

WELCOME TO THE EASTERN PROVINCE



Preparation & Follow up by
Jasim Muhammad Al-Yagout
Muhammad Abdulhameed Tahlawi

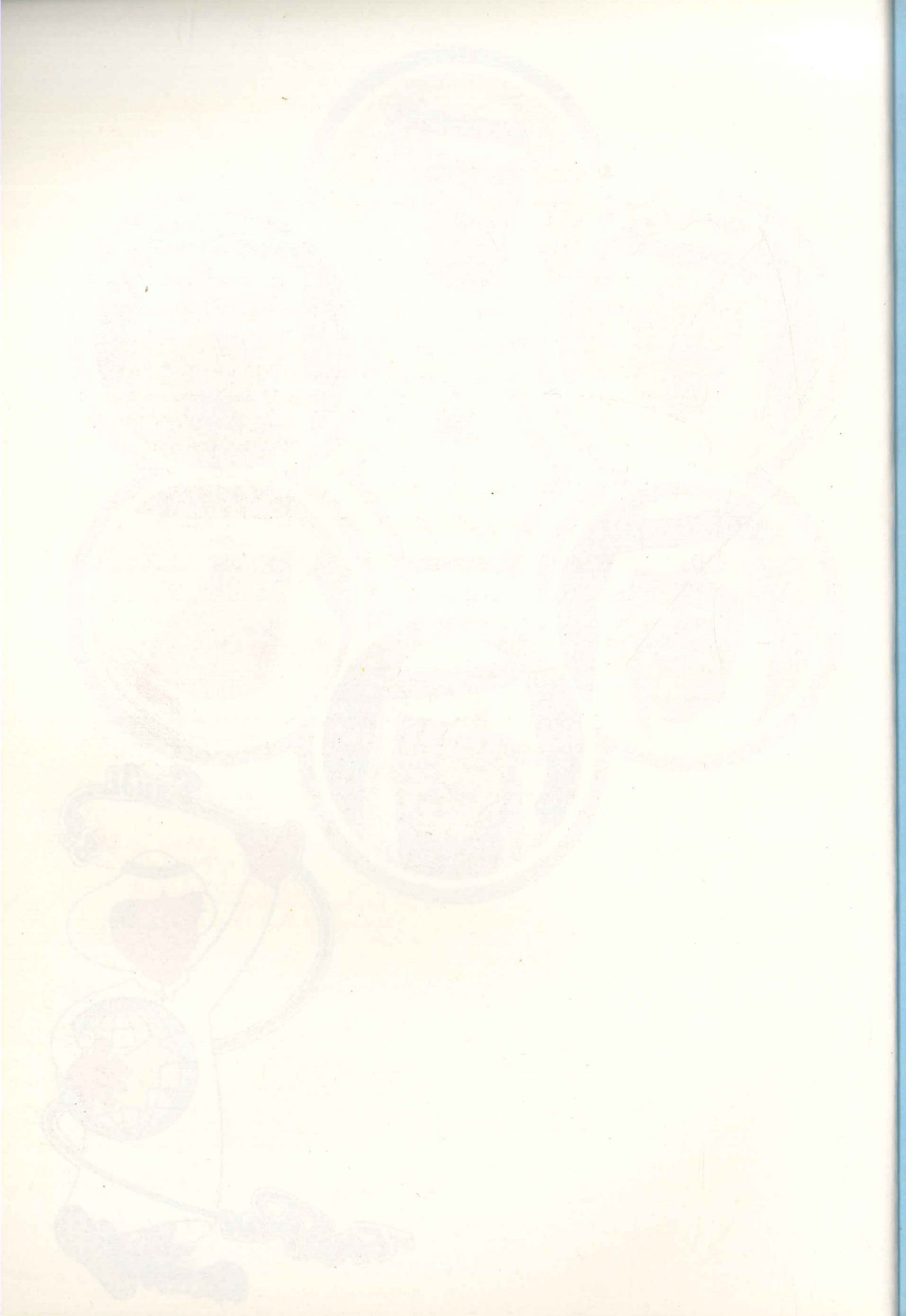
**With The Compliments of :
The Chamber of Commerce and
Industry in The Eastern Province
and
Foreign Information**

Preparation & Follow up by
**Jasim Muhammad Al-Yagout
Muhammad Abdulhameed Tahlawi**

In The Name of God Most Gracious
Most Merciful







A Welcoming Preface from H.R.H. The Governor of The Eastern Province

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all participating teams in the 5th World Youth Championship being held here and in other parts of Saudi Arabia.

The presence of this huge international gathering of youths on the Saudi Arabian soil greatly reflects the persistent care and deep interest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in providing a friendly environment to all nations of the world. This conspicuously demonstrates our determination towards creating a harmonious relationship — a relationship that is based on equity, justice and fair play, among a cross-section of people from throughout the world.

Your participation in this Championship shows a high spirit of fair competition — a concept that we greatly support and believe in.

Under the able guidance of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, and that of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, coupled with the active participation of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, President of the General Presidency for Youth Welfare, the Kingdom has undertaken appropriate measures to provide all facilities, support and care to its youths, who are the nucleus of the country's overall development. You will yourself be able to gauge the extent of this care for them.

Finally, I wish you a very pleasant stay in the Eastern Province. It is our hope that the spirit of understanding, fraternity and affection among each one of you should enlighten your way to success.

Mohammad bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud
Governor of the Eastern Province

A Welcoming Preface from H.R.H. The Vice Governor of The Eastern Province

Islam urges us to be active and healthy because a healthy mind and a healthy body are a benefit to us. As a strong Muslim is better than a weak Muslim, the Saudi government, as instructed by The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, and the Crown Prince, Prince Abdallah bin Abdulaziz, and with the active role of His Royal Highness, Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, President General of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare, has placed strong emphasis on sports and the welfare of youth in the Kingdom.

The care of the Saudi Arabian government is manifested in the construction of highly developed facilities and in the organization of sports clubs to meet international standards. This care has led to several major achievements in regional and international championships.

There is no doubt that participation in sports involves both winning and losing, but the main objective of these competitions is to emphasize understanding, sportsmanship and friendship among the youth of the world. This, in itself, is a benefit.

While I am welcoming you here today, I urge you to take some spare time to see the development in this part of Saudi Arabia and to visit our industrial complexes so that you can be our ambassadors to your countries. Please be good ambassadors for your own countries while you are here and return home in peace and with good memories of Saudi Arabia and these competitions.

Vice Governor of Eastern Province

Fahd bin Salman bin Abdulaziz

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is named after Prince Muhammad Bin Saud who established the first Saudi State around 1726. Like any other state, the Saudi state lived through different stages of strength and weakness, expansion and shrinking until God granted it the unifying Imam (leader), King Abdul Aziz Bin Abdul Rahman Al-Faisal Al-Saud who started establishing the third Saudi State by recapturing Riyadh, the Capital of Al Saud Dynasty, in 1902. The formation of this young state was completed when King Abdul Aziz announced in September 22 1932. The unification of all the regions under the name of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Kingdom occupies approximately four fifths of the land mass of the Arabian Peninsula which is located in



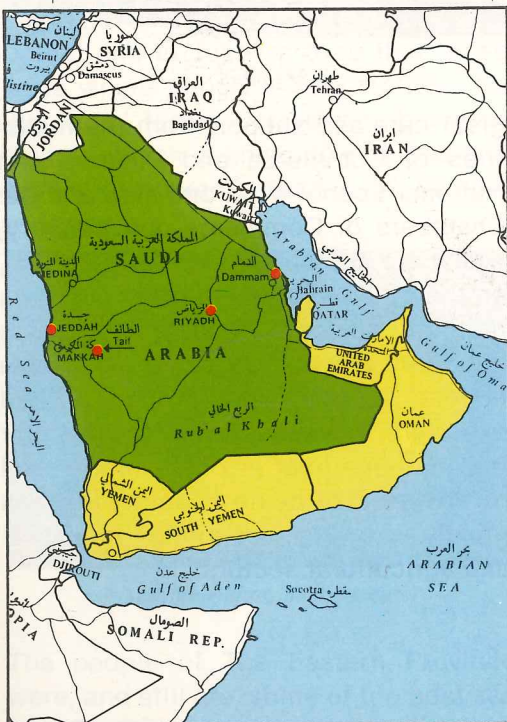
King AbdulAziz Bin AbdulRahman Al-Saud

the south western corner of Asia. It has direct borders with Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, The United Arab Emirates, Oman, South & North Yemen, Jordan and Iraq. The Red Sea forms the entire west borders of the Kingdom while the Arabian gulf forms most of its east borders.

The Kingdom is near 2,250,000 sq. kilometers with most of this huge land mass being deserts, yet the Kingdom's topography includes a mountain chain in the west, a plateau in the Center and Coastal plains in the East.

The Kingdom's religion is Islam which is the core and seal of all of the previous monotheistic religions. The Kingdom's government and people apply Islamic teachings to all aspects of their day-to-day life. The official language of the Kingdom is Arabic, However, some of citizens speak acceptable English.

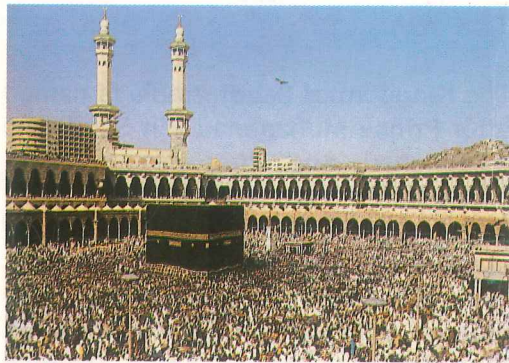
Riyadh, The Capital of the Kingdom, is located in the central plateau of Najd. About 400 kilometers to the west of Dammam. There are also other important cities such as **Makkah** and **Madinah**. The most sacred cities to all



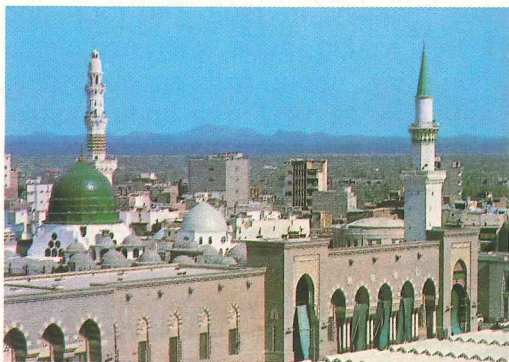
MAP OF SAUDI ARABIA

خارطة المملكة العربية السعودية

muslims all over the world. The Kingdom is proud to have the honor of serving the two holy cities, as a matter of fact, the expansions of the Holy Mosque in **Makkah** and the Prophet's Mosque in **Madinah**, that were done by the Saudi State are unparalleled. They are the largest and most beautiful expansions ever done to these holy places along the history. Another reason for the Saudi's pride is that their Kings were known commonly, since the establishment of the Kingdom as the Custodians of the two holy mosques. However, it was **King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz** who, officially gave up the title of "His Majesty" and changed it to "The Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques". Thus making it his official and actual title.



Makkah



Madinah

In addition to **Makkah** and **Madinah**, there are cities like Jeddah, Dammam, Al-Khobar which are commercial ports and centers. Jubail and Yanbu which are fast-growing industrial centers. Abha and Taif which are wonderful Summer resorts. Hail, Qaseem area and Tabuk which are expanding agricultural areas and there are Dhahran, Ras Tanurah and Abqaiq which are considered some of the largest oil production centers in the world.

The Arabian Peninsula, during the Golden days of the Islamic Empire was a great commercial center. The Arabs where the dealers between the Orient and the West in the trades of perfumes, spices, frankincense and silk. Today, the Kingdom continues along the same commercial development path with

great care and support from the ministries of Commerce and Finance and National Economy on one side and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which are spread all over the Kingdom, on the otherside. All indications tell us that the Kingdom occupies the same important position by being one of the largest oil and gas producers and exporters, and also being the country that has one quarter of the world's oil reserves and by being a country that has rapidly growing economic, industrial and agricultural sectors.

The Eastern Province

As its name indicates, The Eastern Province is located on the Arabian Gulf coast in The Eastern part of Saudi Arabia.

Several historical and archeological evidences proved that The Eastern Province was a place where great civilizations started and then moved to other areas of what is known now as the Middle East to flourish there.

It was also proved that neighbouring civilizations used the harbors of The Eastern Province as rest stations on their voyages across the Arabian Gulf.

The archeological evidences indicates that the phoenicians, who once were the masters of the mediterranean, may have lived here before the drought had forced them to leave.

The archeological sights that were found in Dareen on Tarout Island, in Qateef and in Jubail proved that these ports where once the rest stations for the sea farers, traveling between (Sumer) which is know now as Iraq and (Majan) or (Makan), which is known now as Oman.



Fishermen bring in their catch

The people of The Eastern Province were, and still are, some of the best sailors. Their ports were some of the most

important pearl diving and fishing ports in the area. They also had long and good experience in travelling by sea to trade different types of goods in Bombay, Eden and Zanzibar.

On the other hand the people who lived in the Oasis of The Eastern Province, such as Al-Hasa, one of the largest Oases in the world, and Qateef, are of the finest skillful farmers. They have given special attention to planting date palmtrees and managed to grow different types of trees and plants.

The Eastern Province returned to be a part of the Saudi State in 1913 when King Abdul Aziz managed to defeat its Ottoman Turkish Garrison which was based in Al-Hasa.

Although many years have passed and things are now totally different from what they were in the near or for past, The Eastern Province still has its economic and developmental importance to the whole Kingdom. The reasons for this importance however, are different now from what they used to be. In 1933 the government of Saudi Arabia signed the basic concession agreement with Standard Oil Company of California,



RasTanurah Oil Refinery

called Socal (now Chevron) to start exploring for oil in The Eastern Province. In March 1938 oil was discovered

in Commercial quantities and the whole Kingdom started to feel the prosperity brought by this new promising economic resource. As years went by the oil Industry grew and The Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Formally known as the Arabian American Oil Company) or Saudi Aramco in short, became the largest oil and gas producing company in the world, and it was proven, beyond any doubt, that nearly 25% of the world's oil reserves in lying beneath the yellow sands of The Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia.

However, the wisdom of the leaders of this country lead them to the great idea of looking for other economic resources, to avoid the dangers of depending on one source of income. Thus, the industrial sector was deeply thought of and very well planned for in all of the past and coming 5-year development plans. A very good example for this planning is the project of planning, developing and operating two industrial cities in Al-Jubail on the Arabian Gulf and Yanbu on the Red Sea, in addition to several industrial parks distributed all over the Kingdom.

The Agricultural Sector, which is concentrated in Al-Hasa and Qateef areas of The Eastern Province, was also given

a lot of care and planning. Agricultural Development Companies and food processing industries were encouraged and lots of financial and technical support was given to individuals to develop, thus, helping The Eastern Province becoming one of the food baskets for the Kingdom and its neighbors.

The location of The Eastern Province on the Arabian Gulf made it a very important sea outlet for the Kingdom. Ports like Dammam, Jubail, Ras Tanurah, Juaimah and Al-Khobar started shipping out Saudi Oil, Petrochemicals, industrial and agricultural products and receiving tons of all kinds of goods coming from the four corners of the world, thus making the cities of The Eastern Province bustling commercial centers that attribute to the overall Saudi economic growth. We also should not forget that the private sector played, and is still playing, a dramatic role in boosting this economic and commercial growth. The Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce and Industry is a dazzling example of how wise, careful, hardworking and patriotic the private sector can be.

To support all the development we talked about an effective communication and transportation system should have been developed and that is what happened. The Eastern Province got connected to the rest of the Kingdom and the world through a huge telephone and telex system linked across the country by the longest microwave network ever built in the world and by several satellite communication and control stations, one of which is located in Deerab near Riyadh, the Capital and controlling Arabsat the first Arab Satellite.



Irrigation & Drainage Project — Al-Hasa



King Fahd Causeway

On the other hand the roads, causeways and tunnels network that was built in the province during the last two 5-year development plans were good examples of correct planning and logical thinking, because it provided a necessity needed to secure economic growth. In addition to that, the capacity of the railroad that connects Dammam and Al-Hasa with Riyadh was increased and its services were improved to give better services to both passengers and cargo. In another field, the work is going on to finish King Fahd Airport which will replace Dhahran International Airport and will be one of the largest and most modernized Airport of the Middle East.

On top of all that The Eastern Province is very proud to have a transportation and a construction miracle; The King Fahd Causeway which starts from Al-Khobar to connect The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with Bahrain. For many years the people of Bahrain and the rest of the Arabian Peninsula have lived with the common factors of religion, language, customs, traditions and historical background unifying them. On top of that historical day came when the leaders of the Arabian Gulf States announced the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Counsel.

Today The King Fahd Causeway stands as yet another tie that emphasises the unity and closeness of the people of the gulf.

The Causeway is 25 Kilometers long, half of it is embankments and the other half is bridges. In the middle sits the 660,000 sq. meters manmade island where all passports, departments, customs and all other needed facilities are located, long spaces were left between the Causeway columns to facilitate ship traffic. One of these spaces is big enough to allow huge ships to pass through.

As for education the development and growth was abnormal in all of its stages. There was just an extension of the progress reached in this field all over the Kingdom. Under the personal care and attention of King Fahd, who was the first minister of Education, the number of schools and students literally exploded beyond any expectations, and education covered all stages from kindergarten up to post graduate studies in the universities. It is difficult to give the number of schools in The Eastern Province because by the time the figure gets to the reader new schools gets inaugurated and the figure becomes outdated. In addition to regular schools there are specialized business and industrial high schools, two-year colleges and technicians and teachers institutes and colleges. Education in government schools is free, as a matter of facts, students in specialized schools and in all kinds of colleges or institutes receive financial aids while studying and financial or employment help after graduation, but the jewels of the educational crown in The Eastern Province are the two universities; King Fahd University for Petroleum and

Minerals in Dhahran and King Faisal University in Dammam and Al-Hasa. The two universities were established to be good sources for specialized and highly qualified manpower in applied sciences such as engineering with its different branches, Medicine, Oil Sciences, Computer Sciences and Agriculture. King Fahd University for Petroleum and Minerals was a college in the beginning and it was meant to qualify students in sciences related directly to this important field then it was made a university and several other specializations were added to it such as civil engineering, architecture, environmental designs, computer sciences and industrial management. All of that in addition to a highly advanced research center that supervised in 1985 some scientific experiments that were done by the first Arab muslim astronaut, H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Salman Bin Abdul Aziz, on his first space flight on the space shuttle Discovery.

King Faisal University, however, is divided into two parts; one in Dammam where colleges of Medicine and Architecture & Planning are located, and the other is in Al-Hasa where the colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary are located.

As we are celebrating the big event of hosting the Fifth World Youth Football championship let us tell you about the bustling world of youth here in The Eastern Province.

We believe that the young generation of Saudi Arabia is so lucky having such a young active and hardworking man such as H.R.H. Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz. The President General of Youth Welfare, supporting them and doing his best to improve and broaden youth activities under careful planning and wise guidance.



King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals

In The Eastern Province there is more than 30 clubs distributed all over the province in every city and almost every town or village. All of these clubs practice sports, social and cultural activities, because it is a strong trend of the presidency of youth welfare that anyone wishes to practice one or more of these activities should find it available.

The clubs of The Eastern Province are:

- Ittifag & Nahdhah in Dammam
- Qadisiyah in Al-Khobar

All of these three are first Division clubs

- Al-Khaleej in Sayhat
- Al-Sahel in Anak
- Al-Huda in Tarout
- Al-Jazeerah in Dareen
- Al-Safa in Safwa
- Al-Noor in Sanabis
- Al-Salam in Al-Awwamiyah
- Ras Tannurah in Rahimah
- Al-Ta'aluf in Al-Jubail
- Al-Nuairiyah in Al-Nuairiyah
- Al-A'laimain in Al-Khafji
- Al-Tarajji in Al-Qateef
- Al-Ibtisam in Um-Al-Hamam
- Al-Hedaiyah in Al-Jish
- Al-Khowaildiyah in Al-Khowaildiyah
- Al-Moheet in Al-Jarodiyah
- Modhar in Al-Godaih

The Al-Hasa area clubs are:

- Hajr
- Al-Rawdhah
- Al-Jeel
- Al-Shorooq
- Al-Taraf
- Al-Oyoun
- Al-Fath
- Al-Garah
- Al-Nojoom
- Al-Sawab
- Al-Adalah

In these clubs, up to 19 different sports are practiced such as:

Football, Basketball, Handball, Volleyball, Tennis and Table Tennis, Squash, Track and Field Athletics, Swimming, Diving, Water ball, Karate, Judo, Taeckwondo, Gymnastics, Cycling, Weight lifting, Body building, Greek wrestling, Boxing and Fencing. That is, ofcourse, in addition the different types of social and cultural activities.

Each club is working very hard, with significant support from the presidency of youth welfare, to increase the

number of activities practiced in it in order to give the largest number possible of the youth better chances to practice what they like and spend their time usefully.

The clubs in the Eastern Province have made several good achievements on the Saudi, Arab, Asian and some times, international scales.

Al-Ittifaq club, for example, won the King's football cup once. Football first division championship twice, Arab champions championship once, Gulf States champions Championship twice.

Al-Nahdah, which is the traditional competitor of Al-Ittifaq has international football players and fencers.

Al-Khaleej club won the Saudi hand ball championship twice and accordingly played in the 9th & 10th Arab hand ball champions championships where it played the final matches and came second.

Al-Safa club swimmers were the crowned kings of long distance swimming. Al-Safa's Alawi Makki was the



Football Team of Ittifaq Club Visiting H.R.H. The Governor of The Eastern Province

first Saudi to cross the English Channel and won several gold medals in many Saudi and pan-gulf long distance swimming races.

Al-Qadisiyah club is on top of all Saudi clubs in track and field athletics Qadisiyah players held Saudi, pan-Arab and even Asian records. Qadisiyah's Taeckwondo player Abdullah Juma'n Al-Yami was a bronze medalist in 50-kilogram class in the world championship held in Seoul 1985.

The Eastern Province's clubs, on the other hand, contribute to the cultural and social progress in the country by sponsoring and arranging lectures and panel discussions in all fields of knowledge by well-known lecturers and panelists, and by participating in the different public activities such as safe traffic week, public health week, Mosques week and so on. One of the most famous activities in this field is Al-Qadisiyah's Ramadan Festival. It is a collection of sports, cultural and social activities in addition to lots of fun for

everybody, these activities are scheduled for every night starting from the 2nd or the 3rd to the 20th of the holy month of Ramadan (Ramadan is a muslim calendar month and muslims have to fast during it i.e. stop taking any food or drink from dawn to sunset everyday).

The presidency of youth welfare is enthusiastically supporting all of these activities in many different ways. For example, financially there is the financial support list which includes all the clubs of the Kingdom. On top of this list you will usually find two or three of The Eastern Province's clubs. Another example is the facilities such as clubs permanent buildings like Al-Ittifaq's, Al-Nahdah's, Al-Qadisiyah's and Al-Ta'aluf's. The stadiums and sports halls such as Prince Saud Bin Jalawi stadium in Rakah, youth welfare stadium in Dammam and the Green Sports halls in Dammam also. All of this, in addition to other types of facilities such as King Fahd coastal recreation city in Half-moon bay. Beside the efforts of

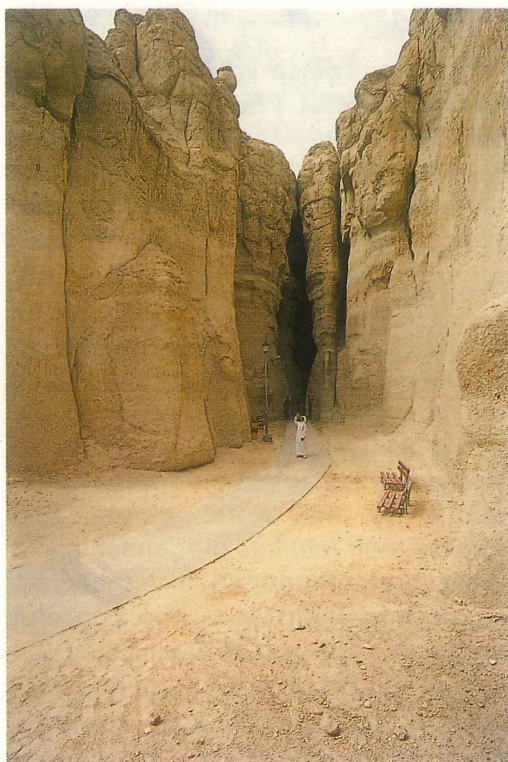


The Green Sports Halls — Dammam

youth welfare, other organizations have their own sports and social activities facilities. For example there is Petromin's Social Club and sports facilities in Dammam, KFUPM stadium and sports hall in Dhahran, King Abdulaziz Air Base sports facilities in Dhahran and the sport facilities of the Saudi Railroad organization in Dammam.

From another direction, the presidency of youth welfare, represented by the Saudi society for arts and culture, supported plastic, musical and acting arts and helped preserving a great deal of The Eastern Province's Folklore and Traditional Craftsmanship.

To crown all of these youth activities The Eastern Province, represented by Dammam, its major city, was honored by being chosen to be one of the four Saudi cities hosting the fifth world youth football championship. The youth teams of our friends Costrica, Colombia, U.S.S.R. and Syria will play here.



Qarah Hill — Al-Hasa



The World Youth Football Championship

a little over twelve years ago Dr. João Havelange, FIFA President suggested starting a championship for the world youth footballers who are less than 19 years old. The FIFA then started researching the idea. It was obvious that organizing such championship will help to spread football and increase its popularity. It will also help to develop the talents and abilities of the young generation of footballers, however, the main objective of this championship was, and still is, to get the youths of the nations of the world closer, and increase their feelings of friendship and human brotherhood, so that their feeling of this world as a one peaceful world gets refined, and their being the hope of this world's future gets embodied.

To arrange such championship, the FIFA looked for partners who believe in the idea as strong as the FIFA itself, and who are willing to support it financially all the way. The FIFA found such partner in Coca Cola Inc. whose support proved, along the years, to be a great contribution to the success of the championship, to the extent that it deserved to have its name put on the cup along with the FIFA's.

The Begining was in Tunisia:

On the 27th of June 1977 this championship started with 16 teams in the finals. They were Tunisia the host country and Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Austria, U.S.S.R., Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Mexico, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Iraq and Iran. The teams were divided into four groups with each team playing one match against each team in the same group.



At that Championship only one team from each group went up to the semi finals. These were Mexico, U.S.S.R., Brazil and Uruguay.

Mexico defeated Brazil 5/3 by penalty kicks after a 2 - 2 draw. In the other match U.S.S.R. defeated Uruguay 4/3 also by penalty kicks after another 2/2 draw.

Brazil met Uruguay in the third and fourth positions match and won 4/0. On Sunday July 10, 77 the final match was held between U.S.S.R. and Mexico. The funny thing about this match is that its original time ended in another 2/2 draw but U.S.S.R. won the cup by penalty kicks. The goal scorer of this championship was Queeny from Brazil the team that scored the highest number of goals. Queeny scored 4 of the 13 Brazilian goals.

The next championship in Japan:

The second unofficial championship was held in Japan. In this championship the three stages system was introduced so that two teams from each group, instead of one, will move up to add a stage before the semi finals. The teams that made it to this stage of the championship were Spain, Argentina, Poland, U.S.S.R., Algeria, Portugal, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Poland defeated Spain 4/3 by penalty kicks after a 0/0 draw. U.S.S.R. defeated Paraguay 6/5 by penalty kicks after a 2/2 draw and Uruguay won its match against Portugal 1/0.

Two Stars are born:



In the match between Algeria and Argentina, the championship announced the rise of two dazzling stars in the Argentinian team; Diego Maradona and Ramon Diyaz who are playing for Italian teams nowadays, with the exceptional abilities of these two superstars Argentina was able to demolish the Algeria team and win the match 5/0.

In the semi finals Argentina met its traditional opponent; Uruguay. Again Diyaz and Maradona led Argentina to victory by scoring the two goals of the match. In the other match U.S.S.R. defeated Poland 1/0.

In the third and fourth positions match Uruguay won the third position after defeating Poland 5/3 by penalty kicks after a 1/1 draw. In the finals Argentina met U.S.S.R. The cup winner of the previous championship. The Argentinians played a legendary symphony where Elvis, Diyaz and Maradona scored three marvilous goals while U.S.S.R. managed to score only once.

In this championship there were 32 matches and 83 goals with Ramon Diyaz being the goal scorer of the championship with his 8 goals that made a record that has not been broken yet. Argentina scored 20 goals; the largest number scored in this championship.

The First Official Championship:

The Third Championship or The First Official Championship was in Australia in 1981. Starting with this championship the competition held the official title of "The world youth football championship".

In addition to Australia the host country, fifteen other countries qualified for the finals which continued from the third to the eighteenth of October 81. It is worth mentioning that the Arabs in this championship astonished the whole world with their marvelous shows.

The Arabs were there:

As usual, after the first stage eight teams qualified to the second stage, these were the teams of Qatar, Egypt, England, West Germany, Brazil, Romania, Uruguay and Australia.

The Qatari team surprised the whole world when they defeated Brazil 3/2 while West Germany managed to win its match against Australia 1/0. In the third match Egypt was ahead of England by two goals to one but England managed to win the match 4/2. In the fourth match Romania defeated Uruguay 2/1.

In the semi finals the Shaken Media reporters said that England defeated Qatar 12/0 while the correct and surprising result of the match was that England lost to Qatar 1/2. They just couldn't believe that the totally unknown team of Qatar can defeat the English lion.

The West Germans managed, in the second match of the semi finals, to defeat the Romanians who won their match against England on the third and fourth positions 1/0.

In October 18, 89 Qatar met West Germany in the final match; on that day it rained and rained until "Cricket Ground", the ball field where the match was taking place, changed into a swamp, the thing that the Qataries were not used to at all. At the end of the match the score was 4/0 for the Germans.

In this championship 32 matches were played and 87 goals were scored and while the West German team was the highest scoring team with 12 goals, an Australian named Mark Cozas won the title of the goal scorer of the championship with 4 goals.

The Second Championship in Mexico:

The championship in Mexico in 1983 drew the attention of the world after the stunning results of the previous one.

The eight teams that qualified for the second stage of the championship were Holland, Brazil, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Uruguay, Scotland and South Korea, the results of the stage's matches were:

Poland defeated Scotland 1/0.

South Korea defeated Uruguay 2/1.

Argentina defeated Holland 2/1.

Brazil defeated Czechoslovakia 4/1.

In the semi finals Argentina defeated Poland 1/0 and Brazil defeated South Korea 2/1. Poland won the third position after defeating South Korea 2/1.

In the final match the competitive neighbors, Argentina and Brazil, met in a match described as the most beautiful final in the history of this championship, although there were some rough plays in it. Brazil managed to win the match by a goal scored by Jiovani who also won the goal scorer trophy with 6 goals to his name.

The final match of this championship was attended by 110000 football fans who filled the Aztec stadium in Mexico city to its capacity, thus setting a record in the number of audience ever to attend a youth championship match.

In this championship 32 matches were played and 88 goals were scored, both Brazil and Argentina had the highest number of goals with 13 goals to each of them.

The Third Championship in Moscow:

The Saudi Youth Team qualified to Moscow's finals and it was the first Saudi sports delegation to visit the U.S.S.R. The delegation was headed by H.R.H. Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz The President General of Youth Welfare and The Chairman of The Saudi Football Federation.

As usual the first stage matches were played and ended with the eight teams of Bulgaria, Spain, China, Nigeria, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and U.S.S.R. qualified for the second stage. The scores of the second stage matches were:

Spain won its match against Bulgaria 2/1, Brazil won its match against Colombia 6/0, U.S.S.R. won its match against China 1/0, and Nigeria won its match against Mexico 2/1.

In the semi finals Spain defeated U.S.S.R. 4/3 by penalty kicks after a 2/2 draw and Brazil won its match against Nigeria 2/0 but Nigeria managed to win the third position after defeating U.S.S.R. 3/1 by penalty kicks, thus becoming the first African country to win such a high position.

In the evening of December 7, 85 the final match was held in Lenin Stadium

in Moscow between Spain and Brazil. The Sampa dancers managed to win the match 1/0.

That match and goal were the last of 32 matches and 90 goals of this championship, and for the first time no trophy was given to the goal scorer of the championship because there were too many competitors with 3 goals for each of them. The Brazilian team has the highest number of goals which was 14..

Chile 1987:

All of the international football experts agreed that the fourth world youth football championship that was held in Chile in October 87 was a championship of new faces. The developing countries teams showed very high class football which meant that the championship started to give its long awaited results. One very good evidence of that is the tough competition that faced the Brazilian team. As a matter of fact, Brazil did not qualify for the quarter finals although it was the cup retainer.

The championship witnessed the return of the West German team after missing the championship twice. A sports critic said that the West Germans are the salt and sugar of any championship. This championship was also the second time West and East Germans got together in a football competition, with the 10th world cup in 1974 being the first.

For the second stage of the championship the teams of Chile, Brazil, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, East Germany and Scotland qualified. The Yugoslavs made the first surprise of the championship when they defeated Brazil, the cup retainer 2/1. The West Germans were about to follow the



Brazilians but the good old penalty kicks saved them in their match against Scotland and they won 4/3 after a 1/1 draw. Chile, on the other hand, managed to defeat Italy 1/0 and the Bulgarians lost to the East Germans.

In the semi finals the Yugoslavs got the East Germans out of the race by winning 2/1 while West Germany was able to win its match against Chile 4/0, so the third and fourth positions were left for East Germany and Chile. The East Germans won 3/1 by penalty kicks after a 1/1 draw.

On October 25 the final match was held between Yugoslavia and West Germany with 68000 football fans in attendance. The competition in the match was so strong and exciting and the Yugoslav managed to surprise the Germans by a goal that activated the Germans and forced them to work hard for an equalizer until they got it. The official time of the match ended with another 1/1 draw. When it was time for the penalty kicks the Yugoslavs were luckier. They won the match 5/4 thus returning the cup to East Europe after 10 years of being far away.

In this championship 32 matches were played and 87 goals were scored. The Yugoslavs, the best scorers of the championship, had 17 goals to their names.

The Theoretical and Historical Classification of Youth Championship Teams

46 Countries and 5 Championss

Country	Qualified	Played	Won	Draw	Points	Position		
						1st	2nd	3rd
Brazil	5	25	18	4	40	2	—	1
Uruguay	4	19	11	4	36	—	—	1
Argentina	3	15	12	1	25	1	1	—
U.S.S.R.	4	20	8	7	23	1	1	—
W. Germany	2	12	10	—	20	1	1	—
Mexico	5	18	4	9	17	—	1	—
Spain	4	16	5	6	16	—	1	—
Poland	3	15	6	3	15	—	—	1
Yugoslavia	2	9	7	—	14	1	—	—
Australia	4	13	3	5	11	—	—	—
South Korea	3	12	4	3	11	—	—	—
Nigeria	3	12	4	3	11	—	—	1
Paraguay	3	10	3	4	10	—	—	—
Romania	1	6	4	19	—	—	1	—
Scotland	2	8	6	2	8	—	—	—
Bulgaria	2	8	3	2	8	—	—	—
Hungary	3	9	3	2	8	—	—	—
England	2	9	2	3	7	—	—	—
Qatar	1	6	3	1	7	—	1	—
Italy	3	10	2	3	7	—	—	—
Colombia	2	7	2	3	7	—	—	—
Chile	1	6	3	—	6	—	—	—
P.R. China	2	7	3	—	6	—	—	—
Canada	3	9	1	3	5	—	—	—
U.S.A.	3	9	2	1	5	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1	4	2	—	4	—	—	—
Holland	1	3	1	2	4	—	—	—
Egypt	1	4	1	2	4	—	—	1
E. Germany	1	4	2	—	4	—	—	—
Portugal	1	4	1	2	4	—	—	—
Honduras	1	3	2	—	4	—	—	—
Algeria	1	4	1	2	4	—	—	—
France	1	3	1	1	3	—	—	—
Iran	1	3	1	1	3	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	2	6	1	1	3	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	2	6	—	3	3	—	—	—
Iraq	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Japan	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tunisia	2	6	1	—	2	—	—	—
Cameroon	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Austria	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
North Ireland	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Togo	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nowadays the championship is being held in Saudi Arabia. It is the second time its held in an Arab country, the first was in Tunisia in 1977. It is also the third time the Saudi team qualifies for the finals the previous two times were in U.S.S.R. in 1985 and in Chile in 1987.

Saudi Arabia qualified for this championship because its the host country. However, the Saudis participation will depend on a very good and impressive reputation regionally, continentally and internationally. In both of the previous championship, the Saudi team played excellent matches and gained praising reviews from very well-known football critics.

The Saudi teams managed to qualify twice in a row as one of Asia's representatives which tells us a lot about his level among the Asian teams.

As a preparation for the championship the Saudi team camped in Portugal and played several test and training matches that improved the players skills and abilities. The result was that the Saudi team won its two matches against Tunisia's youth team 2/0 and 1/0 and then defeated Malmu the Sweedish

team 1/0 and the Swiss team 4/0. These results reflect good preparation and excellent planning on the side of the Saudi team and Youth Welfare Presidency.

The Saudi Youth Team participating in this championship includes:

1. Saud Al-Sammar
2. Hassan Khalifah
3. Abdul Rahman Al Romi
4. Ahmad Jameel
5. Musaéd Al-Turair
6. Mansour Al-Mowaine
7. Abdullah Al-Shareedah
8. Khalid Al-Hazzá
9. Waleed Al-Mudawwah
10. Saud Al-Hemali
11. Fuád Anwar
12. Khalid Al-Dosari
13. Khalid Mansi
14. Hamad Al-Dubaikhi
15. Sa'doon Homood
16. Fahd Al-Muhallal
17. Khalid Al-Rwaihi
18. Jabarti Ali Jabarti

The Kingdom, represented by the presidency of youth welfare and the Saudi football federation requested to organize the 1989 youth championship. That



Saudi Youth Team

was during the 1987 championship in Chile. During the same year, the FIFA sent an official technical committee to evaluate the Kingdoms capabilities as of regard to the availability of stadiums and ball fields facilities and their quality, accomodation facilities, communication and media facilities particularly T.V. capabilities. The committee forwarded to the FIFA a report that had no reservations whatsoever. In 1987 the FIFA approved the Saudi request to organize the championship.

All of these efforts were crowned by the honorary approval of The Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud.

The Supreme Organizing Committee was formed under the Presidency of H.R.H. Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz President General of the Presidency of Youth Welfare and Chairman of the board of directors of the Saudi Football Federation and with the membership of:

- Dr. Faád AbdulSalam Farsi, The Deputy Minister of Information for Information affairs.
- Dr. Fuád Abu Mansour, The Deputy Minister of Post, Telephone & Telegraphs for Operation & Maintenance.
- Dr. Yousuf Al-Juma'n, The Deputy Minister of Education.
- Dr. Ali Al-Naja'i, The Assistant Deputy Minister of Information for T.V. Affairs.
- Mr. Muhammad Al-Otaibi, Deputy of Riyadh Region Emirate.
- Mr. Rabi' Dahlan, Deputy of Makkah Region Emirate.
- Mr. Saád Al-Othman, Deputy of the Eastern Province Emirate.
- Mr. Othman Al-Saád, The Deputy President of Youth Welfare.

- Dr. Saleh Bin Naser, The Deputy President of Youth Welfare for Youth Affairs.
- Mr. Abdullah Al-Adhel, The Deputy President of Youth Welfare for Financial Affairs.
- Mr. Ibrahim Al-Shami, The Assistant Deputy President of Youth Welfare for Technical Affairs.
- Mr. Hamad Al-Fouzan, The Director General of Financial Affairs in Youth Welfare.
- Mr. AbdulRahman Al-Daham, The Assistant Secretary General of the Saudi Football Federation.
- Dr. AbdulFattah Nadher, The Chairman of Jeddah's group local organizing committee.
- Mr. Abdullah Al-Dabal, The Chairman of Dammam's group local organizing Committee.
- Dr. AbdulRazzaq Bakr, The Chairman of Taif's group local organizing committee.
- Mr. Muhammad Al Husaini, Member of the Saudi football federation.
- Mr. Erfan, Obari Technical Consultant to the Saudi Football Federation.

After that the local organizing committees for the whole championship and for each group were formed.

Four cities were chosen to host the teams and matches of the championship.

- Riyadh which hosts
Saudi Arabia
Nigeria
Czechoslovakia
Portugal
- Dammam which hosts
Costa Rica
Colombia
U.S.S.R.

- Syria
- Jeddah which hosts
 - Brazil
 - East Germany
 - Mali
 - U.S.A.

- Taif which hosts
 - Norway
 - Iraq
 - Argentina
 - Spain

What do you know about the guests of The Eastern Province

Costa Rica:

Located in the center of Central America between Nicaragua in the North, Panama in the south, the Caribbean Sea in the East and the Pacific Ocean in the West, Costa Rica occupies nearly 19575 sq. miles. Its surface's topography varies from lowlands by the Caribbean, which have tropical weather, to an interior plateau about 4000 feet high thus having a temperate weather.

The capital city in San Jose and Limon is one of its important cities.

The population of Costa Rica is about three millions 85% of them are under 50, most of the people are of Spanish origins and Spanish is the official language of the country.

Costa Rica's economy depends on industry and agriculture. It makes fiberglass, aluminium, textiles, fertilizers and cement, it grows coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cocoa and cotton. It also has some minerals of economic value such as gold, salt, sulphur and iron.

The currency of Costa Rica is the Colone. Costa Rica is a democratic republic divided into seven provinces and 80 cantons.

Guayami Indians used to inhabit the area when the Spaniards arrived in 1502.

Independence came in 1821 but Costa Rica seceded from the Central American Federation in 1838. Since the civil war of 1948 - 49, there has been little violent social conflict and free political institutions have been preserved. Costa Rica, though still a largely agricultural country, has achieved a relatively high standard of living and social services. The Costa Rican delegation to the championship includes.

1. William Zuniga Pana
2. Juan Jose Gamez Rivera
3. Jose Rafael Gonzalez Angulo
4. Edgar Sandoval Chavez
5. Jose Maria Meza
6. Manrique Quesada Salazar
7. Luis Segura Corrales
8. Victor Manuel Zuñiga Hernandez
9. Paul Mayorga Quesada
10. Jose Francisco Porras Hidalgo
11. Oscar Valverde Godinez
12. Ronald Gonzalez Brenes
13. Orlando Sibaja Valverde
14. Maximilien Peynado Barnes
15. Eddy Pecado Arrieta
16. Juan Carlos Arguedas Avila
17. Ronald Chavez Hidalgo
18. Austin Berry Moya
19. Harold Lopez Arguedas
20. Eusebio Montero Vargas
21. Juan Adrian Leandro Gomez
22. German Rodriguez Varela

23. Alexander Viques Vega
24. Danilo Brenes Mora
25. Briance Gerardo Illalobos
Hernandez
26. Muricio Varagas Matamoros
27. Juan Carlos Alfaro Caseante



Colombia:

Located at the north of South America and has borders with Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and Venezuela with Coasts on the Carribean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

It covers about 439,735 sq. miles of mostly mountainous features, three ranges of Andes run through the country from North to South. The Eastern range consists mostly of high table lands that are densely populated. The Magdalena river rises in the Andes and flows north to the Carribean Sea through a rich alluvial plain.

The capital of Colombia is Bogota and Medellin, Cali and Barranquilla are some of its important cities.

Colombia's population is about 32 millions with 83% of them below 60. Most of the people are Spanish origin and Spanish is the official language.

Colombian economy depends on Industry, agriculture and mining. It makes processed goods, hides, steel, cement, cotton, sugar, chemicals and textiles, and it grows coffee, rice, corn, cotton, sugarcane, and bananas. The minerals that are available are oil & gas, emeralds (90% world output), gold, copper, lead, iron, nickel and salt.

The currency of Colombia is the Peso.

Colombia is a republic divided into 8 provinces in addition to the special district of Bogota.

In the 1530's Spain subdued the local Indian kingdoms of Funza and Tunja, and ruled Colombia and neighbouring areas as New Grenada for 300 years. Independence was won by 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador broke away in 1828 - 30 and Panama withdrew in 1903.

The Colombian delegation to the championship includes:

1. Arturo Bustamante
2. Juan Jose Pelaez Naranjo
3. Carlos Ariel Garcia Arcila
4. Luis Fernando Suarez Guzman
5. Elkin Javier Sanchez Vasquez
6. Dr. Felipe Eduardo Marino Isaza
7. Jorge Enrique Buitrago Orjuela
8. Francisco Leon Londono Tamayo
9. Hernan Mejia Campozano
10. Jose Saul Velasquez Restrepo
11. Jaime Bonilla Marquez
12. Glenn Jordan
13. Samuel Ecadio Tamayo
14. Jorge Herman Botero
15. Leon Posada Gomez
16. Carlos Hernando Ramirez Rios
17. Oscar Cordoba
18. Cesar Gavirea
19. Victor Maruland
20. Geovanis Cassiani
21. Jose Santa
22. Miguel Calero
23. Diego Osorio
24. Robeiro Moreno
25. Jorge Bermudez
26. Carlos Jimenez
27. Jose Torres
28. Wilson Munos
29. Fabian Martin

30. Jairo Calanches
31. Carlos Castro
32. Omar Canas
33. Ivan Valenciano
34. Gustavo Restrepo
35. Eddy Villarraga
36. Martin Velez
37. Victor Aristizabal
38. Henry Zambrano
39. Hector Botero
40. Jose Pino
41. Rodrigo Garzon
42. Fernando Meza
43. Hugo Patipondo
44. Juan Benitez
45. Carlos Uribe
46. Herman Gaviria

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)

U.S.S.R. occupies all of the northern part of Asia extending from East Europe to the Pacific Ocean. It has borders with Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Romania, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and Korea. It also has coasts on closed seas, semi open seas and open seas like the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The total land mass of U.S.S.R. is nearly 8,649,496 sq. miles, so it is the largest country in the world, it is actually, two times as big as U.S.A. With this huge size it is impossible not to find any type of topography or weather in it with one exception which is the tropical weather.

The Capital of U.S.S.R. is Moscow. Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, Kharkov, Baku, Gorky and Minsk are some of its most important cities.

U.S.S.R.'s population is 287,015,000, 86% of them are under 60. They are a mixture of Russians Ukrainians, Uzbeks,

Byelorussians and many other ethnic groups and they speak several languages such as the Slavic (Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Polish) Altaic (Turkish, etc.) and other endo-European, Uralian and Caucasian languages.

The U.S.S.R., being a super power depend economically on several resources. In industry U.S.S.R. makes steel, machinery, machine tools, vehicles, chemicals, cement, textiles, appliances and paper.

In agriculture it grows grain, cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and sunflowers. In mining the most important minerals are iron, manganese, mercury, potash, bauxite, cobalt, chromium, copper, coal, gold, lead, nickel, phosphates, silver, tin, tungsten, zinc and oil, all of this in addition to fishing, live stock and forests as very good economic resources.

The currency of U.S.S.R. is the Ruble. The U.S.S.R. is a Federal Union Controlled by the Communist Party. It includes 15 union republic within which are 20 autonomous republics, 6 Krais (territories), 123 oblasts (regions) and 8 autonomous oblasts.

Slavic tribes began migrating into Russia from the west in the 5th century AD. The first Russian State, founded by Scandinavian Chieftains, was established in the 9th century, centering in Novgorod and Kiev.

In the 13th century the Mongols overran the country but it recovered under the grand dukes and princes of Moscow. By 1480 it freed itself from the Mongols. Ivan the Terrible was the first to be formally proclaimed Tsar in 1547. Peter The Great (1682 - 1725) extended the domain and in 1721 founded the

Russian Empire which collapsed because of the revolution power in 1917.

The U.S.S.R. delegation to this championship includes:

1. Vladimir Ivanov
2. Boris Ignatiev
3. Vladimir Salkov
4. Gadji Gadjev
5. Viatcheslav Mikliav
6. Andrei Piatkin
7. Andrei Markov
8. Pavel Davydov
9. Nicolai Amiredjibi
10. Semen Andreev
11. Guennadi Lartcinkov
12. Vladimir Pchenikov
13. Gintras Staucre
14. Oleg Benko
15. Omar Tetradev
16. Oleg Tabonov
17. Sergey Zaets
18. Sergey Bezhenav
19. Aref Asadov
20. Dmitry Gradilenko
21. Vasily Ivanov
22. Valeriy Popovitch
23. Anatoliy Moschink
24. Mirazhalal Kasymov
25. Bakhva Tedeev
26. Victor Onopko
27. Renardas Kapustas
28. Andrey Timoshenko
29. Sergey Timovcev
30. Oleg Kosheliuk
31. Oleg Matveev
32. Sergey Kiriakov
33. Oleg Salenko
34. Iuriy Tishkov
35. Boris Marveev
36. Sergey Schetnikov
37. Igor Chugainov
38. Iuriy Okroshidre

Syria :

Syria is located in the area historically known as the fertile Crescent which includes Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq and is located to the East of the Mediterranean. Syria has borders with Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, Turkey, and Jordan in addition to a long coast on the Mediterranean. The Syrian land is about 71,498 sq. miles, most of it is fertile low lands and plains alternating with mountains and desert areas. The Euphrates crosses Syria on its way from Turkey to Iraq.

The Capital of Syria is Demascus. Aleppo, Homs and Hamah are some of its most important cities.

The population of Syria is about 12,210,000, 93% of them are under 60. Most of the population are Arbs but there are some Kurds and Armenians. Arabic is the official language of the country but a large number of the population can speak French or English as well.

The economy of Syria depends mainly on agriculture, but industry, mining and live stock raising also support the economy. Syria grows cotton, grain, olives, fruits and vegetables. It makes textiles, cement, tobacco, glassware, sugar, brass ware and oil products. Its most important minerals are oil, phosphate and gypsum.

The Syrian currency is the pound. Syria is a republic divided into 13 provinces.

Syria contains some of the most ancient remains of civilization. It was the center of the Seleucid empire, but later became absorbed in the Roman and Arab empires, later the Ottoman Turks ruled Syria for about four Centuries. Damascus is the oldest Capital in his-

troy. It may be the oldest city in the world.

After world war I, Syria, as we know it today, was formed by the treaty of Sevres in 1920 and was put under a French league of Nations mandate. In September 1941 Syria was proclaimed a republic by the occupying French, and exercised full independence in Jan. 1, 1944.

The Socialist Báth party and military leaders Seized power in March 1963 and they are still in power.

The Syrian delegation to this championship includes:

1. Mahamad Nabil Haj Ali
2. Bakhdhir Ibrahimove
3. Samir Saád
4. Khalil Othman

5. Marwan Dayub
6. Mohamad Ammer Ajlani
7. Mohamad Adnan Bouzo
8. Abdul Massih Douna
9. Mohamad Ahmad Al-Abdulah
10. Munaf Ramadan
11. Hisham Khalaf
12. Ammar Awad
13. Abdulatif Helou
14. Fares Shahin
15. Fawaz Mando
16. Redwan Ajam
17. Abdulah Saddikah
18. Ali Cheikh Dib
19. Yasser Sibai
20. Adnan Sabouni
21. Mohamad Nasser Afash
22. Bassam Farekh
23. Marwan Taher
24. Ammar Habib
25. Ammar Zeineh



Members of the different committees participating in organizing the Fifth World Youth Football Championship.

After the King's and FIFA's approvals of the Kingdom's request to organize the championship, H.R.H. Prince **Faisal Bin Fahad Bin Abdul Aziz** the President General of Youth Welfare and chairman of the Saudi Football Federation (SFF) formed the local Organizing Committee which included:

- Dr. Saleh Ahmad Bin Naser, Deputy president of Youth Welfare and member of the S.F.F.

As the championship manager.

- Ibrahim Al-Ali Al Shami, Assistant Deputy President of Youth Welfare for Technical Affairs and member of the S.F.F.

As Chairman of Riyadh's group organizing committee.

- Abdulrahman Abdul Aziz Al-Daham, Director General of Youth Welfare Office in the Central Province and Assistant Secretary General of the S.F.F.; as a local coordinator of Riyadh's group organizing committee.
- Abdullah Khalid Al-Dabal member of the S.F.F., as chairman of Dammam's group organizing committee.
- Saleh Al-Rashid Director of Youth Welfare Office in The Eastern Province, as local coordinator of Dammam's group organizing committee.
- Dr. AbdulFattah Nadher member of the S.F.F., as chairman of Jeddah's group organizing committee.
- Saeed Jam'an Al-Ghamedi, Director of Youth Welfare Office in the Western Province, as local coordinator



of Jeddah's group organizing committee.

- Dr. AbdulRazzaq Bakr member of the S.F.F. as Chairman of Taif's group organizing committee.
- Muhammad Bin Namshan, Director of Youth Welfare Office in Taif as local coordinator of Taif's group organizing committee.

As for the FIFA, an official delegation was formed it includes the FIFA's organizing committee for this championship.

The delegation includes:

Presidency:

- Dr. João Havelange, FIFA president, Brazil
- Joseph S. Blatter, General Secretary, Switzerland

FIFA Organizing Committee:

- Hary H. Cavan, Chairman, Northern Ireland
- Dr. Viacheslav Koloskov, Deputy Chairman, U.S.S.R.
- Abilio d'Almeida, Brazil
- Abdullah Al-Dabal, Saudi Arabia
- Slim Aloulou, Tunisia
- Joaquin Soria Terrazas, Mexico
- Charles Dempsey, New Zealand
- Dr. Nicolas Leoz, Paraguay
- Hans Bangerter, Switzerland

- Peter Velappan, Malaysia
- Günter Schneider, East Germany
- Mustapha Fahmy, Egypt
- Arno Bertozzi, Switzerland

Its worth mentioning here that the Board of Directors of **The Saudi Football Federation** includes:

- H.R.H. Prince **Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz**, Chairman of the board
- Othman Muhammad Al-Saád, General Secretary
- Ibrahim Al-Ali Al-Shami, Treasurer
- Dr. Saleh Ahmad Bin Naser, Member
- Abdul Rahman Al-Daham, Assistant Secretary General
- Dr. AbdulRazzaq Yousuf Bakr, Member
- Dr. AbdulFattah MuhieeAddeen Nadher, Member
- Abdullah Khalid Al-Dabal, Member
- Muhammad AbdulAziz Al-Husaini, Member
- Irfan Abdullah Obari, Technical Consultant

The Dammam's Group Local Organizing Committee.

According to the instructions of H.R.H. the President of Youth Welfare, the Dammam's group local organizing committee was formed and the championship of Mr. Abdullah Khalid Al-Dabal. The committee includes:

1. The Public Relations Committee which is headed by Mr. Ahmad Abdullah Al-Zamil. This committee includes:
 - A. The Protocol Committee:
 - Saud Al-Utaishan
 - Hassan Al-Tamá
 - Khalid Al-Aradi
 - B. Delegation Escort Committee:
 - Muhammad Tahlawi escorting FIFA's head of delegation and general coordinators
 - Khaleel Al-Yas, Head of Teams' escorts
 - Ibrahim Bubshait
 - Abdullah Al-Olaian
 - Ahmad khalid Al-Dosari
 - Abdul Aziz Al-Duhaim



The Board of Directors of The Saudi Football Federation

- Bassam Al-Saiyd
 - Fawzi Al-Yousuf
 - Faisal Rashid Al-Dosari
Teams' escorts
 - AbdulRahman Al-Badeen,
Foreign press escort
 - Muhammad Yousuf Al-Dosari
escorting FIFA's Media officer.
- C. Referees' Escort Committee:
- Muhammad Abdul Rahman
Al-Marzooq
 - Abdullah Saud Al-Khaldi
- D. Accomodation and Catering Committee:
- Ghassan Al-Ajaji
 - Abdul Rahman Abu Alleef
- E. ID Cards Committee:
- Fahd Idrees Al-Ya'goob
2. Fields Committee:
- Faisal Abdul Aziz Dhiyab,
Escorting FIFA Technical Studies
Representative.
 - Saud Abdul Aziz Al-Dosari
3. Engineering Committee:
- Fahd Al-Daweesh
4. Medical Committee:
- Muhammad Ahmad Sadiq with
representatives from the Direc-
torate Gernal of Health Affairs
in The Eastern Province.
5. Financial Committee:
- Yousuf Ahmad Al-Saiyd
 - Ibraheem Al-Howaidi
 - Moneer Al-Borno
6. Information Committee:
- Jasim Muhammad Al-Yagout
 - Saud Ali Al Subaihi
 - Hamad Al-Madhi
 - Khalid Ahmad Al-Musfir
 - Fadhl Hassan Al-Buainain
 - Saád E'dhah Al-Harhi
 - Yagoub Ahmad Al-Dosari
7. Security Committee:
- Lieutenant General, Abdullah
Bajunaid
 - Colonel, Fuád Mahdali
8. Secretary:
- Saád Al-Faisal
 - Muhammad Abdul Majeed Saád
 - Hassan Ali Al-Abdullah



The Local Organizing Committee in The Eastern Province

9. Saudia

Saudi Arabian Airlines Coordinators:

- Abdullah Hashim
- Ali Hashil Al-Jasim

In addition to a large number of volunteers to do a variety of jobs and to a group of FIFA representatives who will be in Dammam during the championship activities. The group includes:

- Mr. Joaquin Soria Terrazas, FIFA's Head of delegation to Dammam group.
- Mr. Günter Schneider, Representative of the FIFA's Organizing Committee.
- Mr. Hugo Salcedo & Mr. Vicente Peñalver, FIFA's General Coordinators in Dammam.
- Mr. Paul Ruschetti, FIFA's Media officer in Dammam.
- Mr. Roger Machin, Head of Dammam's Referees' Committee.
- Mr. José Bonetti, FIFA's Technical Studies Representative.

The majority of the members of the local organizing committee will be available in the hotel most of the time. Our dear guests can call them through the hotel's telephone operator.

The Referees of the Championship are:

- Hubert Forstinger, Austria
- Tullio Lanese, Italy

- Marcel Van Langenhove, Belgium
- Neji Jouini, Tunisia
- Elias V. Jacome Guerrero, Ecuador
- José R. Ramis Wright, Brazil
- Jozef Marko, Czechoslovakia
- Idrissa Sarr, Mauritania
- José J. Torres Cadena, Colombia
- Neil Midgley, England
- Badara Sene, Senegal
- Abdullah Al-Nasir, Saudi Arabia
- Egil Nervik, Norway
- Arturo A. Angeles, U.S.A.
- Chen Shengcai, China P.R.
- Aron Schmidhuber, West Germany
- Arturo P. Brizio Carter, Mexico
- Ahmed Jassim Mohamed, Bahrain
- Alan Snoddy, Northern Ireland
- José C. Ortiz Cardosa, El-Salvador
- Maidin Bin Singah, Singapore
- Alexei Spirin, U.S.S.R.
- Juan A. Bava, Argentina
- Kenneth Wallace, New Zealand

The following six Referees will act as linesman/reserves:

- Hassan Al-Bhairi, Saudi Arabia
- Omar S. Al-Muhanna, Saudi Arabia
- Fahd AbdulRahman Al-Muhawes, Saudi Arabia
- Muhammad Al-Sharif Al-Yenbua'awy, Saudi Arabia
- Muhammad A. S. Fodda, Saudi Arabia
- Omar Ali Shukair, Saudi Arabia



Y WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP FOR FIFA/COCA-COLA CUP

FINAL COMPETITION FIXTURES

SAUDI ARABIA 10/25 RAJAB 1409 H.

16/2 - 3/3/1989

TEAMS DATE		GROUP A (RIYADH)				GROUP B (DAMMAM)				GROUP C (JEDDAH)				GROUP D (TAIF)			
		NO.	MATCHES	LTIME		NO.	MATCHES	LTIME		NO.	MATCHES	LTIME		NO.	MATCHES	LTIME	
FEBRUARY 1989	16	1	SAU × NIG	18:00													
	17	5	CSSR × PORT	18:00	2	COSTA × COLOM	15:45	3	BRAZ × GDR	16:30	4	NORWAY × IRAQ	16:30				
	18		REST		6	USSR × SYRIA	18:00	7	MALI × USA	18:45	8	ARGEN × SPAIN	18:45				
	19	9	SAU × CSSR	18:00			REST					REST					
	20	13	NIG × PORT	18:00	10	COSTA × USSR	18:00	11	BRAZ × MALI	18:45	12	NORWAY × ARGEN	18:45				
	21		REST		14	COLOM × SYRIA	18:00	15	GDR × USA	18:45	16	IRAQ × SPAIN	18:45				
	22	17	SAU × PORT	15:45			REST					REST					
	23	21	NIG × CSSR	18:00	18	COSTA × SYRIA	15:45	19	BRAZ × USA	16:30	20	NORWAY × SPAIN	16:30				
	24		REST		22	COLOM × USSR	18:00	23	GDR × MALI	18:45	24	IRAQ × ARGEN	18:45				
	25	25	1ST A × 2ND B	18:00			REST					REST					
MARCH 1989	26		REST		26	1ST B × 2ND A	18:00	27	1ST C × 2ND D	18:45	28	1ST D × 2ND C	18:45				
	27		REST				REST					REST					
	28	29	W 25 × W 27	18:00			REST					REST					
	1		REST				REST					REST					
	2		REST				REST					REST					
	3	31	L 29 × L 30	15:45													
		32	W 29 × W 30	18:00													

* LOCAL TIME = GMT + 3 HOURS.

Costa Rican Team Training Schedule

DAY	TIME	PLACE
Sun. Feb. 12/89	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Sun. Feb. 12	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Mon. Feb. 13	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Mon. Feb. 13	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Tue. Feb. 14	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Tue. Feb. 14	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Wed. Feb. 15	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Wed. Feb. 15	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Thu. Feb. 16	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Thu. Feb. 16	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Fri. Feb. 17	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Sat. Feb. 18	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sat. Feb. 18	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Sun. Feb. 19	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Mon. Feb. 20	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Mon. Feb. 20	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Tue. Feb. 21	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Tue. Feb. 21	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Wed. Feb. 22	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Wed. Feb. 22	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Thu. Feb. 23	NO TRAINING	
Fri. Feb. 24	Not Scheduled Yet	

Colombian Team Training Schedule

DAY	TIME	PLACE
Sun. Feb. 12/89	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Sun. Feb. 12	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Mon. Feb. 13	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Mon. Feb. 13	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Tue. Feb. 14	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Tue. Feb. 14	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Wed. Feb. 15	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Wed. Feb. 15	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Thu. Feb. 16	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Thu. Feb. 16	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Fri. Feb. 17	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Sat. Feb. 18	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Sat. Feb. 18	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sun. Feb. 19	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sun. Feb. 19	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Mon. Feb. 20	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Tue. Feb. 21	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Tue. Feb. 21	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Wed. Feb. 22	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Thu. Feb. 23	NO TRAINING	
Fri. Feb. 24	Not Scheduled Yet	

U.S.S.R. Team Training Schedule

DAY	TIME	PLACE
Sun. Feb. 12/89	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sun. Feb. 12	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Mon. Feb. 13	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Mon. Feb. 13	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Tue. Feb. 14	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Tue. Feb. 14	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Wed. Feb. 15	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Wed. Feb. 15	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Thu. Feb. 16	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Thu. Feb. 16	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Fri. Feb. 17	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Sat. Feb. 18	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sat. Feb. 18	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Sun. Feb. 19	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Mon. Feb. 20	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Mon. Feb. 20	3:30- 4:30 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Tue. Feb. 21	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Tue. Feb. 21	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Nadhah Club
Wed. Feb. 22	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Thu. Feb. 23	NO TRAINING	
Fri. Feb. 24	Not Scheduled Yet	

Syrian Team Training Schedule

DAY	TIME	PLACE
Sun. Feb. 12/89	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sun. Feb. 12	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Mon. Feb. 13	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Mon. Feb. 13	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Tue. Feb. 14	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Tue. Feb. 14	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Nahdah Club
Wed. Feb. 15	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Wed. Feb. 15	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Thu. Feb. 16	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Thu. Feb. 16	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Fri. Feb. 17	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Sat. Feb. 18	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Nahdah Club
Sat. Feb. 18	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sun. Feb. 19	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Ittifaq Club
Sun. Feb. 19	7:30- 9:00 p.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Mon. Feb. 20	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Tue. Feb. 21	8:30-10:00 a.m.	Nadhah Club
Tue. Feb. 21	3:30- 5:00 p.m.	Ittifaq Club
Wed. Feb. 22	10:15-11:45 a.m.	Qadisiyah Club
Thu. Feb. 23	NO TRAINING	
Fri. Feb. 24	Not Scheduled Yet	

Dear Guest,

When you came to our dear country you did not only enter the country but you also entered our hearts. In the whole Kingdom, in general, and in this Eastern Province, in particular, we are trying our best to provide you with means of comfort and happiness. We are honored by having been chosen to serve you as long as you are with us. To make your stay with us happier and more comfortable let us give you this advice.

1. An escort, or a group of escorts, has been assigned to each team or delegation. The first and primary responsibility of this escort is to take care of the team or delegation so, please do not hesitate to ask your escort about anything that comes to your mind or to tell him about anything you want to bring to his attention or the attention of the organizing committee. Be sure that he will do what is necessary regarding that.
2. You are now in a country known for its respect and close following of its Islamic religious teachings and its traditions and customs. Thus you may notice things that may seem strange or different at first sight. Your escort has been told to explain such things when he is asked about them. All of this is just to give you a better chance to know us and our ways of living even better.
3. You have just moved into a country that is privileged with God's gifts of security and stability. The crime rate in Saudi Arabia is one of the lowest in the world, yet certain security procedures have been taken in the hotel, the stadium and the training ball fields. We would like you to follow the security instructions that may be given to you by your escort.
4. If, God forbid, an emergency happens, regardless of its kind, we would like you first to control yourself and contact your escort immediately. Be sure that he will take all needed steps in such a case. If you are not able to contact your escort, you can call the supervisor of all escorts through the hotel's telephone operator. If you are out side the hotel the telephone number to call is: Dammam Oberoi Hotel 8345555.

Dear Guest,

The whole Dammam's group local organizing committee has been formed for your service, please don't hesitate to utilize its services.

Away from Football

Dear Guests, we are sure that a lot of you are visiting the Kingdom for the first time, so it is a very good chance for you and us to know each other better and to strengthen our relationships. Although football is the main reason for which you have come to Saudi Arabia, it is natural that you may want, every now and then, to move away from football to discover new worlds in this country you have come to visit.

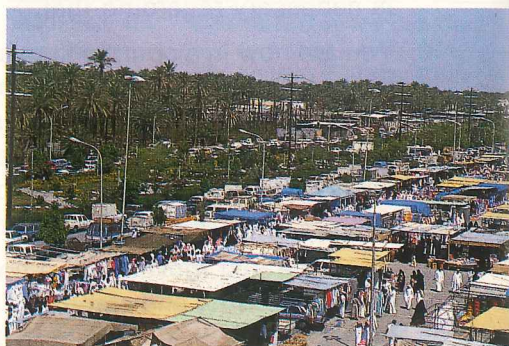
For this reason, the organizing committee has established two media centers. The first is in Prince Saud Bin Jalawi Stadium, where the matches will take place. From that center all press reporters can contact their organizations and relay news and send photographs to them. That center will provide all media services needed by media personnel in such a championship.

The second media center will be in the Dammam Oberoi hotel where all delegations are accommodated. It was meant to serve all of our guests and to provide them with publications and photographs about the country and the championship. It will also include an exhibition of paintings and photographs and a continuous presentation of films or videotapes that will give you a very good chance to know the country and its people even better.

On the other hand the committee will save you a lot of time and effort by arranging trips & group visits to different important locations in The Eastern Province, so that you can see the different sides of our day-to-day life and to witness signs of progress and development in Saudi Arabia.

These trips and visits will be arranged in a way that does not contradict with the matches or the training schedules, even if that means planning a separate schedule for every team. There will be another schedule for press and media people and it will be as flexible and comprehensive as possible.

We know that the places that can be visited outnumber the days planned for visits so if you want to visit a specific place or you have extra time and want to visit an additional place, all you have to do is to tell your escort and he will make the arrangements whenever it is possible.



The Thursday Market — Qateef

As for SHOPPING, there will be special shopping trips that will be arranged according to each delegation's schedule.

The Eastern Province is full of shopping areas and complexes, modern and traditional. Its markets are full of different types of goods with variable ranges of prices.

The most famous shopping areas are:

- King Fahd Street in Dammam
- King Saud Street in Dammam
- King Khalid Street in Al-Khobar

- Prince Bandar Street in Al-Khobar
Commonly know as "Swaikit Street"
- Prince Muhammad Str. in Al-Khobar



A Five-Star Hotel in The Eastern Province

In addition to these modern shopping areas, there are several traditional marketplaces like the Thursday market and Qaisariyah market in Al Hasa and the Thursday market in Qateef. There are also several smaller shopping areas or shopping complexes, scattered in all cities and towns of the province.

Restaurants are some of the feature The Eastern Province. There is a large number of them and they offer a wide variety of cuisines. Some of these restaurants are located in first class hotels such as The Dammam Oberoi where the championship's delegations are accommodated. Some of the other hotels that have good restaurants are:

- The Gulf Meridean in Al-Khobar, it has a good restaurant and very nice French pastry shop. Its telephone No. is 8645322.
- Al-Gosaibi Hotel in Al-Khobar. Its telephone No. is 8642666.
- Al Hamra Hotel in Dammam which is famous for its wonderful buffet. Its telephone No. is 8336444.
- Al Nimran Hotel in Al-Khobar. Its telephone No. is 8645861.



- Al Jubail Holiday Inn, which has a group of Arabian, Italian and American restaurants. Its telephone No. is 3417000.

In addition to these hotel's restaurants there are some very good independent ones such as:

- Vienna Woods restaurant in Al-Khobar with its quiet Austrian atmosphere. Its telephone No. is 8648257.
- Shahrazad Restaurant in Al-Khobar where Arabian and Indian Cuisines are served. Its telephone No. is 8640110.
- Aljessr Restaurant on King Fahd Causeway where you can have a meal while enjoying the scene of the causeway and the gulf. Its telephone No. is 8321515.
- The Royal Gulf Chinese Restaurant which is one of serveral restaurants specialized in chinese cuisine.
- Silver Tower Restaurant in Al-Khobar, with its Korean meals. Its telephone No. is 8649842.
- Sahara (La Fonda) restaurant which offers a variety of American and Mexican dishes. Its telephone No. is 8943228.



Prince Saud Bin Jalawi Park — Al-Khobar

As for fast food there are some of the internationally known restaurants like:

- Hardees in Al-Khobar.
- Kentucky Fried Chicken in Al-Khobar.
- Burger King in Dammam.

and some good local ones such as:

- Fast Burger is several places in Dammam and Al-Khobar.
- Abu Newas in Dammam.

What we have mentioned is just a sample. There are hundreds of good hotels and restaurants in the province and to know about them, all you have to do is to flip through the yellow pages of your room's telephone directory.

Recommended Visits and Tours

- Visiting H.R.H. Prince **Muhammad Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz**, Governor of The Eastern Province.
- Visiting King Fahd University for Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran.
- Visiting Aramco Exhibit in Dhahran.
- Visiting King Fahd Coastal City & Prince Muhammad Bin Fahd Recreational City.
- Visiting King Fahd Causeway.
- Visiting some of the province's clubs.

- Visiting the Royal Commission in Jubail and some of Sabic's Projects.
- Visiting King Abdul-Aziz Port in Dammam.
- Visiting The Industrial Park in Dammam.
- Visiting King Fahd Park and attending a traditional folklore show.
- Visiting irrigation and drainage project in Al Hasa.
- Visiting Dammam municipality.
- A boat trip in the Gulf.
- Shopping trips.
- Watching different types of traditional folklore and artifacts in the beduin tent near the swimming pool.
- Visiting Model Schools.
- Visiting Al Youm Newspaper.

Whenever it is possible, these programs will be arranged in coordinating with our guests and related organizations.



Phone List Your Important



— The Emirate of the Eastern Province	8330000
— Youth Welfare Office in Dammam	8344444
— Prince Saudi Bin Jalawi Stadium-Rakah	8579250
	8574645
— Ittifaq Club, Dammam	8570700
— Nahdah Club, Dammam	8571511
— Qadisiyah Club, Khobar	8985920
— Youth Hostel, Dammam	8575384
— Green Sports Hall, Dammam	8575336
— Youth Welfare Office in Al Hasa	5800709
— Youth Welfare Office in Qateef	8552506
— Rescue Police	999
— Traffic Police	993
— Civil Defence	998
— Ambulance	997
— Dammam Central Hospital	8427777
— King Fahd Hospital of the University	8940000
— Chamber of Commerce and Industry	8345900
— The Dammam Oberoi Hotel	8345555



— Saudi Arabian Airlines	8943333
The Domestic Carrier of the Championship	8945555
— KLM The Royal Dutch Airlines	8951234
The International Carrier of the Championship.	
The KLM office is located in the air lines complex at the intersection of King Abdul-Aziz road and the 28th street in Al-Khobar. There are also several other famous airlines in the same complex.	

Limousines and Rent-A-Car Agencies.:



— Hala limousine,	Dammam	8275357
	Khobar	8982800
— Hajri limousine	Khobar	8945267
— HANCO limousine	Khobar	8649713
— HANCO Rent-A-Car	Khobar	8792290
— Budget Rent-A-Car	Dammam	8348662
— AVIS Rent-A-Car	Khobar	8981098
— Abu Diyab Rent-A-Car	Dhahran	8914035
— HALA Rent-A-Car	Dhahran	8911619

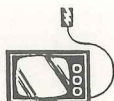


Banks :

— National Commercial Bank	Dammam	8340088
	Khobar	8646470
— Riyadh Bank	Dammam	8241544
	Khobar	8647122
— Saudi American Bank	Dammam	8337189
— Saudi British Bank	Dammam	8331553
	Khobar	8642868
— Arabi National Bank	Dammam	8329594
	Khobar	8646221
— Saudi Dutch Bank	Dammam	8323212
	Khobar	8649140
— Saudi French Bank	Dammam	8271588
	Khobar	8954040
— Ahmad Hamad Al-Gosaibi & Brothers Co.	Khobar	8943552
American Express Agency		
— Al Jazeera Bank	Dammam	8262709
	Khobar	8649912

Media & Press

T.V.



Saudi T.V. Station	Dammam	8432264 8431740
Channel 3 T.V. Station	Dhahran	8574634

The Saudi television broadcasts two programs; Channel 1 in Arabic and Channel 2 in English, Channel 3 T.V. which is run by (Saudi Aramco) is in English too. In addition to these local channels, the visitor to The Eastern Province can watch a long list of different programs some of them are:

- Bahrain T.V., Arabic
- Bahrain T.V., English
- Qatar T.V., Arabic
- Qatar T.V., English
- U.A.E. Abu Dubai T.V., Arabic
- U.A.E. Abu Dubai T.V., English
- U.A.E. Dubai T.V., Arabic
- U.A.E. Dubai T.V., English
- Kuwait T.V. Arabic
- Kuwait T.V. English
- Oman T.V.
- Iraq T.V.
- Iran T.V.

The reception of these programs varies from season to season due to weather changes.

- Saudi Press Agency (SPA) 8341968
- Ministry of Information Dammam's Office, Foreign Information 8265588

Representatives of Foreign information will be available in the media centers in the hotel and the stadium.



- Press
 - Al-Youm Newspaper 8433330
 - Al-Sharq Magazine 8571011
 - Al-Riyadh Newspaper office 8264400
 - Al-Jazeera Newspaper office
 - Al-Madeenah Newspaper office 8324000
 - Al-Nadwah Newspaper office 8275241
 - Al-Bilad Newspaper office
 - Al-Sharq Al-Awsat
 - Al-Riyadiyah 8948706
 - Al-Majallah 8948796
 - Arab News

You can also refer to your room's telephone directory which will be very helpful.