



# REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE WORLD SPORTS HERITAGE

**MAY 2015**

**The International Bureau of Cultural Capitals**

Ronda Universitat, 7 E-08007 Barcelona

☎ +34-934123294 Fax +34-934126871

✉ info@ibocc.org www.ibocc.org

## THE SC SABADELL, THE CITY OF QUITO (ECUADOR) AND MEXICO INCORPORATE FOOTBALL MATCHES INTO THE "REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE WORLD SPORTS HERITAGE"

The Sports Centre Sabadell, a historic Catalanian club, the Ecuadorian city of Quito and the United States of Mexico have incorporated the most notable football matches played in their territory or at the club level into the "Representative List of the World Sports Heritage".

The International Bureau of Cultural Capitals with the wish to make it an instrument of public acknowledgement of the importance of the values of sports in today's society created this List in 2012. The football was the first sport to be incorporated into the List.

The incorporation of sports elements into the List is always taking place with the citizens' participation.

The city of Quito was selected to open the "Representative List of the World Sports Heritage" because it was the first city of the world (along with Krakow) to be declared World Heritage by Unesco.

Mexico has been one of the few countries in the world who have organized two Football World Cups (1970 and 1986).

For its part, the Sports Centre Sabadell, whose history has over one hundred years, is very representative for the European football essence.

The clubs, cities or countries who wish to incorporate elements into the "Representative List of the World Sports Heritage" should contact the Bureau ([futbol@ibocc.org](mailto:futbol@ibocc.org)).



## **THE SC SABADELL INCORPORATES THREE FOOTBALL MATCHES INTO THE "REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE WORLD SPORTS HERITAGE"**

The Sports Centre Sabadell, a club established in 1903, and The International Bureau of Cultural Capitals conducted during the first four months of 2015 the election campaign of the three most iconic and notable football matches played by this club in order to incorporate them into the "Representative List of the World Sports Heritage".

A total of 10 matches played by Sabadell were aspiring to be incorporated into the List. At the outcome of the voting by members and supporters the three matches the Club has incorporated into the list are as follows:

### **REAL MADRID VS CE SABADELL**

(1-0), of the Premier League, played on 2 November 1969 at the Santiago Bernabéu stadium. After 13 minutes of the match, player Peru Zaballa (1938-1997) launched a free-kick and the Madridist goalkeeper Junquera and his partner Espildora clashed, both players falling injured. It is at this moment when the ball gets to Zaballa who only had to shoot to score a goal, but instead of shooting to the gates, which remained empty, he sent the ball off the field in order that both injured players could be provided assistance. For this attitude, he was granted the Fair Play prize by Unesco.

### **CE SABADELL VS OSASUNA**

(2-1), the Premier League, played on 19 June 1987 at the stadium of Nova Creu Alta, known as the "repetition match" or the "one-pound match" because of the popular entrance fee. The match corresponded to the second-to-last round of a strange descent phase created on the go by the Federation on the suggestion from Cadiz. The Sabadell had already beaten the Osasuna, but the Superior Sports Council ordered to repeat the match due to the incorrect alignment of the foreigners April and Brylle, thus becoming the first repeated match in professional categories of the Spanish football. As a protest, the skybox was the only part of the field without people, since it was only occupied by a flag of the SC, the one of the city and the Catalan one. The Sabadell won 2-1 and stayed in the Premier League for one more year. The SC Sabadell supporters filled the stadium to the max and a great current of affection of fraternity took place throughout Catalonia towards the SC Sabadell. Thousands of people from all the country attended the match to give support to Sabadell.

### **CE SABADELL VS CATALAN NATIONAL TEAM**

(1-1), played on the St. Stephan's day 1990 at the Nova Creu Alta stadium, two weeks after the terrorist attack that claimed the lives of six police who just were going to provide security at the Sabadell-Malaga match. The Sports Centre Sabadell and the Catalan National Football Team played a match of tribute to the victims of the attack; it assembled 5,500 persons and ended with a 1-1 draw. The Catalan National Team, coached by Ladislao Kubaka, was formed that day, basically, by active players both from the FC Barcelona and the RCD Espanyol regardless whether they were Catalans or not. There came to play even such a renowned and media-favoured player as the French Eric Cantona, then player of Manchester United.





From left to right: Lino Gutiérrez, the SC Sabadell player that played the most football matches with the Sports Centre Sabadell; Xavier Tudela, President of The International Bureau of Cultural Capitals, and Ignasi Lúquez, Vice-President of the SC Sabadell, during the presentation ceremony of the diploma certifying the three matches that the SC Sabadell has incorporated into the "Representative List of the World Sports Heritage"



Aleexrz

The Nova Creu Alta Stadium

## **QUITO INCORPORATES 5 FOOTBALL MATCHES INTO THE "REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE WORLD SPORTS HERITAGE"**

In 2012, the city of Quito (Ecuador) conducted the election and promotion campaign of the "World Sports Heritage" football matches played in the Quito Metropolitan District, either by city teams or teams from outside the city or the Ecuador's National Team.

The campaign was undertaken by the International Bureau of Cultural Capitals and the Mayor's Office of the Quito Metropolitan District.

After the corresponding citizen's vote, the five football matches played in Quito and incorporated into the "Representative List of the World Sports Heritage" are as follows:

### **ECUADOR'S NATIONAL TEAM VS URUGUAY'S NATIONAL TEAM**

Ecuador could classify for the Korea-Japan 2002 World Cup in this match played at the Atahualpa stadium on 7 November 2011. For the first time, Ecuador classified to play in a football World Cup. The final result was a 1-1 draw.

### **LIGA DEPORTIVA UNIVERSITARIA DE QUITO VS FLUMINENSE DE RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL)**

The first final of the Copa Libertadores de America 2008, played on 25 June 2008. The match was played at the Quito's Casa Blanca stadium and was the first step of the Liga Deportiva Universitaria on its way towards the first international title in its history. The final draw was 4-2.

### **DEPORTIVO QUITO VS LIGA DEPORTIVA UNIVERSITARIA DE QUITO**

Played on 30 November 2008 at the Atahualpa Olympic Stadium. It was the beginning of the Deportivo Quito's League title, after four decades without achieving it. The final draw was 2-0.

### **NACIONAL DE QUITO VS BARCELONA DE GUAYAQUIL**

The Nacional became a three-time champion of the Ecuadorian League in an unprecedented fact in the history of the Ecuadorian football. The match was played on 4 February 1979. The final draw was 2-0..

### **AUCAS DE QUITO VS LIGA DEPORTIVA UNIVERSITARIA DE QUITO**

The remembered "fog classic", played on 7 September 1973. It generated a great social upheaval. Fifty thousand people gathered at the Atahualpa Olympic Stadium and fifteen thousand could not enter. The fog did not let the spectators see two of the four goals scored. The final draw was 1-3.

## World Sports Heritage in Quito (Ecuador)



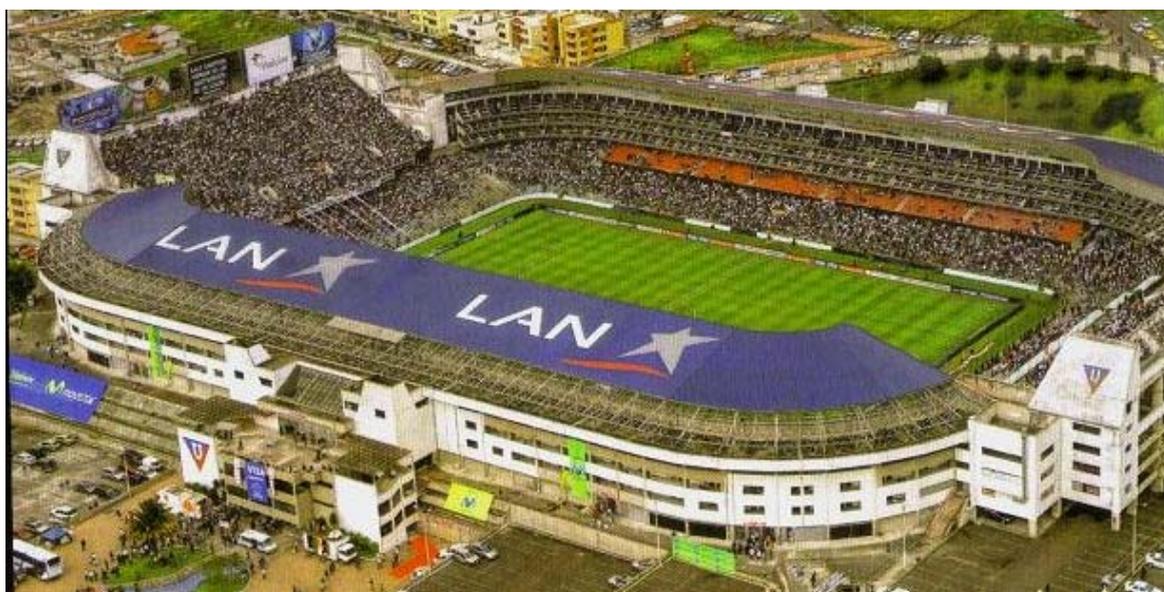
Atahualpa Stadium



Diplomas presentation ceremony with the representatives of the elected matches



Presentation of the campaign "5 Football Matches Played In Quito World Sports Heritage"



The Casa Blanca stadium where the Liga Deportiva Universitaria plays

## **MEXICO INCORPORATES 10 FOOTBALL MATCHES INTO THE "REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE WORLD SPORTS HERITAGE"**

In 2013, the Republic of Mexico conducted the election and promotion campaign of the football matches "World Sports Heritage" played in the Mexican territory, either by Mexican teams, by teams from outside Mexico or by any national team from the whole world.

The campaign was undertaken by The International Bureau of Cultural Capitals and the Colima State Government, one of the thirty-two federal entities of Mexico, within the framework of the Colima 2014 American Capital of Culture.

After the corresponding citizen's vote, the 10 matches played in Mexico and incorporated into the "Representative List of the World Sports Heritage" are as follows:

### **ITALY VS GERMANY**

Played on 17 of June 1970, corresponding to the Mexico 1970 World Cup. The match ended with Italy's triumph with a 4-3 draw. It is remembered as the "match of the century". Italy and Germany disputed an emotive match of semi-finals of the Mexico 1970 World Cup at the Azteca stadium of Mexico DF.

### **ARGENTINA VS ENGLAND**

Played at the Azteca stadium, Mexico DF, 22 of June 1986, quarterfinals of the World Cup Mexico 1986. The match ended with a 2-1 victory for Argentina. Argentina and England, two countries in conflict at that moment, played the quarterfinals of the Mexico 1986 World Cup. This match is remembered for two historic goals scored by Diego Armando Maradona. They were those called "God's hand" and the "century's goal".

### **BRASIL VS ITALY**

Mexico 1970 World Cup finals, played at the Azteca stadium, Mexico DF, on 21 of June 1970. It ended with a 4-1 victory for Brazil. The Brazilian team reached its quarterfinals of a world cup and strived for the three-time championship, and achieved it.

### **ARGENTINA VS GERMANY**

Finals of the Mexico 1986 World Cup played at the Azteca stadium, Mexico DF, on 29 of June 1986. It ended with a 3-2 victory for Argentina. For the second time in the history, Argentina was proclaimed a world cup champion. The first time was in 1978, when the World Cup held in that country.

### **AMÉRICA vs CRUZ AZUL**

It gave the Mexican championship 2013 to the America. This match, played on 26 May 2013, is one of the final matches of the Mexican championship that will be more remembered for its scoreboard's evolution.

### **AMÉRICA VS GUADALAJARA**

Played on 10 June 1984. It ended with a 3-1 victory of the America, corresponding to the finals of the Mexican League 1984. It was the first and only time when the two teams considered as Mexico's greatest met face to face in great finals. The America Club (of Mexico DF), together with Guadalajara (Jalisco) are the only two clubs that have continuously played in the premier league of the Mexican football since the competition was created in 1943.

## **CRUZ AZUL vs BOCA JUNIORS**

First final of the Copa Libertadores 2001, the top continental competition of America. The match was played at the Azteca stadium of Mexico DF on 20 June 2001. Although the Cruz Azul lost 0-1, it was the first final of a Mexican team in Copa Libertadores. In the second match of the final, the Cruz Azul over the Bombonera de Buenos Aires but lost in the penalty shoot-out.

## **MÈXIC vs BRASIL**

Final of the CONCACAF 2003 Gold Cup, played on 27 July 2003, at the Azteca stadium of Mexico DF, corresponding to the final of the CONCACAF Gold Cup. The match ended with a 1-0 victory for Mexico.

## **MEXICO VS BRAZIL**

Played at the Azteca stadium of Mexico DF on 4 August 1999, final of the Confederations Cup that ended with a 4-3 triumph for Mexico.

## **MÈXIC vs URUGUAI**

Final of the U-17 World Cup, played at the Azteca stadium of Mexico DF, on 10 July 2011. It ended with a 2-0 Mexican victory. It was the first time that Mexico played a final of a World Cup of football of any category.



The election campaign of "10 football matches played in Mexico World Sports Heritage" was conducted in the framework of the Colima State 2014 American Capital of Culture (upper image). The main part of the elected matches were played at the Azteca stadium of Mexico DF (lower image)



## FOOTBALL MATCHES AS WORLD SPORTS HERITAGE

In 1863, The Football Association (FA) of England was founded. It is the world's oldest one. The FA was determinative in the formulation of the today's football rules.

Twenty-three years later, in 1886, the International Football Association Board (IFAB) was established in London, constituted by the four football associations of the United Kingdom and since 1913, also by the FIFA. It is in charge of defining the football rules at global level and their possible modifications.

In 1904, the FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association), which is the institution, with headquarters in Zurich (Switzerland), that governs the football federations worldwide. The national football federations were incorporating into the FIFA since this organisation was created. Actually, a total of 208 football associations or federations are affiliated to the FIFA were the different regional football confederations are also affiliated such as the South American Football Confederation (CONMEBOL), the European Union of Football Association (UEFA), the Asian Football Confederation (AFC), the African Football Confederation (CAF), the Confederation of North America, Central America and Caribbean Football Associations (CONCACAF) and the Oceania Football Confederation (OFC).

The football and the sports, on the whole, are one of the actors of collective life that has more influence and effect on today's society and has become a transversal core element of interest to the whole population pyramid and all social sectors.

The sports practice, sports competition and high-level professionalization have brought the sports to a first-rank social area, on equal terms with the politics, economics, culture, etc.

It is for these all circumstances that the International Bureau of Cultural Capitals has created the "Representative List of World Sports Heritage", an instrument of public acknowledgement of the values of the sports in today's society. The first sport to be incorporated into the List is the football.



Opening Ceremony of the first Olympic Games of modern times, celebrated at Athens (Greece) in 1896



Image of the national team of Uruguay in a match of the first in the history football World Championship, held in Uruguay in 1930