northern Ireland: 11 Hamilton
f) –

Northern Ireland launched their counter-attacks with a reinforced midfield.

France took the initiative right from the start of the game and clearly dominated their opponents thanks to their speed and superior technique. Northern Ireland could not surpass their performance to date. On reaching the 2nd final round, the team seemed to have overstepped the height of their performance.
For the second round, all 5 ex-world champions could have qualified with the 7 teams from the 2nd strength category (cf. the organizational and performance pyramid mentioned earlier).

Three world champions (Argentina, Brazil and Italy) in Group B and two world champions (Germany FR and England) in Group C had to play against each other.

Thus, both South American teams could be eliminated by the Italians whose quality of play improved from one round to another. The elimination of both CONMEBOL representatives and particularly the brilliant Brazilians was regretted on the whole. However, one cannot doubt the well-earned group victory of the «Azzurri».

Both ex world champions allocated to the B group, namely, Germany FR and England aimed at a group victory by defeating the host country, Spain. These tactical considerations finally proved right for the West German team as Spain did not give up after their defeat by Germany FR and their performance in their second match against England was exemplary right till the end.

In both groups A and D where teams in the 2nd group formation (see performance pyramid) played to qualify for the semi-finals, Poland and France deserved their success. Both countries were thus rewarded for the long-term, well-planned buildup of their teams.

As against Argentina, Austria could not improve and were eliminated after the matches of the 2nd final round.

By advancing to the 2nd final round, Northern Ireland had achieved their aims set for the World Cup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification after the 2nd Final Round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualified for the semi-finals: FRANCE
Both teams knew each other from the group matches of the preliminary round. All the same, Poland had to renounce their suspended star attack player, Boniek in this semi-final, which was disadvantageous for the Polish attack.

Likewise, the Italians had to do without Gentile who had been suspended. When after leading 1:0, the team’s driving force Antognoni dropped out due to injury, the Italians concentrated on a good result which they achieved with a clever counter-attack by leading goalscorer, Rossi who was getting stronger from one match to another.

In spite of the high temperature (34°C), the Poles kept up their physical shape and once they had fallen behind, tried to improve their results right till the end.

France were not impressed with the early 1:0 lead of the West Germans. Thanks to their clearer, diversified attacking play, they could increasingly put the West German team under pressure. All the same, the French did not manage to win the game within the normal playing time. They managed to lead 1:3 during extra-time, due in part to their greater physical energy. Only because of their desperate struggle against threatening defeat could the West Germans profit from their opponents’ waning concentration and force the equalizer.

Also at the taking of penalty kicks which had become a necessity, Hidalgo’s protégés were defeated (see diagram).
Order of goals reflecting the drama of the match Germany FR vs France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goalscorers</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Order of goals</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Littbarski BRD</td>
<td>17 Min.</td>
<td>1:0</td>
<td>1:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platini FRA</td>
<td>26 Min.</td>
<td>1:1</td>
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</table>

**Extra-time**

<table>
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<th>Result</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tresor FRA</td>
<td>92 Min.</td>
<td>1:2</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giresse FRA</td>
<td>98 Min.</td>
<td>1:3</td>
<td>1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rummenigge BRD</td>
<td>102 Min.</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>2:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischer BRD</td>
<td>108 Min.</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>3:3</td>
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</table>

**Penalties**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Order of goals</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giresse FRA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0:1</td>
<td>3:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaltz BRD</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>4:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoros FRA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1:2</td>
<td>4:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breitner BRD</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>5:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocheteau FRA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2:3</td>
<td>5:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stielike BRD</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six FRA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littbarski BRD</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3:3</td>
<td>6:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platini FRA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>6:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rummenigge BRD</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4:4</td>
<td>7:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossis FRA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrubesch BRD</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5:4</td>
<td>8:7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The photos reflect the drama of the taking of penalty kicks by Germany FR and France.
In the fight to reach the Final and defeated by the subsequent world champions: Poland

Having reached the semi-final where they were unfortunately thwarted: France
**Poland v. France**

**3:2 (2:1)**

**Poland:** 1 Mlynarczyk – 9 Zmuda – 2 Dziuba, 5 Janas, 10 Majewski – 8 Matysik (46 min. 12 Wojcicki), 20 Boniek, 13 Buncol, 3 Kupcewicz – 16 Lato, 17 Szarmach

**Res.:** 4 Dolny, 12 Wojcicki, 14 Palasz, 15 Ciolek, 22 Mowlik

**France:** 21 Castaneda – 8 Tresor – 2 Amoros, 7 Mahut, 5 Janvion (65 min. 6 Lopez) – 13 Larios, 11 Girard, 14 Tigana (82 min. 19 Six), 16 Couriol – 20 Soler, 15 Bellone

**Res.:** 4 Bossis, 6 Lopez, 12 Giresse, 19 Six, 22 Ettori

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**a)** 0:1 (13 min.) 11 Girard / 1:1 (40 min.) 17 Szarmach / 2:1 (44 min.) 10 Majewski / 3:1 (46 min.) 3 Kupcewicz / 3:2 (72 min.) 16 Couriol

**b)** Garrido (Portugal) – Rubio (Mexico), Lacarne (Algeria)

**c)** H. Schmidt (Germany FR) – J. Arriaga (Mexico)

**d)** 28 000

**e)** Poland: 13 Buncol, 12 Wojcicki / France: 20 Soler

**f)**

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The performance of both teams was attractive in the match for the 3rd place.

Poland fell back on their regular first-choice team whilst France employed some players who had not yet participated in the World Cup.

The light, technically skilful advantages of the French set off the athletic freshness and convincing willpower of the Poles. Thus, Poland deservedly made the 3rd place in the ‘82 World Cup.
All's well that ends well? The '82 World Cup runners-up: Germany FR

Both teams began the match with a similar tactical concept: Operating with a reinforced defence, they watched out for mistakes by the opponents and any opportunities arising from the situation. Neither Graziani's early injury nor the penalty given away halfway through the first half could deviate the self-confident Italians from their course. Following an error in the concentration of the German defence, Rossi scored 1:0 soon after half-time. This formed a basis for their preferred playing method. They scored the decisive result with 2 goals from typical counter-attacks. The indefatigably fighting Germans could only score their consolation goal just before the end. Thanks to their team solidarity and superb individual players, Italy earned the title of 1982 world champions.
A classic 3:1 situation: 1 attacker against 3 defence players

Even this missed penalty could not shake the Italians' self-confidence.

A weak moment in the German team's concentration resulted in Italy's first goal after a centre.

The 1982 World Champions: Italy
Zoff, Graziani, Conti, Collovati, Scirea, Gentile, Bergomi, Rossi, Oriali, Cabrini, Tardelli
The World Cup victory represented the major highlight to date in the coaching career of Enzo Bearzot.