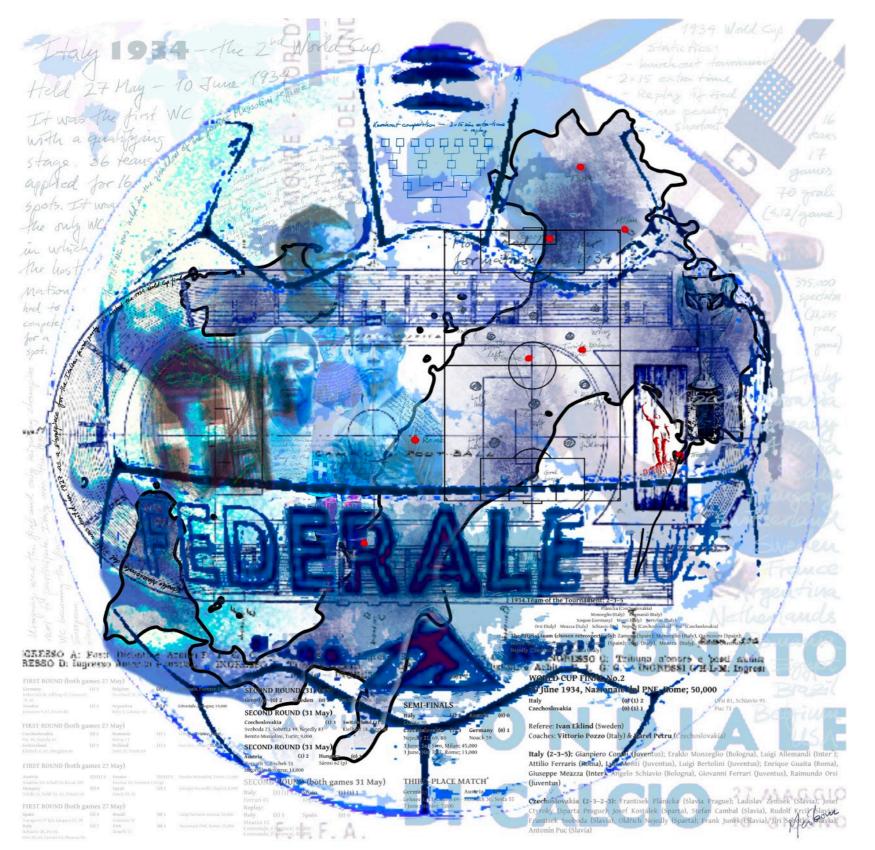
Content guide for 1934 World Cup



1934 World Cup is the second in a series of visual art portraits of the quadrennial world championship tournament for the game of soccer (association football). The 1934 tournament was held in Italy in the shadow of Mussolini's fascist regime, who used the World Cup a means to promote fascism. Accusations of corruption and meddling by Mussolini and the PNF stand against Italy's success in the 1936 Olympic Games and 1938 World Cup. The work tells in pictures, diagrams, and words, the story of this second iteration of the World Cup, and pays tribute to the host nation and cities, to legendary players, the ball of the tournament, and more. The artwork is currently digital only, but will be mixed-media on canvas and measures 61cm x 61cm (24" x 24").

The **tournament structure** of the 1934 World Cup was single elimination involving the 16 teams that qualified. It was the first world cup with a qualification tournament (36 nations applied) and the only world cup for which the hosts nation had to qualify.

The official **FIFA poster** produced for the 1934 World Cup tournament. The poster was designed by Italian artist Gino Boccasile and depicts an Italian player striking the ball with flags of some participating countries in the background.

World map highlighting **the 16 finalists** countries participating in the 1934 World Cup.

Historical notes about the 1934 World Cup tournament.

Bernito Mussolini (1883-1945). The 1934 World Cup was held in the shadow of the fascist Mussolini regime, who was using the tournament to promote fascisms.

Giuseppe Meazza is on of Italy's all time greatest and one of the greatest footballers of all time. He scored two goals on Italy's path to the championship, and was chosen retrospectively as the best player of the 1934 World Cup (now the Golden Ball Award). He played most of professional career in Inter Milan, Milan, and Juventus.

Crest of the 1934 World Cup Champions (Italy)

The Stadio Nazionale del PNF (Partito Nazionale Fascista) in Rome hosted the 1934 World Cup final. The stadium had a capacity of 50,000 and was build in 1927 as a showpiece for the Italian fascist party.

The pattern of the official ball of the 1934 World Cup, **The Federale 102**. The Federal 102 was made in Italy and was constructed from 13 hand sewn leather panels. The innovation of the Federale 102 was the introduction of a separate panel with cotton laces (as opposed to the harder leather laces of the past).



The Spanish goalkeeper **Ricardo Zamora** was retrospectively named as the best goalkeeper of the 1934 World Cup. He was known for wearing a cloth cap and sweater, his quick reflexes, and bravery.

The Czehc forward **Oldrich Nejedly** scored 5 goals in the 1934 World Cup and won the Golden Boot. He played his entire professional career in Sparta Prague.

Contour of the **country of Italy**, the host of the 1934 World Cup.

Statistical facts about the 1934 World Cup tournament.

Luisito Monti is the only player to have appeared in two World Cup finals for two different nations. He was a central player in Argentina's run to the final in 1930, but began playing for Italy following his move to Juventus in 1931, and was a major factor in their 1934 championship.

The Jules Rimet trophy — the World Cup trophy from 1930—1970.

A 30cm tall 4 kg gold-plated sterling silver statue bearing the name of FIFA's 3rd precident, and made by french sculptor Abel Lafleur in the image of the Greek goddess of victory (Nike).

List of the **16 finalist nations** in order of placement in the 1934 World Cup tournament.

Locations and names of the 8 **host cities** in Italy.

Drawing of an Italien player giving the **fascist salute** before a game.

The 2-3-5 formation was the most popular / used formation of the teams playing in the 1930 World Cup

All **games and results** from the first round to the final of the 1938 World Cup + names of goalscorers and stadia, number of spectators for each game, and the teams and playing formations for the final game.