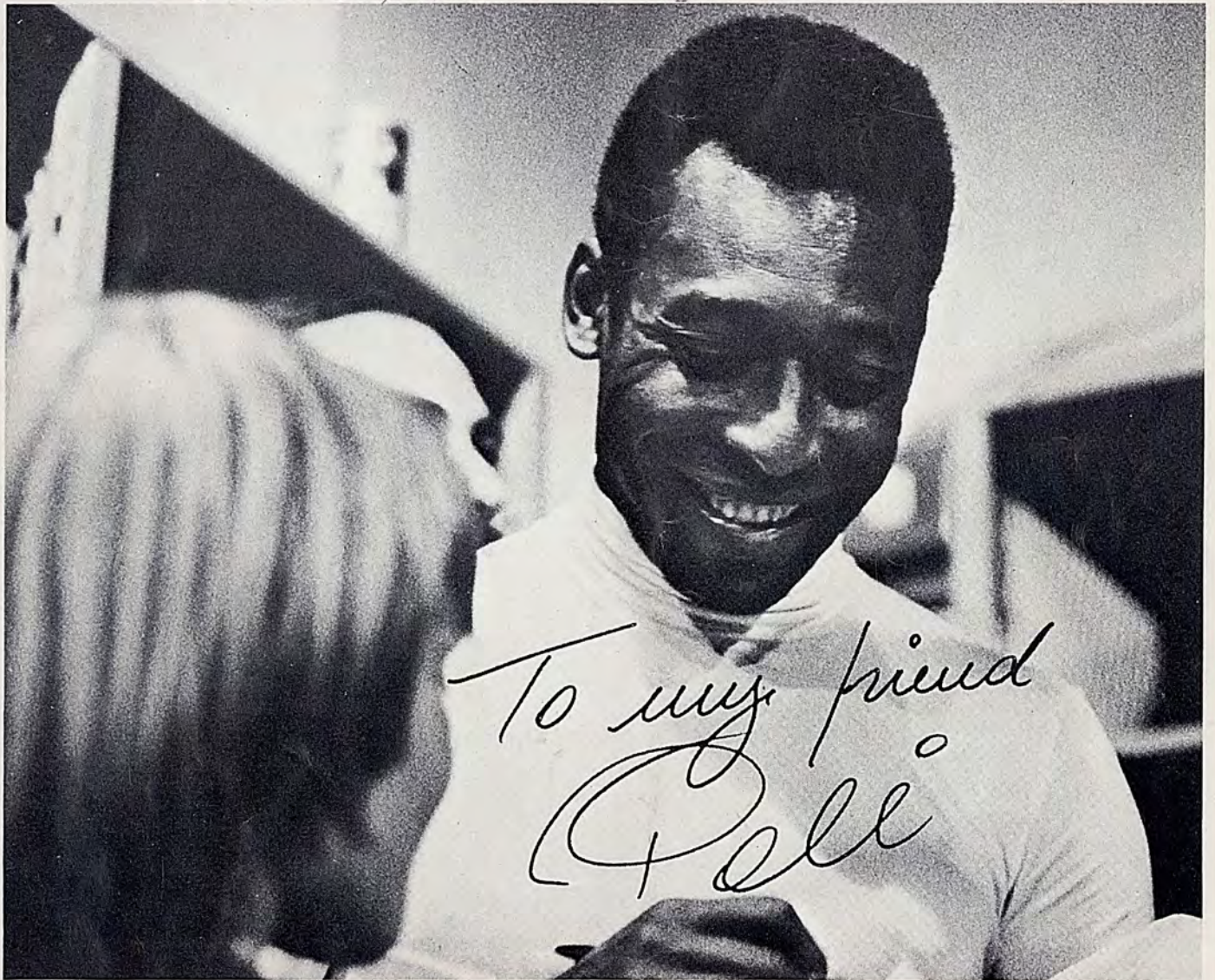


SOCCER CANADA



Sept 10/76
EMPIRE, VAN COU VILLE



SOCCER CANADA vs NEW YORK COSMOS



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SOCCER CANADA



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The Canadian Soccer Association

President: Bill Stirling
Address: The Canadian Soccer Association
333 River Road, Ottawa, Ont. K1L 8B9

Executive Director: Eric King, B.A., B.Ed.

Year of Foundation: 1912
Area of the Country: 3,851,809 sq. miles
Capital City: Ottawa
Number of Competitive Teams
General Category 1,000
Youth Category 2,000
Total 3,000

Year of Affiliation to FIFA: 1912-1926, 1948
Population: 22,000,000
Official Languages: English, French
Number of Registered Players
Professional 36
Semi-Professional 336
Amateur 15,500
Youth 115,000
Total 130,872

First Division Clubs: No national divisions.

Duration of the Season: May through Sept.
(B.C. Sept.-April)

National Team Colours: Red Shirts, Red Shorts, Red Socks.

PATRON:
His Excellency,
The Right Honourable
Jules Leger, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.
Governor General of Canada



CANADIAN WORLD CUP COMMITTEE:

HERB CAPOZZI *Chairman*
BILL STIRLING *Vice Chairman*
AUBREY SANFORD *Vice Chairman*
DENNY VEITCH *Manager*
ROBERT BINNENDYK *Director*
CHARLES WILLS *Director*
MICHAEL McINNIS *Secretary*
PETER WEBSTER *Protocol*
D. FRYATT *President, B.C. Soccer Association*
JAMES FLEMING *President, Alberta Soccer Association*
KEN SHERLOCK *Controller*
WILLIAM INGLIS *Marketing Director*
JOHN McMAHON *Team Manager*
ECKHARD KRAUTZUN *Head Coach*
PHILIP BARTER *Public Relations Director*
JACK BRAUCKMANN *Alberta Marketing Coordinator*
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THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD CUP

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association, the governing body of soccer throughout the world, with a present membership of 138 nations (more than the United Nations), was formed on May 21, 1904, in Paris by the national associations of just seven countries — France, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

One of the clauses in its charter laid down that it alone had the right to organize a world championship, but it was not until the FIFA Congress held on May 25 and 26, 1928, in Amsterdam that M. Henri De-launay proposed that the first World Cup be organized. At this time there were 33 member nations, 25 voted in favour and 5 against with 3 abstentions.

Five countries wished to stage the first World Cup, which was given the name of the Jules Rimet Trophy after the then President of the organization. The five countries were Italy, Holland, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay.

Uruguay, winners of the previous two Olympic championships, won the day and offered to guarantee the expenses of every team that sailed to Uruguay. They also proposed to build a stadium in which to stage the games, and this was eventually constructed and named the Centenario Stadium for this year marked the centennial of their independence from Spain. The Centenario Stadium with a capacity of 70,000 is still used for Uruguay's international matches today.

The FIFA Congress held in Barcelona, Spain, on May 17 and 18, 1929, unanimously chose Uruguay but the enthusiasm of a great many European nations waned when it was realized that the teams would have to spend at least two months away from home and would be required to pay their players for that length of time. Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Switzerland all withdrew. England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales who had resigned from FIFA in 1928 were not eligible.

And so when the 1930 World Cup opened in Montevideo on July 13, 1930, only 13 nations took part. They were Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, France, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Rumania, the United States and Yugoslavia and, of course, Uruguay as the host nation. The first World Cup game played was between France and Mexico with the French winning 4-1 despite losing their goalkeeper, Alex Thepot, in the first ten minutes with concussion. In another game played on the same day the United States beat Belgium 3-0.

Eventually on July 30th Uruguay and Argentina faced each other in the final. After ten minutes Uruguay took the lead through Dorado, but soon Argentina equalized through Peucelle. Then Stabile put the Argentinians ahead and that is the way the score stood at half time. Ten minutes into the second half Cea made it 2-2 and then Iriarte gave Uruguay the lead for the second time and finally Castro made it 4-2 for Uruguay with a goal in the last minute. The first World Cup was over and a precedent had been set.

Four years later came World Cup number two, held in Italy, Mussolini's Italy. This time there were 29 entries necessitating a preliminary competition to reduce the number to 16 finalists. The competition was also too big for one city and consequently the games were played in Genoa, Turin, Naples, Trieste, Milan, Florence and Bologna in addition to Rome. Uruguay, the champions, declined to participate no doubt peeved because the European nations, generally, refused to go to Uruguay in 1930.

This time the competition was played on a straight knock out basis rather than on the league principle, and this time once again the host nation were the winners with Italy beating Czechoslovakia 2-1 after extra time in Rome.

France was chosen in 1938, once again it was a knock out competition and this time the number of participants totalled 26 with Austria dropping out after qualifying because by that time the German war machine had swallowed up the country. Hungary, Sweden, Italy and Brazil reached the semi-finals. It was the first real impression made by the Brazilians, a mark of things to come. Italy and Hungary contested the final at the Stade Colombes in Paris with Italy finally running out 4-2 winners. They were to hold the World Cup for 12 long years.

In 1950 it was Brazil's turn to stage the spectacular and this time 25 nations entered with 13 participating in the finals, which were held in a number of Brazilian cities on a league basis. The British associations who had been re-affiliated to FIFA in 1946 all entered but England were the only ones to make the trip across the Atlantic. Scotland who also qualified refused on the grounds that they would only go if they were British champions, an ambition England had thwarted by winning 1-0 at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on a goal by Roy Bentley.

But England's first World Cup proved to be a disaster. In their opening game they scored a narrow 2-0 win over Chile but

then came one of the biggest upsets in all the history of the game as they went under 0-1 to the United States at Belo Horizonte. Shortly afterwards they lost again 0-1 this time to Spain, and left for home without seeing the finals.

On this occasion the four group winners played against each other in a final pool with Uruguay finishing on top and winning the trophy for the second time. Brazil was second, Sweden third and Spain fourth. As it worked out, the final game in this group decided the championship with Brazil meeting Uruguay before an enormous audience of 212,000 people at the Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro. Friaca gave Brazil the lead two minutes after half time, in the 65th minute Schiaffino equalized for Uruguay and eleven minutes from the end Ghiggia scored the winner.

By now the World Cup had become one of the world's major sporting events rivaling even the Olympic Games in popularity, and in 1954 tiny, peaceful Switzerland was chosen as the host nation. As one well-known writer put it "it was like a tidal wave rolling over some peaceful village".

There was a record entry of some 38 teams and these were eventually broken down into the final 16. At this time the Hungarians were a power in world soccer and it was expected that the championship would lie between themselves and Brazil. As it turned out, the teams clashed in the Quarter Finals with Hungary winning 4-2. Austria also reached the semi-finals and so did Uruguay, with the Germans being the fourth team. West Germany surprisingly hammered a very talented Austrian team 4-1 to reach the final for the first time, while Hungary beat Uruguay 4-2 after extra time in a classic.

So it was to be a Hungary-West Germany final with the Hungarians favoured particularly as they had beaten the Germans earlier in the competition by 8 goals to 3. After eight minutes the Hungarians were ahead 2-0 on goals by the legendary Puskas and his left wing partner Czibor. But the Germans hit back and Morlock and Rahn equalized. Then, after Hidegkuti had hit the post and Kocsis the bar for Hungary a cross from Fritz Walter was pushed out by the Hungarian goalkeeper and Helmut Rahn snapped up the loose ball to score and give the Germans an upset victory.

In 1958 the World Cup finals were played in Sweden, and marked the entry of the Russians for the first time. It also saw a surprising performance by little Northern Ireland and by Wales both of whom reached the Quarter Finals. The Irish finally went out 4-0 to France, while Wales were

only eliminated by Brazil 1-0. Then the Brazilians went on to win a memorable final beating a talented Swedish team by 5 goals to 2.

This final turned a virtually unknown player into a world-class star overnight, his name — Pele, then just 17 years old. Since that time he has played in three other world cups and has become a household name throughout the sports world.

1962 marked the return of the competition to South America for the first time since 1950 and this time it went to Chile, the long and narrow land that stretches down the west coast of the continent, and here again it was a Brazilian triumph.

The Brazilians, with basically the same group of immensely talented players, beat Czechoslovakia in the final by 3-1 and as if to prove that they were more than a one-man team, did it without Pele who was injured in the second game of the competition and took no further part. Garrincha, "the Little Bird", was the outstanding player in this competition scoring two vital goals in a fine quarter final game against England which the Brazilians won by 3-1.

Next in line to stage the World Cup finals were England and in 1966 the World Cup reached new heights of excitement and tension as never before had a World Cup attracted such attention. Perhaps it was that for the first time television played a really vital role in taking the competition to the four corners of the globe, or perhaps it was the rapidly building international competition in the game, but this the eighth World Cup, turned the competition into the world's most important sporting event.

Surprisingly, Brazil were eliminated early and did not even qualify for the Quarter Finals, so were the Italians beaten by little North Korea. The semi finals were contested by England, Portugal, West Germany and Russia, with the England-Portugal game producing some of the most outstanding soccer of the whole tournament, and eventually both England and West Germany overcame their opponents by the same score 2-1.

So the 1966 final was to be between England, the host nation, and West Germany, the winners in 1954, and it turned out to be a game that will be talked about and argued about for many years to come. The Germans took the lead through Haller after 13 minutes, some 6 minutes later England equalized through Hurst. Twelve minutes from the end of regulation time England took the lead for the first time through Peters and they held onto this until the dying seconds of the game when Weber put the Germans level and took the game into extra time.

The tension and the drama reached fever pitch in the 100th minute of play when

Hurst crashed a shot against the underside of Germany's crossbar, the ball dropped over the line and spun out again. The linesman awarded a goal and England were ahead 3-2, then in the final minute Hurst ran through the German defence to score England's fourth and his own third to put the game beyond doubt.

Mexico was the host nation for the 1970 competition and for years beforehand the various competing nations were concerned with the problems of playing at the 7,800 ft. altitude of Mexico City; however, this turned out to be much less of a problem than was at first anticipated and each team made its own preparations to deal with the thinner air at this height.

There were two notable games played in World Cup '70. The first was between England and Brazil and the second between Italy and West Germany. The first matched the highly talented Brazilian attack against the strong England defence and it turned out to be a highly exciting and fascinating tactical battle which the Brazilians eventually won 1-0. In the second, Italy and West Germany fought to 1-1 draw in full time with the Germans equalizing in the last seconds, but then in the extra time period came a flurry of goals. Muller put the Germans ahead only for Burgnich to equalize then Riva put the Italians ahead. Muller levelled the scores once again but eventually Gianni Rivera put Italy ahead to stay, and take them to their third final.

While Italy and West Germany were occupying the semi-final stage in Mexico City, Brazil were beating Uruguay in Guadalajara 3-1 to set the stage for a final

in which whoever won would keep the Jules Rimet Trophy, for both teams had won it twice before, and the rules stated that the first team to win the trophy three times was entitled to keep it.

This final between two very talented teams was less than the classic that it should have been and was marred by the defensive tactics of the Italians and in the end they paid the penalty. Pele put the Brazilians ahead early in the game but Boninsegna equalized and that is how the score remained at half time. In the second half the Brazilian forwards put the Italian defence under great pressure and soon Gerson with a great left foot shot from outside the penalty area restored their lead. Before the end Jairzinho and Carlos Alberto added further goals for Brazil to take the trophy back to Rio de Janeiro for the third time in 12 years.

In the 1972 playdowns Canada defeated the U.S. 3-2 in St. Johns, Newfoundland but lost to Mexico by a heartbreaking 1-0 in Toronto.

The away games saw Canada and the U.S. tie 2-2 in Baltimore, but Mexico won the right to continue on by virtue of a 2-1 victory over Canada in Mexico.

The long trail to yet another World Cup Final has begun again and two years from now another name will be added to the list of winners, perhaps a new name, but whatever happens in Argentina in 1978, the thrills, the drama and the tension will captivate millions of fans around the world for this is the World Cup, emblematic of supremacy in the worlds number one sport.



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Over the years our company has played a part in amateur athletic programs and community events. One of our most successful efforts for the soccer community was Soccer World, a Channel 10 series featuring demonstrations in soccer skills by George Best. The program featured many local soccer personalities and young amateur soccer players from many communities.

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THE COSMOS



The Cosmos unit which meets Soccer Canada is a star-studded one, complete with three United States World Cuppers, four NASL all-stars and the NASL's most valuable player — Pele.

Among the players on the tour roster are goalkeeper Shep Messing and defenders Werner Roth and Bob Smith, all of whom have been chosen to represent the U.S. in the upcoming World Cup competition. They will join the U.S. team following the conclusion of the Cosmos' North American tour.

The team will also display four first-team all-stars from the 1976 NASL season — defender Keith Eddy, midfielder Ramon Miffelin, and forwards Giorgio Chinaglia and Pele. Eddy, the team captain, won the respect of his fellow NASL players and quickly established himself as one of the premier sweeper backs in his first season in America. Miffelin, a member of Peru's national team, was the leading vote getter among midfielders for all-star honors, despite missing a portion of the season with an injury. Chinaglia, a former member of Italy's national side, led the NASL in scoring with 49 points and broke every Cosmos scoring record with his 19 goals and 11 assists in 19 games.

Pele, still displaying the skills that first brought him to world fame 20 years ago, finished third in NASL scoring this year and set a league record for assists with 18. He has now scored 1265 goals in his legendary 21-year career.

1976 was a year of records for the Cosmos in the North American Soccer

League. Record crowds. Scoring records. Pele records. Gaining a playoff spot for the first time in three seasons, the Cosmos put together their finest record — 16-8 — in the six-year history of the franchise.

Along the way the team shattered nearly every offensive record for the Cosmos and wound up as the highest scoring New York team in history with 65 goals.

The off-season search for talent was aimed at strengthening the attacking line and the center back slots and that is precisely what powered the Cosmos to prominence in 1976. With the legendary Pele in a Cosmos uniform for his first full season in America, the team moved to acquire Tony Field and Giorgio Chinaglia to join him up front. Among them they scored 39 goals and had 37 assists, with one or another of the trio contributing something in every game. Chinaglia himself broke the Cosmos goal-scoring record with 19 goals in 19 games, including a dramatic 5-goal outburst in the season finale which gave him the team scoring championship. Both the Italian superstar and the Brazilian Black Pearl, Pele, broke existing Cosmos

scoring records and accounted for nearly half the team's points.

In 1975 the goals for and against were nearly equal. In 1976 the Cosmos goalkeepers gave up only 33 goals, among the lowest in the League. Bob Rigby held forth for half the season before sustaining a serious shoulder injury and then Shep Messing rejoined his old teammates for the final weeks. Between them they registered 9 shutouts, another Cosmos record.

Keith Eddy, captain of the team as his sweeper back position, was the unquestioned leader of the new-look defense. The only man to play every minute of the season (2188), Eddy guided the defense and distributed the ball so well that Cosmos goalies were seldom pressured.

The first full year of Pele proved that the Cosmos could do what they set out to accomplish in 1971. Nearly half a million fans turned out to see Pele and his teammates during the 24-game schedule and they were rewarded. In the course of the season, soccer's most famous player, reached one of his most significant milestones — his 1250th goal. He closed out the championship campaign with 1254 career goals.



NEW YORK COSMOS



GORDON BRADLEY
Coach



DAVE CLEMENTS
Mid Fielder



MIKE DILLON
Defender



TONY DONLIC
Forward



TONY FIELD
Forward



TERRY GARBETT
Mid Fielder



SHEP MESSING
Goal Keeper



RAMON MIFFLIN
Mid Fielder



CHARLIE MITCHELL
Defender



NELSI MORAIS
Mid Fielder



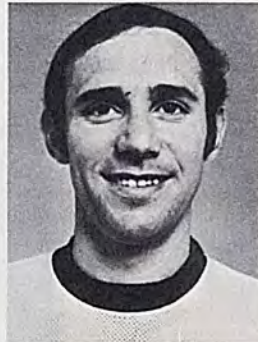
PELE
Forward



BOB RIGBY
Goalkeeper



WERNER ROTH
Defender



JORGE SIEGA
Forward



BOB SMITH
Defender



SOCCER CANADA

Canada enters the 1978 World Cup playdowns with probably the most well balanced and experienced team in the history of this country's participation in the World's most prestigious sporting event.

For the first time, Soccer Canada consists of Canadian professionals playing in the North American Soccer League and top amateurs from across the country who competed on Canada's Olympic team.

Although Canada has competed in previous preliminary competitions for World Cups in 1957, 1968, and 1972 the entries were national teams composed of amateurs, while most other nations traditionally sent their best professional players.

Only since the advent of the North American Soccer League which includes the Vancouver Whitecaps and the Toronto Metros, this year N.A.S.L. Champions, has there been a sufficient number of professional Canadian players to compete on a national World Cup entry.

Professional players available to compete for Soccer Canada include Tony Chursky the North American Soccer League's leading goalkeeper who registered nine shutouts and a goals against average of 0.91 while playing for the Seattle Sounders.

Another outstanding Canadian keeper is Toronto's Zeljko Bilecki who registered a 3-0 shutout against Minnesota as the Metros won the N.A.S.L. championship. Other Metros players are defender Robert Iarosci and midfielder Carmen Marcantonio.

Vancouver Whitecaps players include defenders Silvano and Bob Lenarduzzi, Bruce and Les Wilson, midfielders Brian Robinson, Les "Buzz" Parsons, Daryl Samson and Brian Gant, forwards Glen Johnson, Gary Thompson and Brian Budd. Another professional midfielder is John Kerr of the Washington Diplomats.

From this country's Olympic team comes defenders Gary Ayre, Chris Horrocks and Jozef Kovar and midfielders Jim Douglas, Wes McLeod and Bob Bolitho.

HISTORICAL TIME CHART

- 1876 Carlton Soccer Club formed in Toronto as a branch of the Carlton Cricket Club. This marked the beginning of soccer in Canada as we know it today.
- 1888 Canadian team tours Britain with considerable success.
- 1891 Second Canadian tour to Britain with team supplemented by American players, lasts from August, 1891 to January 1892.
- 1904 Canada wins gold medal at soccer in the Olympics in St. Louis with Galt Football Club representing Canada.
- 1912 Dominion of Canada Soccer Association formed.
- 1913 First professional league of Canada and the beginning of the Canadian championship series.
- 1924 Canadian national team tour Australia for three months playing a total of 26 teams.
- 1927 Canadian national team tour New Zealand losing just two of 23 games.
- 1937 Winnipeg Irish team represent Canada in the Pan American Exposition tournament in Dallas, Texas, against Argentina and the United States.
- 1957 Canada enter the World Cup for the first time beating the United States twice but losing twice to the Mexicans.
- 1967 Canada enter Olympic soccer for the first time since 1904, losing to Cuba. In the same year Canada hosts the Pan American Games in Winnipeg and the Canadian soccer team finishes fourth.
- 1968 The preliminary rounds of the World Cup again with Canada narrowly missing advancing to the next round.
- 1971 Olympic and Pan American competition with Canada playing 12 internationals in one year the most ever.

1972 Another narrow miss in the World Cup.

Contrary to what many people think, soccer is not a sport that is new in Canada but is in fact one of this country's oldest sports. In fact next year—Olympic Year—marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of modern soccer in this country. However, the game was played in various forms before that time mostly by the universities and colleges.

Unfortunately the game has not enjoyed the success here that it has enjoyed throughout the rest of the world, with the result that for many years Canada lagged far behind everyone else. Only in recent years has Canada begun to catch up with 1971 being the year in which the national team turned the corner.

During 1971 Canada took part in both the preliminary rounds of the Olympics and in the Pan American Games in Cali, Colombia. The players who were called up for the national team in that year were very carefully selected by then national team coach Frank Pike. After the first three Olympic contests the process of elimination began with replacements being drafted in for those who were discarded. With the Pan American Games completed Canada had one game in the Olympic competition left and more new players were given a chance to show their ability. In all Canada played twelve games in that year and gained notable victories over Colombia before 50,000 fans in Cali and over Mexico in Vancouver.

The following year brought the elimination rounds of the World Cup for the soccer championship of the world. In all 92 countries entered and Canada was one of them. This time it was permissible to use professionals and coach Frank Pike reached across the ocean for two Canadians who were playing for English First Division clubs. Glen Johnson and Bruce Twamley made their international debuts against the United States in St. John's, Newfoundland, both of them scoring goals in a 3-2 win. The team contained

(continued on page 12)

SOCCER CANADA



TONY CHURSKY
Goal Keeper



GLEN JOHNSON
Forward



GARRY AYRE
Defender



LES WILSON
Defender-Mid Fielder



DARYL SAMSON
Mid Fielder



BRUCE WILSON
Defender



BRIAN BUDD
Forward



BRIAN ROBINSON
Mid Fielder



BOB BOLITHO
Mid Fielder



WES McLEOD
Mid Fielder



JIM DOUGLAS
Mid Fielder



GARY THOMPSON
Forward



CHRIS HORROCKS
Defender



BOB LENARDUZZI
Defender



SILVANO LENARDUZZI
Defender



BRIAN GANT
Mid Fielder



LES PARSONS
Mid Fielder



ZELKO BILECKI
Goal Keeper



JOHN KERR
Mid Fielder



ROBERT IARUSCI
Defender

14,366



SOCCER CANADA

NEW YORK COSMOS

Coach - ECKHARD KRAUTZUN

Head Coach - GORDON BRADLEY

Trainer - LOU MORO

Assistant Coach - PROFESSOR JULIO MAZZEI

SEPTEMBER 10, 1976

SEPTEMBER 10, 1976

Strengert

	Position	Age	Hgt.	Wgt.	
1	g	23	5'10"	165	
	ZELJKO BILECKI	g	26	6'1"	180
	SILVANO LENARDUZZI	d	27	5'10"	165
5	BOB LENARDUZZI	d	22	6'1"	185
17	JIM DOUGLAS <i>off</i>	m	28	6'0"	153
7	JOHN KERR	m	30	5'6"	155
	CHRIS HORROCKS	d	24	5'11"	160
9	LES PARSONS <i>off</i>	m	25	5'9"	160
4	BRIAN ROBINSON	m	27	5'8"	155
3	BRUCE WILSON	d	24	5'10"	160
16	GLEN JOHNSON <i>goal 2nd half</i>	f	25	5'9"	160
11	GARY THOMPSON <i>off</i>	f	30	5'11"	160
20	BRIAN GANT <i>2nd half</i>	m	24	6'0"	155
	DARYL SAMSON	m	23	5'10"	170
12	WES McLEOD <i>2nd half</i>	m	18	5'9"	145
	GARRY AYRE	d	22	5'11"	170
19	BRIAN BUDD <i>2nd half</i>	f	24	6'1"	180
2	ROBERT IARUSCI	d	22	6'0"	170
	CARMINE MARCANTONIO	m	22	5'8"	150
	LES WILSON	d-m	27	5'9"	162
10	BOB BOLITHO	m	24	5'9"	170

No.	Position	Age	Hgt.	Wgt.	
1	g	27	6'0"	170	
✓ 1	BOB RIGBY	g	25	6'0"	175
✓ 4	WERNER ROTH	d	28	6'1"	185
6	DAVE CLEMENTS	m	31	5'10"	155
✓ 7	TONY FIELD	f	30	5'7"	154
8	TERRY GARBETT	m	31	5'9"	166
✓ 9	GIORGIO CHINAGLIA	f	29	6'1"	190
✓ 10	PELE	f	36	5'9"	165
11	JORGE SIEGA	f	29	5'10"	165
✓ 12	BOB SMITH	d	25	5'11"	165
✓ 14	NELSI MORAIS	m	25	5'9"	155
✓ 15	RAMON MIFFLIN	m	29	5'9"	160
16	TONY DONLIC	f	21	6'2"	195
17	CHARLIE AITKEN	d	34	5'10"	155
✓ 18	BRIAN TINNIION	f	28	5'9"	155
19	CHARLIE MITCHELL	d	28	5'10"	160
✓ 20	MIKE DILLON	d	27	5'11"	175
	KEN COOPER	g	26	6'0"	170

two other professionals in goalkeeper Dick Howard and centre back Tony Lecce from the Toronto Metros.

But the rest of the players were amateurs and with one or two exceptions were the players who had graduated from the previous year. The professionals strengthened the team and their experience helped the amateurs and although Canada did not advance to the next round they came very close with only two very narrow defeats at the hands of Mexico bringing about their elimination.

In 1973, the process of trial and discard continued as new talent emerged from among the thousands of boys who were playing the game now. Canada met the Olympic champions Poland at Varsity Stadium in Toronto and held them to a 1-1 tie until seven minutes from time before eventually going down 3-1. Once again Canada used professionals to supplement the amateur talent, Johnson and Twamley played again as did young Bobby Lendaruzzi another Canadian on the books of an English club. However, the rest of the players were amateurs and played surprisingly well against world class opposition.

Canada toured in Europe for the fourth time in their history in the fall of 1973 with Bill McAllister having taken over the coaching from Frank Pike. It was a low key tour with only one full international being played and that a 2-0 win over little Luxemburg. Once again new talent was introduced but by this time a nucleus had been built and the coaches were looking for players for particular positions that were giving trouble. They were also looking for players who could improve on those who were considered first choice.

The team were only back in Canada for a short while before taking off for Haiti, this time under another new coach Eckhard Krautzun. Krautzun, a West German by birth and nationality, was to be Canada's first full-time national coach, a man with considerable experience of the game around the world. He was handed the job of taking Canada to the Olympics.

With very little time in which to prepare the team he got off to a bad start being on the wrong side of a 5-1 hammering from Haiti. Yet within two

days he was able to turn the team around and beat that same Haitian team 1-0. Shortly after this Haiti qualified for the World Cup finals.

April of 1974 brought a short trip to Bermuda with Krautzun making some additions and subtractions of his own, but with the World Cup Finals being played in West Germany and the whole soccer world gravitating towards Europe it was found impossible to find nations who were willing to play in Canada while this was going on. Unfortunately, this brought a serious break in the programme and also robbed the Canadian Soccer Association of the funds that accrue from international games.

As a compensation Canada competed in the 12 nation CONCACAF Tournament for youth teams which gave Krautzun a chance to look at the best youth team players in the country in competition with their counterparts in other nations in North and Central America and the Caribbean. Some of these players have already graduated to the full national team.

In the fall of the year the full national team undertook the most difficult tour ever undertaken by a team representing Canada. The tour took them to East Germany, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, in other words those countries that traditionally do well in Olympic soccer competition.

By this time Krautzun had a more or less settled defence with Tony Chursky in goal, Chris Horrocks at right back, Sam Lendaruzzi and Kevin Grant at centre back and Bruce Wilson at left back. In midfield Jim Douglas was on the right, Brian Robinson in centre, while Bob Bolitho, a newcomer to the team, nailed down the left midfield spot.

The attack which had given trouble for some time continued to be the main problem area in the team. Vic Kodelja seemed to be the answer to the right wing position, while Buzz Parsons was the first choice at centre. On the left three players were tried, Chris Bennett, Gordon Wallace and Peter Roe. Cover existed for some positions notably in goal and in defence.

Results on the tour were much better than most people expected considering the calibre of the opposition. Canada were beaten 2-0 by the full East German team that a few months earlier had done so well in the World championship with the second East German goal coming in the time added on for injuries. Against a strong West German amateur team Canada were beaten 1-0, but then came the disappointment of a cancelled game against Czechoslovakia due to extensive flooding in that country.

Hungary was the next stop with Canada holding the talented Hungarians to a 1-1 tie before the final game against Poland in Warsaw which resulted in a narrow 2-0 defeat.

Krautzun resigned as the National Team coach to become the head coach of the North American Soccer League Vancouver Whitecaps who reached the N.A.S.L. playoffs this season for the first time in their three year history.

Many of the Canadian professionals who played for the Whitecaps are now team mates on Soccer Canada, again under the leadership of Krautzun.

It is the first time that a Canadian World Cup entry has had access to professional players to augment the many fine amateur players who have consistently represented this country in the world's most prestigious event, the World Cup.



Notes'n Quotes

by **JEFF CROSS**

Vancouver Daily Province

They called him **Pele** — and no one really knows why, least of all the man himself.

He was born **Edson Arantes do Nascimento** in Tres Coracoes, Brazil, into a desperately poor family. But by the time he was 16 his natural talents, plus the coaching of one **Waldemar de Brito** earned him a chance to try out with the famed Santos club — the club he stayed with until his "retirement" in 1974.

All the best players on the Santos club had nicknames, mostly bestowed on them by adoring fans. **Manoel Francisco dos Santos**, the star winger of those early days, was known as **Garrincha** or "Little Bird;" **Waldir Pereira** became **Didi**; **Edvaldo Izidio Neto** became **Vava** — for no real reason, except that the names came a lot more easily for the chanting thousands who watched them play.

Pele was to play for Santos for 18 years and during that time become the most famous, the highest-paid and — simply — the best player in the world.

He is a millionaire several times over — and was so, even before signing his multi-million dollar deal with the New York Cosmos on June 10, 1975. Yet he is the same quiet, friendly soul he was in his youth, willing to sign autographs for youngsters until the last one has been satisfied.

In his career with Santos, he scored 1,216 goals in 1,254 games, most of the goals for his club, but 96 of them for the Brazilian national team in World Cup and other international games.

His "second" career with New York has been equally amazing. Because he came out of his short retirement to join the Cosmos late in the '74 season he got into only nine games. But he scored five goals and added four assists. In his first full season this year he netted 13 goals and had a league record 18 assists, in 22 games, to win the North American League's Most Valuable Player Award by a landslide. And that's not a fan poll — it's an

award voted on by every player in the NASL's 20 member teams.

With Pele in the lineup, the Cosmos have set attendance records almost everywhere they've played. For a pre-season exhibition game in Seattle, the turnout was over 58,000 — a record for soccer in the United States.

Obviously there was no better opposition to be found for Canada's World Cup team, currently gearing up for competition in the 1978 competition.

For in addition to Pele, the New Yorkers have free-scoring Italian international star **Giorgio Chinaglia**, who finished third (behind Irish **George Best** of Los Angeles Aztecs) in the NASL's most valuable poll. Plus hand-picked stars from Britain and a nucleus of top American players headed by all-American goalie **Bob Rigby**.

They will provide as strong as opposition as anything Canada will face in World Cup play — at least in the preliminary stages.

What is this World Cup all about?

Well, soccer's World Cup is the biggest international competition in sport, with the possible exception of the Olympic Games. In terms of countries taking part, it's actually bigger than the Olympics.

Because of its size and scope, playoffs take over two years to complete. Finals of the current competition won't be played until the summer of 1978 — in Argentina.

The so-called 1978 World Cup drew an original entry of 105 countries. Sub-preliminary round play in such lands as Togo, Upper Volta, Senegal and so on, has already begun. And the wide world of soccer will be narrowed down to 16 finalists by the summer of 1978.

Canada is in the North and Central America zone, along with 16 other countries — and only one of them will make it to the finals in Argentina.

The North Central American zone is divided into three sub-groups for preliminary play — and Canada is in Group 1, along with Mexico and the United States.



Two countries from each sub-group will move on to the next round, so Canada has to avoid finishing last in its home-and-away series with the U.S. and Mexico, starting later this month.

The two best of that trio take on the two best from the other two North-Central American sub-groups — countries like Haiti, Trinidad, Cuba, El Salvador and so on. And the ultimate winner of the whole shooting match goes to Argentina in 1978 — along with 15 other finalists from around the world.

Canada has entered the World Cup on four previous occasions, withdrew once without playing a game, and has never made it past the first qualifying round.

But Canada has never entered a professional team before. This time, with the Canadian team based primarily on the pro Vancouver Whitecaps of the NASL, it could be different.

Coach Eckhard Krautzun, a former coach of Canada's national amateur team and current coach of the Whitecaps, will bolster the team with Canadian-born players from other pro clubs — like all-star goalie **Tony Chursky** of Seattle, and defender **Robert Iarusci** of Toronto Metros-Croatia — plus the best players from the national amateur squad. (Remember amateurs and pros may play alongside each other in the World Cup.)

It will be a severe test for the Canadians, whether amateur or pro.

And, like coach Krautzun, we'll all have a better idea of what to expect after watching Canada's first national pro soccer team in action tonight.

SOCCKER CANADA

Les "Buzz"

Parsons—Midfielder

5'9" - 160 lbs. - 26 years old

Buzz is a student at Simon Fraser University and starred on the University team. He also put in 29 appearances with Canadian National teams and played on the National side that competed against Mexico in the 1972 World Cup playdowns.

Bruce Wilson—Defender

5'10" - 160 lbs. - 24 years old

Wilson is considered the most outstanding Canadian defender in the game today. Offered a contract with Everton of the English First division last year but decided to remain in Canada. Has competed on Canada's National team against Poland, E. Germany and Cuba. Wilson, a University of British Columbia graduate in physical education, was born in Vancouver and came up through the juvenile program.

Bob Lenarduzzi—Defender

6'1" - 185 lbs. - 22 years old

Another product of local soccer, he has completed his fifth season in the English league as a first team player with Reading of the English League. Described as a skillful player determined on the tackle and strong in the air.

Silvano Lenarduzzi—Defender

5'10" - 165 lbs. - 27 years old

With 38 appearances on Canadian National teams he has represented this country more than any other player in the history of the game here. A natural leader in the backfield, he teams with younger brother Bob to provide excellent coverage for the goalkeeper.

Les Wilson—

Defender-Midfielder

5'9" - 162 lbs. - 27 years old

Wilson has the experience of more than 300 appearances in nine seasons with Wolverhampton Wanderers, Britsol City and Norwich of the English league. Coach Krautzun describes Wilson as a skillful hard working player and a good leader on the field.

Glen Johnson—Forward

5'9" - 160 lbs. - 25 years old

Another product of the B.C. Juvenile Soccer program, Johnson was the first player signed by the Whitecaps on their entry into the NASL in 1974. Played for West Bromwich Albion from 1969 to 1972 before returning to Canada to compete for this country in the 1972 World Cup play-downs. Described as a physically powerful player who never hesitates when in shooting distance.

Brian Budd—Forward

6'1" - 180 lbs. - 24 years old

A product of local soccer Budd played for the University of British Columbia and was on the team which won a Gold Medal at the 1974 Summer Games. Also played for Ayr United of the Scottish Premier League in 1975.

Brian Gant—Midfielder

6' - 155 lbs. - 24 years old

Whitecaps scoring leader in 1974 with six goals, also voted Offensive Player of the Year and Most Talented Rookie. Another product of the local program who Coach Krautzun says is an excellent midfielder with lots of endurance and the ability to both attack and defend.

Daryl Samson—Midfielder

5'10" - 160 lbs. - 23 years old

Another Vancouver born product of local soccer, Samson is a teaching graduate from the University of British Columbia and was a member of the B.C. Team which won the soccer Gold Medal in the 1973 Canada Summer Games. He also played in the B.C. Soccer League first division before joining the Whitecaps in 1974.

Brian Robinson—Midfielder

5'8" - 155 lbs. - 23 years old

A native of Victoria, B.C. in his first season as a professional. Robinson put in 22 appearances with the Canadian National team before joining the Whitecaps and competed in the World Cup playdowns in 1972. A good playmaker, Coach Krautzun expects Robinson to be a strong addition to the midfield line.

Gary Thompson—Forward

5'11" - 160 lbs. - 30 years old

Gary is another product of local soccer who was the top scorer in the B.C. Soccer League in both 1973 and 1974. Gary missed most of the 1974 NASL season with a broken leg.

Robert Iarusci—Defender

Born: Toronto in 1954, Iarusci proved his worth last year with Toronto Italia. He is a rugged defenceman. The opposing attackers have a tough time in trying to get around him.

Zeljko Bilecki—Goalkeeper

Born: Zagreb (Croatia) in 1950 Bilecki is well known in Toronto and in Canada, having played with the Canadian National team. This is his second year with the professional team.

Carmine Marcantonio

—Midfielder

Born: Castel del Sangro (Italy) in 1954. Another product of the local soccer development program. He shone last year with Toronto Italia, helping the team to win the National Soccer League title. He is a fine forward.

Tony Chursky—Goalkeeper

5'10½" - 165 lbs. - 23 years old

Outstanding young goalkeeper from Canada . . . Canadian National Team goalie, has made 24 appearances for Canada, 11 of them with World Cup Team — last appearance with 2-0 shutout of Argentina in 1975 Pan American Games . . . only 22, Tony has a great future . . . possesses exceptional quickness and courage as goalie . . . Toured Europe twice with Canada, and spent one month training with first division West German team, experience belies his age.

Garry Ayre—Defender

5'11" - 170 lbs. - 22 years old

Garry has played for Canada at both the full and amateur international levels making his amateur debut against Malta In Valletta on September 30th, 1973 and his full international debut against Luxemburg in Luxemburg, on October 7th, 1973. His career has taken him to a number of amateur clubs in Canada and has represented the province of British Columbia on a number of occasions. Born in Vancouver.



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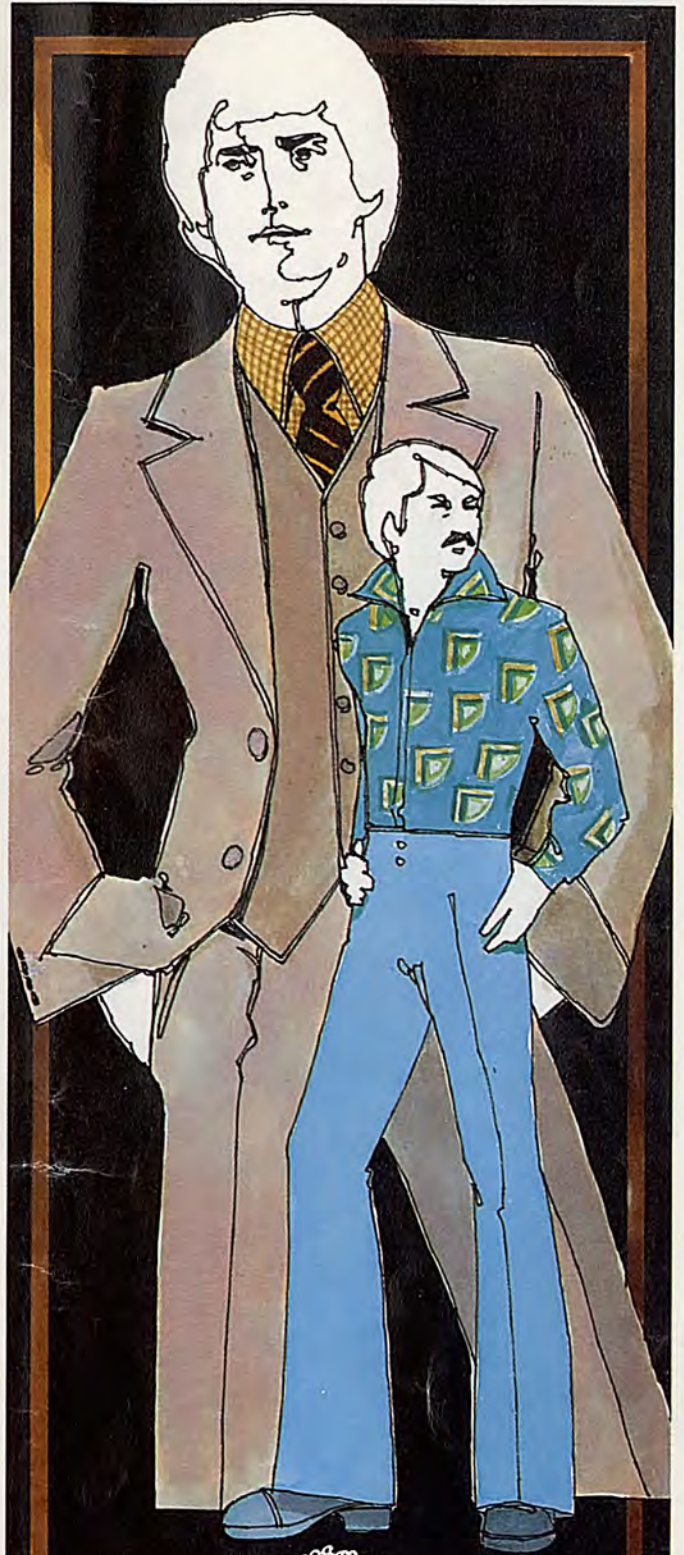
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CANADA

FULL INTERNATIONAL RECORD

Date	Opponent	Result	Venue
Nov. 28, 1885	United States	Won 1-0	Newark
Nov. 25, 1886	United States	Lost 2-3	Newark
Sept. 19, 1888	Scotland	Lost 0-4	Glasgow
June 7, 1924	Australia	Lost 2-3	Brisbane
June 14, 1924	Australia	Won 1-0	Sydney
June 23, 1924	Australia	Lost 1-4	Sydney
June 28, 1924	Australia	Drew 0-0	Newcastle
July 12, 1924	Australia	Won 4-1	Adelaide
July 26, 1924	Australia	Lost 1-0	Sydney
Aug. 4, 1924	New Zealand	Drew 1-1	Wellington
June 27, 1925	United States	Won 1-0	Montreal
Nov. 8, 1925	United States	Lost 1-6	New York
Nov. 6, 1926	United States	Lost 2-6	New York
June 25, 1927	New Zealand	Drew 2-2	Dunedin
July 2, 1927	New Zealand	Won 2-1	Christchurch
July 9, 1927	New Zealand	Lost 0-1	Wellington
July 23, 1927	New Zealand	Won 4-1	Auckland
June 22, 1957	United States	Won 5-1	Toronto
June 30, 1957	Mexico	Lost 0-3	Mexico City
July 4, 1957	Mexico	Lost 0-2	Mexico City
July 7, 1957	United States	Won 3-2	St. Louis
Oct. 6, 1968	Bermuda	Won 4-0	Toronto
Oct. 17, 1968	United States	Won 4-2	Toronto
Oct. 20, 1968	Bermuda	Drew 0-0	Hamilton, Bermuda
Oct. 27, 1968	United States	Lost 0-1	Atlanta
Aug. 20, 1972	United States	Won 3-2	St. Johns
Aug. 24, 1972	Mexico	Lost 0-1	Toronto
Aug. 29, 1972	United States	Drew 2-2	Baltimore
Sept. 2, 1972	Guatemala	Drew 2-2	Guatemala City
Sept. 5, 1972	Mexico	Lost 1-2	Mexico City
Aug. 1, 1973	Poland	Lost 1-3	Toronto
Aug. 5, 1973	United States	Lost 0-2	Windsor
Oct. 7, 1973	Luxemburg	Won 2-0	Luxemburg
Nov. 10, 1973	Haiti	Lost 1-5	Port-au-Prince
Nov. 12, 1973	Haiti	Won 1-0	Port-au-Prince
Apr. 12, 1974	Bermuda	Drew 0-0	Hamilton, Bermuda
Oct. 9, 1974	East Germany	Lost 0-2	Frankfurt
Oct. 28, 1974	Hungary	Drew 1-1	Budapest
Oct. 31, 1974	Poland	Lost 0-2	Warsaw
Jan. 5, 1975	Cuba	Lost 0-4	Havana
July 6, 1975	Poland	Lost 1-8	Montreal
July 9, 1975	Poland	Lost 1-4	Toronto
July 29, 1975	East Germany	Lost 0-3	Toronto
July 31, 1975	East Germany	Lost 1-7	Ottawa
Aug. 6, 1975	Hungary	Lost 1-4	Toronto
Aug. 10, 1975	Hungary	Lost 2-3	Montreal

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL RECORD

Nov. 16, 1904	United States	Won 7-0	St. Louis
Nov. 17, 1904	United States	Won 4-0	St. Louis
June 21, 1967	Cuba	Drew 1-1	Edmonton
June 24, 1967	Cuba	Lost 1-2	Edmonton
July 25, 1967	Cuba	Won 2-1	Winnipeg
July 27, 1967	United States	Won 2-1	Winnipeg
July 29, 1967	Bermuda	Drew 2-2	Winnipeg
Aug. 1, 1967	Mexico	Lost 1-2	Winnipeg
Aug. 7, 1967	Trinidad	Lost 1-4	Winnipeg
May 30, 1971	Bermuda	Won 3-0	Hamilton, Bermuda
June 8, 1971	Mexico	Lost 0-1	Mexico City
June 13, 1971	Bermuda	Drew 1-1	Toronto
Aug. 1, 1971	Dominican Republic	Won 4-0	Cali, Colombia
Aug. 2, 1971	Columbia	Lost 1-2	Cali
Aug. 5, 1971	Bahamas	Won 5-0	Cali
Aug. 7, 1971	Argentina	Lost 0-2	Buga, Colombia
Aug. 8, 1971	Colombia	Won 3-2	Cali
Aug. 9, 1971	United States	Drew 1-1	Cali
Aug. 11, 1971	Trinidad	Lost 0-1	Palmira, Colombia
Aug. 12, 1971	Cuba	Lost 0-1	Palmira
Aug. 24, 1971	Mexico	Won 1-0	Vancouver
Sep. 30, 1973	Malta	Drew 0-0	Valetta
Oct. 16, 1974	West Germany	Lost 0-1	Wiesbaden
Oct. 13, 1975	Jamaica	Drew 0-0	Puebla, Mexico
Oct. 17, 1975	Argentina	Lost 0-2	Puebla
Oct. 19, 1975	Mexico	Lost 0-8	Toluca

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL RECORD

Feb. 20, 1973	Nicaragua	Drew 1-1	Puebla, Mexico
Feb. 22, 1973	Mexico	Lost 1-2	Puebla
Feb. 25, 1973	Guatemala	Lost 0-1	Toluca
Feb. 28, 1973	Cuba	Lost 0-2	Puebla
Mar. 28, 1974	Bermuda	Won 4-2	Hamilton, Bermuda
Aug. 17, 1974	Bermuda	Won 4-1	Toronto
Aug. 21, 1974	Dominican Republic	Won 5-0	Toronto
Aug. 24, 1974	Nicaragua	Won 2-1	Toronto
Aug. 26, 1974	Cuba	Lost 2-3	London, Ontario*

*(Game tied 2-2 after extra time, lost on penalty kicks.)

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF SOCCER IN CANADA

The history of soccer in Canada goes back well over 100 years and although much of what took place prior to 1876 is somewhat obscure, the start of the modern game appears to have its roots in a game played on October 21, 1876, between the Carlton Cricket Club of Toronto and the Lacrosse Club of that same city. This was the first occasion on which a club had been formed to play exclusively to the soccer rules.

In 1880, the Western Football Association of Ontario was formed and in subsequent years was to play a leading part in the development of the game. 1885 produced the first international played by a Canadian team when a squad representing, in effect, the Western Football Association travelled to the United States for a number of Games including one international.

Earlier in that same year a team representing New York had visited Canada and their game against Toronto was particularly notable in that it was played under artificial light.

In 1888, Canada sent a team to tour the British Isles and this team based largely on players from the Kitchener area did remarkably well. A similar tour took place in 1891, with the team containing both Canadian and American players but it did not fare as well.

At the Olympic Games of 1904, held in St. Louis, Missouri, Canada won the gold medal in soccer by beating both of the United States entries 7-0 and 4-0 respectively. The Galt Football Club represented Canada.

From 1900 to 1913 the game really began to take hold and in 1905 an English representative team known as the "Pilgrims" toured the U.S. and Canada and in 1911, the famous Corinthians toured Canada from coast to coast.

In May 1912, the Dominion of Canada Football Association (forerunner of the present Canadian Soccer Association) was formed and in December of that same year was provisionally admitted to F.I.F.A. Full membership of F.I.F.A. was granted in January of 1914.

The year 1913 saw the start of what is now known as the Canadian Challenge Cup. In those days it was emblematic of the national championship and the winners were awarded the Connaught Cup. Over the years this competition has been changed many times and various trophies have been awarded until today it is played for by the amateur teams in the country.

Due to the size of the country, soccer has never become

the National League and this year it celebrates its 50th anniversary. However, this league has either been confined to teams in the province of Ontario or to teams in the province of Quebec in addition to those in Ontario.

At the moment the National Soccer League is a semi-professional league that is split into two divisions with promotion and relegation. Currently most of the top teams represent the various ethnic groups although some efforts are being made to try to Canadianize the league.

The lack of a national league has seriously hindered the development of the game in Canada for the top Canadian players rarely get the opportunity to play against one another or to play any very high level of soccer at all for anything but a very short period of time.

During the 1920s and '30s in particular, the game was very popular in Canada with the highlight of each season being the tour of a well-known British club, for in those days immigration was very largely from Britain and the influence from the continent of Europe that exists today was nowhere in evidence.

Of particular importance to Canadians between the two wars were the tours of representative teams from England, Scotland and Wales. These select teams often comprising some of the top players in the British Isles toured the country from coast to coast and even though they rarely lost a game they were at times given some very hard games.

In 1924 the Canadian national team toured Australia and in 1927 they went to New Zealand but it was not until 1925 that Canada played its first international in Canada and this was a 1-0 victory over the United States in Montreal.

After World War Two the British influence on the Canadian game began to wane with the large influx of immigrants from Europe and particularly in the 1960s touring teams from many nations began making visits often playing against each other rather than against Canadian teams. One such game between A.C. Milan and Glasgow Celtic attracted the Canadian record attendance for a soccer game of 100,000.

Yet parallel to this Canada entered the World Cup for the first time in 1986. The marked influence of either the United States or the team was made up of players from the United States. The team's 5-1 win over the United States in the opening game beginning to the

preliminary rounds of the 1958 competition, but the Mexicans who were the other team in the group proved far too experienced and so Canada were eliminated.

It has been much the same story ever since although in the preliminary rounds in 1972, Canada came very close to beating Mexico twice, indicating that the potential is there.

In the Olympics Canada entered for the first time since 1904 by playing in the preliminary rounds of the 1968 competition and were narrowly defeated by Cuba. In that same year — 1967 — Canada staged the Pan American Games in Winnipeg and with it of course the soccer competition. Once again the team gave an encouraging performance finishing in fourth place.

From that point on Canada has become far more involved in international competition and the emphasis has shifted once more from foreign domination of the Canadian game to an increased participation by Canadians. Canada entered the Olympics again in 1971 and the Pan American Games in the same year. The national team made tours to Europe in 1973 and 1974 and also played more internationals at home against higher class opposition than ever before encountered.

Now with the finals of the Olympic Games and the preliminary rounds of the 1978 World Cup all taking place in one year the accent in Canadian soccer will be very much on the international scene in 1976.

Canadian soccer has come a long way since the players of the Carlton Cricket Club decided to form a soccer team one hundred years ago, but it has been a long and very rough road. There is still a rough road ahead but with the thousands of boys (and girls) now turning to soccer in preference to many other sports the future appears brighter than ever before.



INTERNATIONAL RECORD

NATION	P	W	L	T	GF	GA
Argentina	3	0	3	0	1	12
Australia	6	2	3	1	8	9
Bahamas	1	1	0	0	5	0
Bermuda	6	2	0	4	10	3
Columbia	2	1	1	0	4	4
Cuba	5	1	3	1	4	9
Dominican Rep.	1	1	0	0	4	0
Germany, East	3	0	3	0	2	12
Germany, West	1	0	1	0	0	1
Guatemala	1	0	0	1	2	2
Haiti	2	1	1	0	2	5
Hungary	3	0	3	1	4	8
Jamaica	1	0	0	1	0	0
Luxembourg	1	1	0	0	2	0
Malta	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	8	1	7	0	3	19
New Zealand	5	2	1	2	9	6
Poland	4	0	4	0	3	17
Scotland	1	0	1	0	0	4
Trinidad	2	0	2	0	1	5
United States	15	8	5	2	30	31

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