


# 1930 FIFA World Cup

The **1930 FIFA World Cup** was the inaugural FIFA World Cup, the world championship for men's national association football teams. It took place in Uruguay from 13 to 30 July 1930. FIFA, football's international governing body, selected Uruguay as host nation, as the country would be celebrating the centenary of its first constitution and the Uruguay national football team had successfully retained their football title at the 1928 Summer Olympics. All matches were played in the Uruguayan capital, Montevideo, the majority at the Estadio Centenario, which was built for the tournament.

Thirteen teams (seven from South America, four from Europe and two from North America) entered the tournament. Only a few European teams chose to participate because of the difficulty of travelling to South America. The teams were divided into four groups, with the winner of each group progressing to the semi-finals. The first two World Cup matches took place simultaneously and were won by France and the United States, who defeated Mexico 4–1 and Belgium 3–0, respectively. Lucien Laurent of France scored the first goal in World Cup history, while that day United States goalkeeper Jimmy Douglas posted the first "clean sheet" in the tournament.

Argentina, Uruguay, the United States and Yugoslavia each won their respective groups to qualify for the semi-finals. In the final, hosts and pre-tournament favourites Uruguay defeated Argentina 4–2 in front of a crowd of 68,346 people to become the first nation to win the World Cup.

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1930 FIFA World Cup	
1er Campeonato Mundial de Fútbol	
<div></div> <div>Official poster; designed by <u>Guillermo Laborde</u></div>	
Tournament details	
<b>Host country</b>	<span><span></span></span> Uruguay
<b>Dates</b>	13–30 July
<b>Teams</b>	13 (from 3 confederations)
<b>Venue(s)</b>	3 (in 1 host city)
Final positions	
<b>Champions</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span><span></span></span> Uruguay (1st title)
<b>Runners-up</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span><span></span></span> Argentina
<b>Third place</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span><span></span></span> United States <sup>[5]</sup>
<b>Fourth place</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span><span></span></span> Yugoslavia <sup>[5]</sup>
Tournament statistics	
<b>Matches played</b>	18
<b>Goals scored</b>	70 (3.89 per match)
<b>Attendance</b>	590,549 (32,808 per match)
<b>Top scorer(s)</b>	<span><span></span></span> <span><span></span></span> <u>Guillermo Stábile</u> (8 goals)

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## Participants

The first World Cup was the only one without [qualification](#). Every country affiliated with FIFA was invited to compete and given a deadline of 28 February 1930 to accept. The number of 16 teams was not reached so there were no qualifications. Plenty of interest was shown by nations in the Americas; [Argentina](#), [Brazil](#), [Bolivia](#), [Chile](#), [Mexico](#), [Paraguay](#), [Peru](#) and the [United States](#) all entered. A total of seven

South American teams participated, more than in any subsequent World Cup Finals. However, because of the long, costly trip by ship across the Atlantic Ocean and the length of absence required for players,<sup>[6]</sup> very few European teams were inclined to take part. Some refused to countenance travel to South America in any circumstances,<sup>[7]</sup> and no European entries were received before the February deadline. In an attempt to gain some European participation, the Uruguayan Football Association sent a letter of invitation to [The Football Association](#), even though the British [Home Nations](#) (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) had resigned from FIFA at the time. This was rejected by the FA Committee on 18 November 1929.<sup>[8]</sup>

Two months before the start of the tournament, no team from Europe had officially entered.<sup>[9]</sup> FIFA president Jules Rimet intervened and four European teams eventually made the trip by sea: [Belgium](#), [France](#), [Romania](#) and [Yugoslavia](#). The Romanians, managed by [Constantin Rădulescu](#) and coached by their captain [Rudolf Wetzer](#) and Octav Luchide, entered the competition following



Participating countries, tinted by order of finish

the intervention of newly crowned King Carol II. He selected the squad personally and negotiated with employers to ensure that the players would still have jobs upon their return.<sup>[10]</sup> The French entered at the personal intervention of Rimet, but neither France's star defender Manuel Anatol nor the team's regular coach Gaston Barreau could be persuaded to make the trip.<sup>[11]</sup> The Belgians participated at the instigation of German-Belgian FIFA vice-president Rodolphe Seeldrayers.<sup>[12]</sup>

We were 15 days on the ship *Conte Verde* getting out there. We embarked from Villefranche-sur-Mer in company of the Belgians and the Yugoslavians. We did our basic exercises down below and our training on deck. The coach never spoke about tactics at all ...

Lucien Laurent<sup>[13]</sup>

The Romanians boarded the SS Conte Verde at Genoa, Italy; the French and Yugoslavs were picked up at Villefranche-sur-Mer, France, on 21 June 1930;<sup>[14]</sup> and the Belgians embarked at Barcelona, Spain.<sup>[15]</sup> The *Conte Verde* carried Rimet, the trophy and the three designated European referees: the Belgians Jean Langenus and Henri Christophe, along with Thomas Balvay, a Parisian who may have been English. The Brazilian team were picked up when the boat docked in Rio de Janeiro on 29 June before arriving in Uruguay on 4 July.<sup>[9]</sup>






The Yugoslavia team achieved the joint-biggest success in both Yugoslav and Serbian subsequent World Cup footballing history, by earning fourth place, a result that would be repeated in 1962.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Venues

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Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, Hungary and Uruguay all lodged applications to host the event.<sup>[6][17]</sup> Uruguay's bid became the clear selection after all the other countries withdrew their bids.

All matches took place in Montevideo. Three stadiums were used: Estadio Centenario, Estadio Pocitos and Estadio Gran Parque Central. The Estadio Centenario was built both for the tournament and as a celebration of the centenary of Uruguayan independence. Designed by Juan Scasso,<sup>[18]</sup> it was the primary stadium for the tournament, referred to by Rimet as a "temple of football".<sup>[19]</sup> With a capacity of 90,000, it was the largest football stadium outside the British Isles.<sup>[12]</sup> The stadium hosted 10 of the 18 matches, including both semi-finals and the final. However, a rushed construction schedule and delays caused by the rainy season meant the Centenario was not ready for use until five days into the tournament.<sup>[20]</sup> Early matches were played at smaller stadiums usually used by Montevideo football clubs Nacional and Peñarol, the 20,000 capacity Parque Central and the Pocitos.

Montevideo		
Estadio Centenario	Estadio Gran Parque Central	Estadio Pocitos
<u>34°53'40.38"S 56°9'10.08"W</u>	<u>34°54'4"S 56°9'32"W</u>	<u>34°54'18.378"S 56°9'22.42"V</u>
Capacity: <b>90,000</b>	Capacity: <b>20,000</b>	Capacity: <b>10,000</b>
		
		





## Match officials

Fifteen referees participated in the tournament: four Europeans – two Belgians (Henri Christophe and John Langenus), a Frenchman and a Romanian (Constantin Rădulescu, also the Romanian team coach),<sup>[21]</sup> and eleven from the Americas – among them six Uruguayans. In order to eliminate differences in the application of the Laws of the Game, the referees were invited to one short meeting to iron out the most conflicting issues arising from the game.<sup>[22]</sup>





Of all the refereeing appointments, the two that attracted most attention were that of Gilberto de Almeida Rêgo in the match between Argentina and France, in which the Brazilian referee blew for full-time six minutes early, and that of the Bolivian Ulises Saucedo's in the Argentina and Mexico encounter, which Argentina won 6–3. During the game Saucedo, who was also the coach of Bolivia,<sup>[21]</sup> awarded three penalties.





The following is the list of officials to serve as referees and linesmen. Officials in *italics* were only employed as linesmen during the tournament.

### Europe

-  Thomas Balvay
-  Henri Christophe
-  Jan Langenus
-  Constantin Rădulescu

### South America

-  Gualberto Alonso
-  Martin Apesteguy
-  Domingo Lombardi
-  José Macías

-  Ulises Saucedo
-  Anibal Tejada
-  Ricardó Vallarino
-  Álberto Warnken

## North America

-  Francisco Mateucci
-  Almeida Rêgo
-  Gaspar Vallejo

## Format and draw

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The 13 teams were drawn into four groups, with Group 1 containing four teams and the others containing three. Each group played a round-robin format, with the four group winners progressing to the knockout semi-final stage.

Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and the United States were seeded and kept apart in the draw,<sup>[23]</sup> which took place in Montevideo once all the teams arrived.<sup>[24]</sup>

Since there were no qualifying games, the opening two matches of the tournament were the first World Cup games ever played, taking place simultaneously on 13 July 1930; France beat Mexico 4–1 at the Estadio Pocitos, while the United States defeated Belgium 3–0 at the same time at the Estadio Gran Parque Central. France's Lucien Laurent was the scorer of the first World Cup goal.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Tournament summary

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### Group 1

The first group was the only one to contain four teams: Argentina, Chile, France and Mexico. Two days after France's victory over Mexico, they faced group favourites Argentina. Injuries hindered France; goalkeeper Alex Thépot had to leave the field after 20 minutes and Laurent, after a fierce tackle by Luis Monti, spent most of the match limping. However, they held out for most of the match, only succumbing to an 81st-minute goal scored from a Monti free kick.<sup>[26]</sup> The game featured an officiating controversy when referee Almeida Rêgo erroneously blew the final whistle six minutes early, with Frenchman Marcel Langiller clear on goal; play resumed only after protests from the French players.<sup>[27]</sup> Although France had played twice in 48 hours, Chile had yet to play their first match. They faced Mexico the following day, gaining a comfortable 3–0 win.<sup>[28]</sup>

France's final match, against Chile, featured the first penalty kick of the World Cup. The first goalkeeper to save a penalty was Alex Thépot of France on 19 July 1930, saving from Chile's Carlos Vidal in the 30th minute of the match.<sup>[29]</sup> In Argentina's second match, against Mexico, three penalty kicks were awarded. During the same match on 19 July 1930 Mexico's Oscar Bonfiglio Martínez saved another penalty at the 23rd minute of the match against Argentina's Fernando Paternoster.<sup>[29]</sup> Guillermo Stábile scored a hat-trick in his international debut<sup>[30]</sup> as Argentina won 6–3, despite the absence of their captain Manuel Ferreira, who had returned to Buenos Aires to take a law exam.<sup>[31]</sup> Qualification was decided by the group's final match, contested by Argentina and Chile, who had beaten France and Mexico, respectively. The game was marred by a brawl sparked by a foul on Arturo Torres by Monti.<sup>[27]</sup> Argentina won 3–1 against their

We were playing Mexico and it was snowing, since it was winter in the southern hemisphere. One of my team mates centred the ball and I followed its path carefully, taking it on the volley with my right foot. Everyone was pleased but we didn't all roll around on the ground – nobody realised that history was being made. A quick handshake and we got on with the game. And no bonus either; we were all amateurs in those days, right to the end.

**Lucien Laurent**<sup>[13]</sup>



neighbours and advanced to the semi-finals.

## Group 2

The second group contained Brazil, Bolivia and Yugoslavia. Brazil, the group seeds, were expected to progress, but in the group's opening match, unexpectedly lost 2–1 to Yugoslavia.<sup>[32]</sup> Going into the tournament Bolivia had never previously won an international match. For their opener they paid tribute to the hosts by wearing shirts each emblazoned with a single letter, spelling "Viva Uruguay" as the team lined up.<sup>[33]</sup> Both of Bolivia's matches followed a similar pattern, a promising start gradually transforming into heavy defeat. Against Yugoslavia, they held out for an hour before conceding, but were four goals down by the final whistle.<sup>[28]</sup> Misfortune played its part; several Bolivian goals were disallowed.<sup>[33]</sup> Against Brazil, when both teams had only pride to play for, the score was 1–0 to Brazil at half-time. Brazil added three more in the second half, two of them scored by the multi-sportsman Preguinho.<sup>[34]</sup> Yugoslavia qualified for the semi-finals.

## Group 3

Hosts Uruguay were in a group with Peru and Romania. The opening match in this group saw the first player expulsion in the competition, when Plácido Galindo of Peru was dismissed against Romania. The Romanians made their man advantage pay; their 3–1 win included two late goals. This match had the smallest crowd of any in World Cup history. The official attendance was 2,459, but the actual figure is generally accepted to be around 300.<sup>[35]</sup>

Because of construction delays at Estadio Centenario, Uruguay's first match was not played until five days into the tournament. The first to be held at the Centenario, it was preceded by a ceremony in honour of the Uruguayan centenary celebrations. The Uruguayan team spent the four weeks preceding the match in a training camp, at which strict discipline was exercised. Goalkeeper Andrés Mazali was dropped from the squad for breaking a curfew to visit his wife.<sup>[36]</sup> One hundred years to the day of the creation of Uruguay's first constitution, the hosts won a tight match against Peru 1–0.<sup>[37]</sup> Spectators praised Peru's defense and this turned out to be the only match in the tournament in which Uruguay scored only one goal.<sup>[38]</sup> The result was viewed as a poor performance by the Uruguayan press, but lauded in Peru.<sup>[37]</sup> Uruguay subsequently defeated Romania with ease, scoring four first half goals to win 4–0.

## Group 4

The fourth group contained Belgium, Paraguay and the United States. The American team, which contained a significant number of new caps, were reputedly nicknamed "the shot-putters" by an unnamed source in the French contingent.<sup>[17]</sup> They beat their first opponents, Belgium, 3–0. The ease of the victory was unexpected; Uruguayan newspaper *Imparcial* wrote that "the large score of the American victory has really surprised the experts".<sup>[39]</sup> Belgian reports bemoaned the state of the pitch and refereeing decisions, claiming that the second goal was offside.<sup>[39]</sup> The group's second match, played in windy conditions,<sup>[40]</sup> witnessed the first tournament hat-trick, scored by Bert Patenaude of the United States against Paraguay. Until 10 November 2006, the first hat-trick that FIFA acknowledged had been scored by Guillermo Stábile of Argentina, two days after Patenaude; however, in 2006 FIFA announced that Patenaude's claim to being the first hat-trick scorer was valid, as a goal previously assigned to teammate Tom Florie was reattributed to Patenaude.<sup>[41][42]</sup> With the United States having secured qualification, the final match in the group was a dead rubber. Paraguay beat Belgium by a 1–0 margin.<sup>[28]</sup>

## Semi-finals

The four group winners, Argentina, Yugoslavia, Uruguay and the United States, moved to the semi-finals. The two semi-final matches saw identical scores. The first semi-final was played between the United States and Argentina on a rain-drenched pitch. The United States team, which featured six British-born players, lost midfielder Raphael Tracy after 10 minutes to a broken leg as the match became violent.<sup>[43]</sup> A Monti goal halfway through the first half gave Argentina a 1–0 half-time lead. In the second half, the strength of the United States team was overwhelmed by the pace of the Argentinian attacks, the match finishing 6–1 to Argentina.<sup>[44]</sup>

In the second semi-final there were shades of the 1924 Summer Olympics match between Yugoslavia and Uruguay. Here, though, Yugoslavia took a surprise lead through Vujadinović. Uruguay then took a 2–1 lead. Then shortly before half-time Yugoslavia had a goal disallowed by a controversial offside decision.<sup>[32]</sup> The hosts scored three more in the second half to win 6–1, Pedro Cea completing a hat-trick.<sup>[44]</sup>

## Third and fourth place

The now-traditional third place play-off was not established until 1934, so the format of the 1930 World Cup is unique in not distinguishing between the third and fourth placed teams. Occasional sources, notably a FIFA Bulletin from 1984, incorrectly imply that a third-place match occurred and was won 3–1 by Yugoslavia.<sup>[45]</sup> Accounts differ as to whether a third-place match was originally scheduled. According to a 2009 book by Hyder Jawad, Yugoslavia refused to play a third-place match because they were upset with the refereeing in their semi-final against Uruguay.<sup>[1]</sup>

At the end of the championship, the captains of the United States team (Tom Florie)<sup>[46]</sup> and Yugoslavia (Milutin Ivković)<sup>[47]</sup> both received bronze medals. Yet a FIFA technical committee report on the 1986 World Cup included full retrospective rankings of all teams at all previous World Cup finals; this report ranked the United States third and Yugoslavia fourth, due to a better goal difference on otherwise identical records,<sup>[2]</sup> a practice since continued by FIFA.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2010, the son of Kosta Hadži, the chief of Yugoslav delegation at the 1930 World Cup and the vice-president of the Football Association of Yugoslavia at the time, claimed that Yugoslavia, as a team, has been awarded one bronze medal, which has been kept by Hadži himself and his family for the following 80 years. According to this source, Yugoslavia was placed third because of the semi-finals loss to the eventual champions, Uruguay.<sup>[48][49]</sup> The official recording however shows the United States team claiming third place.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Final

The resounding wins for Uruguay and Argentina in the semi-finals meant the final was a repeat of the matchup in the 1928 Olympic final, which Uruguay had won 2–1 after a replay.

The final was played at the Estadio Centenario on 30 July. Feelings ran high around the La Plata Basin as the Argentine supporters crossed the river with the war cry *Victoria o muerte* ("victory or death"), dispelling any uncertainty as to whether the tournament had captured the imagination of the public. The ten boats earmarked to carry Argentine fans from Buenos Aires to Montevideo proved inadequate,<sup>[32]</sup> and any number of assorted craft attempted the crossing. An estimated 10–15,000 Argentinians made the trip, but the port at Montevideo was so overwhelmed that many did not even make landfall before kick-off, let alone reach the stadium.<sup>[50]</sup> At the stadium, supporters were searched for weapons.<sup>[51]</sup> The gates were opened at eight o'clock, six hours before kick-off, and by noon the ground was full,<sup>[32]</sup> the official attendance 93,000.<sup>[52]</sup> A disagreement



Because of a dispute, a different ball was used in each half, one chosen by each team. Argentina's ball (top) was used for the first half and Uruguay's ball (bottom) was used for the second half.

overshadowed the build-up to the match as the teams failed to agree on who should provide the match ball, forcing FIFA to intervene and decree that the Argentine team would provide the ball for the first half and the Uruguayans would provide their own for the second.<sup>[17]</sup> Uruguay made one change from their semi-final line-up. Castro replaced Anselmo, who missed out due to illness.<sup>[44]</sup> Monti played for Argentina despite receiving death threats on the eve of the match. The referee was Belgian John Langenus, who only agreed to officiate a few hours before the game, having sought assurances for his safety.<sup>[53]</sup> One of his requests was for a boat to be ready at the harbour within one hour of the final whistle, in case he needed to make a quick escape.<sup>[54]</sup>

The hosts scored the opening goal through Pablo Dorado, a low shot from a position on the right.<sup>[55]</sup> Argentina, displaying superior passing ability, responded strongly. Within eight minutes they were back on level terms; Carlos Peucelle received a Ferreira through-ball, beat his marker and equalised.<sup>[55]</sup> Shortly before half-time leading tournament goalscorer Guillermo Stábile gave Argentina a 2–1 lead. Uruguay captain Nasazzi protested, maintaining that Stábile was offside, but to no avail.<sup>[53]</sup> In the second half Uruguay gradually became ascendant. Shortly after Monti missed a chance to make the score 3–1, Uruguay attacked in numbers and Pedro Cea scored an equaliser.<sup>[55]</sup> Ten minutes later, a goal by Santos Iriarte gave Uruguay the lead, and just before full-time Castro made it 4–2 to seal the win.<sup>[53]</sup> Langenus ended the match a minute later and Uruguay added the title World Cup winners to their mantle of Olympic champions. Jules Rimet presented the World Cup Trophy, which was later named for him, to the head of the Uruguayan Football Association, Raúl Jude.<sup>[56]</sup> The following day was declared a national holiday in Uruguay;<sup>[52]</sup> in the Argentinian capital, Buenos Aires, a mob threw stones at the Uruguayan consulate.<sup>[57]</sup> Francisco Varallo (who played as a forward for Argentina) was the last player of the final to die, on 30 August 2010.<sup>[58]</sup>

France, Yugoslavia and the United States all played friendlies in South America following the competition. Brazil played France on 1 August, Yugoslavia on 10 August and the United States on 17 August,<sup>[59]</sup> while Argentina hosted Yugoslavia on 3 August.<sup>[60]</sup>

Uruguay's aggregate goal difference of +12 over four games, at an average of +3 per match, remains the highest average goal difference per match of any World Cup champion and the second-highest of any World Cup finals participant, after Hungary in 1954.



# Group stage

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## Group 1

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 <a href="#">Argentina</a>	3	3	0	0	10	4	+6	<b>6</b>	Advance to the <a href="#">knockout stage</a>
2	 <a href="#">Chile</a>	3	2	0	1	5	3	+2	<b>4</b>	
3	 <a href="#">France</a>	3	1	0	2	4	3	+1	<b>2</b>	
4	 <a href="#">Mexico</a>	3	0	0	3	4	13	-9	<b>0</b>	

Source:

13 July 1930

15:00 UYT (UTC-03:30)

**France** 

**4–1**

 **Mexico**

[L. Laurent](#) ⚽ 19' [Report](#) (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1096>)  
[Langiller](#) ⚽ 40'  
[Maschinot](#) ⚽ 43', 87' [Carreño](#) ⚽ 70'

[Estadio Pocitos](#), [Montevideo](#)

Attendance: 4,444

Referee: [Domingo Lombardi](#) ([Uruguay](#))

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15 July 1930

16:00 UYT (UTC-03:30)

**Argentina** 

**1–0**

 **France**

[Monti](#) ⚽ 81' [Report](#) (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1085>)

[Estadio Parque Central](#), [Montevideo](#)

Attendance: 23,409

Referee: [Almeida Rêgo](#) ([Brazil](#))

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16 July 1930

14:45 UYT (UTC-03:30)

**Chile** 

**3–0**

 **Mexico**

[Vidal](#) ⚽ 3', 65'<sup>[61][62]</sup> [Report](#) (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1095>)  
[M. Rosas](#) ⚽ 52' (o.g.)

[Estadio Parque Central](#), [Montevideo](#)

Attendance: 9,249

Referee: [Henri Christophe](#) ([Belgium](#))

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19 July 1930

12:50 UYT (UTC-03:30)

**Chile** 

**1–0**

 **France**

Subiabre ⚽ 67'<sup>[61]</sup> [Report \(https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1094\)](https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1094)

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo  
Attendance: 2,000  
Referee: Anibal Tejada (Uruguay)

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19 July 1930  
15:00 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Argentina**  **6–3**  **Mexico**  
Stábile ⚽ 8', 17', 80' [Report \(https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1086\)](https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1086) M. Rosas ⚽ 42' (pen.), 65'  
Zumelzú ⚽ 12', 55' Gayón ⚽ 75'  
Varallo ⚽ 53'

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo  
Attendance: 42,100  
Referee: Ulises Saucedo (Bolivia)




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22 July 1930  
14:45 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Argentina**  **3–1**  **Chile**  
Stábile ⚽ 12', 13' [Report \(https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1084\)](https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1084) Subiabre ⚽ 15'<sup>[61][63]</sup>  
M. Evaristo ⚽ 51'



Estadio Centenario, Montevideo  
Attendance: 41,459  
Referee: John Langenus (Belgium)

## Group 2

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 <u>Yugoslavia</u>	2	2	0	0	6	1	+5	4	Advance to the knockout stage
2	 <u>Brazil</u>	2	1	0	1	5	2	+3	2	
3	 <u>Bolivia</u>	2	0	0	2	0	8	−8	0	

Source:

14 July 1930  
12:45 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Yugoslavia**  **2–1**  **Brazil**  
Tirnanić ⚽ 21' [Report \(https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1093\)](https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1093) Preguinho ⚽ 62'  
Bek ⚽ 30'

Estadio Parque Central, Montevideo  
Attendance: 24,059  
Referee: Aníbal Tejada (Uruguay)

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17 July 1930  
12:45 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Yugoslavia**  **4–0**  **Bolivia**  
Bek  60', 67' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1092>)  
Marjanović  65'  
Vujadinović  85'<sup>[64]</sup>




Estadio Parque Central, Montevideo  
Attendance: 18,306  
Referee: Francisco Mateucci (Uruguay)

20 July 1930  
13:00 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Brazil**  **4–0**  **Bolivia**  
Moderato  37', 73' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1091>)  
Preguinho  57', 83'

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo  
Attendance: 25,466  
Referee: Thomas Balvay (France)

### Group 3

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 <u>Uruguay</u>	2	2	0	0	5	0	+5	<b>4</b>	Advance to the <u>knockout stage</u>
2	 <u>Romania</u>	2	1	0	1	3	5	−2	<b>2</b>	
3	 <u>Peru</u>	2	0	0	2	1	4	−3	<b>0</b>	



Source:

14 July 1930  
14:50 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Romania**  **3–1**  **Peru**  
Deșu  1'<sup>[65]</sup> Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1098>)  
Stanciu  79'<sup>[65]</sup>  
Kovács  89'<sup>[65]</sup> Souza Ferreira  75'

Estadio Pocitos, Montevideo  
Attendance: 2,549  
Referee: Alberto Warnken (Chile)

18 July 1930  
14:30 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Uruguay**  **1–0**  **Peru**  
Castro  65' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1099>)

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo




Attendance: 57,735  
Referee: John Langenus (Belgium)

21 July 1930  
14:50 UYT (UTC-03:30)

Uruguay  **4–0**  Romania  
Dorado  7' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1100>)  
Scarone  26'<sup>[65]</sup>  
Anselmo  31'  
Cea  35'<sup>[65]</sup>

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo  
Attendance: 70,022  
Referee: Almeida Rêgo (Brazil)

**Group 4**

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 <u>United States</u>	2	2	0	0	6	0	+6	4	Advance to the <u>knockout stage</u>
2	 <u>Paraguay</u>	2	1	0	1	1	3	-2	2	
3	 <u>Belgium</u>	2	0	0	2	0	4	-4	0	

Source:

13 July 1930  
15:00 UYT (UTC-03:30)

United States  **3–0**  Belgium  
McGhee  23'<sup>[66]</sup> Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1090>)  
Florie  45'<sup>[66]</sup>  
Patenaude  69'<sup>[66]</sup>



Estadio Parque Central, Montevideo  
Attendance: 18,346  
Referee: José Macías (Argentina)


17 July 1930  
14:45 UYT (UTC-03:30)

United States  **3–0**  Paraguay  
Patenaude  10', 15', 50'<sup>[67]</sup> Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1097>)

Estadio Parque Central, Montevideo  
Attendance: 18,306  
Referee: José Macías (Argentina)

20 July 1930  
15:00 UYT (UTC-03:30)

Paraguay  **1–0**  Belgium

Vargas Peña  40'<sup>[66]</sup> Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1089>)

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo



Attendance: 12,000

Referee: Ricardo Vallarino (Uruguay)

## Knockout stage

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### Bracket

Semi-finals	Final
27 July – Montevideo (Centenario)	
 <b>Uruguay</b> 6	
 Yugoslavia 1	
26 July – Montevideo (Centenario)	30 July – Montevideo (Centenario)
 <b>Argentina</b> 6	 <b>Uruguay</b> 4
 United States 1	 Argentina 2

### Semi-finals

26 July 1930

14:45 UYT

**Argentina**  **6–1**  **United States**

Monti  20' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1088>) Brown  89'

Scopelli  56'

Stábile  69', 87'

Peucelle  80', 85'

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo

Attendance: 72,886

Referee: John Langenus (Belgium)

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27 July 1930

14:45 UYT (UTC−03:30)

**Uruguay**  **6–1**  **Yugoslavia**

Cea  18', 67', 72'<sup>[68]</sup> Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1101>) Vujadinović  4'<sup>[68]</sup>

Anselmo  20', 31'<sup>[68]</sup>

Iriarte  61'<sup>[68]</sup>

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo

Attendance: 79,867

Referee: Gilberto de Almeida Rêgo (Brazil)



### Final

30 July 1930

14:15 UYT (UTC−03:30)



## Uruguay 4–2 Argentina

Dorado  12' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/matches/match/1087>) Peucelle  20'  
Cea  57'<sup>[69]</sup> Stábile  37'<sup>[69]</sup>  
Iriarte  68'  
Castro  89'

Estadio Centenario, Montevideo

Attendance: 68,346

Referee: [John Langenus](#) (Belgium)

## Goalscorers

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With eight goals, Guillermo Stábile was the top scorer in the tournament. In total, 70 goals were scored by 36 players, with only one of them credited as an own goal.

### 8 goals

-  [Guillermo Stábile](#)

### 5 goals

-  [Pedro Cea](#)

### 4 goals

-  [Bert Patenaude](#)

### 3 goals










-  [Carlos Peucelle](#)
-  [Preguinho](#)
-  [Peregrino Anselmo](#)
-  [Ivan Bek](#)

### 2 goals


-  [Luis Monti](#)
-  [Adolfo Zumelzú](#)
-  [Moderato](#)
-  [Guillermo Subiabre](#)
-  [Carlos Vidal](#)
-  [André Maschinot](#)
-  [Manuel Rosas](#)
-  [Héctor Castro](#)
-  [Pablo Dorado](#)
-  [Santos Iriarte](#)
-  [Đorđe Vujadinović](#)

### 1 goal

-  [Mario Evaristo](#)
-  [Alejandro Scopelli](#)
-  [Francisco Varallo](#)
-  [Roberto Gayón](#)
-  [Luis Vargas Peña](#)
-  [Luis de Souza Ferreira](#)
-  [Jim Brown](#)
-  [Tom Florie](#)
-  [Bart McGhee](#)

-  [Marcel Langiller](#)
-  [Lucien Laurent](#)
-  [Juan Carreño](#)
-  [Adalbert Deșu](#)
-  [Nicolae Kovács](#)
-  [Constantin Stanciu](#)
-  [Héctor Scarone](#)
-  [Blagoje Marjanović](#)
-  [Aleksandar Tirnanić](#)

## 1 own goal

-  [Manuel Rosas](#) (playing against [Chile](#))

## FIFA retrospective ranking

In 1986, FIFA published a report that ranked all teams in each World Cup up to and including 1986, based on progress in the competition, overall results and quality of the opposition.<sup>[16][2]</sup> The rankings for the 1930 tournament were as follows:

R	Team	G	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts
1	 <a href="#">Uruguay</a>	<u>3</u>	4	4	0	0	15	3	+12	8
2	 <a href="#">Argentina</a>	<u>1</u>	5	4	0	1	18	9	+9	8
3	 <a href="#">United States</a>	<u>4</u>	3	2	0	1	7	6	+1	4
4	 <a href="#">Yugoslavia</a>	<u>2</u>	3	2	0	1	7	7	0	4
Eliminated in the group stage										
5	 <a href="#">Chile</a>	<u>1</u>	3	2	0	1	5	3	+2	4
6	 <a href="#">Brazil</a>	<u>2</u>	2	1	0	1	5	2	+3	2
7	 <a href="#">France</a>	<u>1</u>	3	1	0	2	4	3	+1	2
8	 <a href="#">Romania</a>	<u>3</u>	2	1	0	1	3	5	−2	2
9	 <a href="#">Paraguay</a>	<u>4</u>	2	1	0	1	1	3	−2	2
10	 <a href="#">Peru</a>	<u>3</u>	2	0	0	2	1	4	−3	0
11	 <a href="#">Belgium</a>	<u>4</u>	2	0	0	2	0	4	−4	0
12	 <a href="#">Bolivia</a>	<u>2</u>	2	0	0	2	0	8	−8	0
13	 <a href="#">Mexico</a>	<u>1</u>	3	0	0	3	4	13	−9	0

## Last surviving players

The last surviving player from Uruguay's starting lineup was Ernesto Mascheroni, who died on 3 July 1984 at the age of 76.<sup>[70]</sup> Several other players who participated in the tournament outlived the Uruguyan team, including [Lucien Laurent](#), who scored the first goal in World Cup history. Laurent died in 2005, aged 97, several years after being a guest of honor at France's 1998 World Cup victory.<sup>[71]</sup> Peruvian goalscorer [Luis de Souza Ferreira](#) died on 29 September 2008 at the age of 99, only a few days before his 100th birthday.<sup>[72]</sup> The last surviving player from the 1930 tournament was Argentine forward [Francisco Varallo](#), who died on 30 August 2010 at the age of 100, eighty years after the tournament.<sup>[73]</sup>

## See also

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- *See You in Montevideo*: 2014 Serbian film recreating the tournament from the point of view of the Yugoslav team

## Notes

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63. This goal is credited by RSSSF to Carlos Vidal
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## External links

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- 1930 FIFA World Cup Uruguay (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/archive/uruguay1930/index.html>), FIFA.com
- 1930 FIFA World Cup (<http://www.rsssf.com/tables/30full.html>) at RSSSF.com

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