

For Six Month Period Ending 26 JUL 1994  
(Insert date)

Name of Registrant **The Schmertz Company, Inc.**  
**1185 6th Avenue - 8th floor**  
**New York, New York 10036**  
Business Address of Registrant

Registration No. **4161**

**This filing also includes**  
**The Schmertz Company Washington**  
**555 13th Street, N.W. - Suite 1280**

**I-REGISTRANT** **Washington, D.C. 20004-1109**

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

- (1) Residence address Yes  No
- (2) Citizenship Yes  No
- (3) Occupation Yes  No

(b) If an organization:

- (1) Name Yes  No
- (2) Ownership or control Yes  No
- (3) Branch offices Yes  No

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

**N/A**

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name

Position

Date Connection  
Ended

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4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?  
 Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?  
 Yes  No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

N/A

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
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N/A

7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
Joe Goldstein	5 Treadwell Dr. Old Westbury, NY 11568	Publicity for Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	5/13/94
Marshall Hoffman	8019 Lewinsville Road McLean, Va. 22102	Media Promotion for Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	5/14/94

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## II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

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8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

*Name of foreign principal*

*Date of Termination*

- 
9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal<sup>1</sup> during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish following information:

*Name and address of foreign principal*

*Date acquired*

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10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals<sup>1</sup> whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

**See Attached**

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## III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

**See Attached**

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<sup>1</sup>The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>2</sup> as defined below?  
Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes  No

If yes, describe fully.

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<sup>2</sup>The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

## IV—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## 14. (a) RECEIPTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes  No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.<sup>3</sup>

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2/7 (TSCW)	Electronic Ind.Ass.ofJapan	Retainer Fee	\$20,000.00
5/25	"	"	20,000.00
3/28	Saudi Arabian Embassy	" - February	5,000.00
5/3	"	" - March	5,000.00
5/11	"	Publicity-Saudi Soccer team	\$300,000.00
5/15	"	Retainer Fee - April	5,000.00
6/15	"	Advertising for Saudi Soccer team	\$485,867.00
7/5	"	P.R. Program-Saudi Soccer team	50,000.00
7/7	"	Statement appearing in newspapers entitled "Saudi Arabia-Modernizing in our Own Way"	\$115,089.90
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,005,956.90</b>

## (b) RECEIPTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value<sup>4</sup> other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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<sup>3</sup>A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).

<sup>4</sup>Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?      Yes       No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal?      Yes       No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

<i>Date</i>	<i>To Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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**(See Attached)**

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**Total**

## 15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>5</sup> other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
N/A				

## (c) DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value<sup>5</sup> in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
7/22/94	\$1000.00	Friends of Patrick Kennedy	Patrick Kennedy

## V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes  No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

<sup>5</sup>Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches

N/A

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups

N/A

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

- English
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

N/A

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

N/A

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes  No

N/A

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes  No

N/A

### VI-EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

25. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

- Exhibit A<sup>6</sup> Yes  No
- Exhibit B<sup>7</sup> Yes  No  N/A

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

<sup>6</sup>The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

<sup>7</sup>The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C<sup>8</sup>, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes  No  N/A

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and / of the supplemental statement? Yes  No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

N/A

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

*Herbert Schmertz*

Herbert Schmertz

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

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Subscribed and sworn to before me at New York

this 22 day of August, 19 94

JEFFREY LAPATINE  
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York  
No. 4825239  
Qualified in Nassau County  
Commission Expires ~~March 30, 1986~~

9/30/94

*Jeffrey Lapatine*

(Signature of notary or other officer)

<sup>8</sup>The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
REGISTRATION UNIT  
CRIMINAL DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your supplemental statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Political Propaganda - page 7 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64 Supplemental Statement):

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ or No X \_\_\_\_\_

If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ or No \_\_\_\_\_

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all such material including: films, film catalogs, postcards, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

Herbert Schertz                      8/22/94  
Signature                                      Date

HERBERT SCHMERTZ

Please type or print name of signatory on the line above.

PRESIDENT  
Title

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## II. FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Marc Rich Holding  
Marc Rich + Co. A.G.  
Marc Rich  
37, Baararstrasse,  
P.O. Box 4562  
CH-5304, Zug, Switzerland

The Honorable Prince Bandar Bin Sultan  
The Ambassador E.&P.  
Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia  
601 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

(For The Schmertz Company Washington)  
Electronic Industries Association of Japan  
Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Building  
2-2 Marunouchi 3-Chome  
Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100 Japan

### III. ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

#### **Saudi Arabia**

While the Saudi Arabian Soccer Team was in the United States to compete for the 1994 World Cup, we arranged for publicity, promotion and press coverage. Arranged for interviews with individuals of the team, plus providing feature and news stories, as well as photographs to publications and services. Also arranged for ads in various newspapers, which appeared on June 23rd.

Arranged for a Statement entitled "Saudi Arabia: Modernizing In Our Own Way" by Prince Bandar bin Sultan to appear in *The Los Angeles Times* and *The New York Times*.

#### **The Electronic Industries Association of Japan**

Activities involved updating a highly-targeted mailing list of approximately 4000 names, mailing a quarterly newsletter to that list, along with a short survey to assess usefulness of materials to recipients. Additional activity included providing the booklet *Facts & Figures* to interested parties for a fee of \$20.00.

#### **Marc Rich Holding**

#### **Marc Rich + Co. A.G.**

#### **Marc Rich**

Provided written and oral advice in public relations and public relations counseling. Advice was also given in facsimile, telephone and letters.

**Attachment to #11**

**Contacts made for the period January 27 - July 26, 1994  
On Behalf of The Saudi Arabian Government**

Sports Editor - Voice of America  
Assignment Desk - no name available - National Public Radio  
Producer - name not available - The Larry King Show  
Mary Simon - British Broadcasting Corporation (Wash., D.C. Bureau)  
Paul Sisco - Worldwide Television Network  
Name unavailable - Saudi Broadcasting  
Damien Steward - Reuter's Television  
Deborah Durham - Univision (Spanish television for U.S. & South America)  
Aziz Fahmy Farag - Middle East Broadcasting Corporation  
Annette Lopez Munoz de Snyder - ECO (Spanish Language TV)  
Name unavailable - ESPN  
Name unavailable - Televisa  
Name not available - CBS Television Network - "Sunday Morning"  
Bob Meyer - NBC Television Network - "Weekend Today"  
Scott Leiser - WUSA "Broadcast House Live", Washington, D.C.  
Amy Simmons - WTTG-TV "Fox Morning News", Washington, D.C.  
Ed Turney and "News Desk" - WJLA-TV "Weekend Edition", Wash., DC  
Tammy Robinson - WETA-TV - Washington, D.C.  
Elizabeth Crenshaw; Assignment Desk - WRC-TV, Washington, D.C.  
Saundra Young - WTTG-TV, Washington, D.C.  
Orrin Schonfeld; Alex Likowski - News Channel 8, Washington, D.C.  
Shelly Harper; News Desk - WBAL-TV, Baltimore, Maryland  
Bob Shilling; News Desk - WBFF-TV, Baltimore, Maryland  
No name available - News Desk - WJZ-TV, Baltimore, Maryland  
Tim Parsons; News Desk - no name available - WMAR-TV (NBC), Baltimore, Maryland  
News Desk - WMPB (public television), Baltimore, Maryland  
Jim Lobe - InterPress  
Mahamond Ahmed - Middle East News Agency  
Naila Al-Sowayel - Saudi Press Agency  
Alem Azzam - Maghreb Arabe Presse  
Hayato Ishii - Kyodo News Service (Japan)  
Adrei Fedyashin - Tass News Agency  
Jaap van Wesel - ANP, Dutch News Agency

Wang Nan - Xinhua News Agency  
 African News Service  
 Han De Bruyn - Gemeenschappelijke Pers Dienst  
 Entertainment Editor - no name available - Gannett News Service  
 Sports Desk - Agence France-Presse  
 Sports Desk - German Press Agency  
 Sports Editor - The New York Times  
 Tom Clifford; Robin Berkowitz "Life Section" - The Baltimore Sun  
 Kevin Carlson - "Style Section;" Catherine Wanning - Washington Times  
 Alan Kriegsman - Washington Post  
 John Simpson - USA Today International  
 Patty Rhule - "Entertainment Section" - USA Today  
 Assignment Editor - name not available - Northern Virginia Sun  
 Mohammed Sadeq - Sharq Al-Awsat  
 Barbara Ferguson - Saudi Gazette  
 Hisham Melhem - As Safir  
 Rafic Maalouf - Al Hayat  
 Samir Karam - Al Kifah  
 Al-Riyadh Newspaper  
 Hoda Tawfik - Al Gumhoria  
 Hoda Tawfik - Al-Ittihad  
 Hamdi Fouad - Al Ahram  
 Hillel Kutler - Jerusalem Post  
 Robert Farah - Lebanon News Arabic  
 Mohamed Hakki - Okaz Newspapers  
 Lawrie Mifflin, Jere Longman, Alex Yannis, Neil Amdur, Christopher Clarey, Bill Bring, Dave Anderson, George Vecsey, Rich Rosenbush, Cecelia Bohan - New York Times  
 Kevin Whitmer, Michael Lewis, Filip Bondy, Jose Lambiet, Mike Lipack, Robert Rosamilio, Julio Ibarra - New York News  
 Ron Blum, Ron Sirak, Larry Siddons, Dilip Ganguly, John Nelson, Brian Horton, Matt Yancey, Michael Probst, Richard Drew, Fred Lief, John Curran, Barry Wilner, Pablo Giurani, Mike Derer - Associated Press  
 Alan Baldwin, Richard Finn, John Pine, Steve James, Tim Collings, Larry Fine - Reuters  
 Mark McLaughlin, Greg Gallo, Dick Klayman, Mike Barnard - New York Post  
 A. J. Carter, Steve Ruinsky, Bob Herzog, John Jeansonne, John Valenti, Otto Strong, Mitch Gelman - Newsday  
 Jerry Trecker - Hartford Courant

Sven Busch, Barry Whelan, Franko Voitesch - **Deutsche Presse Agentur**

Dtephane Ghazarian, Jacque Guillon, Jean-Louis Gautreau, Jim Slater, J. F. Giraud, Eamonn McCullough, Bruno Rossignol - **Agence France-Presse**

Luis Rios, Tracee Hamilton, Yvette Caldwell, Sushant Sagar, George Solomon, Anthony Cotton, Steve Goff, Bill Gildea, Santiago O'Donnell, Tony Kornheiser, Robin Groom, Mark Fitzhenry - **Washington Post**

Jerry Langdon - **Gannett News Service**

Gary Mihoces, Peter Brewington, Roscoe Nance, Barb Geehan, Chet Czarniak, Ben Brown, Erik Brady - **USA Today**

Ed Waldman, Arthur Hirsch, Molly Dunham, Paul McMillan, Richard O'Mara - **Baltimore Sun**

Willie Klein, Ike Kuhns, Jerry Izenberg - **Newark Star-Ledger**

Elliott Denman, Gene Racz - **Asbury Park Press**

Harry Frezza, Brian Lewis - **Bridgewater (NJ) Courier-News**

Mike Rathet, Frank Bertucci - **Philadelphia Daily News**

Brendan Hanrahan, Phil Hersh - **Chicago Tribune**

Marvin West, Mark Braams, John Lindsay - **Scripps Howard News Service**

Steve Crabil, Tom Fitzgerald, Marc Schwartz - **Bergen Record**

Doug Kress, Jonelle McFadden, Mike Fish - **Atlanta Journal-Constitution**

Dave Smith, Steve Davis, Debbie Fetterman, David McNabb, Mark McDonald, Bob Yates - **Dallas Morning News**

Nick Moschella, Brian Biggane - **Palm Beach Post**

Bill Buchalter - **Orlando Sentinel**

Brian Clark - **The Olympian (Olympia, Washington) and Aramco World Magazine**

Carlos Godoy, Pablo Ramirez, Jackie Gallardo, Jonathan Berkeman - **Univision**

John Cherwa, Dave Moylan, Bill Plaschke, Elliott Almond, Randy Harvey - **Los Angeles Times**

Maury Allen - **Gannett Suburban Newspapers**

Joe Weinert - **Atlantic City Press**

Naila Al Sowayel, Marianne Banesta - **Saudi Press Agency**

Nancy Cooney, Mike Jensen, Tim Pinaccio, Roger Allaway - **Philadelphia Inquirer**

Peter Young, Maura Mandt, John Walsh, Denise Hannon, Jeff Herman, Kevin Richards, Gil Parmela - **ESPN**

Greg Cote, Leo Suarez - **Miami Herald**

Ian Condron, Rick Stogsdill, James Singleton, Saleh Hammael - **Orbit**

Kevin Schwabb, Elaine Higgins - **WWOR TV**

Ron Morante - **WWOR TV News**  
 Ahmed Al-Yami, Samia Hamdan - **Al-Riyadh**  
 Alharazi Abdullah, Adnan Jassicenia - **Al Madinah**  
 Ashraf Mahmoud - **Al Hayat**  
 Khalaf Melffy - **Riyadian N.P.**  
 Misa Rossetti-Meyer, Kerry Tueyer, Lakhmar Berriche - **MBC**  
 Tomas Morton, Tom Fitzsimmons - **Norod Media**  
 Roger Horne, David Sunderhauf - **German TV**  
 Abdul Rahman, Saad Al Motih, Salman Otaibi, Yareed Saleh, S.  
 Hammry, Saleh Al-Said - **Saudi TV**  
 Hans De Bruwyn - **Netherlands Press Association**  
 Mohammed El Futih - **Radio Netherlands International (Arabic)**  
 Sier Bonfindie - **Telegraaf (Netherlands)**  
 Muhammad El Maddah, Mohammed El Maddah, **Okaz Newspaper**  
 Mark Green, Sean Picoli, Peter Harris, Kevin Seifert, Karen Goldberg,  
 Barbara Reynolds - **Washington Times**  
 Fernando Zefello - **Sports Media (Brazil)**  
 Abdulla Aboukhater - **GPYW**  
 Mr. Fesiaedt, Brian Gaffner - **German TV**  
 Luigi Mayer, Mr. Del Ricio - **ANSA**  
 Mr. Condo, Massimo Lopes - **Gazzetta dello Sport**  
 Mr. Simpson, J. Dickinson, J. Francis - **ITV London**  
 Mr. Muchli - **RCTI, Indonesia**  
 Niesa Page - **Media Plus**  
 G.P. Ormezzalto - **La Stampa**  
 Lilih Papnki - **Indonesia Press**  
 Ake Thim, Hakan Hermansson - **Idag**  
 Jose Segudo - **La Voz Del Interior**  
 Guillermo Rodriguez - **Mexico "Grupo Imer"**  
 I. Santos - **EFE, Spanish International News Agency**  
 Jorge Macias - **La Opinion (Los Angeles)**  
 Edgar Melendez - **Radio Cecitio**  
 Paul Rall - **S.I.D., Germany**  
 Mr. Olawanston - **Swedish Radio**  
 John Salvado - **UPI**  
 Vittorio Zambadius - **La Republica (Italy)**  
 Marco Civoli - **RAI**  
 Elihu Renon - **IBA-R**  
 A. E. Folviu, Morton Pedersen - **Dagbladet**  
 Peter Frennesson - **SDS, Sweden**  
 Ingmar Maslund, Thomas Patiarsson - **Expressen**  
 Silreena Galrien - **TV Azteca, Mexico**  
 Thiguel Dracer - **R.T.P., Portugal**

Edgar Mendoza - **Radio Cerito**  
 Aris Donzelli - **German TV**  
 Adolfo Cortes - **Excelsior**  
 Shigeko Aoki, Shinji Yanagisawa - **NHK, Japan**  
 Bert Sundshien, Bo Sind - **Rapport SUT**  
 Felipe Leon - **Ovaciones, Mexico**  
 Fernando Bairoy - **TC Television**  
 Leo Roman - **Televisa Roma**  
 Jacob Rotberg - **IBA**  
 Sonlo Sorielioplu - **Turkey Press**  
 Mohammed Durrachad, Laila Le-Shaikhli, Nadine Hassan - **Arab Network of America**  
 Wasim Ahmed - **Mideast Broadcasting**  
 Art Hubacher, Larry Duvall, Jeff Greenberg, Joe Schreiber, Wally Bruckner - **WRC TV, Washington**  
 Joe Yasharoff - **WTTG TV, Washington**  
 Mark Lima - **News Channel 8, Springfield, Virginia**  
 Jody Shapiro - **Home Team Sports, Bethesda, Maryland**  
 Joel Goldberg - **WNBC TV, New York**  
 Mitch Fields - **WABC TV, New York**  
 Cliff Gelb - **WCBS TV, New York**  
 Jamie Kirkland - **CNN, New York**  
 Karen Zakrisan - **Time Magazine**  
 Dick Schaap - **ABC TV**  
 Terrence Smith, Bud Lamoreaux - **CBS TV News**  
 Chuck Bausman, Phil Anastasio - **Camden Courier-Post**  
 Jason Ford - **Orange Line Newspapers**  
 Karen Pontachik - **Mexican TV**  
 Bruce Morton - **ABC Radio**  
 Bob Goltscholl - **WBBR Radio**  
 Steve Malzberg - **Shadow Sports**  
 Ed Ingles - **WCBS Radio**  
 Greg Wilson - **Jersey Journal**  
 Cesar Canizales - **Eco Television, Mexico**  
 Antonio Volpe Pasini - **Oggi**  
 Rod Ackermann - **Sport Zurich**  
 Joe Concannon, Frank Dell'Appa, Billy Griffith - **Boston Globe**  
 Frans Kotterer - **Het Parool, Netherlands**  
 Peter Carry, Jane Wulf, Steve Wulf, David Bauer, Paul Fichtenbaum - **Sports Illustrated**  
 Mohammed Cherkaovi - **Voice of America**  
 Mike Perry, Steve Waggoner - **Forth Worth Star Telegram**  
 Craig James - **KDFW TV**

Scott Murray - **KXAS TV**  
Dale Hansen - **WFAA TV**  
Curt Menefee - **KTVT TV**  
Sports Editor, Ennis (Texas) **Daily News**  
Mike Penner - Gainesville (Texas) **Daily Register**  
Jerry Reed - Denton (Texas) **Record Chronicle**  
Bill Rutkin - Killeen (Texas) **Daily Herald**  
Pete Kendall - Cleburne (Texas) **Times-Review**  
Mark Maclen, Marshall (Texas) **News Messenger**  
Sports Editor - Mexia (Texas) **Daily News**  
Sports Editor - Plano (Texas) **Star Courier**  
Sports Editors - Stephenville (Texas) **Empire-Tribune**  
Julie Rasicot - **Fairfax Journal**  
Douglas Jacobs - **Trentonian**  
Jim Gauger - **Trenton Times**  
Mike Tschappat - **Morristown (NJ) Record**  
Jim Brennan - **North Jersey Herald**  
Dave Lariviere - **Central New Jersey Home News**  
Eduardo Romer - **El Diario**  
Eric Spitz - **WFAN**  
Roberto Socas - **La Nacion**  
Alberto Oliva - **Editorial Atlantida**  
Orestes Katorosz - **Argentine TV**  
Tim Russert, Steve Friedman - **NBC TV**  
Al Meltzer - **WCAU, Philadelphia**  
Gary Papa - **WPVI, Philadelphia**

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES

<u>Date</u>	<u>To Whom</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
3/28	Rutt Video, Inc.	Video Tapes-Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	\$43.30
3/28	Admiral Limo Serv.	Limo Service to meetings Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	184.50
5/3	American Express Corp	Air Fares - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	1,800.00
5/9	Federal Express Corp.	Deliveries to individuals - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	38.50
5/12	Marshall Hoffman	Media Promotion - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	15,000.00
5/13	Joe Goldstein	Publicity - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	112,000.00
5/19	Hoffman & Hoffman (Marshall Hoffman)	Promotion expenses - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	1,038.00
6/13	Farrell's Limousine Co.	Limo Charges - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	114.00
6/16	Farrell's Limousine Co.	"	87.00
6/23	SFM Media	Advertising - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	412,141.00
6/28	Hoffman & Hoffman (Marshall Hoffman)	Video's - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	209.48
6/29	Joe Goldstein	Publicity - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	45,000.00
7/5	Joe Goldstein	"	67,500.00
7/6	Hoffman & Hoffman (Marshall Hoffman)	Media Promotion - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	15,000.00
7/14	Joe Goldstein	Publicity - Saudi Arabian Soccer Team	35,000.00

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES (continued)

<u>Date</u>	<u>To Whom</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
7/14	SFM Media	Advertising - Statement Entitled "Saudi Arabia: Modernizing In Our Own Way" which appeared 6/23 in <i>The Los Angeles Times</i> and <i>The New York Times</i> .	103,574.62

\*The Schmertz Company Washington

1/31	Postmaster	EIAJ	75.00
2/3	Postmaster	EIAJ	600.00
3/4	Newsletter Service	EIAJ	509.25
3/6	DC Postmaster	EIAJ	15.00
4/19	DC Postmaster	EIAJ	1,000.00
4/25	Newsletter Service	EIAJ	488.25
5/2	DC Postmaster	EIAJ	20.00
5/9	DC Postmaster	EIAJ	321.61
6/2	Newsletter Services	EIAJ	1.20
7/11	Postmaster	EIAJ	75.00
7/26	DC Postmaster	EIAJ	1,000.00

Grand Total

\$812,835.71

**Attachment to #2 of Cover Sheet**

**SAUDI ARABIAN  
1984 OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM**

## RELIGION THE MAIN FORCE BEHIND SAUDI SOCCER TEAM

JUBAIL, Saudi Arabia -- At 6:35 p.m., an interpreter working with the Saudi Arabian Olympic soccer team gazed at his watch.

"Five more minutes!" he called to the players in the team's training camp dining hall.

Their bowls of soup were full, their dried dates distributed, their orange juice and milk poured. But until sundown, at 6:40 precisely on this night, they could not eat a crumb or drink a drop. They fidgeted with their spoons and the vitamin pills next to their plates, some edgy from another full day of fasting during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan.

The interpreter, informed by Arab radio stations and newspapers of the exact time sundown would occur in this town on the Persian Gulf, checked his watch once more. "All right," he called, bringing down his hand like a race starter, "Eat!" They plowed into a buffet dinner of spaghetti, shishkebab, fried shrimp, chicken and eggplant ratatouille.

While other Olympic teams were spending June practicing fast-breaking, the Saudi team was occupied with breaking fasts. Their first two weeks of training before their initial appearance in Olympic soccer history fell during June, which happened to be the ninth and most sacred month of the Islamic lunar-based calendar, when Moslems throughout the world fast and sleep from sunrise to sunset and function at night.

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Thus, they found themselves having iftar (the day's first meal at sunset) at 6:40, practicing from 10 p.m. to midnight, eating a light snack at 12, then having scheor (the pre-sunrise meal) at 3 a.m. Five times a day -- at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, just before sunset and mid-evening -- they gathered in an empty room and prayed together, according to Moslem ritual.

"Would Bobby Knight stand for this?" asked Robert Guerra, the 29-year-old from San Antonio who serves as Saudi trainer. "A winning coach in America wouldn't be caught dead here. He'd be too used to having everything revolve around him. But these people don't blink twice at doing this. It's part of their culture.

"I have been trying to fast with them, and I feel like hell from it. You can't overload training when a person's fasting, you can't ask for 90-95 percent of his maximum output. But if you're just asking for 70 percent, it's fine, and that's all the coach is looking for now."

Moslems are permitted to postpone their days of fasting if they are sick, pregnant or traveling at least 80 kilometers from home. Some guessed that the team might consider the latter as justification not to fast, since its camp here was located far from most players' homes. But coach Khalil Zayyani made a small clucking noise, as if the very thought were beneath him. "There was no discussion," he said. "As Moslems, we had to fast. Even if the Olympics had fallen during Ramadan, we would fast. Of course, if I had two choices, I would prefer that training had not fallen during this month. But we will have time after Ramadan (in July) to practice twice a day."

Five times daily, during any month, the team congregates in a room with blank white walls, two prayer mats on the floor and Korans (Moslem prayer books) setting in small wooden stands, so they would not touch the floor. They face the sacred city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and the imam standing in front of them leads a group prayer as they kneel and press their foreheads to the floor. When the prayer and private meditation ends, some players stay and sit on the floor, pouring over the Koran.

The unity in the mosque seems to spill over onto the field. Whether a teammate has erred or excelled, the Saudi players are equally quick to put an arm around his back and kiss his cheek. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, on the eve of their departure for the Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament in April in Singapore, urged them always to preserve Islam as their foundation, and Coach Zayyani is convinced they have. "Religion," he said, "is the main force of this team."

If the time for evening prayer falls in the middle of a game, Zayyani has his players pray in the locker room during the next intermission. "Before I came, when the players were in meetings under Mario Zagallo (the Brazilian coach fired in March), they would tell him it was time for the evening prayer, but he would not understand the importance and would not let them go. We will have a special prayer suite in Portugal (where the Saudis train in July) and in Los Angeles too. Once, I coached a team of Saudi university students in Mexico, and when they didn't give us a room to pray in, I had to set up a tent."

Two wall-hangings were placed on the walls of the Saudi training-camp dining hall here. One showed the five Olympic rings, the other a single sentence in Arabic: La-ilaha ilalahu Muhammed-ur rasul-Allah. (There is no god but Allah, Muhammed is His Messenger.)

Each Ramadan evening, as the sun buried its last light in the desert horizon, the players were never too hungry or thirsty not to absorb both reminders.

# # #

FFI: Tim O'Leary, Joe Goldstein Public Relations, Inc.  
(212)750-9150

## SAUDI ARABIAN NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM HAS ROYAL BACKING

JUBAIL, Saudi Arabia -- Inside the soccer stadium here, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, a burgundy carpet has been laid along the sidelines. Spacious yellow chairs have been arranged with telephones on the armrests. In front of each chair set coffee tables with boxes of tissues, glasses and water bottles.

Suddenly a man bearing a chalice walks to the luxury seats on the carpet and raises burning frankincense up for the air to distribute. The powerful north wind, just a few knots shy of sandstorm fury, hurls the aroma out of the small stadium before it ever reaches the nostrils of the capacity crowd, but all of them still understand the significance. They rise to their feet and applaud as Prince Fahd bin Sultan and his entourage stride in to take their seats.

The prince, wearing a formal brown cape over his ivory, ankle-length robe, sits down and a foreign servant in a white shirt and black bow tie materializes with a trayful of orange juice for the guests. The prince nods, and all is at last ready. The first pre-Olympic practice of the Saudi national soccer team can now begin.

How many other teams competing this summer in Los Angeles will have trained with a prince and his 15-servant retinue living in their training camp and attending practice, a prince who sometimes even jogs and kicks the ball with them? The steady presence of Prince Fahd bin Sultan, the nephew of King Fahd, along with the work of four other princes on the team's periphery, illustrates the top-priority status that the national team has achieved in the Kingdom.

/more/

Prince Faisal bin Fahd, the son of the king, directs the Youth Welfare Program that has organized the sports system throughout the country, from the children's level up, in just the last eight years. Prince Bandar bin Sultan, ambassador to the U.S., and Prince Sultan bin Salman, son of the governor of Riyadh Province, are preparing the way for the team's first appearance ever in the Olympics and the United States, while Prince Turki bin Sultan runs the Saudis' Olympic office in L.A.

King Fahd himself greeted the team after its return from the Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament in Singapore, where the Saudis stunned the Kuwaitis and South Koreans. He promptly bequeathed each player a plot of land in his hometown, then stood back to let the other princes show gifts upon the team.

Clearly, the royal family sees the team's dizzying, unexpected rise to the Olympic level as an opportunity to unify the country and spread good will across the world. "We don't want it to be just competition," said Prince Fahd bin Sultan, the vice president of the Saudi Olympic Committee and president of their football federation. "We have a lot of ties with the American people, politically, socially and economically, and we're trying to make sure the friendship goes on. We hope we have their fans' support in Los Angeles; with a bit of their support, we can challenge for a medal. If there's a medal for the best-behaved team, we hope we get it."

/more/

The 35-year-old prince, who studied at the University of California in Santa Barbara and has a wit as keen as his intelligence, began the interview at his lodge in the team's temporary camp here by punching the remote-control button to the television set. "It's 'Dallas,' he smiled, waving at the set. "It's following us over here."

He sipped from the small cup of cardaman-flavored green coffee poured by a servant, and tried to place the team's significance in perspective. "Sportswise, never has there been a reaction anything like this in Saudi Arabia, or anywhere in the Gulf," he said in English. "But the tradition here is not to see these players as heroes. We think of them as stars; the people's heroes are the Prophet (Muhammed), the king or the crown prince. Religion is the main force of this country, as well as the team."

And, says the prince, it is the reason he can remain prince-like in the royal box during games. "It is a gift from God for me to stay cool and calm for the whole 90 minutes," he said. "Growing up, I was a lousy soccer player. I liked other sports (the prince is an expert falconer) better then. But sometimes I jog with the players now and kick the ball for fun."

With the new interest created by the soccer team's surge, does the Kingdom ever envision hosting an Olympics?

"Certainly not the Winter Olympics," the prince laughed. "But maybe, if they ever have Sand Olympics...."

# # #

## SUCCESS OF NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM HAS SAUDI ARABIA BUZZING

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia -- The 707 airliner was still rolling towards the King Khaled Airport terminal here on April 27 when Saudi Arabia lost its customary cool. Normally a people who prize quiet self-control, the Saudis broke through the police barrier, raced onto the tarmac and began rapping on the plane's fusillage. One of the wildest days the Kingdom has ever known had begun.

Inside the plane, the Saudi national soccer team -- returning from a surprising qualification for the Olympics in a tournament in Singapore -- looked at each other and blinked. They had expected a formal congratulations from a member of the royal family, but not this.

They received bouquets from the King's son, then jammed and squeezed their way through the clutching mob into a bus and wheeled out of the airport encircled by a police escort -- only to find what seemed a mirage. The highway crossing 20 miles of desert between the airport and city was one long clot of cars decorated with green and white streamers, trucks, victory signs, flags and people.

The police and the players' bus driver took a deep breath and began to plunge through, and there hasn't been a chase seen like it in these parts since Lawrence of Arabia. Brakes squealed, car horns blared, dust billowed. Carloads of people in flowing robes and disheveled headdress, some weeping, some screaming, some waving flags and taking pictures, began breaking through the circle of police. Some began leaping from their cars and latching onto the open bus windows, just to touch the players. Drivers swerved off the highway to stay abreast of the bus, forming a 20-vehicle wide swath that rumbled over the open land alongside the road.

/more/

When the players finally made it to the youth hostel where they were to spend the night, the crowd surrounded it and some climbed the back fence. For hours it was not safe for them to go out.

In a vast, scorched land populated by scattered desert tribes until the oil boom transformed it, such a unified outpouring of emotion was virtually unprecedented. On the night the Saudis upset South Korea, 5-4, to make the Olympics for the first time, the streets had been deathly quiet during the televised delayed tape of the game, followed by raucous street celebrations throughout the Kingdom when the game ended. Each player received a piece of land in his hometown from the king, 50,000 riyals (about \$14,500) from a prince, free round-trip first-class tickets to any destination in the world from Saudi Airlines and a spate of other gifts. A new song, entitled "Our Team" has saturated the radio airwaves and a videocassette of the games in Singapore are being sold.

In America, full-page ads were bought in the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Boston Globe and Washington Post, proclaiming "We're coming!" The Saudi embassy has been deluged with ticket requests, mainly from the approximately 12,000 Saudi students matriculated in the U.S. The Kingdom has to find a way to stretch the 5,000 tickets allotted to it for each game.

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The giddiness is justified. Eight years ago there was no national team or organized national sports program in Saudi Arabia. Grass soccer fields or adept coaches were almost non-existent. While other Arab countries were being steeped in soccer tradition by the colonizing British, Saudis remained free and fragmented and uninitiated to the sport. Heat and sand, tribalism and deep-seated values all conspired against the sport. Favorite sports were falconry, camel and horse racing. Conservative Moslem clergymen had to be consulted to allow men to play in shorts.

But when oil and money began flowing in the Kingdom, its leaders decided the time to develop soccer had come. Beginning in 1976, the Youth Welfare Program began developing centers to train children, from age nine up, and coaches, in a variety of sports, including soccer. Beautiful new lighted stadiums with artificial grass were built. The nation's soccer leagues, in which over 100 sports clubs sponsored by wealthy businessmen now compete, were expanded. The Kingdom's investment in sports soared from about \$65,000 in 1971 to a current \$33 million a year.

High school and university soccer remains virtually non-existent. It is the sports clubs that develop the talent, with one division for players under 16, one for under 19, and the third open. The open division is divided into three categories, with 10 clubs in the Super Division where teams stage recruiting wars for top players and sometimes draw crowds of 40,000. Most players hold other jobs or attend school and are not supposed to be paid, but violations allegedly occur.

/more/

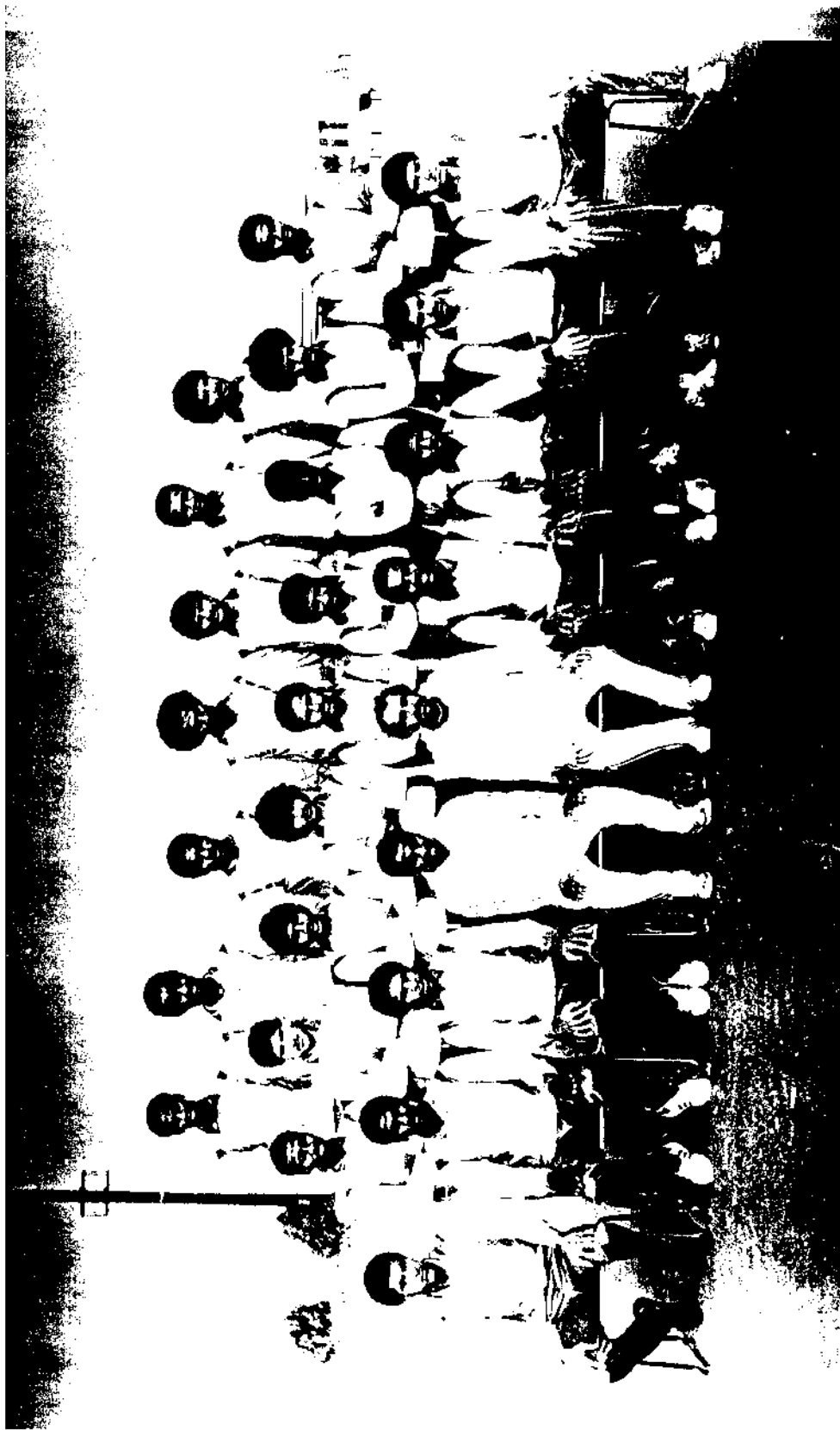
From this talent pool, the best players are chosen for the national team and during training and games receive a salary equivalent to what they would receive on their jobs, or, if the player is still in a university, the stipend the country gives to students. They also earn \$300-to-\$500 bonuses for victories and private gifts.

The team's recent surge will reap yet more riyals for the nation's sports program. "We have to keep the national team at this level, or better now," declared Osman Assad, deputy secretary of the Youth Welfare Program. "At this stage, we don't mind the players on our national team becoming celebrities. It will attract more youngsters to sports. My two sons have become such rabid fans of two rival club teams that I can't stand staying at home. My 10-year-old told me the other day, 'I think it's best for me to play soccer, papa.'"

In a country that does not invite tourists, the leaders have seized upon the success of the national team as an opportunity to show the world its human face. "We want to project an image to the American people," said Fouad al-Farsi, deputy to the minister of information. "They think of Arabs as either terrorists or Bedouins. We want to show them that people are the same everywhere."

The question now isn't how long the Saudis will survive in the 16-team Olympic tournament, it's whether they will survive the celebration in their homeland should they win a medal. Fahd bin Sultan, the prince who supervises the team, smiled at the thought. "I will take that chance," he said.

# # #



THE 1984 SAUDI ARABIAN OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM



ARABIAN SOCCER SUPERSTAR MAJED ABDULLAH, "THE DESERT PELE"

1984 SAUDI ARABIAN OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM

Background on Saudi national team: The Saudi Arabian national soccer team was formed in 1976 but before this year it participated only in the regional Gulf Cup tournament.

In the 1984 Gulf Cup in Oman, the Saudi team finished third with a 2-2-1 record after losing its first two games before the arrival of coach Khalil Zayyani.

The Saudi Arabian soccer team qualified for the Olympics for the first time ever after capturing the Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament in Singapore in April with a 3-0-1 record. Saudi Arabia upset the favorites New Zealand, 3-1, in the opening game, and after drawing 1-1 with Bahrain, beat arch-rival Kuwait (4-1) and South Korea (5-4) in the finale to clinch the championship.

\*\*\*\*\*

OLYMPIC PAIRINGS

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Norway	Yugoslavia	West Germany	Italy
Chile	Cameroon	Morocco	United States
France	Canada	Brazil	Egypt
Qatar	Iraq	Saudi Arabia	Costa Rica

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SAUDI ARABIAN OLYMPIC SCHEDULE: Preliminary Games

- SAUDI ARABIA vs. Brazil Monday, July 30 at Pasadena
- SAUDI ARABIA vs. Morocco Wednesday, August 1 at Pasadena
- SAUDI ARABIA vs. West Germany Friday, August 3 at Palo Alto

ROSTER OF 1984 SAUDI ARABIAN NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM FOR LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS

ZAYYANI, Khalil -- Head Coach  
KALIFA, Rashad -- Assistant Coach  
KALIFA, Saleh -- Captain

ABDULLAH, Majed  
ABDUL JAWAD, Muhammad  
ABDUL SHAKOUR, Sameer  
Al-BISHI, Ahmad  
Al-BISHI, Hussain  
Al-GADER, Abraham  
Al-HARBI, Jaseyn  
Al-KAMIS, Nawaf  
Al-MOSAIBEH, Fahd  
Al-NAFISA, Shaye  
Al-SUBBI, Talel  
ATIQA, Barak  
BAKSHSWAIN, Omar  
BAYAZID, Ahmad  
DAIE, Abdullah  
FARAJ, Abdullah  
JAMAAN Al-DOSARI, Mahaisen  
JASIM, Sami  
MUTLAQ, Muhammad  
NAMSHAN, Suliman  
SAWAID, Muhammad  
SOROR, Bandar

###

FFI: Tim O'Leary, Joe Goldstein Public Relations, Inc. (212) 750-9150.

1984 SAUDI ARABIAN OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM

**Background on Khalil Zayyani:  
Saudi soccer coach**

Zayyani is the first Saudi-born coach of the national team, taking over for fired Brazilian coach Mario Zagallo on March 18 following the Saudis 4-0 loss to Iraq in the Gulf Cup tournament in Oman.

Zayyani has never lost a game since taking over the national team (5-0-2 record). In the Gulf Cup, the team lost its first two games under Zagallo but then went 2-0-1 under Zayyani to win the bronze medal. The team then went on to qualify for the Olympics for the first time, going 3-0-1 to win the Asia-Oceania qualifying tournament in Singapore in April with Zayyani returning to Saudi Arabia a national star.

Zayyani is a 37-year-old native of Dammam who is married with four children. He's employed at the King Abdul Aziz Port in Dammam as a controller of cargo ships where he has worked for the last seven years. He is now on loan to the Saudi Football Federation as coach for two years.

Zayyani's soccer career began in 1962 when he played with the al-Ittifaq team in Dammam. He was captain of the sports club from 1965 until he retired in 1972. He was assistant coach for his team from 1972-76 and was head coach afterwards until leaving to take over national team.

\*\*\*\*\*

**On how he became coach of Saudis:**

"The night Saudi Arabia was defeated by Iraq, 4-0, I heard the news that the coach was fired and all my friends said I would be named coach, but I wasn't expecting it. Prince Fahd bin Sultan (head of Saudi Football Federation) called in the middle of the night and told me to collect my luggage and come early tomorrow morning. At 7:30 a.m. I was at the airport and a special plane was waiting for me and my assistant by the Prince and we left for Oman."

**On what he did differently with:  
team taking over from Zagallo**

"The national team in the past was very defensive-minded and on offense was trying to get the ball to one player, Majed Abdullah. We brought along freedom of movement offensively bringing more players into the offensive attack.

"I have gotten close to the players emotionally. I sat down with each and talked about their problems. I made sure and explained to them that we live as a team and that together we can solve our problems as a team. That's what I tried to put in them -- brotherness and togetherness as a team."

**On the impact a Saudi-born coach:  
had and problems Zagallo faced**

"The biggest problem with the foreign coach was the lack of language. The coach didn't understand the players and could not get close to them. He couldn't talk with them and help with their problems."

**On the importance of religion to:  
the team and fasting for Ramadan  
during training**

"There's no question that religion is the main force of the team. Considering the Muslim religion, we had to fast during Ramadan. Of course, if I had two choices I would have preferred that training did not fall during this month (June) but there is nothing we can do about that.

"I don't think this is going to hurt our chances. We will have time after Ramadan (in July) to practice twice a day. Even if the Olympics had fallen during Ramadan, we would fast."

**On importance of qualifying for:  
the Olympics for the first time**

"We proved to the world that we are capable of building an international team in a short period of time. Sports is an ambassador for this country and for other countries."

On his team's chances in Olympics: "We have to forget about what we've done in the past and look forward to what we can do in the future at the Olympics.

"We'll try to do the best we can and this will be a good experience for the national team to play against some of the best teams in the world and learn from them.

"You always have to look for a goal to reach for. Before Singapore, they were prepared physically, psychologically and technically to get those victories to qualify for the Olympics. Now we are ready to get a medal. This is our goal. After the first couple of games I'll know what medal we can aim for. We are proud to be the idols of our country but this is just a start."

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FFI: Tim O'Leary, Joe Goldstein Public Relations, Inc. (212) 750-9150.

1984 SAUDI ARABIAN OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM

Background on Majed Abdullah: Abdullah is a 24-year-old native of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, who now makes his home in the capital city of Riyadh. Plays on one of the top sports clubs in the Kingdom -- al-Nasr in Riyadh.

A striker who was the leading scorer in the Gulf last year and the second leading scorer this year despite missing some games due to injury. Has been the leading scorer on the national team since 1977. Led Saudi squad in scoring in Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament in Singapore in April with six goals in four games, including two goals in the 5-4 victory over South Korea in finale.

Recently engaged on June 15 with a wedding date to be decided after Olympic games.

\*\*\*\*\*

On how he likes the nickname: "The nickname I am satisfied with is Majed Abdullah. Two years ago I was playing in a camp in Brazil and a writer gave me the nickname. There's no way of comparing the two of us. I am an amateur and he was a professional and the greatest player in the world. The nickname is an exaggeration.

"I've never met Pele. Pele is my hero in sports and I used to watch him on television when I was 12-13 years old. I watched Pele and tried to play like him as a kid. Pele had his own way of playing and right now my way is different."

On his fame and popularity: "Fame is good but it has its disadvantages. I'm disturbed by telephone calls in the night when I'm sleeping and people come up to me asking for pictures. I don't mind but it's embarrassing when I am with my family."

On how long he intends playing: "I may play for four more years since I am not a professional. There is no professional soccer in Saudi Arabia. Since football is just a hobby, I may stop at any time."

On whether he would like to: "I would like to be a professional in Saudi Arabia if they ever form a league, but not play professionally outside of it."

"The head of the San Paulo team in Brazil asked me to play with them three years ago officially with a contract but I refused. I did not even give them a chance to talk money. It's my point of view not to play professionally in another country. First, I don't think the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would let anyone play and second, I would like to play professional soccer here."

"If there is no professional soccer here, I would like to be a businessman, but right now I would like only to concentrate on soccer. There is plenty of time to decide on a business career later."

On the influence of his dad: "I never saw my father play but when I was who was a top player and coach of the al-Nasr team 10 or 11 years old I saw him coach. When I was born my father stopped playing but I've heard people talk about my father and what a good player he was. He scored many goals."

"He taught me and was a very big influence on me. He played a very big role. My father never coached or trained me but he directed me on how to drill and play."

"He also taught me that behaving myself on the field is the most important thing. He taught me about sportsmanship and to gain the respect of the players and spectators."

On growing up playing soccer: "I began playing as a kid and at home I would collect old clothes and roll them up in a ball and tape it together and kick it around. Many children do this in Saudi Arabia."

"I wouldn't say I was the best player all the time growing up but I was always the biggest goal scorer as a kid. I'm doing my best to be the best now."

###

1984 SAUDI ARABIAN OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM

Background on Prince Fahd bin Sultan: The 35-year-old prince is a nephew of King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz. He studied at the University of California-Santa Barbara. Prince Fahd is President of the Saudi Arabian Football Federation; President of the Arab Amateur Athletic Federation for track and field; Vice President of the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee; and Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Affairs.

\*\*\*\*\*

On the importance of the Olympics: "I think it's important for America to learn about Saudi Arabia and its people. There is one message that we want to bring to Los Angeles and that is America must know they have a friend in Saudi Arabia.

"I think Saudi Arabia has a lot of ties with the American people, politically, economically and even socially. We don't want to come to Los Angeles just for the competition. We're trying to make sure this friendship goes on.

"We look forward to playing in Los Angeles and we hope to have the support for our team from America. Hopefully, we'll have some Americans rooting for Saudi Arabia. With a bit of their support, we can challenge for a medal."

On rise of the Saudi soccer team: "I think we're becoming the force in football in the Arab world. I always had a great dream for this team that we would make it internationally. I think qualifying for the Olympics is a great achievement and we're hoping for good matches in Los Angeles and preparing for the World Cup in Mexico. I think we have a great chance to make the World Cup in 1986."

On rise of sports in Saudi Arabia: "We'll have competitors in archery, and possibility of holding the Olympics one day cycling, fencing and shooting, besides football. Hopefully, we'll have track and field by the 1988 Olympics.

"Well, that will be a long time in the distance (on holding the Olympics). Certainly not the Winter Olympics, but maybe if they ever have a Sand Olympics.

On Saudis attending Olympic Games: "Our delegation with the team will be 95 people. The Olympic Committee in Saudi Arabia has issued 5,000 tickets for each match. We bought the tickets from the Los Angeles Olympic Committee and they will be given out. There are 3,000 Saudi students in California alone (and more than 10,000 in the US) and if half of them attend plus the Saudi students from other states, and other Arabs, we will run out of tickets.

"There's much excitement not just in this country but for all Saudi students in America."

On if qualifying for the Olympics: "Sportswise, yes but there have been was the biggest thing ever for the country lots of national occasions where the people came out together. When King Faisal became king the whole Kingdom celebrated for months, more than for the soccer team. When King Fahd became King and when he started visiting cities around the Kingdom, it was a scene like I've never scene before.

"In sports, though, the celebration here after Singapore has never happened in the history of Saudi Arabia or the Gulf

On Zayyani and his appointment: "I think he has proved that it was the as the first Saudi coach of the national team right time to bring in a Saudi-born coach. He wasn't a stranger to the team. I think he knows more about the team than any person in the Kingdom.

"The foreign experts did not know our language but they helped us with the fundamentals of the game while our own coaches were gaining experience.

On Zayyani and his appointment: "We feel things are progressing and that as the first Saudi coach of the national team (cont.) it was the right time for a national to be coach. We do have a lot of respect for all the foreign coaches that helped develop this team."

On whether religion is the main force behind the team: "Definitely, I think religion is the main force for this country and not just for the soccer team. Loyalty to religion, their country and their belief in sportsmanship are something we are very proud of, just as we are proud that they qualified for the Olympics."

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FFI: Tim O'Leary, Joe Goldstein Public Relations, Inc. (212) 750-9150.

## SAUDI ARABIA USES OLYMPICS FOR SPORTS DIPLOMACY

ESTORIL, Portugal--Omar Bakhshveen, a little make-things-happen wing on this Saudi Arabian Olympic soccer team, is an advertisement for his country. Not just the soccer team, the country. Literally he is an advertisement.

When 30 British television producers, writers and technicians went to Saudi Arabia recently to make a commercial to be shown on American TV during the Olympics, they sought out a face that would capture the spirit of the commercial's intentions: to show the human side of Saudi Arabia.

Majed Abdullah is the unquestioned star of the team and Mahaisen Jamaan Al-Dosari is his heir apparent, but the 19-year-old Bakhshveen got the nod. He has big sparkling eyes, a joyous head of curly hair, and a winning smile.

It took four days, at no small expense, to shoot the commercial. And, of course, it will take no small expense to show it on TV. Saudi Arabia has spared no expense to develop its soccer program and now, after qualifying for the Olympics for the first time, to promote itself.

Developing and promoting sport for national purposes is in the grand tradition of international competition. It creates harmony and good feelings among citizens of a country and may influence people abroad. Americans are familiar with the ping pong diplomacy used to break down barriers with China, and there have been many other such examples. When Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived the Olympics in 1896, one of his stated

objectives was to stimulate French youth to become as vigorous in athletics as British youth was, hoping to invigorate his country on and off the playing fields.

"I think it's important for America to learn about Saudi Arabia and its people. There is one message that we want to bring to Los Angeles and that is America must know they have a friend in Saudi Arabia," said Prince Fahd bin Sultan, President of the Saudi Arabian Football Federation. "I think Saudi Arabia has a lot of ties with the American people politically, economically and even socially. We don't want to come to Los Angeles for the competition. We're trying to make sure this friendship goes on."

Saudi Arabia has taken fast, giant steps to become competitive with its Arab neighbors who were introduced to soccer by the British (four other Arab countries will be represented in the final 16 at Los Angeles). It started a national team only in 1976. It helped develop the team by hiring foreign coaches and traveling extensively for training and experience.

"I think we're becoming the force in football in the Arab world. I always had a great dream for this team that we would make it internationally," said Prince Fahd. "I think qualifying for the Olympics is a great achievement and we're hoping for good matches in Los Angeles and preparing for the World Cup in Mexico in 1986."

Even America--no soccer hotbed--made a contribution. Several years ago the groundskeeper for the Chicago White Sox,

Roger Bossard, was hired to grow grass soccer fields in Saudi Arabia's harsh heat. Two planeloads of Chicago-area sod and a lot of irrigation pipe were flown to Saudi Arabia.

That commitment paid off, in results if not in as many grass fields as the Saudis would like to have. And the results are having a profound impact on their society.

Example: Robert Guerra, the American trainer with the team, says that when he used to go jogging he would occasionally be stopped or detained by police, because running around the streets in short pants is unusual in Saudi Arabia's religious culture. But the last time he was stopped, he told the policeman that he worked for the soccer team "and he asked for my autograph."

# # #

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## MUHAMMAD MUTLAQ STARTS GOALKEEPER DYNASTY FOR SAUDI ARABIA

ESTORIL, Portugal--What do you do on a rainy day at a beach resort when practice has been called off and the tourists are shopping for leather goods, a local specialty? Muhammad Mutlaq practices anyway, playing with the only leather goods he cares about--a soccer ball.

Muhammad Mutlaq is the starting goalkeeper for the Saudi Arabian soccer team that will make its debut in Olympics competition in Los Angeles. The team is training in Portugal--in part to get away from its passionate fans--where it has played practice games against clubs from Lisbon, Belgium, Argentina and Peru. Mutlaq is the sort of player who not only gets dirty in exhibitions, but in warmups for exhibitions as well.

The earnest 23-year-old tries harder. He is less an Ozzie Smith than a third baseman who fields with his chest. He is an honest workman in an often thankless job. He seems to be inspired by his limitations.

And the record shows he gets the job done. "I have played 30 international matches and I have eight shutouts," he volunteers, proudly, defensively. He is still disappointed that he missed the final game of the Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament, when he woke up with a stiff shoulder and neck. An inexperienced backup, no longer with the team, gave up two quick goals to Korea, but the Saudis rallied to win, 5-4.

Now sweat joins drops of rain on Mutlaq's face as he takes laps around a big hotel garden. He is accompanied by two players who are competing to be his backup, and by the goalkeeper coach, Juan Perez Gaoto. Gaoto puts them through a variety of hand-eye-ball drills. The backups make it look easy. Mutlaq makes it look hard. But his zeal suggests that he is the one trying to make the team.

"Mutlaq is a good goalie, but he must develop better," Gaoto says. "I think he will rise to the occasion in the Olympics. He has done that before."

Gaoto has high standards. He was the goalkeeper for the Paraguayan national team for many years, and he faced the immortal Pele more times than he cares to remember. The qualities he looks for in a goalkeeper, he said, are these: physical attributes, technique and psychological strength, which he describes as "bravery, poise, quick-wittedness, behaving properly during the shouting and screaming of the crowds." The reason goalkeepers usually wear No. 1, he added with a grin, is that "they must be super-players."

Mutlaq is well-schooled in the techniques, burdens and satisfactions of the position. He has been playing it for most of his life, since a coach in grade school decided that was what he did best. Young goalies are chosen, no doubt, for the same reasons as baseball catchers and football centers: they are steady and sturdy rather than nimble.

"Some players prefer to score the winning goal," Mutlaq says. "I prefer to stop it."

And when the last line of defense crumbles? "You must be able to deal with the responsibility, and the fans. If I am strong the team will be inspired. If I do not please the fans, I must improve my performance.

"But I do not need the fans to tell me whether I had a good performance. Even in victory I am depressed if I allowed a goal I should not have allowed."

Mutlaq has four younger brothers who are goalkeepers on virtually every level of Saudi soccer. He expects to get married soon and build a house on the plot of ground he received as part of the reward for the success of the team, and raise another generation of goalkeepers.

But first things first. "Last year I visited friends in Los Angeles and all over California for a month," he says. "It was my ambition to return for the Olympics, of course, but I did not plan on it."

On a rainy day in Portugal, he was laboring as though the object wasn't to get there, but to do well there.

# # #

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## ROBERT GUERRA, AMERICAN TRAINER FOR SAUDI SOCCER TEAM

ESTORIL, Portugal--Robert Guerra is taking the scenic route to the Olympics. A native of San Antonio, he is a trainer with the Saudi Arabian soccer team that stunned Asian competition in Singapore to earn a berth in the final 16 at Los Angeles.

That achievement is the biggest thing to happen to the Saudis since oil, and it's heady stuff for Guerra too. The team is now in training in Portugal before the final leg of a journey that has been an enriching experience for him, in many ways. The good fortune of the Saudis has been the tangible good fortune of the American. It has changed their lives and it may change his.

Until two months ago, Guerra worked for the Royal Saudi Air Force, attending athletes in the military. Then, out of the blue yonder, he received a telephone call at 1 a.m. assigning him to the national soccer team.

Specifically, Guerra was assigned to the perplexing case of Majed Abdullah, the Carl Lewis of his country, the gifted scorer known as "The Desert Pele."

Majed's right ankle was severely swollen. It was in a cast. And Guerra had two weeks to work his magic before the Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament. Result: Majed played, and played brilliantly, scoring six goals in four games to boot Saudi Arabian soccer to its highest high.

--Page 2--

"It was an opportunity to do what I'm trained to do, especially because I knew how to use expensive diagnostic equipment that was idle because no one could work it," Guerra said. Using a \$30,000.00 Cybex machine, he was able to accurately assess the nature of the sprain and the required therapy. Therapy included the application of di-methyl sulfoxide, the potent salve known as DMSO.

(Guerra is a great believer in DMSO, claiming it is responsible for the Saudis' few long-lasting leg bruises that commonly hobble soccer players.)

Finally he stabilized Majed's foot with taping before games. "No one knew how to tape an ankle properly," he said.

Helping heal Majed gave Guerra and his state-of-the-art techniques instant credibility among skeptical Saudi players. But many of them still insist on redundantly wrapping ace bandages over his expert taping.

It also gave Guerra reason to rethink his future. His base salary with the air force is \$27,000.00 a year, plus all expenses, which includes vacation travel to America. His two-year contract expires in September, and he was seriously considering going home to marry a schoolteacher and settle down, but the Saudis don't want to take goodbye for an answer.

Along with the players and coaches, he has been generously rewarded for their triumph--for him, a bonus of \$20,000.00. In addition, he has been named to the board of governors and head of sports medicine for an orthopedic hospital now being built. He said he has been offered a percentage of

the hospital's gross business.

Robert Guerra, who is 29, has programmed himself for such an odyssey since he was 10. "I read geography books and thought what it would be like to live in faraway places," he said. He majored in physical therapy at TCU, graduating to a post as trainer for Dickinson (Tex.) High School, then went to the United States Sports Academy in Mobile, Ala. to earn a Master's Degree.

You get the idea that here is a young man happy in his work, diagnosing, taping, sending athletes out to do their stuff.

"I always get emotionally involved with my teams," he said. "At TCU we had a football cheer that went '2, 4, 6, 8, score before we graduate.' At Dickinson we won the state AAA championship. And when I started with this team, in Singapore, my teeth were chattering before our game with New Zealand, because they were so much bigger than us."

How then does he respond to the Saudis' step up in class in the Olympics, where they are bracketed with presumably powerful Brazil and West Germany?

"I'm not worried," he said. "We are not Greek gods, but we have speed and endurance--and we heal fast."

# # #

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## HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR CATALYST FOR SURPRISING SAUDI SOCCER TEAM

ESTORIL, Portugal--The transformation of the Saudi Arabian soccer team into a surprising qualifier for the Olympics was achieved on the field with one risky but dramatic stroke. A high school junior, obviously talented but without experience in international play, was inserted in the starting lineup.

His name is Mahaisen Jamaan Al-Dosari. He is 18 years old. And his sudden emergence as a scoring force suggests that the Saudis' talent pool runs deep, however new they are to this class of competition. The national team was formed as recently as 1976.

He also demonstrates why the Saudis were able to make such swift strides. A national team is the glittering tip of a pyramid. At its base there has to be broad interest and organized youth leagues. The average age of the Olympic team is just 22.

When Khalil Zayyani was appointed head coach just before the Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament in Singapore, his very first move was to reach down to a junior league to fetch Mahaisen, who had played occasionally with the Saudi star, Majed Abdullah, a senior member of the same club.

"We needed someone to take the pressure off Majed," Zayyani said. "Three, four men were around him always. I felt that Mahaisen could handle it despite his youth because he was familiar with Majed, and he is steady and heady."

"He is mature for one so young. I believed he could handle fame. He can be a star."

He was also ideal for Zayyani's type of play, which is more offensive-minded and flexible than the structured, defensive style favored by his predecessor. "Everyone has a responsibility, but if he thinks he can do more I want him to try, or else how do you know how much he can do?"

Mahaisen can do plenty, as he showed in a recent exhibition game against a Belgium team in Portugal, where the Saudis are training.

He can run all day, with an extra explosive gear in an open field. He has a keen sense of opportunity, passing deftly in a crowd or kicking with power. And he simply roams everywhere.

On the very first possession of the game with the Belgians. Mahaisen soared above two defenders to score with a header. Later he took a pass from Majed on a fast break to score a second goal. And though he plays on the front line he actually saved a goal, momentarily, when he swooped behind the Saudi's out-of-position goalkeeper to catch, illegally, a lob. The Belgians then scored on a free kick, but the play was a striking demonstration of Mahaisen's free-wheeling exuberance.

"I can now move more freely," said Majed, who, incidentally, scored the winning goal with less than a minute to play. In the Asia-Oceania tournament where the Saudis qualified for the Olympics, Majed scored six goals in four games,

Mahaisen five.

"I am the No. 1 striker now," Majed said. "In two years Mahaisen will be No. 1."

Mahaisen is one of those gifted athletes who seems born to the manor.

"I am grateful for the opportunity, but I was not surprised that I did a good job in Singapore," he said. "According to modern football theory, a player shouldn't play just one position, but should move around to where he is needed, and I can run well.

"It is good for the team to have me play with Majed. We understand each other."

One of 11 children, son of a pharmacist, Mahaisen intends to study psychology and economics in college, psychology to learn about the deepest aspects of human behavior. economics presumably to learn how to handle the good fortune that comes with success.

But first there's the Olympics, and then he has to graduate from high school.

# # #

FFI: Tim O'Leary, Joe Goldstein Public Relations, Inc.

## SAUDI ARABIAN NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM TO MAKE FIRST-EVER OLYMPIC APPEARANCE

JUBAIL, Saudi Arabia -- The Saudi Arabian national soccer team, which in just eight years has risen as a force internationally, will make its first-ever appearance in the Olympics when it begins preliminary round play against Brazil on July 30 at Pasadena.

The Saudi Arabian team advanced to the Los Angeles Summer Games after capturing the Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament in April at Singapore. Led by striker Majed Abdullah's six goals, Saudi Arabia posted a 3-0-1 record in the tournament and defeated favored South Korea, 5-4, in the finale to clinch a berth.

Coached by Khalil Zayyani, the first Saudi-born coach of the national team since it was formed in 1976, the Saudis opened with a 3-1 upset of heavily-favored New Zealand in the first game at Singapore, and after playing to a 1-1 tie with neighboring Bahrain, beat arch-rival Kuwait, 4-1, before playing South Korea.

The Saudi Arabian national team has been on a tear since Zayyani took over the team in March. Playing in the Gulf Cup tournament in Oman, Saudi Arabia lost its first two games under Brazilian coach Mario Zagallo before Zayyani replaced the fired foreign coach. The Saudis finished third in the tourney, going 2-0-1 with Zayyani, and the team has yet to lose with its new coach (5-0-2) heading into the Olympics.

Saudi Arabia, in Group C of the 16-team Olympic soccer competition, will also face Morocco on August 1 at Pasadena and West Germany on August 3 at Palo Alto in the preliminary round.

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HEAD COACH ZAYYANI DRIVES SAUDI SOCCER  
TEAM TO ITS FIRST-EVER OLYMPIC APPEARANCE

JUBAIL, Saudi Arabia -- Khalil Zayyani went to bed one night last March as a content 37-year-old father of four, a controller of cargo ships at King Abdul Aziz Port on the Persian Gulf by day, and a part-time soccer coach for a nearby sports club in the evening.

Near midnight, the phone rang, and life has never been or never will be the same. Prince Fahd bin Sultan, supervisor of the Saudi national soccer team, was on the line, asking him to be at the airport in seven hours to catch the G-3 luxury jet waiting to whisk him to Oman so he could assume control of the floundering Saudis.

"Al-Hamdu lillah ('praise God')," Zayyani said quietly, and the entire Kingdom has been echoing him since.

Taking over for fired Brazilian coach Mario Zagallo, Zayyani became the first Saudi Arabian head coach in the national team's eight-year history. He immediately steered the team to five wins and two draws and its first Olympic berth ever. There will never be another foreign coach of the national soccer team again.

The Brazilian coach had been hampered by language barriers and cultural differences. Zayyani, who had studied all the players coming up through the sports club system he had coached in, knew their skills, their hearts and their tongue. He took over a team that had just been shelled by Iraq, 4-0, and was 0-2 in the Gulf Cup. The Saudis responded by reeling off a draw and two wins to finish third. Then came the 3-0-1 blitzing of the Asia-Oceania field in Singapore to earn the Olympic berth, and the low-keyed new coach was suddenly a national hero.

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"I have gotten close to the players emotionally," he explains. "I sat down with each and talked about their problems. Because they are amateurs, I set down rules for eating and sleeping, and I enforce them. I like to be easy, but sometimes I need to be strict. In the past this was a defensive team that depended only on Majed Abdullah to do all the scoring. I have given the whole team more freedom offensively."

Zayyani wasted no time in his re-sculpting of the team. He quickly installed 18-year-old Mahaisen Jamaan al-Dosari on the front line with Majed Abdullah, theorizing that their experience as linemates for three years on the Al-Nasr sports club in Riyadh would pay off. It did: Abdullah scored six goals in the four Olympic qualifying games, al-Dosari scored five.

He stocked his midfield with youthful players, and their frisky legs have kept the Saudi defense lively when opponents are flagging. He surprised the Kuwaitis by starting the second-string goalie, whose style they did not know, and came away with the first Saudi victory over them ever in international play; 4-1. Most important of all, he has soldered all 17 of them into one. "I explained to them that we can solve all the problems that come our way if we live as one family," he says.

Unity and quickness seem to compensate for lack of size. The first time American trainer Robert Guerra saw their bodies, he wondered how many hours he would have to spend fixing them. "My first game with them was against New Zealand in Singapore," says Guerra, a 29-year-old from San Antonio. "The New Zealand players were built like American

football players. I said to myself, 'We're gonna get beaten up.' Then the game started and we made them look like they were standing still. The Saudis have so much finesse, they are like birds."

They are as light-hearted as they are light-footed, filling the team dining hall and practice field with happy chatter and jokes. "Jivey," Guerra describes them. Some were already dressed in shirts and sweat pants with "L.A. Olympics" insignias in mid-June when their pre-Olympic camp opened.

Their quarter-final bracket will include Brazil, Morocco and West Germany, which has packed its team with professionals in light of a recent lenient ruling on eligibility by the International Olympic Committee. The new coach doesn't bristle at the ruling; he welcomes the challenge.

"This is for our own good, to learn from players with experience," he says. "Our goal is a medal. We are proud to be the idols of our country, but this is just a start."

He is a two-year loan to the national team from his employers at King Abdul Aziz Port. Some loans are flexible, and Khalil Zayyani may never see another cargo ship again.

# # #

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"The nickname I am satisfied with is Majed Abdullah," he says. "No, I've never met Pele. Two years ago I was playing in a camp in Brazil (the former coach of the Saudi national team was Brazilian), and a journalist gave me the nickname. It's unfair to compare me to him."

He is a quiet, handsome 24-year-old man who does not partake in all the happy chatter or tribal chants of his teammates on bus rides. He prefers to slip on his stereo earphones and listen to Michael Jackson or Lionel Richey, or watch one of the movies from his huge collection of videocassette tapes. Recently, he offered the team trainer six of the videocassettes simply for treating an injury.

He is clearly the team's star. He was permitted to skip the team's first night of pre-Olympic practice to hold his engagement party.

He is the only member of the team to appear in an advertisement, promoting Tetrex, a cloth used to make the long white robes that Saudis wear. He claims it is his last ad. "I like to be on TV playing soccer, not doing advertisements," he says through an interpreter. "I like to watch myself on tape -- I am surprised to see some of the things I do. Sometimes, other teams have four players covering me.

"Fame is good but it has its disadvantages. People call me when I am sleeping and come up to me asking to take pictures. I don't mind, but it's embarrassing when I am with my family or trying to eat."

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"We don't want him to become too big," adds Osman Assad, deputy secretary of the Youth Welfare sports organization which decides what commercial ventures Saudi soccer players may become involved in. "If he thinks he is like Bjorn Borg and see his face everywhere, it will ruin him."

Each year since he joined the Saudi national team in 1977, he has led it in scoring. He retains amateur status, but lives well enough not to have to work. Three years ago he refused a contract offer from a professional team in Sao Paulo. "One, I don't think the Kingdom would let me go," he says, "and two, I would only like to play professional soccer if they ever form a league in Saudi Arabia. Soccer is my hobby, not a career. I plan to go into business some day."

His trip to Los Angeles will be his second to America. His first, for treatment on an injured hip, left him with two lasting impressions: dismay that football players in America pick up the ball and clutch it to their chests, and surprise that people in Las Vegas could spend an entire vacation without leaving their hotels.

On this second trip, his mission is clear. The Desert Pele will try to kick sand on the world's best amateur teams, and return to a nation full of adoring, Tetrex-wearing Saudis.

# # #

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## CAPTAIN SALEH KALIFA AND SAUDI SOCCER HAVE RISEN TOGETHER

JUBAIL, Saudi Arabia -- Of all the Saudi Arabians who laughed and cried and slashed the parched air with the Kingdom's green flag after their national soccer team's shocking advance to the Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games, none had earned the right more than Saleh Kalifa.

It was he who fired the 16-foot dart in Singapore that shot his team into the Olympics for the first time ever, and he who has most embodied soccer's struggle to sink roots in the unrelenting Saudi sand. Together, Kalifa and his sport weathered sun, wind, desert and indifference to bloom in 1984.

The quiet 29-year-old Saudi Arabian captain has survived the Egyptian coach who took away his captainship of the national team in the '70s, the Brazilian coach who took away his starting job in the '80s, the fractured toes and shoulder dislocations and heartache of losing year after year to neighboring Arab countries. Then, at 29 -- ancient by amateur standards -- in a dramatic Asia-Oceania Olympic qualifying tournament finale in April, he took a pass from scoring star Majed Abdullah with five minutes left against heavily favored South Korea and sent it low and hard into the net's far corner for the game winner in the 5-4 contest. In one moment, all the years of struggle were redeemed. "If we win the gold medal," says Kalifa, whose job is controlling oil and cargo ships entering and leaving King Abdul Aziz Port in the Persian Gulf town of Dammam, "there shall be nothing more for me to play for. I shall retire."

Kalifa grew up in Dammam, where the Saudi oil boom first struck his country in 1937. Each day, while his father, a tugboat captain, herded

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tankers into the harbor, Kalifa and his five brothers herded together the neighborhood boys to play soccer. For a field they used the town's dusty, rock-strewn streets. For a goal, they placed heavy rocks inside oil drums discarded by the Arabian-American Oil Company. For a ball, they pooled their riyals and bought the cheapest one they could find, sometimes watching in horror when it squirted astray and a foreign oil executive's car crushed it. For shoes, they wore bare feet. "Always there were twisted ankles from stepping in holes or on rocks," he says. "But nobody cared."

During Ramadan, the holy month when Moslems fast and sleep during the day, they played from 7 p.m. until dawn. In the other months, they tossed their books aside as soon as school ended and played until 10 at night. When they finished, they ran into the Persian Gulf to wash the dirt from their clothes and bodies, so their parents would not become angry. "But they spanked us and yelled at us, because we never did any schoolwork," he remembers, grinning.

He and four other brothers formed a five-man team, and made five riyal (about \$1.65) bets against five-man teams from other neighborhoods. Soon, the Kalifa family and soccer became synonymous, for three brothers were playing on one of the town's sports clubs, and three on the other.

The sport, however, lagged sadly behind. Other Arabian countries had once been colonized by the British, who had built stadiums, trained coaches and popularized soccer. But the Saudis were never subjugated or centralized, and had remained a fragmented nation of scattered towns and

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tribes. Until the oil-seeking Americans came, introducing pants and shorts, the notion of racing after a ball in 115-degree weather in a headdress and ankle-length white robe had never been considered.

At age 18, Kalifa traveled to Teheran, Iran, with a junior team and played on grass for the first time. "It was exciting," he says. "We could slide on the ground without tearing up our legs."

By 1976, his country had pumped enough wealth from the land to begin focusing on the sport Kalifa loved. It formed a national team and nationwide program so 10-year-old boys could play on grass fields instead of rocky streets. For eight years there was slow progress and Kalifa's quiet role as anchor sometimes went unappreciated. Then, in '84, success came in a rush. Saudi Arabian Khalil Zayyani was named coach to replace fired Brazilian Mario Zagallo in March in the middle of the Gulf Cup in Oman, and he quickly reinstated Kalifa, the oldest player, as captain. "It was a very smart move," says midfielder Ahmed Bayazid. "We all look up to him like an older brother."

Since the coaching change, the Saudis are 5-0-2. With 15 minutes left against the Koreans, Zayyani switched Kalifa from midfield to right wing to strengthen his team defensively. When Kalifa pounded in the game-winner, he tried to let go of 29 years of stored emotion, but his teammates buried him just as he began to leap. Tears came to his eyes when he saw the multitudes waiting to celebrate their return to Saudi Arabia.

And when he came back to Dammam to find he could cause traffic jams

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by simply appearing on the streets instead of playing soccer on them, he realized how far Saleh Kalifa and Saudi soccer had traveled together.

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